

FACTOR ANALYSIS OF EARLY MARRIAGE DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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ABSTRAK : ANALISIS FAKTOR PERNIKAHAN DINI PADA PANDEMI COVID-19

Latar Belakang : _ Berdasarkan data yang diperoleh bahwa peningkatan kasus menikah dini pada masa pandemi Covid-19 wanita yang melangsungkan pernikahan pada usia 16-20 tahun sebanyak 45 orang dan terdapat 17 wanita yang melakukan pernikahan dengan usia < 16 tahun . Sedangkan laki-laki menikah dengan usia 19-20 tahun sebanyak 32 orang dan menikah dengan usia < 19 tahun sebanyak 13 pria. itu _ menggambarkan bahwa Masih Banyak pasangan yang melangsungkan pernikahan dini berdasarkan beberapa _ faktor diantaranya ekonomi , dukungan orang tua dan budaya _

Tujuan: Mengetahui faktor analisis kejadian pernikahan usia dini pada masa pandemi Covid-19 di wilayah kerja Kinerja Puskesmas Pandeglang Tahun 2021

Metodologi : studi kasus ini menggunakan kontrol . Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan quota sampling dari pernikahan awal 6 bulan terakhir yaitu sebanyak 92 sampel . Kelompok kontrol akan diambil dengan perbandingan 1 : 1. Jumlah sampel yang dibutuhkan _ sebanyak 46 sampel untuk pernikahan dini dan 46 sampel untuk kontrol tidak dinikahi sehingga total sampel adalah 92 sampel . Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik quota sampling.

Hasil Penelitian : Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pendidikan dengan mark p value $0,009 < 0,05$, budaya mark p value $0,000 < 0,05$ dan status ekonomi mark p value $0,000 < 0,05$ dengan pernikahan dini pada masa pandemi Covid-19 di wilayah kerja Masyarakat Kinerja Puskesmas Pandeglang Tahun 2021

Kesimpulan : Ada hubungan yang signifikan antara pendidikan, budaya dan status ekonomi dengan pernikahan dini di masa pandemi Covid-19.

Saran : Diharapkan kepada tenaga kesehatan dapat memberikan promosi kesehatan reproduksi tentang resiko pernikahan dini , Bekerjasama dengan instansi lintas sektoral seperti Kecamatan , Pemda , KUA dapat memberikan data pasangan suami istri lebih awal , sehingga dapat ditangani dengan metode sosialisasi lanjutan Risiko menikah dini lebih ditingkatkan lagi.

Kata Kunci : Budaya , Pengetahuan , Pernikahan Dini , Status Ekonomi .

ABSTRACT

Background : Based on the data obtained that the increase in cases of early marriage during the Covid-19 pandemic, there were 45 women who married early at the age of 16-20 and there were 17 women who married aged <16 years. Meanwhile, there were 32 men who were married aged 19-20 years and 13 men who were married aged <19 years. This illustrates that there are still many couples who do early marriage based on several factors including the economy, parental support and culture

Purpose : To find out the factor analysis of the incidence of early marriage during the Covid-19 pandemic in the working area of the Pagelaran Pandeglang Health Center in 2021

Methodology: this study uses case control. The sampling technique used quota sampling from early marriages in the last 6 months, namely 92 samples. The control group will be taken with a ratio of 1: 1. The number of samples required is 46 samples for early marriage and 46 samples for controls not early marriage so that the total sample is 92 samples. The sampling technique uses the quota sampling technique.

Results : There is a significant relationship between education with ap value of $0.009 < 0.05$, culture with ap value of $0.000 < 0.05$ and economic status with ap value of $0.000 < 0.05$ with early marriage during the Covid-19 pandemic in the working area of the Pagelaran Pandeglang Health Center in 2021

Conclusion : There is a significant relationship between education, culture and economic status with early marriage during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Suggestion : It is hoped that health workers can provide reproductive health promotion regarding risks to early marriage. Collaborate with cross-sectoral agencies such as sub-districts, regional governments, KUA to

provide data on couples who marry early, so that they can be followed up by way of socializing risks to further improve early marriage.

