The Impact of Fertility on Family Welfare

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Abstract

Family welfare is considered not going well since the Covid-19 pandemic, one of the factors for family welfare is fertility. Therefore, we conducted a study aimed at analyzing the impact of high fertility on family well-being. This research is descriptive quantitative with the number of respondents as many as twenty people. Data was obtained by survey method through Google Form where 20 respondents had to answer a list of structured questions (constructed questionnaire). The results showed that the number of children did not affect the welfare of the family. This research is expected to be useful for the parties to support policy making in the field of family welfare.

Keywords: Fertility, Family Welfare, Children, Residence, Income.

1. Introduction

Indonesia is a developing country that has a variety of problems to deal with. One of the problems faced by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia is population. Indonesia occupies the 4th position as the country with the most population in the world, which is around 273.5 million people. High population numbers can be a problem for the country, because it can cause problems in various fields, especially the economic sector (Abdullah et al., 2022). One example of a problem in the economic field is unemployment. If the high population is not matched by a large number of jobs, of course there will be many people who become unemployed. However, a high population does not only have negative impacts, there are also positive impacts from a high population. Abundant availability of labor and the ability to increase production are some examples of the positive impact of a high population (Kreishan, 2011; Stephen, 2012; Mago, 2014).

The world's population has increased from year to year, including in Indonesia. The total population can be influenced by three demographic factors, namely the birth rate (fertility), death rate (mortality), and the rate of migration (migration). High birth rates will greatly affect the increase in population. As described by Widyawati and Pujiyono (2021), that the birth rate or fertility can be determined and influenced by two factors, namely demographic factors and non-demographic factors which can affect both directly and indirectly. Demographic factors include marital status, age at first marriage, age structure, and proportion of the population who are married, while non-demographic factors include education level, economic situation, improvement in women's status, industrialization, and urbanization.

The second factor that affects the population is mortality. The number that describes the number of deaths per 1,000 people each year is called mortality. The next factor is migration, namely the movement of people from one place to another. Migration can take the form of emigration, immigration, transmigration, and urbanization. Emigration is the movement of people from within the country to abroad, immigration is the movement of people from abroad to within the country, transmigration is the movement of people from densely populated islands to sparsely populated islands, and urbanization is the movement of people from villages to cities. Of the three population factors, the authors argue that fertility is the most influential factor on family welfare because high fertility rates will have an impact on changes in the family, especially in the economic field, such as income in the family, home ownership, and so on.

This research was conducted to analyze the impact of high birth rates or fertility on family welfare. The number of family dependents is the number of family members who are the dependents of the head of the family. In a family usually has a different number of dependents and usually they also have different levels of welfare as well.

Family welfare is the creation of a harmonious situation and the fulfillment of physical and social needs for family members, without experiencing serious obstacles in the family, and when dealing with family problems it will be easy for members to solve them together. family, so that the standard of living of the family can be realized. Broadly

speaking, there are three main factors that affect the welfare of a family, namely the number of family members, place of residence, and socioeconomic conditions. Every birth that occurs in a family will certainly increase the number of members in the family. The principle of "more children, more fortune" still influences the mindset of Indonesians so that many families have a large number of children. This study refers to the analysis of the impact of one of the factors that affect family welfare (Pramono, 2020; Chadda and Deb, 2013).

Based on the Okezone website, Deputy for Population Control, Dr. Ir. Dwi Listyawardani stated that in 2020 there will be an additional 400-500 thousand births in Indonesia or an increase of 10% from usual. This shows the high rate of fertility in Indonesia.

Based on BPS data, the percentage of poor people in Indonesia in September 2020 also increased by 10.19%. From these data it can be seen that fertility can affect the level of poverty. A high poverty rate can be an indicator of a low socio-economic level, while socio-economic level is one of the factors determining the level of family welfare (Oyekale, 2022; Gordon et al., 2022; Mudhoffir and Hadiz, 2021).

2. Literature Review

Family Welfare factors in this study focus on: number of family members, socioeconomic, and residence, each of which is discussed in the following sub-sections.

2.1. Number of Family Members

The number of family members will increase when there is a birth in the family and will decrease when there is a death. An increase in the number of family members certainly has an impact on several aspects of life such as meeting family needs will certainly increase. Family needs are directly proportional to the number of members in the family, so the more the number of members in the family, the higher the needs in a family. Fulfillment of family needs can be met more quickly if the number of family members is small compared to the large number of family members.

