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FACTORS AFFECTING THE NUMBER OF BIRTH IN JIMBARAN, SOUTH KUTA, BADUNG

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ABSTRACT : *The purpose of the study was to analyze 1) The influence of women's education, employment status, migration status on the age at first marriage. 2) The influences of women's education, employment status, migration status and age at first marriage on number of births. 3) The influence of of women's education, employment status, migration status on number of births through age at first marriage. This research was conducted in Jimbaran, South Kuta, Badung. Respondents were 123 fertile age couples with a purposively sampling method. Data analysis techniques using path analysis. The results of the study stated that women's education had a positive and significant effect on the age at first marriage, working women had a lower age at first marriage than women who did not work, there was no significant difference between the age at first marriage at migrant women compared to non-migrants, education had a negative and significant effect on the number of births, women who work have fewer births than women who do not work, there is no significant difference between the number of births of women migrants compared to non-migrants, the age at first marriage had negative and significant effect on number of birth, the age at first marriage mediates the effect of women's education and employment status on the number of births.*

Keywords – womens's education, employment status, migration status, age at first marriage, number of birth

I.   INTRODUCTION

Population in the world has increased rapidly in the last twenty years. According to the World Population, the number of people in the world at the beginning of 2018 increased by an increase of 1.09 percent or 82 million people from 2017. This increase in population increased from developing countries. This very high population will have a negative impact on development. Can overcome the problem of the population is one of the most difficult development problems to overcome.

Large population is a potential resource for national development but cannot be matched by the provision of adequate infrastructure for development costs (Harsono, 2018). Academics assumes that reducing fertility is an important factor that contributes to economic development. They believe that reducing population growth will create the needs needed to achieve development goals.

Indonesia is an archipelago with the largest population in the world after China, the United States and India with a population of around 265 million. More than the population moves to fertility, mortality and transition. The usual efforts to complete the increase in population growth decrease the number of births (fertility). What about the two factors, namely the demographic factors which include tumors, the first marital tumor, the duration of marriages, the structural transparency, the number of births that have never been experienced, the proportion of marital tumors, and non-demographic tumors, tarnarry, so there are no problems. (Rusli, 2012).

Fertility is synonymous with live birth, namely the release of a baby from the womb of a woman is freed of signs of life. Fertility is defined as the result of real reproduction (children born alive) of one or a group of women. The fertility rate that continues to increase will affect the development of human resources in the program introducing development through a new paradigm to increase efforts to increase human resources (Suandi, 2010). Fertility is the main issue in demography, therefore the emphasis on the number of births is one solution in

controlling population growth. Differences in birth of certain groups essentially come from several specific sources, among others: the number of children desired by married couples, differences in knowledge, attitudes and control practices of husband and wife. The high number of births will have an impact on the large proportion of the young population, so that groups of people who directly participate in the production process must bear a relatively heavier burden to serve the needs of the population who are not included in the working age group. Such population conditions will affect the development of human resources, especially in introducing development programs through the use of new paradigms to maximize efforts to increase human resources (Carmichael, 2015).

Many factors affect fertility, including family income, husband and wife education, husband and wife's occupation, and cultural and cultural backgrounds. Fertility control methods such as postponing marriages, interrupted intercourse and contraception can be used by married couples at productive age, assuming that many children add to the economic burden and hinder the level of social welfare and family material. In some developed countries taking into account other factors in having children, including the effect of having children on household spending patterns, the allocation of parents' time, the amount of income that must be spent on their children and the additional amount of income of a family that has children, if compared to families without children (Koorman, 2001: 126). In developing countries, education is usually low, working in the traditional sector, health levels are still low and looking at children from the point of socio-economic interests especially for poor families, children are an investment of economic value that will later become a source of income for their families (Endang, 2009).

The determinants of fertility are the proportion of married women aged 15-49 years, contraceptive use, abortion, infertility, frequency of sexual relations, permanent celibacy and fetal mortality. One of the factors used as a basis for policy making to reduce fertility is through the age at first marriage. The age at first marriage is the age at first marriage at a woman through the ties of legal and biological travel that is also correct at the start of the reproductive period of conception. The age at first marriage if too low will result in an increase in the number of high births because if married at a young age then the reproductive period will be longer and vulnerable to increasing the number of children. The low age at first marriage can be caused by the situation of families living below the poverty line. To ease the burden on their parents, their female children are married to people who are considered capable and parents hope that after their marriage they get help economically. Other factors that cause low age at first marriage are social, economic, cultural and domicile factors (rural-urban).

