

RISK FACTORS FOR CHILD MARRIAGE

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ABSTRAK : FAKTOR RISIKO PERNIKAHAN USIA ANAK

Latar Belakang: Pernikahan merupakan peristiwa penting dalam kehidupan, namun jika dilakukan usia anak maka dapat menyebabkan dampak negatif seperti kekerasan rumah tangga sebesar 56%. Data Periode Januari – Agustus 2022 terdapat 23 kasus pernikahan dini dari 100 jumlah sasaran remaja di Pekon Sedampah. Adapun faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan pernikahan dini ialah faktor predisposisi (pengetahuan, sikap, budaya), faktor pemungkin (pendidikan, keterpaparan pornografi), faktor penguat (pengetahuan, sikap responden dan pendapatan orang tua). Tujuan penelitian ini diketahui Faktor Risiko Pernikahan Usia Anak di Pekon Sedampah Kabupaten Lampung Barat Tahun 2022.

Metode: Jenis penelitian ini adalah kuantitatif dengan rancangan penelitian secara cross sectional. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh remaja di Pekon Sedampah yang berjumlah 100 responden dengan sampel yang digunakan sebanyak 67 responden menggunakan teknik purposive sampling. Penelitian telah dilakukan di Pekon Sedampah Kabupaten Lampung Barat pada bulan Januari 2023. Analisis data dengan univariat, bivariat, multivariat (regresi logistik faktor resiko desain).

Hasil : ada hubungan pengetahuan (p-value = 0,029), pendidikan (p-value = 0,003), pendapatan orang tua (p-value = 0,001), pendidikan orang tua (p-value = 0,001), teman sebaya (p-value = 0,038), kepercayaan (p-value= 0,001), budaya (p-value = 0,001), pengaruh dukunagan keluarga (p-value = 0,027), sikap (p-value = 0,037) dan faktor dominan yang menjadi penyebab pernikahan dini adalah pendapatan orang tua dengan nilai OR = 17,0. Saran dapat meningkatkan pengetahuan remaja dan keluarga tentang kesehatan reproduksi remaja baik berupa penyuluhan, KIE melalui media informasi, dan PIK-KRR di sekolah

Kata kunci: pendidikan, pengetahuan, pernikahan usia anak.

ABSTRACT

Background: Marriage is momentous event in life, but if done at a young age, it can result in negative impacts such as a 56% prevalence of domestic violence. Data for the period January - August 2022 shows that there were 23 cases of early marriage out of 100 targeted teenagers in Pekon Sedampah. The factors associated with early marriage are predisposition factors (knowledge, attitudes, and culture), enabling factors (education, exposure to pornography), reinforcing factors (knowledge, attitudes of respondents and parental income). The purpose of this study was to determine the risk factors for child marriage in Pekon Sedampah, West Lampung Regency in 2022.

Methods: This study is quantitative with a cross-sectional research design. The population in this study consists of all adolescents in Pekon Sedampah, totaling 100 respondents, with a sample size of 67 respondents using purposive sampling. The research was conducted in Pekon Sedampah, West Lampung Regency in January 2023. Data analysis includes univariate, bivariate, and multivariate (logistic regression for risk factor design).

Results: There is a relationship between knowledge (p-value = 0.029), education (p-value = 0.003), parental income (p-value = 0.001), parental education (p-value = 0.001), peers (p-value = 0.038), trust (p-value = 0.001), culture (p-value = 0.001), the influence of family support (p-value = 0.027), attitude (p-value = 0.037) and the dominant factor that causes early marriage is parental income with an OR value = 17.0. Recommendations include improving the knowledge of adolescents and families about adolescent reproductive health through education, information, and communication activities (KIE) through media, and school-based reproductive health programs (PIK-KRR).

Keywords: education, knowledge, child marriage.

INTRODUCTION

A global consensus on the need to eliminate early, forced and child marriage has emerged in recent years. Efforts to eliminate child marriage are a response to the growing body of evidence demonstrating the scale and scope of the problem (Kemenkes, 2016).

According to data released by UNICEF, about 21% of women and 4% of men in the world are married before 18 years of age. From this data, there are about 650 million women who marry while still in the category of children with 12 million under 18 who marry per year. The five countries with the highest rates of early marriage under 18 are Nigeria, Chad, Bangladesh, Mali and Guinea. Nigeria alone is even more than ¾ of the total number of adolescents, namely 76.6% who are married under 18 years of age. Meanwhile, the other 4 countries are still relatively high because they are in the range of more than 65% (ICRW) (Unicef, 2020).

