Original Article

Early Marriage Determination of Teenagers in Banten Province

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Abstract

Based on the results of the Program Performance and Accountability Survey in Banten year of 2019, the number of births in Banten province at the age of 15-19 years old was still quite high compared to other provinces, namely 39.5% compared to Jakarta City, (25.4%), West Java (25.3%) and East Java (25.9%). The purpose of this study was to identify the determinants of early marriage in Banten Province, used secondary data, namely Program Performance Monitoring and Accountability Survey in 2019. The population in this study were all married women in the 2019, which amounted to 1687 samples. The results of the study were of 1687 respondents. More than 50% of respondents got married at an early age, namely 909 respondents (53.9%). More than 50% respondents had 15-19 years old of first marriage age of 37.1%, their educational background was primary school of 37.8%. The respondents' occupation were housewives of 75.7% . Based on the bivariate analysis, it showed that the CI was 95%, and the P-value <0.05 showed that there was a significant correlation between education (0,000), socio economic (0.010), and ethnic (0.000), with early marriage based on the analysis of Program Performance and Accountability Survey in 2019. However, there was no significant correlation between occupation and p-value 0.614 at 95% CI. Based on multivariate analysis using logistic regression, it produced the final modeling in determining the determinants of early marriage. The conclusion of these, four determinants showed that educational factors were very influential in early marriage.

Keywords
Early Marriage, Education, Socio Economic, Ethnic

INTRODUCTION

According to the United Nations Development Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA 2010 in the Ministry of Health 2015), Indonesia is the 37th country with a high percentage of young marriages and is the second highest in ASEAN after Cambodia. Basic Health Research data (Riskesdas) in 2013 shows that the growth process is still ongoing until the age of 18. The youngest age of menarche, especially those aged 6-12 years old, needs special attention not to marry. The age at first marriage at the age of 10-14 years old in Indonesia is quite high, namely 4.8% and at the age of 15-19 years old is 41.9%. Even births in the last five years before this observation were carried out, had occurred in 0.3 per 1000 women aged 10-14 years old and 53.9 per 1000 women

aged 15-19 years old. The age at first marriage at a very young age (10-14 years old) tends to be higher in rural areas (6.2%) and among women who do not go to school (9.5%), farmers / fishermen / laborers (6.3%), and lowest socio economic status (6.0%).

In Indonesia, the provinces with the highest percentage of early marriage aged 10-14 years old are Central Java (52.1%), South Kalimantan (9%), West Java (7.5%), East Kalimantan and Central Kalimantan respectively (7 %), and Banten (6.5%) while the provinces with the highest percentage of cases of early marriage aged 15-19 years old were Central Kalimantan (52.1%), West Java (50.2%), South Kalimantan (48.4%), Bangka Belitung (47.9%) and Central Sulawesi (46.3%) (BKKBN, 2012). Provinces with the highest percentage of early marriage (<21 years old) in Indonesia are South Kalimantan (63.96%), Jambi (61.89%), West Sulawesi (61.10%), West Java (60.97%), Bengkulu (60.48%), Central Kalimantan (60.43%), Gorontalo (58.31%), Nusa Tenggara (57.29%), West Nusa Tenggara (56.70%), South Sumatra (55.80%), Bangka Belitung (55.58%) and Banten (54.89%)) (BKKBN, 2015).

Based on preliminary studies at BKKBN Banten Province, the number of births in Banten province at the age of 15-19 years old is still quite high compared to other provinces, namely 39.5% compared to DKI, (25.4%) West Java (25.3%) and East Java (25.9%) (SKAP BKKBN, 2019). Based on SKAP BKKBN data (2019), the number of adolescents who gave birth at the age of 15-19 years old in Indonesia was 6% (5% had already given birth and 1% were pregnant with their first child). The percentage of adolescents giving birth according to background characteristics varies. Based on age, the percentage of women aged 15 years old who had given birth or were pregnant with their first child was less than one percent (0.4%), while for women aged 19 years old the percentage reached 18%. Based on the area of domicile, it shows that the percentage of women aged 15-19 years old who have become mothers was higher in village areas than in urban areas, namely 8% compared to 4%.