Keywords : Culture, Knowledge, Early Marriage, Economic Status

INTRODUCTION

During a pandemic this, numbers marriage child still skyrocket . According to the Ministry of National Development Planning/ Bappenas , 400–500 children Woman ages 10–17 years risky Marry early consequence the Covid-19 pandemic. Reason increasing number marriage children during a pandemic No Far different with reason marriage child under normal conditions. Marriage child still by the poor and disadvantaged groups educated. Condition continuing welfare _ decrease This has forcing parents let his son married. Closing school when situation economy worsen also makes Lots child considered as burden moderate family _ face difficulty economy. Proven with there were 34,000 requests dispensation proposed marriage _ to Religious Courts from January to June 2020, which is 97%. granted (katadata.co.id,16 September 2020).

this figure increase from the year 2019 that is as many as 23,126 cases dispensation marry . The PPPA Ministry noted to June 2020 figures marriage child increase to 24 thousand moment pandemic (Suara.com, 2020).

Organization World Health Organization (WHO) 2016 shows that as many as 16 million birth occurs in mothers aged 15-19 years or 11% of whole the majority of births in the world (95%) occur in moderate countries growing. In Latin America and the Caribbean, 29% are women young Marry moment they 18 years old. Prevalence highest case wedding age early recorded in Nigeria (79%), Congo (74%), Afghanistan (54%), and Bangladesh (51 %) (WHO, 2016).

Problems wedding age early moment This Already become world problems. UNICEF data shows more of 700 million Woman Marry moment age children even 1 in 3 of them married woman age early married at age before 15 years (UNICEF, 2016). The 2014 BKKBN data shows that amount teenagers in Indonesia already reached 74 million soul from amount 59% are aged 15-19 years Already married (Guilbert, 2013). Wedding early in Indonesia occupied ranking 37th in the World in 2010 , p This means that Indonesia is a country with percentage wedding early high in the world. IDHS data (2012) states that 340 thousand child Woman married at age early every the year.

Marriage numbers early childhood in Indonesia is increasing drastic during the Covid-19 pandemic . Although arranged in Law no. 16/2019 that dispensation Minimum marriage age is 19 years. However in implementation Still is gap so parents can submit application to court with pretext urgent . In notes Directorate General of the Religious Courts, there are 34,000 requests dispensations submitted from January to June 2020. A total of 97% of applications granted . Despite age wedding has limited to at least 19 years, but 60% submitted is children under 18 years. number factor flat back wedding early, especially during the Covid -19 pandemic. Closing school cause minimal activity , rules diverse norms in the local area ,to problem economy family . Crush economy in the middle crisis pushing parents _ For marry off his son (Directorate General of the Religious Courts, 2020).

A total of 28,459 couples married at the time The Covid19 pandemic is endemic in Banten Province . Amount wedding the belong increase compared to before the coronavirus hit . Based on data from the Regional Office of the Ministry of Religion of Banten Province during the Covid-19 pandemic has performed 28,459 marriages good at the office nor outside offices spread across 8 regencies / cities. The details, marriage in Cilegon City recorded as many as 1577, Regency Serang 3948, Tangerang Regency 7552, Serang City 2619, Tangerang City 5059, Lebak 1178, Pandeglang 2689 and South Tangerang 3837. "During the period time January to May 2020 total Marriage in Banten reached 28,459. (Kanwil Ministry of Religion Banten Bazari Syam, 2020)

Numerical data wedding in Banten province in particular in rural areas who married at the age of ≤15 years by 41.35%, the age of 16 years as much 35.87 % , aged 17 years as much as 22.7% (Profile of BKKBN Banten Province,20 20).

Based on the data obtained from Subdistrict Performance Pandeglang that Subdistrict Performance is The highest district do marry early in 2020. There is woman who does wedding at the age of 16-20 as many as 45 and there were 17 women do wedding with age < 16 years . Whereas there are 32 married men with aged 19-20 years and 13 men do wedding with age < 19 years . it _ describe that Still Lots couples who do wedding based early _ by

some factor(District KUA Performance Pandeglang , 2020)

Based on results research conducted by Wulan Angraini (2019) with title Influencing factors happening wedding age early . With amount sample on research This is 237 people. Showing results influencing factors happening wedding age early is knowledge, age menarce and media with P value < 0.05.