In 2018, 1 in 9 girls were married in Indonesia. The number of women aged 20-24 who married before the age of 18 in 2018 was estimated to be around 1,220,900, placing Indonesia in the top 10 countries with the highest absolute rate of child marriage in the world. There were 11 provinces that experienced an increase in the prevalence of women 20-24 years old whose first marriage was less than 18 years old. The highest increase in prevalence is in North Maluku, which is 3.35 percentage points (10.01 to 13.36 percent). On the other hand, the prevalence of women 20-24 years old whose first marriage was less than 18 years old in South Kalimantan experienced the largest decrease of 5.56 percentage points (23.19 in 2015 to 17.63 per cent in 2018) (Unicef, 2020).

Data for 2020 - 2021 from the Balik Bukit Religious Affairs Office (KUA), Liwa District, in 2020 there were 257 marriages, 76 (29.5%) of which were child marriages, while in 2021 from 238 marriages there were 52 (21.8%) child marriages. Of the 12 Pekon under the auspices of the Balik Bukit KUA, Pekon Sedampah is the Pekon that contributes the highest number of child-age marriages among other Pekon. From January to August 2022, there were 23 cases of child marriage out of 100 targeted teenagers in Pekon Sedampah. The majority of the population of Pekon Sedampah earns a living as a farmer and has a primary and junior high school education.

Girls who marry young face adverse health consequences as a result of early childbirth, increased risk of domestic violence, poor nutrition, and impaired sexual and reproductive health. They experience poorer outcomes for all social indicators

RESEARCH RESULTS

Univariate Analysis

and family income compared to girls who delay marriage. These adverse impacts will also be experienced by their children and may continue into future generations (Susetawan *in* Eppang, 2016).

According to UNICEF 2015, marriage before the age of 18 occurs in many parts of the world, with parents encouraging the marriage of their children when they are under 18 in the hope that marriage will benefit them financially and socially, as well as relieve the financial burden on the family. In reality, child marriage is a violation of human rights, affects girls' development and often results in risky pregnancies and social isolation, low education levels and the onset of poverty (UNICEF, 2015).

Arikhman (2019) Factors Affecting Early Marriage in Baru Village, Kerinci Regency The results of the study showed that less than half (47.8%) of respondents married early, more than half (61.2%) had a low level of knowledge about early marriage, more than half (53.7%) had a supportive culture about early marriage, more than half (62.7%) had the role of peers playing a role. There is a relationship between the level of knowledge, culture, and the role of peers with early marriage in Baru Village, West Warm Water Subdistrict, Kerinci Regency in 2019.

The phenomenon of marriage at a young age is still very high. This can be seen from the rise of young marriages among teenagers, which now not only occurs in traditional circles but has penetrated school students who should focus on studying and developing talents. Marriage at a young age is just a slice of the social reality facing society today. Among teenagers, marriage at a young age is considered a way out to avoid free sex. Based on the above background, the researcher is interested in conducting research with the title risk factors for child marriage in Pekon Sedampah, West Lampung Regency in 2022.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a quantitative study, with a design using the *cross-sectional* method. This research was conducted in Pekon Sedampah, West Lampung Regency in 2022, in January 2023. The population in this research is all adolescents in Pekon Sedampah, totalling 100 respondents (August 2022 data), with a sample of 67 respondents. The *dependent* variable in this study is child marriage and the *independent* variables are knowledge, education, family factors and peer influence. Data collection using a questionnaire. The analysis used was univariate analysis and bivariate analysis (*Chi-Square*) and *multivariate analysis*.

Table 1
Frequency distribution of child marriage, knowledge, education, peer influence, family factors (family income and parental education), culture, family support, beliefs, attitudes in Pekon Sedampah, West Lampung Regency in 2022.

Variables	Category	N	%
Child marriage	Married as a child	28	41.8
	Unmarried child age	39	58.2
Knowledge	Insufficient	29	43.3
	Good	38	56.7
Education	Low	30	44.8
	High	37	55.2
Peer Influence	Negative	25	37.3
	Positive	42	62.7
Family Income	Low	31	46.3
	High	36	53.7
Parental education	Low	40	59.7
	High	27	40.2
Culture	Negative	29	43.3
	Positive	38	56.7
Family support	Negative	36	53.7
	Positive	31	46.3
Trust	Negative	25	37.3
	positive	42	62.7
Attitude	Negative	47	70.1
	Positive	20	29.9

Based on table 1 above, it is known that out of 67 respondents, 39 (58.2%) were not married at child age, 38 (56.7%) respondents with good knowledge, 37 (55.2%) respondents with high education, 42 (62.7%) respondents with positive peer influence, 36 (53.7%) respondents with high family income, 40 (59.7%) respondents with low parental education, 38 (56.7%) respondents with positive

cultural influence, 36 (53.7%) respondents with negative family support, 42 (62.7%) respondents with high family income, 40 (59.7%) respondents with low parental education, 38 (56.7%) respondents with positive cultural influence, 36 (53.7%) respondents with negative family support, 42 (62.7%) respondents with positive trust, and 47 (70.1%) respondents with negative attitude.