Furthermore, based on the education level, the percentage of women was 15-19 years old. Only 1% of women with tertiary education were already mothers, while 28% of those with elementary education were already mothers. Based on the socio economic index, women aged 15-19 years old who had become mothers with the lowest socio economic index were 11%, while those in the upper-class socio economic index were only 3% who were already mothers. The highest percentage of early marriage in Indonesia, especially in the Banten region, reaches more than 50% with age <21 years old, and the birth rate at 15-19 years old reaches 39.5%. Based on the background, researcher want to identify the factors of early marriage (education, socio economic, work status, and ethnic) in teenagers in Banten Province based on the 2019 National Family Planning Coordination Agency/ SKAP data.

METHODS

This research was a quantitative study using secondary data from the National Family Planning Coordination Agency/ SKAP 2019 in Banten Province. The research design was a cross sectional design. The population were all married women in the 2019 National Family Planning Coordination Agency/ SKAP data. The sample of this study

was 1687 married women. This research was conducted by processing Performance Survey Data and Accountability Program, Citizenship Program, Family-Planning, and the Family Development of Banten province in 2019.

The research instrument used is a standardized questionnaire from the National BKKBN, namely the 2019 KKBPK Years Program Performance and Accountability Survey – Women's Questionnaire. All variable used univariate analysis, bivariate analysis and multivariate analysis. The independent variables were education, occupation, socio economic, and ethnic. Bivariate analysis was conducted to see the correlation between two variables, namely the independent variable and the dependent variable.

The statistical test used is a correlation test which serves to determine the direction of the relationship between two categorical variables. Bivariate analysis to test the relationship using the Chi square test. Bivariate analysis to test the effect, used a simple logistic regression test. Furthermore, multivariate analysis was performed. Multivariate analysis using Multiple Logistics Regression test with interpretation if p value <0.05 then Ho is rejected, which means that there is an effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable. And if the p value 0.05 then Ho is accepted, which means that there is no effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable.

RESULTS

Based on table 1, it found that most of the age at first married to the spouse, namely 699 (41.4%) respondents were at the age of 20-24 years old, most of the respondents' education is primary school education at 37.8%, ethnicity came from the Sundanese ethnic at 46.7%. The factors that cause early marriage are the factors of parents and youth culture. More than 50% of the respondents' occupations are unemployed or as housewives of 75.7%. The socio economic of respondents is mostly in the middle category of 856 respondents (50.7%). More than 50% of respondents got married at an early age, amounting to 909 respondents (53.9%) and more than 50% of respondents got married at an early age, namely 909 respondents (53.9%).

Table 1.
Frequency Distribution The Characteristics of The Respondents (n= 1687)

Frequency Distribution The Characteristics of The Respondents		
Age	Frequency	%
5-9	2	0.1
10-14	65	3,9
15-19	626	37,1
20-24	699	41,4
25-29	241	14,3
30-34	38	2,3
35-39	8	0,5
40-44	5	0,3
45-49	3	0,2
Education		
Uneducated	8	0.5
Primary School	637	37.8

Jurnal Keperawatan Komprehensif
Vol. 7 No.2 July 2021

Middle School	382	22.6
High School	494	29.3
D1/D2/D3/Academy	59	3.5
College	107	6.3
Ethnic		
Bantenese	330	19.6
Betawi	148	8.8
Javanese	360	21.3
Sundanese	788	46.7
Other	61	3,6
Occupation		
Unemployed/ Students	14	0,8
Unemployed / Housewife	1277	75,7
Farmer	4	0,2
Entrepreneur/ Trader	105	6,2
Civil Servants/ Indonesian National Army/ Indonesian National Police/State-owned Enterprises/ and others	48	2,8
Private Employees	197	11,7
Freelancer	34	2,0
Others	8	0,5
Socio economicc		
Low	526	31.2
Middle	856	50.7
High	305	18.1
Early Marriage		
Yes	909	53.9
No	778	46.1

Source : Secondary Data SKAP 2019

The determinants of Early Marriage

Based on Table 2, the analysis of the correlation, there was no significant correlation between occupation and early marriage (P-value 0.614). Based on the bivariate analysis, it showed that the CI was 95%, and the significantly indicated that there was a significant correlation between socio economic and early marriage (P-value 0.010), there was a significant correlation between education and early marriage (P-value 0.000), where respondents who had low education are 1,211 times more likely to initiate early marriage than respondents with higher education. 1,211 times more likely to initiate early marriage than respondents with higher education. Based on Correlation between ethnic and early marriage, the P-value was 0.000. So, Ho was rejected and Ha was accpeted. It concluded that there was correlation between ethnic and early marriage.