Based on results research conducted by Indanah (2020) with title related factors with wedding early in the pair youth in District X, Kudus Regency with results study showing There is connection between education, knowledge,premarital sex behavior, education parents, social economy parent, pattern foster religious education and factors culture family with wedding early (p value <0.05). Research conclusion show that factor social economy family is the most dominant factor relate with wedding early with an Odds Ratio of 2,784. Parent with social economy low give chance of 2,784 times the occurrence wedding early .

Wedding age early is marriages performed at age _ teenager . Marriages held at ages _ teenager generally will raises problem Good in a manner physiological , psychological nor social economy . Impact marriage at age young more looked real in teenagers daughter compared to teenager man . Impact real from wedding age early is abortion or _miscarriage Because in a manner the physiology of the reproductive organs (esp uterus) yet perfect. increasing case divorce on the couple age young because in general partner age young circumstances psychological Not yet ripe, so Still unstable in face problems that arise in wedding. reviewed from socioeconomic problems _ wedding age early usually followed with unpreparedness economy (Romanuli & Vindari , 2012).

From the corner view health,women who do connection sexual under 20 years old risky caught cancer cervix because _ selsel neck womb Not yet grow with ripe . Connection sexual conduct _ moment age teenager increase risk exposed to the Human Papilloma Virus (HPV), the virus that causes it cancer cervical . Currently , cancer neck womb occupy ranking First attacking cancer Indonesian women , figures it happened moment it's 23% in between cancer others (Purwaningsih , 2014).

Wedding early also stop chance a teenager reach more education high , so he No obtain chance more knowledge and insight wide plus with narrow get field work so that difficult For increase level life . Phenomenon marriage under age raises controversy in society Because exists corner different view . (Ayu, 2015)

From various study show, behavior sexuality in adolescents This have correlation with attitude teenager to sexuality (Nasnoto, 2015). Pregnancy teenager impact negative on health teenagers and their babies, too impact social and economic . Pregnancy at age young or teenager including risk birth premature, birth weight low birth weight (LBW), bleeding childbirth, which can increase death mother and baby. Teenage pregnancy is also linked with pregnancy No wanted and abortion No safe .

Based on the preliminary study conducted in the work area Public health center Performance Pandeglang is a researcher do against 10 teenagers daughter who married at age early with use technique interview, obtained results that, 10% of people are married early Because exists mass media push about wedding aged young and already own beloved from school so that teenager decide For do wedding early , 20% of people get married Because factor economy Where teenager the consider that with Marry early , then He can relieve burden on their parents, 10% of people are married Because exists culture in society that assumes that if a woman married at age over 20 years ,then will say virgin old as well as become shame for family , 20% of people are married Because lack of knowledge they about impact from married at age young people , 10% of people are married because after did not finish high school can continue education so that decide for quick marry as well as 30% more people marry early Because after finished school teenager daughter no work so that He think that from being unemployment so more Good Marry early .

Based on the description above, then researcher interested For do research entitled “ Factor analysis incident wedding age early during the Covid-19 pandemic in the work area Public health center Performance Pandeglang Year 2021”.

METHOD RESEARCH

Study This use cross sectional. Retrieval technique sample use accidental sampling that is couples who do wedding in October 2020 – March 2021 with the number of samples as many as 92 samples incoming into the criteria inclusion and exclusion For Group control 46 samples and groups control as many as 46 samples Instrument study This use questionnaire that has been tested for validity and stated its reliability. Univariate data analysis and bivariate analysis with the Chi Square test

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Univariate analysis

Distribution frequency knowledge wedding early during the Covid-19 pandemic in the work area

Public health center Performance Pandeglang Year 2021

Tabel 1

Knowledge	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Not Good	48	52,2
Good	44	47,8

Based on table 1, it is known that of the 92 respondents who were married in 2021, 48 (52.2%) had poor knowledge of early marriage and 44 (47.8%) had good knowledge.

