

ABSTRACT

One of the factors that influence the behavior of contraception using is population's motivation, especially the number of children desired. It is affected by the perception of children value, son or daughter. The higher perception of children value may lead to increased Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for woman. It causes problem, such as population explosion in developing countries. The purpose of this study was to find the correlation between perception of the children value with number and sex of child desired by premarital women in reproduction age in rural areas.

This was a cross sectional study with quantitative approach. Interviews were conducted to 60 premarital women in reproduction age. Subjects were selected by simple random sampling. The questionnaire was used to get information about perception of children value, those were primary ties and affection, stimulation and fun, expansion of the self, adult status and social identity, achievement and creativity, economic utility and morality, the number of child desired and the sex of child desired.

The result of Spearman correlation test showed relationship between ties and affection ($p=0,012$), adult status and social identity ($p=0,012$) and economic utility ($p=0,006$) with the number of child desired. Chi Square Fisher Exact Test showed that there were no relationship between perception of the value of children with sex of child desired.

The conclusions are there is a relationship between ties and affection, adult status and social identity and economic utility with the number of child desired and there is no relationship between perception of children value with desired sex of child in women reproductional age premarital in rural areas.

Keywords : perception of children value, the number of child desired, sex of child desired