Analysis of fertility of working women in pekanbaru

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Abstract - **This study was conducted in Pekanbaru in 2019, and aimed at analyzing the effect of the variable of the flow of working hours and women's income on their fertility in Pekanbaru City. In this study the sample was married women who worked in Pekanbaru City in 2019. The data used in this study were secondary data sourced from BPS (Statistics Indonesia) Pekanbaru City, between 2013 and 2017 and primary sources from 100 respondents. 100 respondents in this study were determined using the 'Slovin' formula and were selected using the quota sampling technique. The analytical method used in this research was quantitative descriptive method, partial and simultaneous analysis. From the results of tests that had been carried out, simultaneously all independent variables examined in this study together have a significant influence on the fertility variable. Partially the flow of the working hours variables did not have a significant effect on the fertility variable, while partially the women's income variable had a significant effect on the fertility variable. The effect (R^2) caused by these two variables together on the dependent variable was 65.3 percent, while the remaining 34.7 percent was influenced by other variables that were not examined in this study.**

keywords - **Flow of working hours, women's income, fertility, women's productivity**

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I. INTRODUCTION

Population, age composition, increase and decrease rate in population are affected by fertility (birth), mortality (death), and migration (change of place), since these three variables are components that influence population changes (Lucas, D, et al. , 1990).

In developed or developing countries like Indonesia, uncontrolled population growth is seen as an inhibiting factor of development. The history of population control means through efforts to reduce fertility in Indonesia began with the participation of the government to sign the United Nations Declaration on Population which was followed by the establishment of the National Family Planning Institute (LKBN) in 1970 (Setiawan, N, 1999).

Efforts to reduce population growth rates are carried out through controlling birth rates and reducing mortality rates, especially infant and child mortality. Birth controls are carried out through family planning programs (Merrynce, 2013).

Pekanbaru City Government continues to strive to reduce the high population growth rate by conducting a family planning program through the National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN). The family planning program is an effort to reduce the rate of population growth and improve the health of mothers and children. The family planning program is recognized nationally and internationally as one of the programs that are capable of reducing fertility rates. The family planning program is carried out in several ways namely postponing early marriage, and the use of contraceptives (BKKBN, 2007).

Based on data the percentage of babies born alive in Pekanbaru City during the last 5 years experienced ups and downs movements in each year. During 2013-2014 the number of babies born in Pekanbaru City increased by 3.71 percent then in the next two years, during 2014-2016, the number of babies born in Pekanbaru City actually decreased by 4.22 percent and 0.25 percent, and during 2016-2017 the number of babies born in Pekanbaru City has again increased by 4.17 percent.

The functions and duties of women as wives and mothers are often contrary to their functions as workers in many ways. Based on this, the female workforce has a negative relationship that the inclusion of working women is considered as a way to support the fertility reduction program (Saleh Muhammad, 2003).

Based on the Level of Labor Force Participation (TPAK), women in Pekanbaru City experience ups and downs each year. In 2013 the women TPAK amounted to 47.60 percent, then in 2014 it dropped to 46.89 percent and in the next two years, during 2015-2016, it decreased to 46.58 percent and in 2017, it increased by 49.60 percent.

The decline in the percentage of women taking care of households in the last 5 years also directly contributed to the soaring increase in female LFPR. The main problem faced by people who have dual roles is how they allocate their spare time in various kinds of activities, both in managing household activities and earning a living (Sonny Sumarsono, 2009).

Based on the background of the problems mentioned above, the main problem of the research is "Does the flow of working hours and women's income affect fertility in PekanbaruCity?"The objective of this study is to find out whether the flow of working hours and women's income influences fertility in Pekanbaru City, to find out whether the flow of working hours affects fertility in Pekanbaru City and to find out whether women's income influences fertility in Pekanbaru City.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The Concept of Fertility

Fertility (birth) is a component of population growth that is increasing the population. Fertility is the ability to produce offspring related to female fertility or also called fecundity. However, in the development of the science of demography, fertility is more interpreted as a result of actual reproduction (babies born alive) of a woman or group of women (OmasBulanSamosir and Sri MoertiningsihAdioetomo, 2010).

Relationship between Variables
The Effect of The Flow of Working Hours on Fertility

Working status is the status of a young female partner at work. The more hours a person works, the greater the productivity and the more time spent working, the smaller the chance of having children. Female laborers / workers work to assist their husbands in earning a living for additional daily living expenses, while in the family as housewives, they play a role as laborers who do not directly regulate the state of the home and family economy (Hasan, 2003).