Bivariate Analysis

Table 2
The relationship between knowledge and child marriage in Pekon Sedampah, West Lampung Regency, 2022

Variables	Category	Child marriage				Total		P value	OR 95% CI
		Married		Unmarried		N	%		
		n	%	n	%				
Knowledge	insufficient	17	58.6	12	41.4	29	100,0	0.029	3.477 (1.256-9.630)
	Good	11	28.9	27	71.1	38	100,0		
Education	Low	19	63.3	11	36.7	30	100,0	0.003	5.374 (1.869-15.451)
	High	9	24.3	28	75.7	37	100,0		
Parents' income	Low	20	64.5	11	35.5	31	100,0	0.001	6.364 (2.169 -18.672)
	High	8	22.2	28	77.8	36	100,0		
Parental education	Low	25	62.5	15	22.7	40	100,0	0.001	12.778 (3.270-49.925)
	High	3	11.5	23	88.5	26	100,0		
Peer influence	Negative	15	60.0	10	40.0	25	100,0	0.038	3.346

Trust	Positive	13	31.0	29	69.0	42	100,0	0.001	(1.190-9.406)
	Negative	18	72.0	7	10.4	25	100,0		8.229
Culture	Positive	10	23.8	32	76.2	42	100,0	0.001	(2.671-25.354)
	Negative	20	69.0	9	31.0	29	100,0		8.333
Family Support	Positive	8	21.1	30	78.9	38	100,0	0.027	(2.752-25.230)
	Negative	20	55.6	16	44.4	36	100,0		3.594
Attitude	Positive	8	25.8	23	74.2	31	100,0	0.037	(1.272-10.157)
	Negative	24	51.1	23	48.9	47	100,0		4.174
	Positive	4	20.0	16	80.0	20	100,0		(1.213-14.365)

Based on table 2, it is known that out of 29 respondents with poor knowledge, 17 (58.6%) respondents chose to marry at child age and 12 (41.4%) respondents chose not to marry at child age. Of the 38 respondents with good knowledge, 11 (28.9%) respondents chose to marry at child age and 27 (71.1%) respondents chose not to marry at child age. The results of the statistical test obtained *p-value* = 0.029 which means $p < \alpha = 0.05$ (H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected), it can be concluded that there is a relationship between knowledge and child marriage in Pekon Sedampah, West Lampung Regency in 2022, with an OR value of 3.4 meaning that respondents with poor knowledge have a 3.4 times chance of choosing child marriage when compared to respondents with good knowledge.

Based on table 2, it is known that out of 30 respondents with low education, 19 (63.3%) respondents chose to marry at child age and 11 (36.7%) respondents chose not to marry at child age. Of the 37 respondents with higher education, 9 (24.3%) respondents chose to marry at child age and 28 (75.7%) respondents chose not to marry at child age. The statistical test results obtained *p-value* = 0.003 which means $p < \alpha = 0.05$ (H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected), it can be concluded that there is a relationship between education and child marriage in Pekon Sedampah, West Lampung Regency in 2022, with an OR value of 5.3 meaning that respondents with low education have a 5.3 times chance of choosing marriage when compared to higher education respondents.

Based on table 2, it is known that out of 31 respondents with low parental income, 20 (64.5%) respondents chose to marry at child age and 11 (35.5%) respondents chose not to marry at child age. Of the 36 respondents with high parental income, 8 (22.2%) respondents chose to marry at child age and 28 (77.8%) respondents chose not to marry at child age. The results of the statistical test obtained *p-value* = 0.001 which means $p < \alpha = 0.05$ (H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected), it can be concluded that there is a relationship between parental income and child marriage in Pekon Sedampah, West

Lampung Regency in 2022, with an OR value of 6.3 meaning that respondents with low parental income have a 6.3 times chance of choosing child marriage when compared to respondents with high parental income.

