

ABSTRACT

Population is an important issue for every country in the world, because people are the subject and object of development. Therefore, the state of a population can be used as a benchmark for the success of development in the country. now Indonesia is faced with various problems of population in the form of the large number of population, population distribution inequality, and unquality residents viewed from a high rate of poverty, low education and high unemployment.

This study aims to demonstrate empirically the effect of female participation in the labor market, education level of women, women who are using contraceptives, percentage of households that have a per capita expenditure above Rp 500,000,-/month, unemployed women, women with age at first marriage is less than 19 years against the total fertility rate (TFR) districts / cities in the province of East Java.

The data used in this research is quantitative data by type of data in the form of annual panel. Time series data starting from 2011 until 2014, while its cross section is 38 districts / cities in East Java province. Of the combined data, obtained 152 observations. The analysis tool used is regression panel data with fixed effect model approach.

An important finding from this study showed that women's participation in the labor market, women who are using contraceptives, percentage of households that have a per capita expenditure above Rp 500,000,-/month, and the female unemployment significantly influence against the total fertility rate (TFR) districts / cities in East Java province. While the education level of women and the age of first marriage is less than 19 years did not significantly affect against the total fertility rate (TFR) districts / cities in East Java Province

Keywords: total fertility rate (TFR), women, education, employment, KB, spending per capita, unemployment