An increase in working hours is defined as the process of creating new value in a unit of resources, changing or adding value to a unit of means to meet existing needs. The relationship between the female workforce and fertility is based on the view that women's functions and duties as mother and wife are in many ways often in conflict with their function as workers. Based on this, the female workforce has a negative relationship that the inclusion of working women is considered as a way to support the fertility reduction program (Saleh, 2003).

Todaro stated the higher the level of education of women, they tend to want to work in the economic field, thereby it can reduce their dependence on children (Widjayanti, 1995).

The Effect of Women's Income on Fertility

An individual's income can be defined as the amount of income derived from production services delivered at certain times (Ackley, 1992). Schnecler (1991) suggested the concept of the level of income contribution of female workers in the lower or upper class, which is the reason for a wife working is to get rid of boredom, to fulfill creativity, to carry on hobbies that have previously been cultivated, and also increase family income or a mixture of these motives.

Women's income is influenced by socioeconomic characteristics such as age, level of education, work experience, number of dependents and labor flow. It is due to the fact that women are increasingly demanded for their role not only as housewives but also as people who play a role in contributing income to the family (Hasan, 2003).

The more increase the got in their income, the more aspirations of parents will change. Parents will want their children having a good quality. This means the costs of raising children will go up. Yet the usefulness is going down because even though the child is still giving satisfaction to parents, their economic services will decrease. Besides, parents are also not dependent on children's contributions (Mundiharno, 1997).

So, the cost of raising a child is greater than its use. This results in decreased demand for children or in other words fertility decreases (Ramli Utina, et al, 2014).

Hypotheses

H1 : The flow of working hours and women's income do not affect simultaneously on fertility in Pekanbaru City.
H2 : The flow of working hours does not partially affect on fertility in Pekanbaru City.
H3 : Women's income does not partially affect on fertility in Pekanbaru City.

III. RESEARCH METHOD

Research Site

This research was carried out in Pekanbaru City. The selection of Pekanbaru City as a research site was based on the increasing percentage of TPAK of working marriage women that always happened in Pekanbaru City in the last 5 years and the fertility rate in 2017 that also increased quite high even though in previous years had decrease.

Population and Samples

The population used in this study were 175,116 women who were married and worked in the Pekanbaru City in 2017. From a population of 175,116 people, the sample size was taken based on the Slovin Formula (Umar, 2005) as follows:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

Notes:
n = Sample size
N = Population size
E = Inaccuracy percentage due to sampling errors that can still be tolerated or desired
1 = Constanta

With the inaccuracy percent (e) set at 10%, the sample size in this study can be determined, as follows:

$$n = \frac{175.166}{1 + 175.166(0,1)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{175.166}{1 + 175.166(0,01)}$$

$$n = \frac{175.166}{1752.66}$$

n=99.94 (integrated to 100)

Then the sample used in this study is 100 people. The sampling method in this study used the Quota Sampling method. The sampling method is to determine the number of respondents who will be examined first, then who is chosen to be a member of the sample is determined by the researcher (Erlina, 2007).

Type and Source of Data Data Collection Technique

Types and sources of data needed in this study were (Umar, 2005) primary data and secondary data.

Data Collection Technique
Data collection techniques needed in this study were the following techniques (Arikunto, 2002): library research and field research. This study was conducted by interviewing respondents directly and using questionnaires.

Operational Definition and Variable Definition
Data collection techniques needed in this study were the following techniques (Arikunto, 2002): library research and field research. This study was conducted by interviewing respondents directly and using questionnaires.

Operational Definition
In this study, the dependent variable is fertility, while the independent variable is the flow of working hours and women's income.

Variable Definition
The variables used in this study were presented as follows:
1. Fertility (Y) is defined as the number of biological children born during fertile period. The indicator is person.
2. The flow of working hours (X_1) is defined as the amount of time that women (mother) spend working in a day (less than 144 hours / 28 days or more than 144 hours / 28 days). The indicator is hour.
3. Income (X_2) is defined as the amount of income received by respondents who worked for 28 days, both those who worked in the formal sector and in the informal sector. The indicator is Rupiahs

Data Analysis Method
This research is categorized as descriptive study using a quantitative approach and survey methods. The primary data used in this study were interviews and questionnaires, while secondary data were in the form of data obtained from the Central Statistics Agency office in Pekanbaru.

