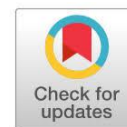


## Attitudes toward early marriage among adolescents in Yogyakarta



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### ABSTRACT

The prevalence of early marriage in Yogyakarta increased in 2018 with a total of 312 cases. There are three districts in Yogyakarta with the highest number of cases, namely Sleman 93 cases, Gunung Kidul 77 cases, and Kulon Progo 71 cases. The purpose of this study was to know the factors related to adolescent attitudes about early marriage in Yogyakarta. The research was conducted with quantitative observational analytics with a cross-sectional design. The sampling technique used a sampling quota with several 75 respondents. Research instruments in the form of questionnaires. The data is analyzed with a chi-square test and multivariate with a logistic regression test. The results of this study showed that out of 79 respondents, 78.5% had no intention of early marriage, and 21.5% intended to have an early marriage. Based on the results of the analysis of the known knowledge variable ( $p=0.010$ ,  $OR=4.133$ ), parental income ( $p=0.016$ ,  $OR=4.072$ ) showed that there was a correlation with adolescents' intentions towards early marriage. Meanwhile, the family support variable ( $p=0.738$ ), peer support ( $p=0.505$ ), and attitude ( $p=0.105$ ) indicate no connection with a teenager's intentions toward early marriage. The results were obtained that factors related to adolescents' intentions toward early marriage are the knowledge and income of parents.

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### INTRODUCTION

Maternal Mortality Rate (AKI) is one of the national health indicators and is the target of SDGs 2030 where AKI decreases to 70 per 100,000 live births. In developing countries, about 25-30% of women's deaths are caused by pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium. In 2017 the World Health Organization (WHO) estimated that more than 585,000 mothers a year die while pregnant, maternity, and pregnant. Today society faces the fact that the risk of pregnancy in the adolescent age group increases and becomes a problem, especially in pregnancy under the age of 20 years. (1)

The issue of marriage is now a serious concern both at the global, national, and regional levels. On a global level, according to a report from Girls Not Brides, more than 700 million women and more than 150 million men in the world are in early marriage. This is very suffocating considering early marriage usually occurs when they are children under 18 years of age. If this is not controlled then by 2050 the number of early marriages in the

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world is estimated to be 1.2 billion people. (2) Whereas the ideal marriage for women is 21–25 years while men are 25–28 years old. (3)

The trend of early marriage in Indonesia, both those who hold their first marriage before the age of 18 years or 15 years, shows a decrease in the period from 2008 to 2018, but the decline is still categorized as slow. In Indonesia, there are more than one million women aged 20 – 24 years whose first marriage occurred at the age of fewer than 18 years (1.2 million people). While women aged 20-24 years who held their first marriage before the age of 15 years recorded as many as 61.3 thousand women. (4)

The prevalence of early marriage data in the Yogyakarta Special Region has decreased but again increased in 2018. In 2015 the number of early marriage dispensations was 418 cases, in 2016 the number of cases decreased to 346 cases. The number of early marriage dispensations also fell to 294 in 2017. However, in 2018 increased again and there were 312 cases of early marriage consisting of Sleman Regency there were 93 cases, Gunung Kidul there were 77 cases, Kulon Progo there were 71 cases, Bantul there were 40 cases, and Yogyakarta city there were 31 cases. (5)

To overcome early marriage the Indonesian government made a policy for the maturity of the marriage age, must study for 12 years, socialize the importance of reproductive health education, and the creation of a Regulation to prevent early marriage. (6) Other policies relevant to the midwife profession are stipulated in Regulation of the Minister of Health No. 369/MENKES/SK/III/2007 concerning Midwife Profession Standards, namely the second competency of providing high-quality care, cultural response health education, and comprehensive services in the community to improve healthy families, pregnancy planning and readiness to be parents. (7)

Based on the above background, the author is interested in researching "Attitudes toward Early Marriage among Adolescents in Yogyakarta". According to BKKBN data, the marriage age limit is 20 years. (8) At this age limit, the youth also begin to develop their ego look for new experiences, have an image of themselves, and begin to reveal the disclosure of self-freedom.

The purpose of this study is to find out the factors related to adolescent intentions about early marriage in Yogyakarta. The benefits of this study could theoretically add empirical evidence regarding factors related to adolescent intentions about early marriage. For the Head of Dinkes DIY, this study is expected to provide information on factors related to adolescent intentions about early marriage and can be taken into consideration in policy-making related to services in adolescents, especially on knowledge and attitudes. di DIY. For teenagers, this research provides an overview of early marriage.