Education is very important in the process of improving living standards (Kurniawan, 2016). One part of education is women's education which is an important thing that must be improved in order to reduce the number of births. According to Seran (2017) stated that education shows a stronger influence on fertility than other variables. A person with a relatively high level of education can of course consider how much financial benefit a child has compared to the costs to raise him. That way, the perception of the value of children will experience a change from the beginning assume that the child is a factor of production turned into a child is a burden. Women with higher education have a tendency to have fewer children. Likewise, women with work status tend to have fewer children.

Work is an economic activity carried out by someone with the aim of obtaining or helping to earn income or gain (BPS, 2019). If someone does not have income or work, then the decision is needed to finish, get married, so as not to become a burden in the family. The employment status of a woman will influence the decision to marry young or not. Working women mostly have independence so their age at first marriage will be high. Taking into account the age at marriage will determine the number of children to be considered because women who work will need to be preoccupied with work and will choose to choose their marriage.

Bali is one of the provinces in Indonesia with an area of around 5,636.66 square kilometers or 0.29 percent of the total land area of Indonesia with a population in 2018 of 3,890,757 inhabitants. Significant increase in population from year to year is caused by the components of population dynamics, namely fertility, mortality and transition. Migration is the result of individual and household satisfaction and satisfaction with Asylum (Suartha & Murjana Yasa, 2017). The migration component has two effects, namely increasing the number of people if in-migration is more than out-migration and reducing the number of population if out-migration is more than in-migration. For the fertility component, it only increases the population and the mortality component reduces the population.

Table 1. Population Statistics According to District in Badung Regency 2018 (000 inhabitants)

District	Male	Woman	Total
Petang	12,99	12,77	25,76
Abiansemal	45,87	46,17	92,04
Mengwi	66,58	65,35	131,93
Kuta Utara	69,18	65,55	134,73
Kuta	55,95	51,71	107,66
Kuta Selatan	84,53	80,25	164,78
Badung	**335,10**	**321,80**	**656,90**

Source: *Badan Pusat Statistik, 2019.*

Denpasar and Badung were the regions with the highest number and population growth in Bali Province in 2010. Denpasar had a population of 788.598 people with a population growth of 4 percent. Badung Regency has a population of 543.332 people with a population growth of 4,63 percent. The two regions are regions where the area has main non-agricultural activities with the arrangement of the functions of the area as a place for urban settlements, concentration of distribution of government services, social services, and economic activities. A high population growth rate proves that the number of births tends to be high. This is certainly offset by a guarantee of a better life expectancy. The hope is that the growth rate can become the main capital for sustainable economic development (Omojimite, 2015).

South Bali is an area targeted by researchers. Badung as a center of tourism on the island of the gods consists of 6 Districts namely Kuta, South Kuta, North Kuta, Mengwi, Abiansemal and Petang are the districts with the highest population and population growth. High population growth is caused by two factors namely natural growth and population movement into Badung Regency. Based on the results of population projections, the population of Badung Regency in 2018 numbered 656.900 inhabitants consisting of 335.100 male residents (51,01 percent) and 321,800 female residents (48,99 percent). The sub-district with the largest population is South Kuta sub-district with a total population of 164.780 people or 25.08 percent of the entire population of Badung Regency (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2019).

South Kuta is one of the most visited tourist destinations by both local and foreign tourists. This makes this area one of the regions with a strong pull factor. Incoming migration in an area will have an impact on population dynamics not only because the number of migrants will be higher, but also the number of births will increase with the increasing number of residents in a region.