Based on table 2, it is known that out of 40 respondents with low parental education, 25 (62.5%) respondents chose to marry at child age and as many as 15 (22.7%) respondents chose not to marry at child age. Of the 26 respondents with high parental education, 3 (11.5%) respondents chose to marry at child age and 23 (88.5%) respondents chose not to marry at child age. The statistical test results obtained *p-value* = 0.035 which means $p < \alpha = 0.05$ (H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected), it can be concluded that there is a relationship between parental education and child marriage in Pekon Sedampah, West Lampung Regency in 2022, with an OR value of 12.7 meaning that respondents with low parental education have a 12.7 times chance of choosing child marriage when compared to respondents with high parental education.

Based on table 2, it is known that out of 30 respondents with negative peer influence, 15 (60.0%) respondents chose to marry at child age and as many as 10 (40.0%) respondents chose not to marry at child age. Of the 42 respondents with positive peer influence, 13 (31.0%) respondents chose to marry at child age and 29 (69.0%) respondents chose not to marry at child age. The results of the statistical test obtained *p-value* = 0.038 which means $p < \alpha = 0.05$ (H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected), it can be concluded that there is a relationship between peer influence and child marriage in Pekon Sedampah, West Lampung Regency in 2022, with an OR value of 3.3 meaning that respondents with negative peer influence have a 3.3 times chance of choosing child marriage when compared to respondents with positive peer influence.

Based on table 2, it is known that out of 30 respondents with negative beliefs, 18 (72.0%) respondents chose to marry at child age and 7 (10.4%) respondents chose not to marry at child age.

Of the 42 respondents with positive beliefs, 10 (23.8%) respondents chose to marry at child age and 32 (76.2%) respondents chose not to marry at child age. The statistical test results obtained $p\text{-value} = 0.001$ which means $p < \alpha = 0.05$ (H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected), it can be concluded that there is a relationship between trust and child marriage in Pekon Sedampah, West Lampung Regency in 2022, with an OR value of 8.2, meaning that respondents with negative trust have an 8.2 times chance of choosing child marriage when compared to respondents with positive trust.

Based on table 2, it is known that out of 29 respondents with negative culture, 20 (69.0%) respondents chose to marry at child age and 9 (31.0%) respondents chose not to marry at child age. Of the 38 respondents with a positive culture, 8 (21.1%) respondents chose to marry at child age and 30 (78.9%) respondents chose not to marry at child age. The results of the statistical test obtained $p\text{-value} = 0.001$ which means $p < \alpha = 0.05$ (H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected), it can be concluded that there is a cultural relationship with child marriage in Pekon Sedampah, West Lampung Regency in 2022, with an OR value of 8.3 meaning that respondents with a negative culture have a chance of 8.3 times choosing to marry at a child's age when compared to positive culture respondents.

Based on table 2, it is known that out of 36 respondents with negative family support, 20 (55.6%) respondents decide to marry at child age and 16 (44.4%) respondents chose not to marry at child age. Of the 31 respondents with positive family support, 8 (25.8%) respondents chose to marry at child age and 23 (74.2%) respondents chose not to marry at child age. The statistical test results obtained $p\text{-value} = 0.027$ which means $p < \alpha = 0.05$ (H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected), it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the influence of family support and child marriage in Pekon Sedampah, West Lampung Regency in 2022, with an OR value of 3.5, meaning that respondents with negative family support have a 3.5 times chance of choosing child marriage when compared to respondents with positive family support.

Based on table 2, it is known that out of 47 respondents with negative attitudes, 24 (51.1%) respondents decide to marry at child age and 23 (48.9%) respondents chose not to marry at child age. Of the 20 respondents with a positive attitude, 4 (20.0%) respondents chose to marry at child age and 16 (80.0%) respondents chose not to marry at child age. The results of the statistical test obtained $p\text{-value} = 0.037$ which means $p < \alpha = 0.05$ (H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected), it can be concluded that there is a relationship between attitude and child marriage in Pekon Sedampah, West Lampung Regency in 2022, with an OR value of 4.1, meaning that respondents with negative attitudes have a 4.1 times chance of choosing marriage when compared to respondents with positive attitudes.

Multivariate Analysis

Table 3
Bivariate Analysis Results for Multivariate Model Candidate Selection

Variables	$p\text{-Value}$
Culture	0.000
Attitude	0.026
Knowledge	0.018
Family income	0.000
Education	0.002
Family role/support	0.010
Parental education	0.000
Peers	0.013
Trust	0.000

Based on table 3 above, it is known that there are 9 variables that become candidates in modelling because the $p\text{-value} \leq 0.25$. They are: knowledge, education, peers, family income, parents' education, culture, family support, trust, and attitude.

