



## INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui fertilitas suku Dayak Kenyah, dan hubungan faktor sosial-ekonomi-demografi dengan fertilitas. Faktor-faktor yang diduga berpengaruh terhadap fertilitas adalah pendapatan, usia kawin pertama, pengalaman kematian anak, pendidikan dan perbedaan suku bangsa suami.

Daerah penelitian dipilih secara purposive dengan pertimbangan antara lain, penduduknya mayoritas bersuku Dayak Kenyah, fertilitas di daerah ini belum pernah diteliti, dan daerah penelitian mudah dijangkau dengan biaya relatif murah. Responden penelitian adalah isteri pasangan usia subur yang berumur antara 30-49 tahun. Responden diambil secara sensus dengan jumlah sebesar 126 orang. Data dianalisis dengan tabel frekuensi dan tabel rata-rata.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa rerata anak lahir hidup sebesar 4,61, dan rerata anak lahir hidup untuk kelompok umur 45-49 sebesar 7,18.

Hasil penelitian ini juga menunjukkan bahwa kelima faktor diatas berpengaruh terhadap fertilitas, empat diantaranya berpengaruh negatif dan yang satu berpengaruh positif. Pengaruh negatif dengan fertilitas dihasilkan dari variabel pendapatan, usia kawin pertama, dan pendidikan. Hasil perhitungan menunjukkan bahwa semakin tinggi kategori faktor sosial ekonomi demografi tersebut semakin rendah fertilitas. Suku bangsa suami juga berpengaruh negatif dengan fertilitas. Wanita yang melakukan perkawinan antar suku mempunyai anak lahir hidup yang lebih rendah dibandingkan dengan wanita yang melakukan perkawinan sesama suku. Pengaruh positif yang ditemukan adalah variabel pengalaman kematian anak dengan fertilitas.



## ABSTRACT

The study aims at investigating the fertility of the population of the Dayak Kenyah ethnic group, at finding out about the relations between the socio-economic and demographic factors with fertility. Factors which are assessed to have any influences on fertility. Factors which are the income, age at first marriage, the experience of losing a child, education, and the difference of spouse's ethnicity.

The site of the study is selected purposively with certain conditions 1) that the majority of the population are the Dayak Kenyah ethnic group, 2) that the fertility of the population of the region has never been studied before, and 3) that the site of the study could be easily reached with relatively low cost. The respondents of the study are wives of eligible couples aging between 30 and 49 years. Respondents are selected according to census amounting 126. Data are analyzed using frequency tables and means tabulation.

The study shows that average number of children ever born per woman are 4,61. Average number of children ever born for 45-49 are group are 7,18.

The study also shows that out of the above five factors have influences on fertility, four have negative and one has positive influence on fertility. Evaluations shows the higher the category of the socioeconomic and demographic factor, the lower will be the fertility. The ethnicity of the husband has negative influence on fertility. Women who performed inter-ethnic marriages have lower number of children ever born than the woman who married husbands of the same ethnic group. The positive influence found in the study is the variables about the experience between losing a child and fertility.