

Faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi preferensi fertilitas pria kawin analisis data SDKI 2012 = Factors influencing fertility preference of currently married men in Indonesia IDHS 2012 data analysis / Darojad Nurjono Agung Nugroho

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mempelajari pola, perbedaan dan determinan sosioekonomi dan psikologi-orientasi sosial preferensi fertilitas pria kawin usia 15-54 tahun di Indonesia. Data yang digunakan bersumber dari Survei Demografi dan Kesehatan Indonesia (SDKI) tahun 2012 dan dianalisis secara analisis deskriptif dan inferensial dengan menggunakan model logistik biner. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa faktor-faktor pendidikan pria dan pasangan, jenis pekerjaan pria, indeks kekayaan rumah tangga, preferensi komposisi jenis kelamin anak, akses media, diskusi KB dan peran istri dalam pengambilan keputusan rumah tangga memengaruhi preferensi fertilitas pria kawin di Indonesia. Faktor-faktor penguat mempunyai pengaruh paling kuat terhadap preferensi fertilitas, yaitu preferensi komposisi jenis kelamin anak dan indeks kekayaan.

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to study the socio-economic and psychological-social orientation patterns, differentials and determinants of fertility preference among married men aged 15-54 years in Indonesia. The data used come from the 2012 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS). The data were analyzed descriptively and inferentially using a binary logistic model. The results of the study show that the education and couple's education, occupation, index of household wealth, children's sex composition preference, media access, discussion family planning and couple's autonomy in household decision-making statistically have significant effects on the ideal number of children among married men aged 15-54 years. The most significant factor is the children's sex composition preference, followed by the wealth index. This research aims to study the socio-economic and psychological-social orientation patterns, differentials and determinants of fertility preference among married men aged 15-54 years in Indonesia. The data used come from the 2012 Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS). The data were analyzed descriptively and inferentially using a binary logistic model. The results of the study show that the education and couple's education, occupation, index of household wealth, children's sex composition preference, media access, discussion family planning and couple's autonomy in household decision-making statistically

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