

ABSTRACT

EFFECT OF THE NUMBER OF WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE (15-44 YEARS), SEX RATIO, LIFE EXPECTANCY OF WOMEN AND FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMS ON DISTRICT/CITY FERTILITY IN WEST JAVA PROVINCE IN 2018-2020

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This study aims to determine: To determine the effect of the number of women of childbearing age (15-44 years), sex ratio, female life expectancy, and family planning programs (KB) on fertility in districts/cities in West Java province partially. To determine the effect of the number of women of childbearing age (15-44 years), sex ratio, life expectancy for women, and the family planning program (KB) on fertility in districts/cities in West Java province simultaneously. This type of research is quantitative in nature, namely collecting secondary data through the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and West Java Open Data for the West Java region with a combination of cross section and time series data, namely 2017-2021. The data taken is data on the number of women of childbearing age (15-44 years), sex ratio, life expectancy for women and family planning programs. Then for the data processing method and analysis using the panel data regression method assisted by EViews 9 software. This study uses the dependent variable, namely fertility and the independent variables consist of the number of women of childbearing age (15-44 years), sex ratio, female life expectancy and family planning. The research model in this thesis shows that the district/city family planning program has a negative effect on fertility, while the number of women of childbearing age (15-44 years), sex ratio, female life expectancy has a positive effect on fertility in districts/cities in West Java.

Keywords: Fertility, Number of Women of Reproductive Age (15-44 Years), Sex Ratio, Life Expectancy of Women, and Family Planning Program (KB).