The fourth model to the eighth model, there was a change in OR value $> 10\%$ in the existing variables, so the last model was obtained.

Table 4
 Multivariate model of stage I multiple logistic regression

Variables	<i>p value</i>	OR	95% CI for Exp(B)	
			Lower	Upper
First Model				
culture	0.220	11.454	0.232	564.688
attitude	0.667	1.670	0.161	17.287
knowledge	0.073	4.853	0.864	27.256
family income	0.016	25.633	1.830	359.016
Education	0.233	7.840	0.266	231.233
family role/support	0.906	1.136	0.139	9.280
parental education	0.240	6.873	0.276	171.415
peers	0.958	1.054	0.152	7.287
trust	0.516	3.187	0.097	104.961
culture	0.220	11.454	0.232	564.688
Second Model				
culture	0.207	11.701	0.256	534.040
attitude	0.664	1.677	0.163	17.288
knowledge	0.069	4.808	0.887	26.067
family income	0.015	25.861	1.888	354.303
Education	0.232	7.760	0.270	223.321
family role/support	0.882	1.159	0.164	8.211
parental education	0.213	7.053	0.325	152.985
trust	0.517	3.158	0.097	102.269
Third Model				
culture	0.202	10.879	0.277	426.691
attitude	0.667	1.668	0.163	17.093
knowledge	0.067	4.851	0.896	26.266
family income	0.007	28.026	2.535	309.901
Education	0.227	7.932	0.276	227.727
parental education	0.212	7.083	0.327	153.388
trust	0.461	3.432	0.130	90.918
Fourth Model				
culture	0.219	7.924	0.293	214.408
knowledge	0.067	4.758	0.895	25.283
family income	0.004	32.016	3.068	334.084
Education	0.173	9.606	0.370	249.701
parental education	0.224	6.581	0.315	137.448
trust	0.312	4.638	0.237	90.654
Fifth Model				
culture	0.004	33.554	3.082	365.304
attitude	0.431	2.336	0.283	19.281
knowledge	0.064	4.809	0.911	25.395
family income	0.007	25.831	2.427	274.928
Education	0.203	8.557	0.314	233.272
parental education	0.242	5.543	0.316	97.383
Sixth Model				
culture	0.262	6.556	0.245	175.178
attitude	0.442	2.412	0.256	22.733
knowledge	0.053	5.198	0.976	27.676
family income	0.005	17.246	2.417	123.044
parental education	0.006	31.499	2.708	366.400
trust	0.390	4.140	0.162	105.795
Seventh Model				

culture	0.118	19.216	0.471	783.356
attitude	0.750	1.438	0.154	13.416
knowledge	0.055	4.884	0.965	24.730
family income	0.004	35.752	3.092	413.337
Education	0.009	31.674	2.371	423.069
trust	0.635	2.225	0.082	60.508
Eighth Model				
attitude	0.932	0.913	0.112	7.418
knowledge	0.080	4.326	0.840	22.281
family income	0.003	24.316	2.899	203.934
Education	0.325	4.671	0.217	100.408
Parental education	0.127	11.111	0.504	244.822
trust	0.002	20.681	2.976	143.715
Ninth Model				
culture	0.238	9.140	0.231	361.867
attitude	0.679	1.582	0.180	13.914
family income	0.010	22.262	2.108	235.120
Education	0.174	9.156	0.376	222.742
parental education	0.176	6.826	0.423	110.038
trust	0.466	3.444	0.124	95.758
Last Model				
culture	0.202	10.879	0.277	426.691
attitude	0.667	1.668	0.163	17.093
knowledge	0.067	4.851	0.896	26.266
family income	0.007	28.026	2.535	309.901
Education	0.227	7.932	0.276	227.727
parental education	0.212	7.083	0.327	153.388
trust	0.461	3.432	0.130	90.918

Table 5
Interaction Test Model

Variables	p value	OR	95% CI for Exp(B)	
			Lower	Upper
First Model				
culture	.999	122.000	.000	.
attitude	.332	6.613	.146	300.317
knowledge	.041	16.339	1.124	237.456
revenue	.999	160.746	.000	.
Education	.999	188.225	.000	.
parental education	.483	3.623	.099	131.972
trust	.999	.000	.000	.
culture by income	.999	.000	.000	.
income by attitude	.311	.068	.000	12.301
income by knowledge	.460	.224	.004	11.855
income by education	1.000	1.412	.000	.
income by parental education	1.000	1.521	.000	.
income by trust	.999	100.000	.000	.