Table 2.
Bivariate Analysis Recapitulation (n= 1687)

Variables	Early Marriage				N Total		P Value	OR	95%
Occupation	Ya		Tidak						
	n	%	n	%	n	%			
Unemployed/ Students	7	0,4	7	0,4	14	0,8			
Housewife	703	41,7	574	34	1277	75.7			
Farmer	2	0,1	2	0,1	2	0,2			
Entrepreneur/ Trader	57	3,4	48	2,8	105	6,2			
Civil Servants/ Indonesian National Army/ Indonesian National Police/State-owned Enterprises/ and otehers	26	1,5	22	1,3	48	2,8	0,614	1,045	0,997-1,095
Private Employees	94	5,6	103	6,1	197	11,7			
Freelancer	15	0,9	19	1,1	34	2			
Others	5	0,3	3	0,2	8	0,5			
Total	**909**	**53,9**	**778**	**46,1**	**1687**	**100**			
Socio Economic									
Low	312	18,5	214	12,7	526	31,2			
Middle	437	25,9	419	24,8	856	50,7	0,010	1,180	1,027-1,356
High	160	9,5	145	8,6	305	18,1			
Total	**909**	**53,9**	**778**	**46,1**	**1687**	**100**			
Education									
Uneducated	4	0,2	4	0,2	8	0,5			
Primary School	373	22,1	264	15,6	637	37,8			
Middle School	222	13,2	160	9,5	382	22,6	0,000	1,211	1,16-1,135
High School	243	14,4	251	14.9	494	29,3			
D1/D2/D3/Academy	24	1,4	35	2,1	59	3,5			
College	43	2,5	64	3,8	107	6,3			
Total	**909**	**53,9**	**778**	**46,1**	**1687**	**100**			
Ethnic									
Bantenese	193	11,4	137	8,1	330	19,6			
Betawi	59	3,5	89	5,3	148	8,8			
Javanese	181	10,7	179	10,6	360	21,3	0,000	0,974	0,904-1,049
Others	22	1,3	39	2,3	61	3,6			
Sundanese	454	26,9	334	19,8	788	46,7			
Total	**909**	**53,9**	**778**	**46,1**	**1687**	**100**			

Source : Secondary Data SKAP 2019

Table 3.
Initial Model of Counfonding Assessment Determinants of Early Marriage

No	Variable	B	S.E	Wald	Sig	Exp (B)	95 CI for EXP (B)	
							lower	Upper
1	Education	0,197	0,048	13,976	0,000	1,195	1,089	1,313
2	Occupation	0,012	0,025	0,236	0,627	1,012	0,963	1,064
3	Socio economic	0,027	0,080	0,115	0,735	1,027	0,879	1,201
4	Ethnic	0,002	0,039	0,002	0,962	0,998	0,925	1,077

Source : Secondary Data SKAP 2019

The table above showed the initial model after carrying out a confounding assessment. It conducted by delineating the candidate variables one by one, starting with the highest P-value. From the table above, it found that the tribal variable had the largest P-value (0.962) so that it would exclude first from the modeling. The assessment was done by looking at the OR on the independent variable (occupation and socio economic). If it found a difference in OR before and after> 10%, then the variable being tested was confounding. Therefore it must conclude again in the modeling. The stages of assessment can be seen as follows:

Table 4.
The Stages of Counfonding Assessment Determinants of Early Marriage

Variable	Initial OR	OR Without ETHNIC	Change of OR (%)
Socio economic	1,027	1,028	0,1
Occupation	1,012	1,012	0
Education	1,195	1,196	0,1
Ethnic	0,998	-	
Socio economic	1,028	OR without Socio economic	
Occupation	1,012	1,013	0,1
Education	1,196	1,203	0,7
Occupation	1,203	OR without Occupation	
Education	1,013	1,211	0,8

Source : Secondary Data SKAP 2019

After the confounding research was carried out, the results obtained from the four variables, namely the level of education, occupation, ethnicity and socio economic, there was no change in OR> 10%, so that the variables were not counfounding.