Table 2. Population Movements by Type and Village in South Kuta in 2017

Village	Population Total	Fertility Total	CBR	In-migration	Out-migration
Pecatu	7 904	69	8,72	169	34
Ungasan	13 488	83	6,15	244	100
Kutuh	4 157	39	9,38	136	74
Benoa	27 440	337	12,28	563	159
Tanjung Benoa	5 694	49	8,60	109	87
Jimbaran	50 537	674	13,33	2 169	113
South Kuta	**109 224**	**1 421**	**13,00**	**3 390**	**1 360**

Source: *Kantor Camat Kuta Selatan, 2018*

The number of births in Jimbaran is the highest compared to other villages in the South Kuta. The CBR (Gross Birth Rate) or crude birth rate in Jimbaran also shows the greatest value of 13,33. This number is even higher than the CBR in South Kuta , which is 13.00. The highest number of in-migrantion is also in Jimbaran, amounting to 2.169 people or 63,98 percent of the total number of migrants in the South Kuta. This is very important for migrants to come to Jimbaran hoping to get a more decent life.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

David and Blake (1956) in their research Social Structure of Fertility: An Analytical Framework explaining social factors that affect fertility through variables between (1) initiating sex, (2) sex, (3) the length of probation lost, (4) voluntary abstinence, (5) abstinence due to being bound, (6) frequency of sexual relations, (7) fertility or infertility associated with intentional factors, (8) fertility and biological infertility, (9) use of contraception, (10) intentional fetal death, (11) fetal death due to unintentional factors. The eleventh factor has

positive and negative effects on fertility (Mantra, 2015: 168). Lawson and Mace (2010) state that fertility can be controlled by paying attention to the mother's age at first marriage, husband's age, mother's education, household income, home ownership and social support.

Age is one of the factors that greatly influences one's way of thinking and acting, especially in making decisions (Rahayu and Tisnawati, 2014). The age at first marriage is the age at entering social ties, or in terms of marriage, the age at entering marriage stages. The age at one's first marriage negative Affects the number of births where a person marries at a relatively younger age, so the fertile or reproductive period will be longer in the bond marriage thus affecting the increase in fertility. The faster the age at first marriage, the more likely it is to have children. This condition is due to the immature uterus of young women for the developing process of the fetus or mental preparation for the process of pregnancy. Conversely the higher marriage age that exceeds the recommended limit is also very risky during pregnancy and childbirth.

According to Agustia (2018) women's education has a negative effect on the number of children to be born. Higher education will lead to lower fertility which results in a decrease in fertility. Through higher education a person tends to choose to have children in small numbers but with quality, compared to having many children but is neglected because fertility is not only limited to producing offspring (childbearing), but also caring for and caring for children (childrearing) until adulthood. The higher education of women or women will tend to make them plan for the small number of children. Women with a high level of education get better knowledge about the quality of children so they will choose to reduce the number of children. This was done so that the children get more proper care, guidance and education.

Education plays a role in increasing the age at first marriage by looking at the institutional effects of education itself (Jin et al., 2015). According to Risya (2011), education factors correlate very high with the age at first marriage where the higher the education, the higher the age at first marriage. Qibtiiyahh research results (2016) states that the lack of parental education results in a narrow mindset that can influence parents to immediately marry off their female children. This means education is positive correlated with the age at first marriage.

Women's employment status has an influence on the level of fertility (Agustia, 2018). Women who work generally have lower fertility rates than women who do not work. Job status is the process of creating or forming new values in a resource unit and changing or adding values to a unit that meets existing needs. Women who work more often spend time outside the home compared to women who do not work then that women who do not work tend to have more number of cooks because women who work will be more focused on their careers and jobs.

Migrant fertility tends to be higher compared to non migrants (Sudibia, et al. 2013). Migrant fertility is 2,5 compared to non-migrants at 2,32. The high fertility of migrants compared to non-migrants is supported by several factors such as lower age at first marriage, relatively shorter duration of breastfeeding, lower participation in family planning programs, lower level of education, lower proportion of employed. Another study in Singaraja, Bali, by Haribaik & Astawa (2017) also produced the same conclusion, namely migrant parity or the number of children born alive (ALH) by a woman during her reproductive period is greater (3-4 children) compared to non-migrants (1-2 children). Chattopadhyay et al. (2016) explain that the increase in the number of births can be caused by migration. This is because the average number of children of migrants is greater than the population of non-migrants. Research from Alfana et al. (2015) stated that the increase in the number of births in Sleman Regency was more contributed by the migrants than the non-migrant because the value was higher both the average number of children now, the average number of plenary children , the average number of ideal children and the desired average number of children. The high fertility rate of migrant is due to several factors such as higher family norms, lower age at first marriage and low participation in family planning programs.