Each family has its own family principles. There are families who have the principle of having many children, but there are also families who have the principle of having few children. In this case, there are no "right" or "wrong" terms, because it is the choice and decision of each family. The point of view of each family is certainly different starting from the sociological aspect, the traditional aspect, and the economic aspect, this is one of the reasons each family has different principles in making decisions regarding the number of children (Kriel et al., 2019).

Some of the questions in the survey of respondents were how many children are in the family and whether according to respondents, children are a burden. People who think that children are a burden tend to adhere to the principle of having fewer children. Conversely, people who think that children are not a burden tend to hold the principle of having a large number of children. Of course these principles are related to the welfare of their families. The more children a family has, the more dependents they have to face.

2.2. Socioeconomic

Fertility is one of the factors that influence controlling the rate of population growth. The fertility rate of a population with a high number is considered by many to be a population problem which is quite difficult to overcome. This is supported by the Malthusian theory which illustrates that population growth will follow a geometric progression and the increase in food ingredients will follow an arithmetic progression. This means that population growth will occur faster than the increase in food, so that food availability will become scarce. This paradigm brings indications that in the future there will be a lot of poverty for the population (Uddin, 2015; Misra et al., 2021).

The fertility rate is involved in the growth of economic conditions in an effort to increase family income. High fertility rates in the future will also provide high availability of labor. However, this is not accompanied by quality, so equal distribution of family income needs to be done with efforts to create diverse employment opportunities, so that it is hoped that this high number of workers can have the choice of getting a job as an effort to equalize family income and can improve family social welfare.

2.3. Residence

Humans have three primary needs, namely food, shelter, and clothing. The need for shelter is the need for shelter to survive. Argues that the house has become a basic need for all humans to build a family in order to maintain the continuity of life. The house is not only a place to survive and shelter from the scorching sun and heavy rain, but can be used as an indicator or benchmark for well-being (Knorth, 2010).

Ownership status of a residence can be a parameter to measure the level of family welfare. Home ownership status can provide an indication of the level of household welfare. Households that have a privately owned house, are large, and are in a good housing complex can be said to have a better level of welfare compared to households that do not have their own house. Households that do not have a private house need to incur additional costs to pay rent to meet housing needs.

Making this questionnaire was carried out as a method of collecting the data needed in the preparation of article assignments as research samples. In this questionnaire the personal data of the questionnaire fillers will be kept confidential and will only be used for research purposes. This questionnaire is in the form of a Google form which contains several questions as material for preparing articles. The list of questions included the number of children in one family, whether children were a burden on the family, income in the family, and the area of the building owned by the family. These questions were chosen by the author because according to the author, they can be used as an indicator of whether fertility will affect the welfare of a family or not. The selection of questions from one another is a question that is mutually continuous. High income in a family will certainly be felt sufficient if in one family there are not many children and they think that children are not a burden, especially with owning their own house, this can reduce expenses for housing problems. Owning your own house with a building area that is suitable for a small number of families will certainly be a comfort in itself. It's different from having a high income but having a large number of children, the expenses for each child will be even greater and owning your own home again will also greatly affect the economic turnover in the family. Of course this will greatly affect the welfare of a family. Good economic conditions in a family will certainly be one of the things that can create a sense of calm and harmony in the family. This will improve the quality of the family as the first social group in social life.

The Table 1 following is the raw data from the results of distributing questionnaires to twenty respondents who filled out the Google form questionnaire:

Table 1: Results of the questionnaire with the Google form

Timestamp	Respondents	Number of children	Are children a burden in the family?	Family income	Home ownership	Building area
27/03/2022 19:20:26	1	3	No	IDR 5.000.000 - IDR 10.000.000	Private property	$\geq 32\ m^2$
27/03/2022 19:47:15	2	2	No	IDR 5.000.000 - IDR 10.000.000	Private property	$\leq 31\ m^2$
28/03/2022 6:04:31	3	3	Yes	IDR 5.000.000 - IDR 10.000.000	Private property	$\geq 32\ m^2$
28/03/2022 6:05:32	4	3	No	Less than IDR 5.000.000	Private property	$\geq 32\ m^2$
28/03/2022 6:09:04	5	3	No	IDR 5.000.000 - IDR 10.000.000	Private property	$\geq 32\ m^2$
28/03/2022 11:08:11	6	3	No	Less than IDR 10.000.000	Private property	$\geq 32\ m^2$
28/03/2022 11:08:41	7	2	No	Less than IDR 5.000.000	Not privately owned	$\leq 31\ m^2$
28/03/2022 11:22:22	8	3	No	IDR 5.000.000 - IDR 10.000.000	Private property	$\geq 32\ m^2$
28/03/2022 12:19:28	9	2	No	Less than IDR 5.000.000	Private property	$\leq 31\ m^2$
28/03/2022 12:43:22	10	3	No	IDR 5.000.000 - IDR 10.000.000	Private property	$\leq 31\ m^2$
28/03/2022 14:42:59	11	2	No	Less than IDR 5.000.000	Private property	$\leq 31\ m^2$
28/03/2022 14:44:02	12	3	No	Less than IDR 5.000.000	Private property	$\leq 31\ m^2$
28/03/2022 14:44:25	13	2	No	Less than IDR 5.000.000	Not privately owned	$\leq 31\ m^2$
28/03/2022 14:44:47	14	2	No	IDR 5.000.000 - IDR 10.000.000	Private property	$\leq 31\ m^2$
28/03/2022 14:45:34	15	3	No	IDR 5.000.000 - IDR 10.000.000	Private property	$\leq 31\ m^2$
28/03/2022 14:51:35	16	2	No	IDR 5.000.000 - IDR 10.000.000	Private property	$\geq 32\ m^2$
28/03/2022 16:28:16	17	More than	No	Less than	Private property	$\geq 32\ m^2$

		3		IDR 5.000.000		
29/03/2022 10:56:20	17	3	No	Less than IDR 5.000.000	Private property	>= 32 m^2
29/03/2022 15:41:27	18	1	No	Less than IDR 5.000.000	Private property	>= 32 m^2
29/03/2022 15:43:49	18	3	No	IDR 5.000.000 - IDR 10.000.000	Private property	>= 32 m^2

3. Methodology

This research is a descriptive quantitative research intended to provide an analysis of the impact of fertility on family welfare. This study used non-random sampling in determining the sample by using a purposive sampling technique. The purposive sampling technique is a sampling technique by selecting a sample based on research on some of the characteristics. Characteristics in selecting samples in research include someone who is married and someone who already has children.

Data was obtained by survey method through google form where 20 respondents had to answer a list of structured questions (constructed questionnaire). The data that has been obtained is then processed using Microsoft Excel which is then presented in the form of a frequency table.

4. Results and Discussion

Sub-chapter 4 discusses the results of data processing related to the effect of fertility on family welfare where family welfare is heavily influenced by several factors including the number of dependents in the family, socio-economic factors which include family income, and ownership of house or residential assets. In order to determine the factors that affect welfare, this study conducted an analysis of the impact of fertility on family welfare.

The impact of fertility on the economy, which is one of the things that affect the welfare or not of a family, is often directed at discussing fertility that occurs in society. The assumption of children who are not seen from social benefits as a matter of course will be considered an economic burden because the costs that must be incurred are directly proportional to the number of children they have. This has resulted in many people choosing to have fewer children. Not a few people also choose to have a greater number of children with the assumption that many children will have a lot of fortune. This is a choice with its own risks.

4.1. Family Welfare Factors

4.1.1. Number of Family Members

Families that state that children are not a burden tend to have many children. The more children in a family, the higher the fertility rate in the family. As previously discussed, fertility is a factor in family welfare.

Perceived value of children will influence parents' decisions to determine the desired number of children. The Table 2 following are the results of research on children's values, namely whether children are a burden to parents.

Table 2: Frequency Distribution of Children's Values for Families

Burden	Frequency	Presentation
Yes	1	5
No	19	95
No	20	100

Table 2 describes the proportion regarding the value of children to families in the research sample. It was found that 1 out of 20 respondents (5%) considered children to be a burden on the family and the majority (95%) stated that children were not a burden to the family. The value of children for families has various conceptions because each individual allows them to have a different perspective. This difference in how to assess is what causes the burden parameter for one person to be felt not necessarily to be a burden for other individuals.

4.1.2. Socioeconomic

Based on the answers from respondents to the aspects studied, whether having children is a burden or not, we cannot conclude directly that the number of dependents has an effect on the level of family welfare. Therefore we conducted further interviews regarding this issue, namely to dig up information about the family's income.