Based on the interaction table, it is known that there is no interaction between income and other variables. After analysis, it was found that The independent variables included in the regression model are culture, attitude, knowledge, family income, education, parental education and trust. In

the *coefficient* box we can get the equation of the line in column B is:

$$\text{Logit}(y) = \alpha + \beta_1 + \beta_2 + \beta_3 + \beta_4 + \beta_5 + \dots \text{etc}$$

$$= -5,365 + 2.387 + 0.511 + 1.579 + 3.333 + 2.071 + 1.958 + 1.233$$

$$= -5,365 + 13.072$$

$$= 7.707$$

$$P = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(\alpha + \beta_1 + \beta_2 + \dots)}}$$

$$P = \frac{1}{1 + 2.718^{-(7.707)}}$$

$$P = 1 / 1.0004 = 0.9996 \\ = 99.96\%$$

The results of the logistic regression equation that culture, attitude, knowledge, family income, education, parental education and trust have a probability of child marriage of 99.96%.

DISCUSSION

Univariate Analysis

Based on the results of the study, it is known that out of 67 respondents, 39 (58.2%) did not marry at child age, 38 (56.7%) respondents with good knowledge, 37 (55.2%) respondents with high education, 42 (62.7%) respondents with positive peer influence, 36 (53.7%) respondents with high family income, 40 (59.7%) respondents with low parental education, 38 (56.7%) respondents with positive cultural influence, 36 (53.7%) respondents with negative family support, 42 (62.7%) respondents with positive trust, and 47 (70.1%) respondents with negative attitude.

Bivariate Analysis

The relationship between knowledge and child marriage in Pekon Sedampah, West Lampung Regency, 2022

Based on the results of statistical tests obtained *p-value* = 0.029 which means $p < \alpha = 0.05$ (H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected), it can be concluded that there is a relationship between knowledge and child marriage in Pekon Sedampah, West Lampung Regency in 2022, with an OR value of 3.4 meaning that respondents with poor knowledge have a 3.4 times chance of choosing child marriage when compared to respondents with good knowledge.

In line with Dini's research (2020) the results of bivariate analysis illustrate a significant relationship ($p \text{ value} < \alpha$) between adolescent girls' knowledge of Maturation of Marriage Age and the risk of Early Marriage at SMPN 9 Cirebon City. Pandaleke's research (2017) the results showed that the significance value of knowledge ($p=0.007 < 0.05$) was related to early marriage in East Ratahan District, Southeast Minahasa Regency.

In the opinion of the researcher, respondents with good knowledge have extensive knowledge about the impact of early marriage, this can be due to easy access to information from print media,

television and other social media. Whereas respondents with poor knowledge are due to a lack of information about early marriage and a lack of sexual health education obtained from family, friends and schools.

The relationship between education and child marriage in Pekon Sedampah, West Lampung Regency, 2022

Based on the results of statistical tests obtained *p-value* = 0.003 which means $p < \alpha = 0.05$ (H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected), it can be concluded that there is a relationship between education and child marriage in Pekon Sedampah, West Lampung Regency in 2022, with an OR value of 5.3 meaning that respondents with low education have a 5.3 times chance of choosing marriage when compared to higher education respondents.

Adolescents, especially women, have fewer opportunities for formal education and employment, which in turn affects the decision-making ability of their empowerment to delay marriage. Education is a learning process which means that in education there is a process of growth, development or change towards a more mature, better and mature individual, group or society. Education is currently the primary need of every human being. (Khodijah, 2014).

In line with Pandaleke's research (2017) the results showed that the significance value of education ($p=0.007 < 0.05$) with early marriage in East Ratahan District, Southeast Minahasa Regency. Wulanuari's research (2017) statistical test results using the chi-square test obtained a *p-value* of 0.035 ($p < 0.05$). So it can be concluded that the respondent's education variable has a relationship with early marriage in women.

In the researcher's opinion, low levels of education and knowledge affect limited mindsets that will have an impact on individual behavior. Education can influence the determination of a person's attitude in making decisions, including the decision to get married. When someone has a higher education, it is expected that they will get more and more information, from this information it can increase one's knowledge so that with knowledge one can determine a wise attitude in making the decision to get married.

The relationship between parental income and child marriage in Pekon Sedampah, West Lampung Regency, 2022

Based on the results of statistical tests obtained *p-value* = 0.001 which means $p < \alpha = 0.05$ (H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected), it can be concluded that there is a relationship between

parental income and child marriage in Pekon Sedampah, West Lampung Regency in 2022, with an OR value of 6.3 meaning that respondents with low parental income have a 6.3 times chance of choosing child marriage when compared to respondents with high parental income.