The objectives of this study are: 1) Analyzing the influence of women's education, employment status, transition status to the age at first marriage in Jimbaran. 2) Analyzing the effect of women's education, employment status, migration status, age at first marriage on the number of births in Jimbaran. 3) Analyzing the indirect effect of women's education, employment status, migration status on the number of births through the age at first marriage in Jimbaran.

III. RESEARCH METHOD

The research design used in this study is a quantitative research associative form. The location of the study was conducted in Jimbaran, South Kuta, Badung. This location was chosen because Jimbaran is the region with the highest number of births and the highest CBR in the South Kuta, besides that Jimbaran also has the most population in South Kuta due to the high interest of migrants to come to this region. The object of this study are the factors that influence the number of births. The number of births is influenced by several factors including women's education, employment status, migration status and age at first marriage. Endogenous variables (Y_2) are variables that are influenced by exogenous variables. In this study, the endogenous variable is the number of births. Exogenous variables (X) are variables that affect endogenous variables. In this study the exogenous variables are women's education, employment status and migration status. The intermediate variable (Y_1) is a variable that has a dual function ie in one relationship it functions as an exogenous variable and in another it functions as an endogenous variable. The intermediate variable in this study is the age at first marriage.

Age at first marriage (Y_1) is the age at which a person begins or marries a marriage measured in years. Number of Births (Y_2) is the number of children born alive by a woman measured in units of people. Women's Education (X_1) is the number of years of school success measured in years. Employment status (X_2) is a condition of someone who has participation in work or does not participate in work. This variable uses a dummy variable where code 1 will be given if the woman works and code 0 if the woman does not work. Migration Status (X_3), the type of migration used is lifetime migration with provincial boundaries. This variable uses a dummy variable where code 1 will be given if he is a migrant and code 0 if he is a non-migrant. The population in this study was the Fertile Age Couple in Jimbaran, South Kuta, Badung with a total of 22.173 people. The number of samples taken was 123 Fertile Age Couples in Jimbaran. The sampling method used was purposively sampling. Data collection methods in this study are: Observation, Structured Interviews and In-depth Interviews

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1) The Influence Of Women's Education, Employment Status, Migration Status On The Age at First Marriage

The data that collected to answer the purpose of this study is data about influence women's education, employment status, migration status on the age at first marriage. The details is shown in tabel 3.

Table 3. Regression Analysis Result

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	13,389	1,094		12,238	,000
	Women's Education	,653	,083	,547	7,893	,000
	Employment Status	2,011	,689	,260	2,919	,004
	Migration Status	-,982	,660	-,128	-1,488	,139

a. Dependent Variabel: Age at first marriage

Based on the results of the analysis it can be concluded that women's education has a positive and significant effect on the age at first marriage in Jimbaran, which is indicated by a standardized coefficient beta of 0.547 and a probability value of $0,000 < 0.05$. This means that for every one year increase in school success, the age at first marriage in Jimbaran increases by 0.547 years assuming the others independent variables are constant. This result is supported by research by Hotnatalia (2012) and Kurniawati, et al. (2017) that the education variable has a positive and significant effect on the age at first marriage. The lower the education, the lower the age at first marriage, and vice versa. Thus it can be concluded that the higher the education of women, the higher the age at the woman's first marriage.

Women who work have a higher age at first marriage than women who do not work as indicated by a standardized coefficient beta of 0.260 and a probability value of $0.004 < 0.05$. This means that women who work have the age at first marriage 0.260 years higher than women who do not work with the assumption that other independent variables are constant. This result is supported by the research of Sudibia et al. (2015), and Febriyanti

and Heny (2017) which show that a woman who is employed before marriage will choose to marry at an older age than those who do not work. Women who work will prefer to focus on their work with the aim of earning a higher income, promoting a position or improving the welfare of their family before marriage. They will choose to get a good income first and then they will decide to get married. Unlike women who do not work, they will choose to get married faster because of the economic pressure of the family and the difficulty of finding work and free time that they have more so they will have the desire to get married faster (Dwi Kartika & Wenagama, 2016).