Next will be discussed about family income to family welfare. The Table 3 following are the results of research on selected respondents regarding family income:

Table 3: Frequency Distribution of Family Income

Burden	Income			Total (%)
	Low	Medium	Higt	
Yes	-	1 (100%)	-	1 (100%)
No	9 (47.375%)	9 (47.37%)	1 (5.26%)	19 (100%)
Total	9	10	1	20

Table 3 provides information that out of 20 respondents there is 1 moderate-income family which states that children are a burden to the family. However, 19 families (47.37%) came from low-income families, 9 families (47.37%) also came from medium-income families, and 1 family (5.37%) 26%) with high income. This result contradicts the theory advocated by some experts, as presented by Todaro (2003) that the relationship between income and family business to meet the needs of children is a very strong relationship, as explained in the microeconomic theory of household fertility. In short, this theory explains that the desired number of children will be directly affected by family income. Economically, the number of children is related to the burden that must be borne by the family. That is, the higher the family income, the greater the demand for children. In Table 2 it is shown that 1 family out of 20 selected respondent families who stated that children were a family burden were families with moderate income groups, namely below 5 million per month.

This was obtained from the opinions of respondents regarding the value of children in the family with nineteen out of twenty families stating that children were not a burden to the family. This conclusion does not necessarily indicate that the belief of many children, many fortunes is still a local wisdom to be traditional. Nineteen out of twenty respondents were recorded as having 1-3 children with an income of around IDR 5,000,000.

4.1.3. Residence

Shelter is one of the needs for humans. Ownership status of a residence can be a parameter to measure the level of family welfare. The Table 4 following are the results of research on selected respondents regarding the status of home ownership:

Table 4: Distribution of Home Ownership Frequency Against Family Income

Income	Home ownership				Total
	Private property		Not Privately Owned		
	Amount	%	Amount	%	
Low	7	38.888	2	100	9
Medium	10	55.556	-	-	10
Higt	1	5.556	-	-	1
Total	18	100	2	100	20

Based on Table 4, the status of ownership of a residence or type of building is often used as a benchmark to measure the level of welfare of the population. Sociologically, someone who has a place to live on private property will be considered prosperous, and vice versa, someone who does not have a place to live on private property is considered not prosperous. In today's modern society, owning a residence on private property is a very valuable asset. Information obtained in the field shows that 90% of the families selected as respondents own a house or place to live on private property. Of the families who have their own house (18 people), 7 families (38.88%) have low income and 11 families (61.12%) have moderate income. This means that the majority of them do not have a problem with their place of residence and this phenomenon also shows that family income and home ownership do not have a significant relationship.

Based on the health review, each person needs 8 square meters (m^2) to be said to have a spacious and healthy space. So with the size of 2 children in one family as desired by the state (Family Planning), then at least the family must have a living area of around 32 square meters (m^2). For the purposes of this study, 32 square meters (m^2) was used as a standard parameter to assess the feasibility of the respondent's residence (Sunaryanto, 2015). The Table 5 following are the results of research on selected respondents regarding the area of the building.

Table 5: Area of house building according to number of children

Jumlah Anak	Luas Bangunan				Total
	<=31		32=>		
	Jumlah	%	Jumlah	%	
1	-	-	1	9.1	1
2	6	66.667	1	9.1	7
3	3	33.333	8	72.7	11

| >3 | - | - | 1 | 9.1 | 1 |
| Total | 9 | 100 | 11 | 100 | 20 |

Table 5 shows the relationship between the number of children and the area of the house occupied. The data shows that 11 of the 20 selected respondent families have houses with a building area that meets health standards, namely 32 m2 and the majority (72.7%) only have 3 children. This means that in terms of their place of residence they are able to provide housing that meets health standards in terms of space. Therefore, related to the previous discussion about the value of children, it is not surprising that the majority of respondents answered that the number of children they have is not a burden.

5. Conclusions and Suggestions

The results of the study obtained regarding the impact of the number of children (fertility) on family welfare. In general, families see children not as a burden to the family. In a more thorough study of various factors of family welfare, such as the number of family members, place of residence and socioeconomic status, the results show that fertility does not affect family welfare. This fact explains that, in relation to the family's perception of the value of children. This research demonstrates the strength of the traditional view that is often conveyed by demographers, that children in ancient society were often seen from a socio-cultural perspective. where the child as a gift that must be addressed with gratitude.

For further research, the number of families or respondents can be increased to one particular area. Then for family welfare factors can be added such as family savings and debt so that the size of socio-economic conditions is clearly visible and accurate results are obtained regarding the effect of fertility on family welfare factors.

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