

Spatial Analysis of Fertility Preferences in Indonesia

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I. Introduction

1. By definition, fertility preference is the ideal number of children a family want to have. The average ideal number of children in Indonesia according to the 2017 IDHS data is 2.7
2. Fertility preferences are very important in family planning because they can describe the fertility behavior of a family.
3. Besides that, it can also be an important indicator for the population structure of a country in the future so that the government can take the right policies in terms of population.

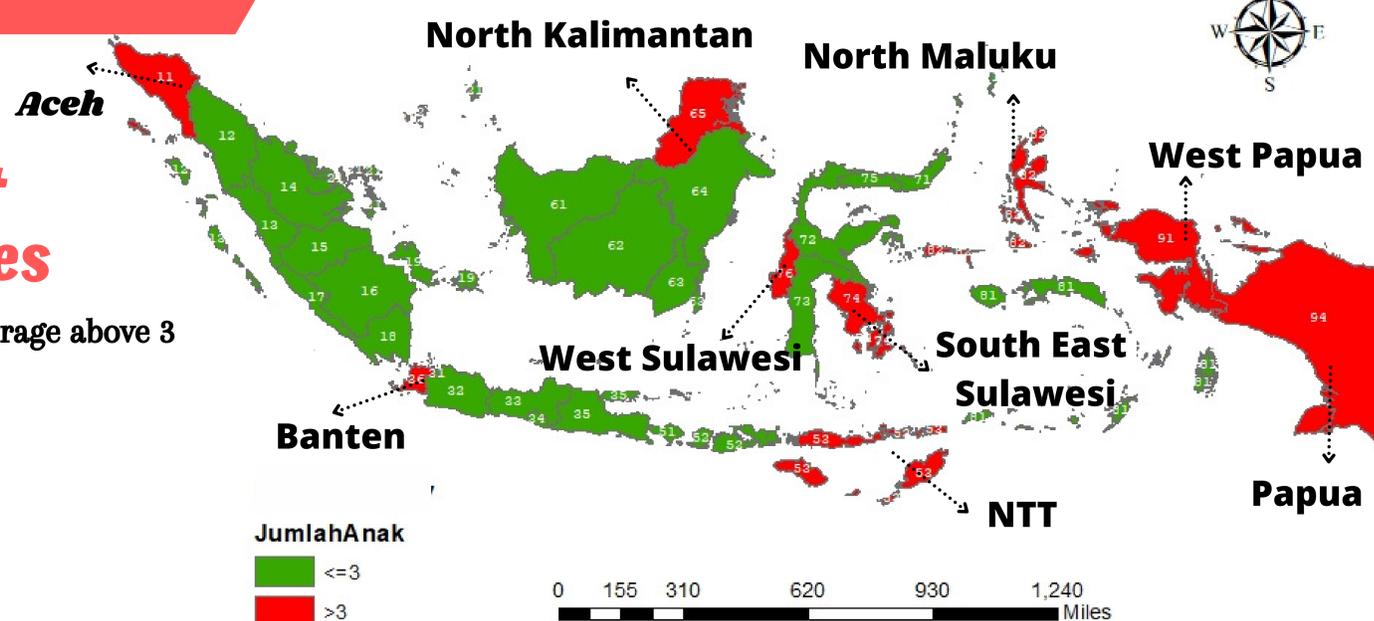
II. Data & Method

This study uses secondary data from DHS Indonesia 2017 and shapefile maps of Indonesia by province. The unit of analysis used is 34 provinces in Indonesia and 36,926 married women. The analytical method used is spatial analysis which will describe the mapping of fertility preferences in Indonesia at the provincial level and binary logistic regression analysis is used to analyze variables that can affect fertility preferences at the individual level.

III. Result

**9 of 34
Provinces**

has fertility preference average above 3



women with age 15-24 years old 0,56 times and women with age 25-34 years old 0,83 less likely to has ideal number of children more than 2 than women with age more 35 years old.



women has lived in rural area 1,32 times more likely to has ideal number of children more than 2 than women has lived in urban area



women with low level of education 1,12 times more likely and women with medium level of education 0,80 less likely to has ideal number of children more than 2 than women with high level of education

IV. Conclusion

There are 9 provinces in Indonesia that still have fertility preferences or the ideal number of children above 3. Variable place of residence, education level and age of mother proved to have an influence on fertility preferences. Women who live in villages have the strongest influence on having the ideal number of children above 2. The government can provide more knowledge to village women about the importance of using family planning for population control programs in Indonesia.

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