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The Influence of Employment Status, Education, and Age at First Marriage on Fertility in South Kuta District

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Abstract. *High fertility can cause an increase in population which can have negative impacts such as social and economic inequality, increased competition for resources and jobs if it is not balanced with quality human resources. The aim of this research is to analyze the influence of employment status, education and age at first marriage on the fertility of women of childbearing age in South Kuta District. Determining the sample in this study used a purposive sampling technique with a sample size of 99 people. The types of data used are quantitative and qualitative data with primary and secondary data sources. The data collected was then analyzed using multiple linear regression analysis with the SPSS 29 program. The results of the study found that 1) Employment status, education and age at first marriage simultaneously influence the fertility of women of childbearing age in South Kuta District. 2) Employment status, education and age at first marriage have a partial negative effect on the fertility of women of childbearing age in South Kuta District. The implications of this research consist of theoretical and practical implications. Theoretically, this research supports the concept of time allocation theory and family economics which explains that decisions regarding fertility are influenced by economic considerations. The practical implications of the results of this research are that it can be used as material for consideration and input in managing population issues more effectively so as to improve the overall welfare of society in South Kuta District.*

Keywords: *Employment Status ; Education ; Marriage Age ; Fertility ;*

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a large country, both in terms of its territory and population. Currently, Indonesia is still faced with problems that are closely related to population problems, especially fertility (birth) levels. Even though there has been a decline in the birth rate in Indonesia, the population of Indonesia is still increasing, so it cannot be denied that the population of Indonesia is still very large. The results of the 2020 Population Census show that Indonesia's population has reached 270 million people, making Indonesia the country with the fourth largest population in the world after China, India and the United States (World Population Prospects, 2022).

The increasing population growth can cause advantages and disadvantages for a country if it is not controlled. In developed countries, a large population will be accompanied by a high increase in the quality of human resources. Meanwhile, in developing countries, quantitatively large population numbers are not accompanied by adequate quality. This results

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in the population becoming a burden on development in all aspects, both economic development and social development.

Todoro and Smith (2009) stated that fertility is a component that can naturally increase population growth. Population studies in developing countries show that fertility is a determining factor that is more influential than other factors on the rate of population growth. The fertility rate in a region shows the number of births (new residents) born to women of reproductive age in that region. Fertility is a woman's ability to produce live births and is one of the factors in increasing population besides in-migration. Birth rates in the past can influence the high level of fertility today (Apriwana, 2019).

BPS (2022) the birth rate for Bali Province based on the 2020 population census is 2.04, which shows that on average, each woman in Bali is expected to give birth to around 2 children during her production period. Births in Bali Province are still quite high as shown by the still high number of residents in the young age group aged 25-29 years compared to the above age group. Tsany (2017) states that high birth rates among young people can cause rapid population growth and put pressure on resources, infrastructure, health services, education, employment and housing. High birth rates among young people can also put pressure on family welfare. A large number of children in a young family may make it difficult to provide them with attention, education and other needs (Nurwati and Listari, 2022).

Population problems are characterized by growth rates and population numbers that tend to be high where population numbers, age composition, rate of population increase or decrease are influenced by fertility (births), mortality (mortality) and migration (moving places) because these three variables are components of components that influence population change. Mantra (2003:167) states that the main factors causing high birth rates are demographic and non-demographic factors. Demographic factors include age structure, marital structure, age at first marriage, parity and marriage proportion. Meanwhile, non-demographic factors include the economic condition of the population, level of education, improvement in the status of women, urbanization and industrialization (Pranata and Sudibia, 2021).

Badung Regency is one of the regencies in Bali Province which is experiencing an increase in population, which can be seen in Table 1.1. The results of population projections based on data on indicators of people's welfare show that the population of Badung Regency continues to increase. BPS (2022) estimates that the population of Badung will reach around 728 thousand people with a male population of around 370.6 thousand people and a female population of around 357.4 thousand people. The population seems to always increase from year to year, although projection results show that the trend of Badung's population growth rate

is slowing during the 2020-2022 period, however, the population growth rate of Badung Regency is always higher than that of Bali Province. The high rate of population growth in Badung Regency can be caused by natural population growth factors and is also influenced by the level of incoming migration to Badung Regency (Sudibia et al., 2015).