In the researcher's opinion, parents with low family income tend to tell their children to get married to reduce the burden on the household and to become independent. The number of family members is related to the family income situation of the family. The greater the number of family members, the greater the likelihood of parents marrying off their children at an early age with the assumption that it will ease the burden on the family's family income. Parents with low family income tend to tell their children to get married to reduce the burden on the household and to become independent. The number of family members is related to the family income situation of the family.

The relationship between parental education and child marriage in Pekon Sedampah, West Lampung Regency, 2022

Based on the results of statistical tests obtained $p\text{-value} = 0.035$ which means $p < \alpha = 0.05$ (H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected), it can be concluded that there is a relationship between parental education and child marriage in Pekon Sedampah, West Lampung Regency in 2022, with an OR value of 12.7 meaning that respondents with low parental education have a 12.7 times chance of choosing child marriage when compared to respondents with high parental education.

In line with Syakiri's research (2017) there is a relationship between respondents' mother's education and early marriage ($p\text{-value}=0.005$; $OR=12.719$; $95\% CI= 1.598-101.226$).

According to the researchers, low parental education can cause teenagers to drop out of school. Parents say that it is better to work which can make money than school which is not necessarily successful and school can spend money. In the opinion of researchers, the education factor also influences. The lack of knowledge gained will cause their mindset to become narrow, unwilling to think about the future that they know is only now.

The relationship between peer influence and child marriage in Pekon Sedampah, West Lampung Regency, 2022

Based on the results of statistical tests obtained $p\text{-value} = 0.038$ which means $p < \alpha = 0.05$ (H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected), it can be concluded that there is a relationship between peer

influence and child marriage in Pekon Sedampah, West Lampung Regency in 2022, with an OR value of 3.3 meaning that respondents with negative peer influence have a 3.3 times chance of choosing child marriage when compared to respondents with positive peer influence.

According to the researcher's assumption, there is a relationship between peer influence and early marriage because negative peer influence greatly impacts adolescents who enter into early marriage due to ridicule and invitations to get married quickly so that there are friends who are married to share experiences. Negative influence in sharing information about sex also greatly impacts adolescents who marry at an early age due to premarital pregnancy. Teenagers who continue their education outside the city and gather with fellow educated teenagers have a positive influence by succeeding themselves to get a decent job and arrange a brighter future. In the opinion of researchers, adolescent development states that in the process of maturation, the influence of the family has shifted to peers, the environment and relationships.

In the opinion of researchers, this promiscuity is caused by a lack of social control from the community, especially religious leaders and community leaders, where the community is less concerned with the relationships that exist in the surrounding environment. They consider that whatever young people who are dating do is normal even though sometimes their relationships have crossed the line. Even some parents do not feel embarrassed if their children get married because they are pregnant outside of marriage. Therefore, the role of parents is needed to monitor the association and environment where young women are and the role of religious leaders is needed to instil moral and religious values in the community in order to avoid promiscuity that can harm themselves.

The relationship between beliefs and child marriage in Pekon Sedampah, West Lampung Regency, 2022

Based on the results of statistical tests obtained $p\text{-value} = 0.001$ which means $p < \alpha = 0.05$ (H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected), it can be concluded that there is a relationship between trust and child marriage in Pekon Sedampah, West Lampung Regency in 2022, with an OR value of 8.2 meaning that respondents with negative trust have an 8.2 times chance of choosing child marriage when compared to respondents with positive trust.

Family beliefs and customs also determine the occurrence of marriage at a young age. It is often found that parents marry off their children at a very

young age because of the desire to improve the family's social status, accelerate inter-family relations and/or to maintain the family lineage.

The relationship between culture and child marriage in Pekon Sedampah, West Lampung Regency, 2022

Based on the results of statistical tests obtained $p\text{-value} = 0.001$ which means $p < \alpha = 0.05$ (H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected), it can be concluded that there is a cultural relationship with child marriage in Pekon Sedampah, West Lampung Regency in 2022, with an OR value of 8.3 meaning that respondents with a negative culture have a chance of 8.3 times choosing to marry at a child's age when compared to positive culture respondents.