There was no significant difference between the age at first marriage at migrant women compared to non-migrant women in Jimbaran as indicated by the standardized coefficient beta of -0.128 and the probability value of 0.139 <0.05. This means that the status of non-migrant women has the age at first marriage 0.139 years higher than women of migrant status with the assumption that other independent variables are constant. The Todaro migration model states that migration flows take place in response to differences in income between origin and destination areas. The intended income is expected income rather than actual income. Migrants compare the labor market available to them in the area of origin and destination, then choose the one that is considered to have the expected maximum gains. This means migrants choose to migrate to work and find a better livelihood. With a focus on looking for work, migrants will postpone their marriages which has an increasingly high age at first marriage.

2) **The Influence Of Women's Education, Employment Status, Migration Status, and Age at First Marriage On The Number Of Birth.**

The data that collected to answer the purpose of this study is data about influence women's education, employment status, migration status, the age at first marriage on the number of birth. The details is shown in table 4.

Table 4. Regression Analysis Result

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	6,379	,419		15,221	,000
	Women's Education	-,060	,026	-,187	-2,304	,023
	Employment Status	-,459	,182	-,221	-2,524	,013
	Migration Status	,087	,170	,042	,511	,611
	Age at first marriage	-,133	,023	-,495	-5,678	,000

a. Dependent Variable: Number of Birth

Women's education has a negative and significant effect on the number of births in Jimbaran as indicated by the standardized coefficient beta of -0.187 and the probability value of 0.023 <0.05. This means that for every one year increase in school success, the number of births in Jimbaran decreases by 0.547 children per couple of childbearing age assuming the other independent variables are constant. Thus it can be concluded that the higher the education of women, the less number of births a woman has. This is confirmed by research by Angelica & Murjana Yasa (2015) which states that the last level of education of women shows a negative and significant relationship. The woman with the last education is higher then the possibility of the number of children born will be less. By pursuing higher education, of course, requires a longer time, then women will not postpone their marriage and this will mean delaying having children. In contrast to people with less education or with a shorter education period, at a young age there is a possibility that the woman will be encouraged by herself or her environment to get married soon.

Women who work have fewer births than women who do not work in Jimbaran as indicated by a standardized coefficient beta of -0.221 and a probability value of 0.013 <0.05. This means that women who do not work have 0.221 births more than women who work with the assumption that other independent variables are constant. This study is in line with Ningrum, et al (2016) which states that a woman who works then the desire to add children will be lower than women who do not work. Women who work will focus on pursuing careers and delaying having children. They usually have careful knowledge and planning about the ideal number of children

in the family so that they have planned when they should add children so they can raise their children with good quality. A woman's employment status influences fertility because women who work more often spend time outside the home compared to women who do not work. Women who work mostly have independence and a desire to mature mentally and of course financially. The average at them will wait for a mature age to get married.

There is no significant difference between the number of births of women with migrant status compared to women with non-migrant status as indicated by the standardized coefficient value of 0,041 and the value of the probability of value of 0,611 > 0,05. This means that women with migrant status have 0.041 births more than women with non-migrant status assuming other independent variables are considered constant. Kulu (2003) which states that the tendency of migrant women is 0.76 times lower for non-migrant women in having four or more children than those without children.

The age at first marriage had a negative and significant effect in Jimbaran as indicated by a standardized coefficient beta of -0.495 and a probability value of 0,000 <0.05. This means that for every one year increase in age, the number of births in Jimbaran decreases by 0.495 children per couple of childbearing age assuming other independent variables are considered constant. Low marriage age will prolong a woman's reproductive period and this will affect the number of births which tends to be more. Lawson et al. (2015) states that fertility can be controlled by taking into account several factors, one of which is the mother's age factor when first married. Lawson and Mace's statement was reinforced by the statement of Bloom & Poza (2015) that basically the factors that influence the high and low fertility, one of them is the age at first marriage. If a woman marries at a young age, her reproductive life will last longer. This will increase the risk of these women having more children compared to women who marry at a more mature age.