Distribution frequency education wedding early during the Covid-19 pandemic in the work area Public health center Performance Pandeglang Year 2021

Tabel 2

Education	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Low	33	35,9
Tall	59	64,1

Based on table 2 it is known that of the 92 respondents who married in 2021, 33 (35.9%) had low education and 59 (64.1%) had higher education.

Distribution frequency culture wedding early during the Covid-19 pandemic in the work area Public health center Performance Pandeglang Year 2021

Tabel 3

Tabel 5

Knowledge	Wedding				P-value
	Early Marriage		Not Marrying Early		
	f	%	f	%	
Not good	29	63.0	19	41.3	0.060
Good	17	37.0	27	58.7	

Based on table 5 it is known that of the 92 respondents who had poor knowledge, there were 29 (63%) who had early marriages and 19 (41.3%) who did not. While the respondents who had good knowledge were 17 (37%) who had early marriages and 27 (58.7%) who did not. From the statistical test, it was obtained p-value (0.060) > α (0.05), so it can be said that there is no relationship between knowledge and early marriage in the working area of the Pagelaran Pandeglang Health Center .

Culture	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Support	46	50
Not Support	46	50

Based on table 3, it is known that of the 92 respondents who married in 2021, 46 (50%) have a culture that supports early marriage and 46 (50%) do not have a culture that does not support early marriage.

Distribution frequency economic status wedding early during the Covid-19 pandemic in the work area Public health center Performance Pandeglang Year 2021

Tabel 4

Economic Status	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Less <UMR	41	44,6
Good \geq UMR	51	55,4

Based on table 4 it is known that of the 92 respondents who were married in 2021, 41 (44.6%) had less economic status < UMR and those with good economic status \geq UMR as many as 51 (55.4%).

Analysis Bivariate

Connection knowledge with wedding early during the Covid-19 pandemic in the work area Public health center Performance Pandeglang Year 2021

Connection education with wedding early during the Covid-19 pandemic in the work area Public health center Performance Pandeglang Year 2021

Based on table 6 it is known that of the 92 respondents who had low education, there were 23 (50%) who had early marriages and 10 (21.7%) who did not. Meanwhile, 23 (50%) of the respondents who had higher education had early marriages and 36 (78.3%) did not. From the statistical test, it was obtained that the p-value (0.009) < α (0.05), it can be

said that there is a relationship between education and early marriage in the working area of the Pagelaran Pandeglang Health Center . From the results of the analysis, OR = 3,600 with a confidence

level of 95% means that someone with low education has a 3,600 times greater risk of getting married early than someone with higher education .

Tabel 6

Education	Wedding				P-value	OR
	Early Marriage		Not Marrying Early			
	f	%	f	%		
Low	23	50	10	21.7	0.009	3,600
Tall	23	50	36	78.3		

Connection culture with wedding early during the Covid-19 pandemic in the work area Public health center Performance Pandeglang Year 2021

Based on table 7, it is known that of the 92 respondents who have a supportive culture, 35 (76.1%) do early marriage and 11 (23.9%) do not. Meanwhile, 11 (23.9%) of respondents who had a non-supportive culture did early marriage and 35 (76.1%) did not. From the statistical test, it was

obtained a p-value (0.000) < α (0.05), so it can be said that there is a relationship between culture and early marriage in the working area of the Pagelaran Pandeglang Health Center . From the results of the analysis, OR = 10.124 with a confidence level of 95% means that someone who has a supportive culture has a 10.124 times greater risk of getting married early than someone who has a culture that does not support it.

Tabel 7

Culture	Wedding				P-value	OR
	Early Marriage		Not Marrying Early			
	f	%	f	%		
Support	35	76.1	11	23.9	0.000	10.124
Not Support	11	23.9	35	76.1		

Economic status relationship with wedding early during the Covid-19 pandemic in the work area Public health center Performance Pandeglang Year 2021

Tabel 8

Economic Status	Wedding				P-value	OR
	Early Marriage		Not Marrying Early			
	f	%	f	%		
Less <UMR	37	80.4	4	8.7	0.000	43,167
Good ≥ UMR	9	19.6	42	91.3		

Based on table 8, it is known that of the 90 respondents who had less economic status <UMR, there were 37 (80.4%) who had early marriages and 4 (8.7%) who did not have early marriages. Meanwhile, 9 (19.6%) of respondents who had good economic status \geq UMR did early marriage and 42 (91.3%) did not. From the statistical test obtained p-value (0.000) < α (0.05), it can be said that there is a relationship between economic status and early marriage in the working area of the Pagelaran Pandeglang Health Center . From the results of the analysis obtained OR = 43.167 with a confidence

level of 95%, someone who has a low economic status <UMR has a 43.167 times greater risk of engaging in early marriage compared to someone who has a good economic status \geq UMR .