Table 5.
Final Model of Eraly Marriage Determination

No	Variable	B	S.E	Wald	Sig	Exp (B)	95 CI for EXP (B)	
							lower	Upper
1	Education	0,12	0.042	20,975	0.000	1.211	1.116	1.315

After the multivariate analysis was carried out, the final modeling was obtained as shown in Table 5 by obtaining the OR adjust determinant of early marriage, namely education of 1.211 (CI 1.116 - 1.315). It means that respondents who had a low level of education had a risk of 1,211 times having early marriage compared to the higher education.

DISCUSSION

The Correlation between Occupation and Early Marriage

Based on Table 7, the analysis of the correlation between work and early marriage, it was found that almost half of it was 41.7% who married early with the occupation as as housewives. Based on the bivariate analysis, it showed that the CI was 95% and the P-value 0.614 significantly indicated that there was no significant correlation between occupation and early marriage.

The results of this study are in line with research (1) concerning the Factors Related to Early Marriage in Reproductive-aged Couples in Mapanget District, Manado City, with the value of ρ = 0.462 was obtained. This shows that ρ> α, so there is no correlation between the respondent's occupation and the occurrence of early marriage. This is supported by the opinion of (2) which states that occupation is one part of dynamic social factors. A certain social environment does not just give the same effect to everyone, but social habits will affect health. So that between employed and unemployed adolescents there is no difference in getting the influence of having a young marriage. This can be influenced by habits in the surrounding environment or it can also be supported by a more influential culture.

One other factor that can affect early marriage is the role of parents. In (7), it is stated that the role of parents in the continuity of early marriage is basically inseparable from the level of parent's knowledge which is also related to the level of parent's educational background. Parents also have a big role in delaying the age of marriage for children (5). The role of parents is very important in deciding to marry at a young age in which the decision to marry at a young age is a decision related to the background of the relationship that is built between parents and children with their circle of friends.

Correlation between Socio economic and Early Marriage

Based on the bivariate analysis, it showed that the CI was 95%, and the P-value 0.010 significantly indicated that there was a significant correlation between socio economic and early marriage. In which the respondents who had a low-class socio economic had a 1.180 risk to had early marriage than the respondents who had a high-class socio economic.

This research is supported by research conducted by Rumble et al. In 2015, early marriage in women in Indonesia was influenced by economic factors (Rumble et al., 2015). The results of this study are also supported by research results which state that the economy affected the incidence of early marriage (Wijayati et al, 2017). This research is also in line with research (Hastuty, 2018), which was about the Factors Correlated with the Occurrence of Early Marriage in Sunggal Kanan Village, Deliserdang Regency, the results found a strong enough correlation with the economic level of the family where rho was -0.476 which means there was a strong enough correlation between the economic level of the family with the occurrence of early marriage and the P-value obtained was 0.003 <0.05, which means that there was a significant correlation between the economic level of the family and the occurrence of early marriage.

Correlation between Education and Early Marriage

Based on the bivariate analysis, it shows that the CI 95% and the P-value 0.000 significantly indicated that there was a significant correlation between education and early marriage, where respondents who had low education are 1,211 times more likely to initiate early marriage than respondents with higher education. This research is supported by a theory which states that the level of education is an important factor in the logic of thinking to determine the behavior of getting married at a young age, women with low education generally marry and have children at a young age (3). The low level of education and knowledge of children can lead to a tendency to marry at an early age.

The results of this study are supported by the results of exploratory studies which prove that from the results of the analysis of several countries with high rates of early marriage due to gaps or problems with low education, both parents and children (UNICEF, 2005). Besides, this research is also supported by research conducted by Rumble et al. In 2015, early marriage in women in Indonesia was due to low education (4). This research is supported by the results of research conducted in Turkey where the level of education of both parents and children greatly affects the occurrence of early marriage (5).