Multiple Linear Regression
Data obtained were analyzed using multiple linear regression analysis techniques to determine the effect of the independent variables on the dependent variable, i.e. the flow of working hours and women's income on fertility in Pekanbaru City. The SPSS 16.0 program was used to simplify the analysis and processing of the research data.

The functional model used was as follows:
$$y = f(X_1, X_2)$$

Models of multiple linear regression equations with linear form equations is presented as follows (Gujarat, 2002: 64):
$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + e$$

Notes:
Y : Fertility
α : Konstanta
β: Regression coefficient
X_1 : The respondents' flow of working hours
X_2 : Resepondents' income

Goodness of Fit Testing
To prove whether there is a correlation between the dependent variable and the independent variable, a statistical test was carried out using the following steps:

Determinant Testing (R_2)
To find out the effect of the overall variable X_1 and X_2 on Y. The greater the value of the coefficient of multiple determinations (close to 1), the more precise a linear line is used as an approach to the research results. The test was carried out to measure the relationship between each variable where the value of R^2 lies on the regression line between 0 and 1 ($0 \le R^2 \le 1$) (Gujarati, 2000)

F test (Overall Statistical Test)
F test aims to determine the simultaneous effect of the independent variable (X) (together or combined) on the dependent variable (Y). If the Significance value (Sig.) is <0.05, it means that the independent variable (X) simultaneously influences the dependent variable (Y) but if the Significance value (Sig.) is > 0.05 then it means that the independent variable (X) does not affect the dependent variable (Y) simultaneously (SahidRaharjo, 2015).

t -test (Partial Statistical Test)
t test aims to determine the partial effect of the independent variable (X) (each) on the dependent variable (Y). If the Significance value (Sig) is <0.05, there is an effect of the independent variable (X) on the dependent variable (Y) and if the Significance value (Sig) is >0.05 then there is no effects of the independent variable (X) on the dependent variable (Y) (SahidRaharjo, 2015).

IV. **Overview of research objects**

Geographical Condition of Research Site

This According to the Central Statistics Agency of Pekanbaru City, Pekanbaru City is located between: 101 ° 14 '- 101 ° 34' East Longitude and 0 ° 25 '- 0 ° 45' North Latitude. Based on the Government Regulation No.19 of 1987 on September 7, 1987, the area of Pekanbaru City was expanded from ± 62.96 Km² to ± 446.50 km², consisting of 8 Districts and 45 Kelurahan / Desa (Villages). From the results of measurements / pegging in the field by BPN Level I Riau then it was determined that the area of Pekanbaru City is 632.26 Km².

To create more orderly governance and widely area development, new sub-districts were established with Pekanbaru City Regulation No. 3 of 2003 the sub-districts in Pekanbaru City there were 12 new sub-districts and villages with the Pekanbaru City Regulation No. 4 of 2016 became 83 villages.

The Pekanbaru city is bordered by Siak District and Kampar District in the North, Kampar District and Pelalawan District in the south, Siak District and Pelalawan District in the East and Kampar District in the West.

Among the 12 sub-districts in Pekanbaru City, Tenayan Raya Sub-district is a sub-district that has the most extensive area of around 171.27 KM² while the sub-district with the smallest area is Kota Pekanbaru District which is only 2.26 KM². Aside from being the most extensive sub-district in Pekanbaru City, Tenayan Raya Sub-district is also the sub-district with the greatest number of villages, which is around 13, while the Kota Pekanbaru District only has 2.

State of Population According to Age and Gender

The population in Pekanbaru City always increases every year. In 2017 the population of Pekanbaru City was 1,091,088 people. This number has increased by 1.24 percent compared to 2016 which previously only amounted to 1,064,566 people.

Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency of Pekanbaru City in 2017, it can be seen that in 2017 the population aged 0 - 4 years was the second largest population in Pekanbaru, amounting to 110,018 people, while the population aged 20-24 years amounting to 123,620 people.

Based on the data obtained that the population structure in Pekanbaru City is dominated by two groups, namely the young population group and the adult population group. In 2017 the number of young people aged between 0-14 years was 294,961 thousand people, while the adult population aged between 15 - 64 years amounted to 766,025 thousand people.

Based on data that can be seen between 2013 and 2017, the number of households and population density in Pekanbaru City has increased each year while the sex ratio has decreased over the last two years, namely 2016 and 2017.