DISCUSSION

Univariate analysis

Distribution frequency knowledge wedding early during the Covid-19 pandemic in the work area Public health center Performance Pandeglang Year 2021

Based on the results of the research, 48 (52.2%) of respondents who are getting married in 2021 have poor knowledge of early marriage and 44 (47.8%) have good knowledge.

This is consistent with research conducted by Aditya Risky Dwinanda (2015) which states that there is a relationship between respondents' knowledge and early marriage, namely respondents who have low knowledge have a risk of having early marriage 4 times compared to respondents who have high knowledge.

The results of this study prove that one's knowledge greatly influences the occurrence of early marriage. According to Notoatmodjo (2010) states that knowledge is the result of knowing and occurs after someone senses an object. Knowledge can also be obtained from learning experiences from formal and non-formal education, thus it can be concluded that one's actions will basically be influenced by knowledge. In this case the respondent's knowledge will influence the respondent to decide to do early marriage. The higher the knowledge level of the respondent, the better the respondent will be in deciding to marry.

The researcher's assumption is that knowledge is very influential for someone to get married early, the higher the level of knowledge a person will not do early marriage because people who have high knowledge know the risks of reproductive health for young couples.

Distribution frequency education wedding early during the Covid-19 pandemic in the work area Public health center Performance Pandeglang Year 2021

Based on the results of the research, 33 (35.9%) respondents who are married in 2021 have low education and 59 (64.1%) have higher education

According to Notoatmojo (2015) states that the higher a person's education, the more knowledge he will get. Adolescents with higher educational backgrounds are less at risk of early marriage. This is because with the high level of youth education, adolescents will more easily receive information about the impact of early marriage on health and society.

This research was strengthened by research conducted by Sumardi Rahardjo (2013) which stated that there was a relationship between respondents' education and early marriage in Kalianda sub-district, South Lampung Regency in 2012 with OR = 2.23. Thus, respondents with low education have a risk of early marriage 2.23 times greater than respondents with secondary education.

The researcher's assumption is that based on the results of the study that most of the respondents had pursued higher education up to high school, but after they graduated from high school most did not continue their education because during the Covid-19 pandemic it was difficult to access to continue to tertiary education, there were also those who argued that during this pandemic their families unable to afford to pay for their children to continue their education in tertiary institutions so that parents direct their children to marry because they do not continue to go to school and also do not work.

Frequency distribution of the culture of early marriage during the Covid-19 pandemic in the Pagelaran Pandeglang Health Center work area in 2021

Research results, there are 46 (50%) of respondents who are getting married in 2021 who have a culture that supports early marriage and 46 (50%) who have a culture that does not support early marriage.

According to Puspitasari (2015) added that the customary factor of early marriage is due to parents' fear of gossip by close neighbors, parents are afraid that their children will be called old maids. This is because more in the Pulokulon sub-district there is no custom to marry early, but if teenagers are not in school and work they will end up marrying early before they mature.