## **METHOD**

This study is an analytical observational study with a cross-sectional design. The population is adolescents in DIY. The samples used are adolescents aged 16-19 years in Sleman, Gunung Kidul, and Kulon Progo districts were selected as research places based on the highest number of early marriage rates in DIY. Sampling is done by sampling quota techniques. The sample was 79 respondents. The research process was conducted from February to March 2021. The instrument in this study used a questionnaire that has been tested for validity and reliability using Google Forms. Variables were the level of knowledge, income level of parents, family support, peer support, attitudes, and intentions of adolescents towards early marriage. The results of the study were analyzed bivariate with the Chi-square test and multivariate with the logistic regression test. This research has received ethical clearance from the ethics commission Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta.

## RESULTS

### Characteristics of research subjects

Characteristics of respondents of this research including age, gender, and district are presented in the following table:

**Table 1. Frequency distribution subject characteristics**

Characteristic	Frequency	Percentage (%)
<b>Age</b>		
16 years old	12	15,2
17 years old	25	31,6
18 years old	22	27,8
19 years old	20	25,3
<b>Gender</b>		
Woman	51	64,6
Man	28	35,4
<b>District</b>		
Sleman	34	43,0
Kulon Progo	25	31,6
Gunung Kidul	20	25,3
Total	79	100

Based on Table 1, the distribution of respondents used in this study is the age, gender, and district domicile of respondents. Based on the table above, the most data filling was done by respondents with the age of 17 years as many as 31.6%. Female respondents dominated the questionnaire as many as 64.6% and the majority district domiciled in Sleman as many as 43%. The variables studied in this study are presented in the following table:

**Table 2. Frequency distribution subject variable**

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
<b>Intention</b>		
No intend	62	78,5
Intend	17	21,5
<b>Level of Knowledge</b>		
Good	61	77,2
Sufficient	18	22,8
Lacking	0	0
<b>Parental Income Level</b>		
≥ Rp 1.704.608,00	50	63,3
< Rp 1.704.608,00	29	36,7
<b>Family Support</b>		
Unsupported	63	79,7
Support	16	20,3
<b>Peer Support</b>		
Unsupported	62	78,5
Support	17	21,5
<b>Attitude</b>		
Unsupported	60	75,9
Support	19	24,1
Total	79	100

Table 2 shows that the majority of respondents do not intend to have an early marriage, which is 62 respondents (78.5%). In the distribution of well-knowledgeable respondents, there were 61 respondents (77.2%). Furthermore, in the distribution of income of parents of respondents, there are 50 respondents (63.3%) with parental income ≥ Rp 1,704,608.00. The majority of families 63 respondents (79.7%) do not support early marriage. In the distribution of peer support, as many as 62 respondents (78.5%) do not

support early marriage. Then, the majority of respondents 60 respondents (75.9%) have an attitude of disco favor towards early marriage.

### Factors related to early marriage

**Table 3. Analysis of factors related to early marriage**

Variable	Attitudes Towards Early Marriage						P value
	No Intend		Intend		Total		
	N	%	n	%	N	%	
<b>Level of Knowledge</b>							
Good	52	85,2	9	14,8	61	100	<b>0,010*</b>
Sufficient	10	55,6	8	44,4	18	100	
Lacking	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Parental Income Level</b>							
≥ Rp 1.704.608,00	44	88	6	12	50	100	<b>0,016*</b>
< Rp 1.704.608,00	18	62	11	38	29	100	
<b>Family Support</b>							
Unsupported	50	79,4	13	20,6	63	100	0,738
Support	12	75	4	25	26	100	
<b>Parental Income Level</b>							
Unsupported	50	80,7	12	19,3	62	100	0,505
Support	12	70,6	5	29,4	17	100	
<b>Attitude</b>							
Unsupported	50	83,3	10	16,7	60	100	<b>0,105*</b>
Support	12	63,2	7	36,8	19	100	

Based on Table 3 above, it can be known that the results of the chi-square test against five variables and two variables indicate a meaningful relationship with the intentions of adolescents towards early marriage. The two variables that have a meaningful relationship are the knowledge level variable with a p-value of 0.010 and the parent income level variable with a p-value of 0.016. Of the independent variables used in this study, three variables had a p-value of <0.25. The three variables in question are knowledge level variables, parental income levels, and attitudes. So because all three variables have a p-value of <0.25, then the variable can be included in the multivariate analysis.

### The most affecting factors to early marriage

**Table 4. Analysis of the most affecting factors to early marriage**

Variable	B	p	Exp(B)	95% CI	
				Lower	Upper
Level of Knowledge	1,419	0,024	4,133	1,210	14,112
Parental Income Level	1,404	0,020	4,072	1,250	13,263
Constant	-2,373	0,000	0,093		

Based on Table 4, it can be seen that parental income variables were more related to adolescents' intentions towards early marriage compared to knowledge level variables. It can be reviewed that the p-value for the variable income level of the parents obtained the value p-value of 0.0020<0.05 which means that the income level of the parents can be said to be related to the intention of the youth towards early marriage. In the variable level of knowledge obtained the result of a p-value of 0.024<0.05 can also be said to be related to the attitudes towards early marriage among adolescents.

