HUBUNGAN KARAKTERISTIK PASANGAN USIA SUBUR TERHADAP JUMLAH ANAK IDEAL DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA : ANALISIS SDKI 2017

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INTISARI

Nilai angka kelahiran total (*total fertility rate*) Provinsi DIY dalam beberapa dekade terakir tergolong rendah apabila dibandingkan dengan provinsi lainnya di Indonesia. Menurunnya angka TFR dapat berimplikasi pada penilaian pasangan usia subur (PUS) terhadap jumlah anak ideal (JAI). Oleh karenanya, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk : (1) mengidentifikasi kondisi jumlah anak ideal dan karakteristik pasangan usia subur yang memengaruhi di DIY (2) mengidentifikasi hubungan karakteristik pasangan usia subur DIY dengan jumlah anak ideal, dan (3) mengidentifikasi tingkat keeratan hubungan masing-masing karakteristik pasangan usia subur DIY yang berhubungan dengan jumlah anak ideal.

Penelitian ini didasarkan atas data sekunder berupa data publikasi BPS, SDKI 2017, dan juga data spasial. Dimensi yang disoroti dalam penelitian, meliputi dimensi demografi, sosial budaya, dan ekonomi yang memengaruhi PUS dalam menentukan JAI. Sementara, variabel yang digunakan dalam penelitian berasal dari data SDKI 2017 wanita usia subur yang telah disesuaikan dengan tujuan penelitian. Variabel tersebut kemudian dilakukan analisis dengan uji korelasi kendall's tau-b. Dasar pengambilan keputusan dari analisis tersebut didasarkan atas perolehan nilai masing-masing indikator, meliputi nilai koefisien korelasi dan nilai signifikansi. Melalui analisis tersebut, dapat diketahui hubungan, arah hubungan, serta tingkat keeratan hubungan variabel independen dengan dependennya.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa variabel yang berhubungan signifikan dengan penentuan JAI, meliputi jenis tempat tinggal (0,033), tingkat pendidikan WUS (0,000), tingkat pendidikan suami (0,010), frekuensi membaca koran (0,010), frekuensi penggunaan internet sebulan terakhir (0,001), penggunaan kontrasepsi (0,022), jenis pekerjaan suami (0,000), dan status WUS bekerja (0,029). Beberapa variabel dengan tingkat keeratan sangat lemah, di antaranya jenis tempat tinggal, frekuensi membaca koran, pengunaan kontrasepsi, status WUS bekerja. Sedangkan, penggunaan internet sebulan terakhir, tingkat pendidikan, dan jenis pekerjaan suami memiliki tingkat keeratan hubungan lemah. Di sisi lain, variabel dengan tingkat keeratan hubungan sedang, yakni tingkat pendidikan WUS.

Kata kunci : Pasangan Usia Subur, Wanita Usia Subur, Jumlah Anak Ideal, *Total Fertily Rate*

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CHARACTERISTICS OF COUPLES OF CHILDBEARING AGE AND THE IDEAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN YOGYAKARTA: INDONESIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY 2017 ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

The Total Fertility Rate value of Yogyakarta Province in the last few decades it has been relatively low compared to other provinces in Indonesia. The decline in TFR may have implications for the assessment of couples of childbearing age (PUS) on the ideal number of children (JAI). Therefore, this study aims to: (1) to identify the ideal number of children and the influencing characteristics of childbearing couples in DIY (2) to identify the relationship between the characteristics of DIY childbearing couples and the ideal number of children, and (3) to identify the degree of closeness of the relationship between each characteristic of DIY childbearing couples and the ideal number of children.

This research is based on secondary data in the form of BPS publication data, SDKI 2017, and also spatial data. The dimensions highlighted in the study include demographic, socio-cultural, and economic dimensions that influence PUS in determining the ideal number of children. Meanwhile, the variables used in the study came from the 2017 SDKI data on women of childbearing age that had been adjusted to the research objectives. The variables were then analyzed with Kendall's tau-b correlation test. The decision-making basis of the analysis is based on the acquisition of the value of each indicator, including the correlation coefficient value and the significance value. Through this analysis, the relationship, direction of the relationship, and the level of closeness of the relationship between the independent and dependent variables can be known.

The results showed that variables that were significantly related to the determination of the ideal number of children included type of residence (0,033), education level of the WUS (0,000), education level of the husband (0,010), frequency of reading newspapers (0,010), frequency of internet use in the past month (0,001), contraceptive use (0,022), type of husband's job (0,000), and status of working WUS (0,029). Some variables with a very weak level of association included type of residence, frequency of reading newspapers, contraceptive use, and working status. Meanwhile, internet use in the past month, education level, and husband's job type had a weak level of association. On the other hand, the variable with a moderate level of relationship was the education level of the women.

Keywords: Couples of childbearing age, women of childbearing age, ideal number of children, total fertility rate