Is a psychological state when someone thinks something is true. Cultural factors also contribute quite a lot, because this culture is passed down and is rooted like belief. In the local culture, it is believed that if a daughter does not get married soon, it is considered normal in the family because it is considered unsolicited in her environment. Or if there are people who are considered financially very capable and ask for their child, regardless of age or marital status, most parents accept the proposal because they think the future of their child will be brighter, and of course it is hoped that it can reduce the burden on parents. Siti S, 2016)

This cannot be separated from this, of course there are many impacts that occurred to them before, besides that marriage often occurs because since childhood children are matched by both parents. That child marriage is to immediately realize the bond of relationship between the bride's relatives which they have long wanted together, all so that their family ties are not broken. Young women are considered a solution to escape from poverty. Early marriage aims to increase the economic standard of the family by obtaining a dowry from the man. Community marriage patterns are in accordance with the culture

and norms prevailing in society. Cultural factors are closely related to local customs. In various regions there are still wrong views and beliefs, for example a person's maturity is judged by marital status, there is an assumption that the status of a widow is better than an old maid. (Ria, 2016)

According to the researcher's assumption that the culture in the Pagelaran Pandeglang community is still strong, many parents believe that girls do not need to pursue higher education because later women only have to become housewives and raise their children, parents still think that getting married at a young age is the same as getting married at a young age. mature, the sooner the parents marry off their children, the less the burden on their parents will be.

Distribution frequency economic status wedding early during the Covid-19 pandemic in the work area Public health center Performance Pandeglang Year 2021

Based on the research results, there are 41 respondents (44.6%) who are married in 2021 who have less economic status $< \text{UMR}$ and those who have good economic status $\geq \text{UMR}$ as many as 51 (55.4%).

The results of this study are also in line with research conducted by Umbi Sumbulah and Faridatul Jannah (2012) which stated that one of the factors of early marriage is to reduce the burden on the family. The existence of early marriage in Pandan Village is caused by poor family conditions. Parents marrying off their children at a young age think that by marrying off their children at a young age, the economic burden will decrease by one. Even parents hope that if their children are married, it will help the lives of their parents.

The results of the study showed that some of the respondents who married at an early age were one of them caused by economic factors. Some of them decided to get married not because of themselves, some because of their parents' decision. Parents think that they cannot afford to send them to school, so parents decide to marry off their children because they are considered to lighten the burden on parents.

The researcher's assumption is that parents who have an underprivileged or low-income family economic status usually tend to marry their children immediately because it is to relieve the family burden, and there are some parents who marry their children because they have debts so that the child must be married off at an early age in order to pay off his family's debts. And some respondents said the reason for early marriage was due to economic

difficulties during the Covid-19 pandemic so that parents thought that after marrying off their children it would slightly reduce the family's economic burden.

Bivariate Analysis

Connection knowledge with wedding early during the Covid-19 pandemic in the work area Public health center Performance Pandeglang Year 2021

Based on the results of the analysis, it can be explained that respondents who had poor knowledge were 29 (63%) who had early marriages and 19 (41.3%) who did not. While the respondents who had good knowledge were 17 (37%) who had early marriages and 27 (58.7%) who did not. From the statistical test, it was obtained $p\text{-value } (0.060) > \alpha (0.05)$, so it can be said that there is no relationship between knowledge and early marriage in the working area of the Pagelaran Pandeglang Health Center .

Knowledge is the result or early and occurs after people do the sensing of a certain object. Sensing occurs through the five senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch so that most of human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears. So knowledge is the result of our sensing. (Notoadmojo, 2014).

This research is in line with research conducted by Puspita (2014) concerning the relationship between knowledge of young women and attitudes of young women towards early marriage in Kesesi Village, Kesesi District, Pekalongan Regency, with a p value of 0.014 (value > 0.05). It was concluded that there was a relationship between the knowledge of young women and the attitudes of young women towards early marriage.

This research is also reinforced by the results of research conducted by Sumardi Raharjo (2013) which states that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and early marriage (p value = 0.001) and an OR value of 3.71. Thus it can be concluded that respondents who are less knowledgeable have a risk of getting married at an early age 3.71 times greater than respondents who are well informed.

The researcher's assumption is that one's knowledge greatly influences the occurrence of early marriage, knowledge is the result of knowing and occurs after a person senses an object. Knowledge can also be obtained from learning experiences from formal and non-formal education, thus it can be concluded that one's actions will basically be influenced by knowledge. In this case the respondent's knowledge will influence the respondent to decide to do early marriage. The

higher the knowledge level of the respondent, the better the respondent will be in deciding to marry.

