

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1. Conclusion

This research is aimed to analyze the effect of infant mortality rate, education and income per capita on total fertility rate in Indonesia. Based on the empirical study, several conclusion from this research are: First, there are long-run and short-run effects of infant mortality rate, education and income per capita on the total fertility rate. But there is no long-run relationship among total fertility rate, primary and secondary education enrolment rate, where tertiary education enrolment rate, infant mortality rate and also income per capita have the long-run relationship with total fertility rate.

Second, in long-run condition, the effect of tertiary education enrolment rate is negative to the total fertility rate where the infant mortality rate and income per capita has positive effect. In the short-run condition, the effect of secondary education enrollment rate and income per capita one year ago have a negative effect on total fertility rate in current year and effect of infant mortality rate one year ago have a positive effect on infant mortality rate in the current year.

6.2. Recommendation

Based on the conclusion of this research, the author proposes some recommendations are: The first, in order to reduce the total fertility rate, the government need to reduce the infant mortality rate by increasing health services such as vaccination and etc. The second is increasing school participation for middle and high-level education through one of them is provides scholarships. Third, due to the effect of income per capita on total fertility rate is positive, the government is needed to allocate per capita income through increase taxes to improve health and education services. For the future researcher, to be adding some variables for example female labor, mean age at marriage, contraceptive use and other relevant variables to expand this research.

