MODEL OF THE WOMAN FERTILITY DETERMINANTS IN ISLAMIC STUDY GROUP

Stang¹, Sitti Radhiah²

¹Department of Biostatistics, Faculty of Public Health, Hasanuddin University
²Department of Reproductive Health and Population, Faculty of Public Health, Hasanuddin University

Corresponding author: stangbios@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The high fertility has implications for the population. Large population has broad implications, such as additional employment, education and health facilities and the availability of adequate food and energy. In addition, large population has potentially to the ecological and environmental degradation due to the shift of the function of agricultural land into settlements, illegal logging and the rise of social conflict.

This study aimed to determine the model of the determinants of woman fertility of reproductive couples in Islamic study group in South Palu Distric of Palu City. This study used a cross sectional study design. The sample size was 149 of the women reproductive couples in Islamic study group. Sample selection method was a simple random sampling. Data analysis used path analysis with SPSS program.

The results showed that the variables of knowledge had a direct or indirect effect on fertility; knowledge variable had an indirect effect on fertility through the use of contraception. Variable work had a direct or indirect effect on fertility. There was an indirect effect on fertility variables work through the age of first marriage. Religiosity variable had no direct effect on fertility, but religiosity variables had an indirect effect on fertility ie through unmetneed. While the income variable and duration of breastfeeding had no effect on fertility.

Keywords: Model, Determinants, Fertility