Table 1.
Badung Regency Population Indicators 2020-2022

No.	Indicator	Badung Regency Population Indicator (Thousand People)		
		2020	2021	2022
1	Total population	695	711	728
2	Population growth rate	2.38	2.35	2.33
3	Population Density (people/km ^{2})	1,661	1,700	1,739

Source: Badung Regency Central Statistics Agency

Badung Regency has become a destination area for migrants, inseparable from its role as a buffer area for the capital city of Denpasar. Apart from that, Badung Regency is also an area that is developing rapidly through the tourism sector. Badung Regency is an area with a very famous tourist destination. Apart from having beautiful beaches, Badung Regency also has hotels and restaurants with the best service, so many foreign tourists choose Badung Regency as their tourism destination. BPS (2022) noted that the region that annually provides the highest PAD contribution in Bali Province compared to other regions, namely Badung Regency. High PAD will affect fertility (birth) levels in Badung Regency. Nawi (2017) states that areas with higher PAD allow people to have better access to public facilities and services that support family welfare. These factors, such as access to decent work, decent housing, and education, can potentially influence decisions about the number of children a family wants.

(2022) found that, if we look at the Regional Minimum Wage (UMR), the district with the highest UMR value is Badung Regency at 3.1 million. This value is even greater than the Provincial Minimum Wage (UMP) for Bali Province, which is 2.7 million. Effendi (2023) a high minimum wage level also reflects a better level of welfare in a region because the aim of this minimum wage is to meet the basic living standards of working individuals, such as their health, efficiency and welfare. This is what causes job competition in Badung Regency to be

very high, especially for female workers, which is a population problem in Badung Regency that must be paid attention to because it will affect fertility.

According to Saraswati and Dewi (2019), women's decisions to work after marriage are influenced by whether or not they have a role to play and are influenced by socio-economic conditions and the situation at the time of marriage and after giving birth. Setryonaluri (2014) states that in several developed countries, women withdraw themselves from working after marriage, but in Indonesia women do not do the same. Married women trying to earn an income (working) can be caused by several things, including the woman's desire to be economically independent, namely trying to pay for her own living needs and perhaps also the living needs of her dependents (Pratomo, 2017).

Mankiw (2007) stated that women who only take care of the household tend to have more children, while women who work tend to have fewer children. The role of women in economic activities and development is increasing. This condition can be seen from the increase in female workers every year. Married women trying to earn an income (working) can be caused by several things, one of which is the woman's desire to be economically independent, namely trying to pay for her own living needs and perhaps also the living needs of her dependents. Nuraeni and Suryono (2021) the role of women in development causes women to be more interested in looking for work for additional income and a career. This is what makes them consider having fewer children. The increasing number of female workers entering the job market means they have a dual role, namely as someone who takes care of the household and contributes to increased household income for the realization of a prosperous and prosperous family life (Noviani and Marhaeni, 2019).

Judging from the education factor, in general, the higher the level of education, the higher the awareness and knowledge about family planning, so that fertility levels tend to decrease. Education can also influence the skills and qualifications needed to get a decent job, so that families can better afford to pay for their children's needs. A low level of education can make it more difficult for women to access information about contraception and reproductive health, so they tend to have more children. However, the higher a woman's education level, the more likely she is to understand the benefits of birth control and contraceptive use (Wicaksono and Mahendra, 2016).

Factors causing births are also seen from the economic situation of the population, namely family income. Judging from the level of income that can influence fertility levels, families with higher incomes tend to be better able to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter

and child care costs (Kusmayadi, 2017). However, families with higher incomes often choose to have fewer children to provide a better quality of life (Utomo and Aziz, 2020).

The age at first marriage also influences fertility levels. The higher the age at first marriage, the higher the level of education and awareness about family planning, so that fertility levels tend to decrease. On the other hand, a younger age at marriage tends to be associated with increased fertility levels, because couples who marry at a younger age tend to have more time to have children (Masnah et al., 2019).

Table 2.

Number of Live Births Per District, Badung Regency, 2020-2022

No.	Subdistrict	Number of Live Births by Sex (Thousand Souls)		
		2020	2021	2022
1	Kuta	2,459	2,027	1,455
2	Kuta-North	1,814	1,660	1,550
3	Mengwi	2,077	1,999	1,797
4	South Kuta	2,386	1,911	1,975
5	Abiansemal	1,350	1,284	1,109
6	Evening	399	371	218
	Amount	**10,485**	**9,252**	**8.104**

Source: Public Health Division of the Badung Health Service

Based on the data in Table 1.2, it can be seen that the highest number of live births in 2022 will be in South Kuta District at 0.24 percent. This number has increased from the previous year by 0.21 percent. South Kuta is the only sub-district that has experienced an increase in the number of births in Badung Regency. The increase in births that occurred was also accompanied by an increase in the population in South Kuta District. Based on data from the Badung Regency Central Statistics Agency, the population of South Kuta in 2021 was 0.22 percent and increased in 2022 to 0.23 percent (BPS 2022).