## DISCUSSION

The majority of respondents have good knowledge and from the analysis, the knowledge correlates with attitudes toward early marriage. The research conducted by Supriati in 2018 stated that the level of knowledge that teenagers have is related to the intention of adolescents towards early marriage with a p-value of 0.001. (10) The results of the study conducted by Puspita stated that the higher the knowledge of young women about early marriage, the better the attitude of young women toward early marriage. (11) Low levels of knowledge and knowledge of children can lead to a tendency to perform a marriage at an early age. While adolescents with high knowledge have a lower risk of getting married early compared to adolescents who have low knowledge. (12) With increasing knowledge that will underlie every decision in the face of life's problems, one will be more appreciated when knowledge. (13)

Research conducted by Cahyani in 2015 stated that there is a significant relationship between the economic condition of the family to early marriage shown with a p-value of 0.000. (14) Wulandari's research also influenced the family's decision to marry their children to reduce the economic burden. (15) In contrast to Aulia's research obtained a p-value of 1,000, it can be concluded that there is no significant relationship between the income of parents and marriage at a young age. (16)

The results of the chi-square test on family support variables showed that the p-value of  $0.738 > 0.05$  which means statistically variable family support has no relation to the adolescent's intentions towards early marriage. The results of this study are similar to Nurseha's research in 2019 which showed that family support is not related to adolescent intentions toward early marriage indicated by a p-value of 0.292. (17) This is inversely proportional to research conducted by Brigita in 2016 which showed the results with a p-value of 0.000. (18) Similar results were also found in a study conducted by Retno in 2019 that showed the result that the p-value was 0.048. So it can be concluded there is a connection between family support and the intention of youth toward early marriage. (19) Ayu's research shows that there is a significant relationship between family support and adolescent motivation toward early marriage with a value of p-value of 0.005. (20)

Research conducted by Yulina in 2014, showed results at a p-value of 0.035, so it can be concluded there is a link between peer support and adolescent intentions toward early marriage. (21) Similarly, Siti's research in 2016 showed that there is a significant relationship between peer support and adolescent intentions toward early marriage which is stated with the result of a p-value of 0.001. (22) In the chi-square test the peer support variable p value  $0.505 > 0.05$  which means that the peer support variable is not related to the adolescent's intentions towards early marriage. The study is in line with Diana in 2017 that there is no link between peer support and adolescent intentions toward early marriage, with a result of a p-value of 0.100. (23) This is inversely proportional to the research conducted by Yulina in 2014, which showed the result at a p-value of 0.035. (21)

Furthermore, in the results of the chi-square test the attitude variable was obtained with p value  $0.105 > 0.05$  which means that the attitude variable also has no significant effect on the intention of adolescents towards early marriage. In line with Siti's research in 2016 that there is a significant relationship between attitudes and adolescent intentions towards early marriage, with a p-value of 0.001. (24) Similar to the study, research conducted by Lucky in 2020 showed that there is a relationship between attitudes with adolescent intentions toward early marriage with the result of a p-value of 0.01, so it can be concluded that there is a relationship between attitudes with adolescent intentions towards early marriage because p-value does not exceed the provision used is 0.05. (25) In contrast to this study, Stacia's 2016 study showed that there was no relationship between attitudes with adolescents' intentions to have an early marriage, with a p-value of 0.094. (8) According to Masnawi's research, respondents admitted that there is no desire to marry at an early age based on the experience of parents as well as the experience of older siblings. (26)



The OR value at the knowledge level variable of 4,133 which has a good knowledge meaning of early marriage will increase the risk of adolescents not intending to have an early marriage by 4,133 times. In line with Harahap's research obtained an exp B value of 5,490, meaning teenagers with low knowledge have a 5-fold chance of marriage at a young age. (22) This research is also strengthened by research conducted by Haswati stated that p-value of 0.001) and OR value of 3.71. Thus it can be concluded that respondents with less knowledge have a 3.71 times greater risk of marriage compared to well-knowledgeable respondents. (27)

While the variable OR value at the parental income level of 4,072 means that the income of parents  $\geq$ Rp 1,704,608.00 can increase the risk of 4,072 times the teenagers not intending to have an early marriage. According to research conducted by Hotchkiss in 2016 which showed that early marriage occurs in adolescents with low socioeconomic families. (28) In line with Haswati's research with a value of OR= 5,909, it means that parents who have incomes under standards have a 5.9 times risk of early marriage compared to parents who have incomes above standard. (27)

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion of data in this study, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge and income level of parents with the intention of adolescents towards early marriage. There is no link between family support, peer support, and attitudes with adolescent intentions toward early marriage. The majority of teenagers in Yogyakarta have no intention of having an early marriage and a good level of knowledge and a parental income level equal to or higher than ump do not intend to have an early marriage.

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