Based on the data obtained, when income increase, it will affect the changing patterns of public consumption. During the last 5 years, the average household expenditure for food has always increased every year, but it is different from the average of non-food expenditure. In 2016, the average of non-food household expenditure had experienced a fairly high increase that is around Rp.961,443.00 but in 2017, the number had decreased by Rp809,066.00. Overall, the people in Pekanbaru City allocate more of their income to non-food expenditure compared to spending it on food.

The income of the buyers is a very important factor in determining the pattern of demand for various goods and services. Changes in income always cause changes in demand for various types of goods and services. In addition, it can be predicted that the higher the level of income, the higher the level of consumption will be. When the level of income increases, the ability of households to buy various consumption needs becomes even greater. Alternatively, it could be that the pattern of life is becoming more consumptive, at least they demand better quality (Payaman J Simanjuntak, 1998).

Based on data obtained in the last 5 years, the number of new family planning (KB) acceptors in Pekanbaru City has experienced ups and downs. The highest number of new KB acceptors was in 2014, amounting to 34,611 thousand people, while the lowest number of new KB acceptors was in 2015, amounting to 24,719 thousand people. From the above data, it can also be seen that in the last 2 years, the number of new family planning acceptors in Pekanbaru City in 2016 and 2017 has decreased by 25,494 thousand people in 2016 and 25,088 thousand people in 2017. It means that in the last 2 years Pekanbaru community's participation in family planning programs has been low.

Based on the data, it can be seen that in 2017 the number of NER (Net Enrollment Rate) of elementary and high school / vocational school / MA (Islamic Vocational school) school has decreased. During the previous year, in 2016, the NER of elementary school level education was 95.88 percent but in 2017 that number decreased to 94.50 percent. Similarly, the NER of high school / vocational / MA education also experienced a decline, in the previous year namely in 2016 the NER of high school / vocational school / MA education amounted to 70.84 percent and then decreased to 70.51 percent.

State of Population According to Business Field and Gender

Business field is the field of activity of work / place of work where a person works (BPSPekanbaru). If broken down by business field and gender, Pekanbaru City residents, in 2017, both men and women work in nine business fields namely agriculture, forestry, hunting and fisheries, mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water, buildings , wholesale trade, retail, restaurants and hotels, transportation, warehousing and communication, finance, insurance, building leasing, land and corporate and social services, social and personal services.

Based on the data, the female population in Pekanbaru City is more occupied in the fields of large trading, retail, restaurants and hotels, amounting to 89,736 people, while the employment that occupied the least female workers is Electricity, Gas and Water.

Pekanbaru City Population According to Number of Working Hours

The total number of working hours is the number of working hours used for work (excluding official resting hours and working hours used for non-work matters) (Central Statistics Agency of Pekanbaru, 2017). Based on the data, it can be seen that workers in Pekanbaru City still work more than 41 hours a week, with details of 206,808 male workers and 102,284 female workers in 2017.

City Minimum Wage (UMK)

District / City minimum wages in Riau Province are applied only to Workers / Workers who work with a working period of less than 1 (one) year in each District / City and employers are prohibited from paying wages lower than the stipulated Minimum Wage.

Based on the data obtained, each year the City Minimum Wage (UMK) in Pekanbaru City always increases every year. In the last five years there have been significant changes, which initially only amounted to Rp1,450,000.00 in 2013 then in 2017 it increased by Rp2,557,486.00.decrease.

V. RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

Respondents' Characteristics

Respondents by Age

Based on research conducted in April 2019 to 100 respondents in Pekanbaru City, the distribution of respondents by age can be seen in the following table.

Table 1 Respondents by Age Group, 2019

No.	Age	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
1	21 – 25	2	2
2	26 – 30	9	9
3	31 – 35	11	11
4	36 – 40	20	20
5	41 – 45	18	18
6	46 – 49	40	40
Total		100	100

Source: Primary Data, 2019

From the data in the table.1. we can see that from the 100 respondents in Pekanbaru City, the highest percentage of respondents is the group of respondents aged between 46 - 49 years which are 40 respondents, while the least percentage of respondents is the group of respondents aged between 21 - 25 years which is only 2 people.

Respondents' Education Level

The level of education is the latest level of formal education that respondents have taken based on successful years of education. The education level is measured by scoring techniques in the form of the respondent's latest education level.