DINKES (2022) data from the Badung Regency Health Service also shows that the level of use of PUS (Fertile Age Couples) contraceptives in South Kuta District is experiencing

a downward trend from 117.4 percent in 2021, to 78.4 percent in 2022. There is a decline The use of contraceptives in EFA will certainly have an impact on the number of births which will increase. BPS (2022) apart from that, what is of concern is the decline in the percentage of the female working population in 2022 to 42 percent compared to the previous year, where the percentage of the female working population was in the range of 46 percent. This may indicate a tendency for women of working age to carry out activities outside of economic activities, such as taking care of the household.

An increase in births followed by an increase in population can cause various social, economic and environmental problems. One of the problems in question is population density because if the density is high it can cause pressure on city infrastructure, housing, and health, education and transportation services. In addition, an increase in population without balanced economic growth can lead to high unemployment rates, difficulty finding work, and greater competition in the labor market. Rising populations can lead to housing crises, especially in urban areas where resources are limited and property prices are rising. An increase in population can place enormous pressure on the health system, making access to adequate health services difficult. If the increase in population is not balanced with an increase in food production, it could trigger a food crisis. A growing population without balanced economic growth can lead to increased poverty and social inequality.

High fertility rates can also influence the age structure of populations. The number of children born in a population can influence the number of individuals of productive age in the future. If fertility rates continue to be high, the number of individuals of productive age in the future could be greater than the number of individuals entering retirement age, which could affect labor availability and the need for health and education services. This can lead to social and economic inequality, as well as increased competition for resources and jobs.

RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research used is a quantitative method approach in associative form, and uses descriptive analysis techniques, linear regression tests, classical assumption tests, simultaneous regression coefficient tests (F test), and partial regression coefficient tests (t test). The location of the research was carried out in Badung Regency, specifically in South Kuta District. South Kuta District was chosen because it has the highest number of births among the sub-districts in Badung Regency, followed by an increase in population. Apart from that, there has been a decline in the level of contraceptive use and a decline in the female workforce in South Kuta. Therefore, it is important to conduct research in the area because an increase in births followed

by an increase in population can cause various social, economic and environmental problems. The objects of this research are employment status, education and age at first marriage which influence the fertility of women of childbearing age in South Kuta District, Badung Regency.

This research uses independent variables, namely employment status (X1), education (X2), and age at first marriage (X3). The dependent variable in this research is the fertility level in South Kuta District (Y). Fertility is the ability of a population or individual to produce offspring or the average number of babies born to a woman during her lifetime. Total fertility is expressed by the number of children born. Employment status describes the status of women of childbearing age, whether they are classified as working or not working. Employment status is measured with a dummy variable with a value of 1 = working, 0 = not working. Education is a formal or informal process in which respondents (wives) acquire the knowledge, skills, attitudes and values necessary to live independently and follow a continuous learning process. The measure used is the successful years of education completed (in years). Marriage age is the age when a person first gets married or the age at which an individual first assumes the social roles and obligations associated with marriage. In this study, the age at first marriage was the age at which the respondent (wife) married for the first time. The age at first marriage for women of childbearing age in South Kuta District is expressed in years.

The population of this study is the population of South Kuta District with the category of couples of childbearing age (PUS) totaling 10,682 people. The number of samples in this study was calculated using the Slovin formula. Based on the Slovin formula calculation above, the number of samples in this study was 99 respondents from 10,682 Fertile Age Couples (PUS) spread throughout South Kuta District. The sampling technique was carried out using a *purposive sampling technique.* The type of data used in this research is quantitative and qualitative data. The data sources used in this research are primary and secondary data sources. The data collection methods used in this research were observation and structured interviews. Multiple linear regression

The data analysis technique used in this research is multiple linear analysis, which is a statistical method for testing how much influence several independent variables have on the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2018). In this study, the variables in question are the influence of employment status, education and age at first marriage on the fertility of women of childbearing age in South Kuta District. The multiple linear regression equation in this research is as follows:

$$Y = \beta 0 + \beta 1X1 + \beta 2X2 + \beta 3X3 + \mu \qquad (1)$$

Information:

Y = Fertility

β0 = Constant

β1 , β2, β3 = Regression Coefficient of each variable

X1 = Employment Status

X2 = Education

X3 = Age of First Marriage

μ = Error Term

The classical assumption test includes several basic assumptions that must be met so that the linear regression model estimates obtained are BLUE (Best Linear Unbiased Estimator). According to Purnomo (2017), a regression model can be called a good model if the model meets several classical assumptions, namely, the residuals are normally distributed, there are no symptoms of heteroscedasticity, and there are no symptoms of multicollinearity.