3) The Indirect Effect Of Women's Education, Employment Status and Migration Status on The Number Of Births Through The Age at First Marriage.

a) The indirect effect of women's education on the number of births through the age at first marriage.

$$S_{\beta_1\beta_7} = \sqrt{\beta_7^2 S_{\beta_1}^2 + \beta_1^2 S_{\beta_7}^2}$$

$$S_{\beta_1\beta_7} = \sqrt{(-0,133)^2(0,083)^2 + (0,653)^2(0,023)^2}$$

$$S_{\beta_1\beta_7} = \sqrt{(0,0177)(0,0069) + (0,4264)(0,0005)}$$

$$S_{\beta_1\beta_7} = 0,018$$

To test the significance of the indirect effect, use the z value of the ab coefficient with the following formula:

$$z = \frac{\beta_1\beta_7}{S_{\beta_1\beta_7}}$$

$$z = \frac{(0,653)(-0,133)}{0,018}$$

$$z = -4,82$$

Because in terms, Z_{hitung} (-4.82) and $|Z_{hitung}| = 4,82$ is greater than 1.96 this means that women's education influences the number of births indirectly through the age at first marriage in Jimbaran Village. Can be interpreted as the variable age at first marriage is a mediating variable in women's education on the number of births in Jimbaran.

b) The indirect effect of employment status on the number of births through the age at first marriage.

$$S_{\beta_2\beta_7} = \sqrt{\beta_7^2 S_{\beta_2}^2 + \beta_2^2 S_{\beta_7}^2}$$

$$S_{\beta_2\beta_7} = \sqrt{(-0,133)^2(0,689)^2 + (2,011)^2(0,023)^2}$$

$$S_{\beta_2\beta_7} = \sqrt{(0,0177)(0,4747) + (4,0441)(0,0005)}$$

$$S_{\beta_2\beta_7} = 0,102$$

To test the significance of the indirect effect, use the z value of the ab coefficient with the following formula:

$$z = \frac{\beta_2\beta_7}{S_{\beta_2\beta_7}}$$

$$z = \frac{(2,011)(-0,133)}{0,102}$$

$$z = -2,62$$

Because Z_{hitung} (-2.62) and $|Z_{hitung}|$= 2,62 is greater than 1.96 this means that employment status influences the number of births indirectly through the age at first marriage in Jimbaran Village. Can be interpreted as the variable age at first marriage is a mediating variable in the employment status of the number of births in Jimbaran.

c) The indirect effect of migration status on the number of births through the age at first marriage.

$$S_{\beta_3\beta_7} = \sqrt{\beta_7^2 S_{\beta_3}^2 + \beta_3^2 S_{\beta_7}^2}$$

$$S_{\beta_3\beta_7} = \sqrt{(-0,133)^2(0,660)^2 + (-0,982)^2(0,023)^2}$$

$$S_{\beta_3\beta_7} = \sqrt{(0,0177)(0,4356) + (0,9643)(0,0005)}$$

$$S_{\beta_3\beta_7} = 0,09$$

To test the significance of the indirect effect, use the z value of the ab coefficient with the following formula:

$$z = \frac{\beta_3\beta_7}{S_{\beta_3\beta_7}}$$

$$z = \frac{(-0,653)(-0,133)}{0,09}$$

$$z = 1.45$$

Because Z_{hitung} (1.45) is smaller than 1.96 this migration status does not affect the number of births indirectly through the age at first marriage in Jimbaran Village. Can be interpreted as the variable age at first marriage is not a mediating variable in the migration status of the number of births in Jimbaran.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the result of the previous discussion an description, it can be concluded that women's education has a positive and significant effect on the age at first marriage in Jimbaran, South Kuta, Badung. Women who work have a higher age at first marriage than women who do not work Jimbaran, South Kuta, Badung. There is no significant difference between the age at first marriage at migrant women compared to non-migrant women in Jimbaran, South Kuta, Badung. Women's education has negative and significant effect on the number of births in Jimbaran Jimbaran, South Kuta, Badung. Women who work have fewer births than women who do not work in in Jimbaran Jimbaran, South Kuta, Badung. There is no significant difference between the number of births of migrant women compared to non-migrant women in Jimbaran, South Kuta, Badung. The age at first marriage mediates the influence of women's education and employment status on the number of births but the age at first marriage does not mediate the effect of migration status on the number of births in Jimbaran, South Kuta, Badung.

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