Table 2 Distribution of Respondents by Their Education Level

No.	Education Level	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
1	SD	15	15
2	Junior High School	41	41
3	Senior High School	37	37
4	Bachelor/Master/Doctorate Degree	7	7
Total		100	100

Source: Field Data, 2019

Based on the data in table .2. from the total of 100 respondents who have been studied, there are as many as 15 people who are elementary school graduates, 41 people who are junior high school graduates, 37 people who are high school graduates and 7 people who got their Bachelor/Master/Doctorate Degree. Based on the data, there are 25 people married between the ages of 15-20 years, 45 people married between the ages of 21-25 years and 30 people married between the ages of 26-30 years. The average age of first marriage for women in Pekanbaru City ranged from the age of 23 years.

Respondents by Their Job

Table 3. Respondents Distribution by Their Job

No.	Respondents' Job	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
1	Merchants	52	52
2	Employees	7	7
3	Civil Servants	10	10
4	Teachers	24	24
5	Housemaids	7	7
Total		100	100

Source: Field Data, 2019

Based on the data in table.3. from 100 respondents, there are about 52 respondents who work as traders, 7 people work as private employees, 10 people work as civil servants, 24 people work as teachers and as many as 7 people work as domestic helpers.

Number of Respondents' Children (Y)

The number of respondents' children is the number of children who were born during the respondents' fertile period, when they were between the ages of 15 - 49 years. Distribution of respondents based on the number of children can be seen based on data that there are as many as 46 respondents have 2 children, 30 respondents have 3 children, 22 respondents have 4 children and only 2 respondents who have 1 child.

Respondents' Flow of Working Hours (X_1)

In this study what is meant by the flow of working hours is the amount of time spent by the women to work in 1 day. Based on the data it can be seen that there are 51 respondents have work time around 56-140 hours / 28 days while the remaining 49 people have work hours of more than 140 hours / 28 days.

Respondents' Income (X_2)

The income referred to in this study is the income earned by working mothers / women from main business activities and other side business activities. Based on the data, it can be seen that from the 100 respondents surveyed as many as 32 respondents get between Rp1,000,000.00 - 2,500,000.00 / month, 39 respondents get less than Rp2,600,000.00-5,000,000.00 / month, 22 respondents get above Rp5,000,000.00 / month and as many as 7 respondents get less than Rp1,000,000.00 / month.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

The use of multiple linear regression analysis is to find out how much influence of the flow of working hours (X_1) and women's income (X_2) on fertility (Y) in Pekanbaru City, and the primary data in this study will be processed using Software Statistical Package Social Systems (SPSS). The results of multiple linear regression analysis can be seen in the table below:.

<p align="center">Table 4 Result of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis</p>

<p align="center">**Coefficients[a]**</p>

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1,411	. 167		8,457	000
	The flow of working hours	8.078E-5	.001	.006	.101	. 920
	Women's Income	3.527E-7	.000	. 808	13,488	.000
R = 0.808						
R Square = 0.653						

a. Dependent Variable: Fertility
Source: Data processed by SPSS 16.0 application, 2019

Based on the data in Table 4, it can be seen that the constants and coefficients of multiple linear regression for each variable of working hours (X_1) and women's income (X_2) can form the following multiple linear regression equations: Y = 1.411 + 8.078E-5X_1 + 3.527E-7X_2.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

<p align="center">Table 5 Coefficient of Multiple Determinants (R_2)</p>

<p align="center">**Model Summary[b]**</p>

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.808[a]	.653	.646	.494

Source:Data processed by SPSS 16.0 application, 2019

From the results of the analysis in table 5, we can see that the coefficient of multiple determination R^2 value is 65.3 percent because the value of R^2 is close to 1. It means that the dependent variable is fertility, which is influenced by working hours and women's income, while the remaining 34.7 percent is influenced by other variables other than the model studied.

Simultaneous Regression Coefficient Test (F Test)

To find out the influence / effect of the variable of the flow of working hours (X_1) and women's income (X_2) on fertility (Y) in Pekanbaru City was done by comparing the Significance value (Sig) of the two variables with a level of significance ($\alpha = 0.05$).

Table 6 Simultaneous Regression Coefficient Test (F Test)

ANOVAb

	Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	44,509	2	22,254	91,270	.000a
	Residual	23,651	97	. 244		
	Total	68,160	99			

Source: Data processed by SPSS 16.0 application, 2019

From the F test results the Significance value (Sig.) was 0,000 <0.05. This means that the independent variable flow of working hours (X_1) and women's income (X_2) has simultaneous significant effect on the fertility variable (Y) in Pekanbaru City.