The F test is also used to determine whether there is a significant influence of several independent variables on the dependent variable together (Ghozali, 2018). The F test tests overall whether at least one independent variable in the regression model makes a significant contribution to the dependent variable.

The partial regression coefficient test is an important tool in regression analysis to evaluate the significance of each variable, namely employment status, education and age at first marriage on fertility in the regression model (Ghozali, 2018). If the p value < α (0.05), then the independent variable has a significant influence on the dependent variable. Conversely, if the p value > α (0.05), then the independent variable is not significant in influencing the dependent variable.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of research in South Kuta District, it is known that the distribution of female respondents in Childbearing Age Couples according to employment status in South Kuta is 83 people out of 99 respondents or 83.8 percent have working status after marriage. The majority of respondents who prefer to work show that women play a significant role in meeting family needs by increasing their daily income. According to the level of education in South Kuta, it is quite varied and is dominated by the last level of education, namely SMA/SMK equivalent, with 50 people or 50.5 percent. Based on the age of first marriage,

women in reproductive age couples in South Kuta predominantly marry at the age of 24 - 29 years, namely 50 people or 50.5 percent. Meanwhile, according to fertility in South Kuta, 38 people or 38.4 percent have fertility with 3 children.

Table 3.

Descriptive Statistics

No	Variable	Unit	*Minimum*	*Maximum*	*Mean*	*Std, Deviation*
1	Job status	*Dummies*	.00	1.00	,6768	,47009
2	Education	Year	6.00	18.00	12.7071	2.80034
3	First Marriage Age	Year	17.00	35.00	23.7374	3.15448
4	Fertility	Person	1.00	4.00	2.4444	,92827

Source : *Primary data processed, 2024*

Based on Table 3, the results of descriptive statistical tests shown are the minimum value, maximum value, average and standard deviation from research on 99 respondents. The *employment* status *variable (* employment, namely 0.677 which is rounded up to 1. This shows that the majority of female respondents in Childbearing Age Couples in South Kuta District have working status. The education variable (X_2) has a minimum value of 6, and a maximum value of 18. The average value of education namely 12,707 which is rounded up to 13 years. The variable age *at* marriage *(* The fertility variable (Y) has a minimum value of 1, and a maximum value of 4. The average value of fertility in South Kuta District is 2,444 which is rounded to 2.

Based on the results of multiple linear regression research analysis, the following regression equation was created.

Structural equation:

$\hat{Y}$ = 6,800 – 0.500X1 – 0.063X2 – 0.136X3

Std.err = (0.545)(0.156)(0.027)(0.025)

t = (12.468)(-3.203)(-2.345)(-5.461)

Sig = (0.001)(0.002)(0.021)(0.001)

Classic Assumption Test Results

The results of the normality test using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Normality Test can be seen with an Asymp.Sig (2-tailed) value of 0.200. So it can be concluded that the residuals are normally distributed. This can be concluded because the Asymp.Sig value > alpha 0.05, which is the commonly used significance limit.

The results of the heteroscedasticity test using the Glejser method by regressing the independent variable on the absolute residual, show that the independent variable has a Sig value > 0.05, which means there is no influence between the variables Employment Status, Education and Age at First Marriage on the absolute residual. Thus, it can be said that the regression equation has no symptoms of heteroscedasticity.

The results of the multicollinearity test by looking at the tolerance and VIF values, in the regression equation model, the variables employment status (X1), education (X2), and age at first marriage (X3) have a tolerance value > 0.10 & a VIF value < 10, so it can be taken the conclusion that the independent variables are not subject to multicollinearity.

Table 4.