According to the researcher's assumption, there is a relationship between peer influence and early marriage because negative peer influence greatly impacts adolescents who enter into early marriage due to ridicule and invitations to get married quickly so that there are friends who are married to share experiences. Negative influence in sharing information about sex also greatly impacts adolescents who marry at an early age due to premarital pregnancy. Teenagers who continue their education outside the city and gather with fellow educated teenagers have a positive influence by succeeding themselves to get a decent job and arrange a brighter future.

In the opinion of researchers, most villagers say that they marry their children so young just because they follow customs. They think that if they refuse someone's proposal from the man's side, then their child will get a karma, namely becoming an old virgin or will not sell again, because there is an assumption that if they refuse someone's proposal then later they can "kuwalat" become an old virgin.

According to the researcher's opinion, the culture believed in the community includes girls who marry over the age of 20 will become old maids, and if they marry late, they will become a disgrace to the family. So it is not surprising that if there is a woman who is married for a long time ($\text{age} > 20$ years) it will be a topic of conversation in the community. For fear of being ridiculed by the community, there are many marriages under the age of 20. Plus, when they see that many of their friends are already married, they want to get married too.

These cultures are believed by adolescent girls due to their lack of knowledge about reproductive health. Therefore, the role of health workers is needed to be able to provide counselling to the community about the impact of early marriage so that they realise that marrying above the age of 20 is not a disgrace but an ideal age to start reproducing

and no more early marriages occur as a result of the low knowledge of adolescent girls about early marriage.

The relationship between the influence of family support and child marriage in Pekon Sedampah, West Lampung Regency in 2022

Based on the results of statistical tests obtained $p\text{-value} = 0.027$ which means $p < \alpha = 0.05$ (H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected), it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the influence of family support and child marriage in Pekon Sedampah, West Lampung Regency in 2022, with an OR value of 3.5 meaning that respondents with negative family support have a 3.5 times chance of choosing child marriage when compared to respondents with positive family support.

In the opinion of the researcher, the magnitude of the role of parents is viewed in terms of a family communication perspective, where these roles are one of the determinants of a teenager's decision to marry at a young age. Families that do not have a harmonious relationship will have an impact on children's free sexual behavior and can lead to early marriage. Parents who have a low understanding of family life view that family life will create a good relationship so that faster marriage is the main solution for parents.

The relationship between attitudes and child marriage in Pekon Sedampah, West Lampung Regency, 2022

Based on the results of statistical tests obtained $p\text{-value} = 0.037$ which means $p < \alpha = 0.05$ (H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected), it can be concluded that there is a relationship between attitude and child marriage in Pekon Sedampah, West Lampung Regency in 2022, with an OR value of 4.1 meaning that respondents with negative attitudes have a 4.1 times chance of choosing marriage when compared to respondents with positive attitudes.

Multivariate Analysis

The most dominant factor was family income with the highest OR value of 22.262 and $p\text{-value} = 0.007$ (95% CI = 2.108 - 235.120).

Socio-economically, teenage marriage is one of the symptoms that indicate the low status of women. In some cases, teenage marriages are associated with the discontinuation of women's schooling, which results in low levels of education. Low education is detrimental to women's economic position and low levels of female labor participation (Aprina, 2020).

CONCLUSION

There were 39 (58.2%) respondents with married child age, there were 38 (56.7%) respondents with good knowledge, there were 37 (55.2%) respondents with high education, there were 42 (62.7%) respondents with positive peer influence, there were 36 (53.7%) respondents with sufficient family income, there were 40 (59.7%) respondents with basic parental education, there were 38 (56.7%) respondents with positive cultural influence, there were 36 (53.7%) respondents with negative family support, there were 42 (62.7%) respondents with good trust, and there were 47 (70.1%) respondents with negative attitude. There is a relationship between knowledge with child marriage education with child marriage family factors (parents' income and parents' education) with child marriage peers with child marriage trust with child marriage culture with child marriage age influence of family support with child marriage attitude with child marriage age in Pekon Sedampah Regency is family income with the largest OR value of 22.262 and p-value = 0.007 (95% CI = 2,108 - 235,120).

SUGESSTIONS

Health Office For health workers should continue to take promotive actions such as counselling and providing knowledge for parents about early marriage to prevent early marriage. Community Improve informal education, such as attending counselling - counselling held by health workers. Adolescents For adolescent girls, they can fill their spare time by doing positive activities such as taking courses or tutoring so that later adolescent girls have skills that can be used as jobs, so that adolescent girls are not bored at home and can help the family's income and ultimately can make adolescent girls delay their marriage age.

Researchers Furthermore, scientific development study materials to add information about knowledge about early marriage. This research can be used as a basis for further research using different types of research such as qualitative research.

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