Partial Regression Coefficient Test (t-Test)

t-test in this analysis was conducted to determine the partial effect between the independent variables namely the flow of working hours (X_1) and women's income (X_2) on the fertility variable (Y) in Pekanbaru City.

Table 7 Partial Regression Coefficient Test (t-Test)

Coefficientsa

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	1,411	. 167		8,457	.000
The flow of working hours	8.078E-5	.001	.006	.101	. 920
Women's Income	3.527E-7	.000	. 808	13,488	.000

Source: Data processed by SPSS 16.0 application, 2019

1. Based on the results of the partial regression coefficient test (t test) Significance value (Sig.) of the variable of working hours (X_1) was 0.920> 0.05) which means that the variable of working hours (X_1) does not partially affect the fertility variable (Y).
2. Based on the results of the partial regression coefficient test (t test) Significance value (Sig.) of the variable of working hours (X_2) was 0,000 <0.05, it means that the women's income variable (X_2) partially influences the fertility variable (Y).

Disscusion

Explanation of the effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable will be explained as follows:

1. Effect of the flow of working hours on fertility

From the F test results the Significance value (Sig.) was 0,000 <0.05. This means that the independent variable flow of working hours (X_1) significantly affect the fertility variable (Y) in Pekanbaru City. Based on the results of the partial regression coefficient test (t test) Significance value (Sig.) of the variable of working hours (X_1) was 0.920> 0.05 which means that the variable of working hours (X_1) does not partially affect the fertility variable (Y).

That is because, respondents with fewer hours of the flow of working hours think that working hours are not a barrier for them to have children. They think that they can go home earlier than respondents with more hours spent working so that they have more free time to care for their children and work on other household chores.

2. The Effect of Women's Income on Fertility

From the F test results the Significance value (Sig.) was 0,000 <0.05. This means that the independent variable women's income (X_2) significantly affect the fertility variable (Y) in Pekanbaru City. Based on the results of the partial regression coefficient test (t test) Significance value (Sig.) of the variable of women's income (X_2) was 0,000 <0.05, it means that the women's income variable (X_2) partially and negatively influences / affects the fertility variable (Y).

Of the 100 respondents studied, the percentage of respondents with high income is more than the respondents with low income. That is what causes women's income variable (X_2) partially and negatively affects the fertility variable (Y). Due to the increasing income, some respondents began to be able to employ caregivers / helpers on duty to look after their children while they work outside the home.

VI. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

Based on the result of the study, the coefficient value of R^2 obtained was 65,3 percent, which means the variable of working hours and women's income in the model affect the fertility variable by 65.3 percent, and about 34.7 percent is affected by other variables other than the model studied.

The conclusions that can be drawn from this study are as follows:

1. From the regression coefficient test (F test) results the Significance value (Sig.) was 0,000 <0.05. This means that the independent variable flow of working hours (X_1) and women's income (X_2) has simultaneous significant effect on the fertility variable (Y) in Pekanbaru City.
2. Based on the results of the partial regression coefficient test (t test) Significance value (Sig.) of the variable of working hours (X_1) was 0.920> 0.05 which means that the variable of working hours (X_1) does not partially affect the fertility variable (Y).
3. Based on the results of the partial regression coefficient test (t test) Significance value (Sig.) of the variable of women's income (X_2) was 0,000 <0.05, it means that the women's income variable (X_2) partially and negatively influences / affects the fertility variable (Y).

Suggestion
1. Since the results of this study indicate that both variables have a positive effect on fertility, the government must make a policy on the provision of family planning programs in each sub-district in Pekanbaru, especially for women / mothers who work in the informal sector.
2. Changing the perception and mindset of the community towards the ideal number of children through the use of long-term FP methods such as the IUD / Implant should be done in order to reduce the number of births that is getting bigger each year.
3. For the future study that is intended to use these two variables, the flow of work hours and women's income, the researcher thinks that further research is needed every year to see whether there are significant changes in each year or not. In addition, research in other areas also needs to be carried out especially in areas that are far from urban areas and far from the central government with the addition of several other variables such as cultural, religious, racial, ethnic, regional income influences, etc. because each region must have a different characteristic style.

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