ABSTRACT

Wonosobo is one of the districts in Central Java Province with the highest total fertility rate (TFR). Fertility rates are theoretically influenced by the high demand for children. This study aims to analyze the influence of household characteristics proxied through the age of the head of the household, wife's education, wife's working status, occupation of the head of the household, household expenditure, and location of residence on the demand for children in Wonosobo Regency.

This research approach is quantitative with KOR and KP data sourced from the 2021 Wonosobo Regency National Socio-Economic Survey (SUSENAS). The method used to analyze factors that influence children's demand is logistic regression.

Based on the research results, it shows that increasing the age of the head of the household reduces the probability of demand for children in Wonosobo Regency. The number of children demanded in households with wives with elementary and middle school education is higher than those with high school and university education. The demand for children in households with working wives is lower than in those who do not work. The demand for children in households where the head of the household works in the agricultural sector is higher than those who work in the non-agricultural sector. An increase in per capita expenditure can increase the probability of child demand. The demand for children in households living in rural areas is higher than those living in urban areas.

Keywords: Demand for children, age of head of household, wife's education level, wife's working status, household expenses, location of residence.

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