Simultaneous F Test

ANOVA [a]

Model		*Sum of Squares*	*df*	*Mean Square*	*F*	*Sig.*
1	Regression	39,993	3	13,331	28,490	<.001b
	Residual	44,452	95	,468		
	Total	84,444	98			

a. Dependent Variable: Fertility (Y1)

b. Predictors: (Constant), Employment Status (X1), Education (X2), Age at First Marriage (X3)

Source: Primary data processed, 2024

It is known that (α) = 0.05, df1 = 3, df2 = 95, then Ftable = 2,700. Based on Table 4.12, it shows the value of Fcount = 28.490 > Ftable = 2.700 with a significance value of 0.001 < 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that the variables employment status (X1), education (X2)

and age at first marriage (X3) simultaneously and significantly influence fertility (Y). So H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted. The adjusted R square value is 0.456, this means that 46% of changes in fertility are influenced by employment status, education and age at first marriage. Meanwhile, the remaining 54% can be explained by other variables outside the regression equation.

Table 5.

Test Results (t Test)

Coefficients [a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	6,800	,545		12,468	<.001
	X1	-.500	,156	-.253	-3,203	,002
	X2	-.063	,027	-.189	-2,345	.021
	X3	-.136	,025	-.461	-5,461	<.001

a. Dependent Variable: Fertility (Y1)

Source: Primary data processed, 2024

1) The Influence of Employment Status on the Fertility of Women of Childbearing Age in South Kuta District

It is known that (α) = 0.05, df = 95, then ttable = 1.661. Based on Table 4.13, it can be seen that the employment status variable (X1) has a value of t = -3.203 < -ttable = -1.661, and a significance value of 0.002 < significant level (α) = 0.05, so H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted. This means that employment status partially has a negative and significant effect on the fertility of women of childbearing age in South Kuta District. The employment status variable (X1) has a coefficient of -0.500, which means employment status has a negative influence on fertility. So, on average, women who work have a fertility tendency that is 0.438 lower than women who do not work, assuming education and marriage age are constant.

2) The Influence of Education Level on the Fertility of Women of Childbearing Age in Kuta District

South

It is known that (α) = 0.05, df = 95, then ttable = 1.661. Based on Table 4.13, it can be seen that the education variable (X2) has a value of t = -2.345 < -ttable = -1.661, and a significance value of 0.021 < significant level (α) = 0.05, so H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted. This means that education partially has a negative and significant effect on the fertility of women of childbearing age in South Kuta District. The education variable (X2) has a coefficient of -0.063, which means education has a negative influence on fertility. This means that if the length of education increases by 1 year, the average fertility will decrease by 0.063 people, assuming that employment status and age at first marriage are constant.

3) The Influence of Age at First Marriage on the Fertility of Women of Childbearing Age in South Kuta District

It is known that (α) = 0.05, df = 95, then ttable = 1.661. Based on Table 4.13, it can be seen that the variable age at first marriage (X3) has a value of t = -5.461 < -ttable = -1.661, and a significance value of 0.001 < significant level (α) = 0.05, so H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted. This means that partially the age at first marriage has a negative and significant effect on the fertility of women of childbearing age in South Kuta District. The variable age at first marriage (X3) has a coefficient of -0.136, which means that age at first marriage has a negative influence on fertility. So it means that if the age at first marriage increases by 1 year, fertility will decrease on average by 0.136 people, assuming constant employment status and education. .

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the results of research data analysis that has been carried out in South Kuta District, a conclusion can be drawn, namely that employment status, education and age at first marriage simultaneously influence the fertility of women of childbearing age in South Kuta District. Employment status, education and age at first marriage have a partial negative effect on the fertility of women of childbearing age in South Kuta District.

Suggestions that can be given based on the conclusions presented above include the following. It is hoped that regional and central governments can open up more job opportunities by encouraging the growth of industries and job sectors that have great potential to employ women, such as the creative industry, technology and health services. The government must pay attention to and monitor educational developments in society. This education must be carried out continuously and on a large scale. There are programs that can be implemented,

such as expanding access to education, especially for women in South Kuta District, by providing scholarships and skills training programs. The Family Planning (KB) program must also continue to be intensively implemented in the community. Posyandu can hold regular educational sessions about the importance of family planning, reproductive health, and the benefits of delaying the age of marriage. BKKBN can strengthen family planning programs by providing wider and easier access to contraceptives and reproductive health services. Ensure that contraceptive information and tools are accessible to all levels of society, especially women of childbearing age. Apart from that, it can also develop and disseminate comprehensive sexual education materials in schools and communities, to increase awareness about reproductive health and family planning.

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