In line with the research (8), the results show that parent's education affected early marriage with P 0.003. Adolescents who have a background of parents with low education are at greater risk of early marriage than adolescents who have a background of highly educated parents. Parents' education also has a role in making decisions for their children, because in the family it is the children's first and foremost educational environment. (3) states that the higher the education, the greater the knowledge gained. Adolescents with higher educational backgrounds have a lower risk of undertaking early marriage than respondents with low educational backgrounds. This is because they get more knowledge.

Correlation between Ethnic and Early Marriage

Based on table 10, the P-value was 0.000. So, Ho was rejected and Ha was accpeted. It concluded that there was correlation between ethnic and early marriage. The results of this study are in line with the theory which states that Customary and cultural factors in some areas still have a comprehension of matchmaking by parents.
This research is supported by the results of research conducted in Turkey where cultural and ethnic traditions greatly influence early marriage. From the results of research in Turkey, it shows that the Kurds (located in the Eastern Region of Turkey) had the highest rates of early marriage because they had the strongest cultural traditions (5). Besides, this research is also supported by the results of research conducted by Rojas, Joof, and Lowe, in part of 24 regions in the country of Gambia with a survey method on 181 female respondents and FGD on 16 male respondents which concluded that a high rate of early marriage due to ethnic factors that cause women to tend to be anxious and afraid of premarital sex so that the ethnic tends to require early marriage to women. The results of this study are also supported by the results of research which state that ethnicity, culture, traditions, and beliefs affect early marriage rates (6).

Multivariate Analysis

After the multivariate analysis was carried out, the final modeling was obtained as shown in Table 5 by obtaining the OR adjust determinant of early marriage, namely education of 1.211 (CI 1.116 - 1.315). It means that respondents who had a low level of education had a risk of 1,211 times having early marriage compared to the higher education.

The factors that cause early marriage are the factors of parents and youth culture. Parents have fears that their children become spinster or single, low levels of education affect the mindset in understanding the essence and purpose of marriage, economic factors, environmental factors, self-will, religious factors, young marriage culture, and free sex in adolescents (7).

The low level of education and knowledge of children can lead to a tendency to marry at an early age (8,9). Educational factors are also a driving factor for early marriage because there is still a narrow and limited understanding of the importance of education and early marriage itself (10,11).

This research is also supported by the results of research by Rahman et al in 2015 which shows that early marriage occured because of regional cultural customs that had become a habit. In addition, the level of education and family economic factors that influence adolescents to marry early (7,12, 13) (Noorkasiani, et al, 2009). Based on the results of research in the country of the Gambia, in part of the 24 regions with the survey method on 181 female respondents and FGD on 16 male respondents, it concluded that there was a need to increase education and work-oriented skills for women in order to reduce the rate of early marriage. (13).

Based on the research of (14), namely the determinants of early age in Indonesia using quantitative methods with a variant of secondary data analysis using the Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS) in 2015 with 857 respondents in the study spread across 13 provinces in Indonesia. The factors seen were the respondent's education, spouse's education, income, area of domicile, religion, and religiosity.

From the 6 research variables using liner regression, the results show that the education level of the respondent and the low level of education of the couple was vulnerable to early age marriage, besides that the lower middle income also contributed as a factor in the occurrence of early marriage and the low level of one's religiosity would encourage early age. Meanwhile, the area of villages, high school level respondents' education, high school level of spouse's education, and religion were not correlated with early age marriage in Indonesia (15,16).

CONCLUSION

The result from secondary data SKAP BKKBN Banten Province in 2019 it can be concluded that there was a significant correlation between socio economic (P-value 0.010), education (P-value 0.000), ethnic (P-value 0.000) with early marriage. But there is no significant correlation between occupation and early marriage (P-value 0.614). Multivariate analysis used logistic regression to get the right model. The modeling in

this study was a causal model which aimed to validate the correlation between the main variables (education, occupation, socio economic and ethnic) with the dependent variable (early marriage). Multivarate analysis resulted in the final modeling in determining the determinants of early marriage. The results obtained from these 4 factors showed that educational factors were very influential in early marriage.

RECOMMENDATION

Recommendation for BKKBN Banten Province is to make a preventing method of early marriage, example using an innovative method and also involving religious leaders, community leaders and various institution involved.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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