Connection education with wedding early during the Covid-19 pandemic in the work area Public health center Performance Pandeglang Year 2021

Based on the results of the analysis, it can be explained that there were 23 respondents (50%) who had early marriages and 10 (21.7%) who did not. Meanwhile, 23 (50%) of the respondents who had higher education had early marriages and 36 (78.3%) did not. From the statistical test, it was obtained that the $p\text{-value}$ ($0.009 < \alpha$ (0.05)), it can be said that there is a relationship between education and early marriage in the working area of the Pagelaran Pandeglang Health Center. From the results of the analysis, $OR = 3,600$ with a confidence level of 95% means that someone with low education has a 3,600 times greater risk of getting married early than someone with higher education.

Better education makes a person more aware of what his needs are. The level of education is related to an individual's ability to understand the risks and consequences of every attitude and action taken (Tille et al., 2019).

This research is not in accordance with the research conducted by Irne W.Desiyanti, which stated that there is a relationship between Respondents' education and the incidence of early marriage with a value ($p\text{-value}$ 0.001); OR 4.59, thus it can be concluded that respondents with low education are at risk of 4.59 times greater risk of early marriage than respondents with higher education. According to Alfiah (2010) the low level of education and knowledge of children can lead to a tendency to engage in early marriage. So the role of education in this case is very important in making individual decisions.

Meanwhile, there was no significant difference between women who did not go to school and those with elementary-high school education to experience early marriage. The results of this analysis inform that the higher a woman's education, the lower the risk for the woman to experience early marriage. Education is a protective factor for women in rural areas of Indonesia not to experience early marriage.

The researcher's assumption is that the higher a person's education, the more likely they are to make a decision to marry early. They are usually more likely to continue their education or work better because they know about reproductive health for women who marry at an early age, while for someone with low education, they reason to do early marriage. because they were confused about not working and

also not continuing to attend school, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic, it was difficult to access jobs.

Connection culture with wedding early during the Covid-19 pandemic in the work area Public health center Performance Pandeglang Year 2021

Based on the results of the analysis, it can be explained that there were 35 (76.1%) of respondents who had a supportive culture who had early marriages and 11 (23.9%) who did not. Meanwhile, 11 (23.9%) of respondents who had a non-supportive culture did early marriage and 35 (76.1%) did not. From the statistical test, it was obtained a $p\text{-value}$ ($0.000 < \alpha$ (0.05)), so it can be said that there is a relationship between culture and early marriage in the working area of the Pagelaran Pandeglang Health Center. From the results of the analysis, $OR = 10.124$ with a confidence level of 95% means that someone who has a supportive culture has a 10.124 times greater risk of getting married early than someone who has a culture that does not support it.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Astri Yunita (2014) Young marriages are permissible because a person's maturity is assessed by marital status. The development of cultural trust regarding young marriage occurs because of the habit of talking to neighbors and also when there are events such as social gathering and recitation sometimes discussing this matter, so the belief still sticks. Married teenagers at a young age most believe in community culture, namely 22 teenagers (26.2%) and those who are not married at a young age also believe in society's culture the most, namely 22 teenagers (26.2%). Meanwhile, there were 15 teenagers (17.9%) who really believed in the culture of society who married young and 7 who were not married at a young age (8.3%). This shows that young marriages are more likely to occur in adolescents who believe and strongly believe in the culture of society than adolescents who do not believe. Based on the Chi Square test, the $p\text{-value}$ is 0.039. Because $p\text{-value} = 0.039 \leq \alpha$ (0.05), it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between community culture and the incidence of young marriage among young women in Pagerejo Village, Wonosobo Regency.

The researcher's assumption is that there are still many people who believe in culture if girls marry too long they will become spinsters, people are used to talking to neighbors and also when there are events such as social gatherings and recitations asking whether their sons and daughters are married or not so their beliefs still stick. and embarrassed if they haven't married their children yet, during the

Covid-19 pandemic, parents think that getting married at this time only requires very cheap costs because there is no need for parties because they avoid crowds so that some parents take advantage of this pandemic to marry off their children at very low costs. cheaper.

Economic status relationship with wedding early during the Covid-19 pandemic in the work area Public health center Performance Pandeglang Year 2021

Based on the results of the analysis it can be explained that Respondents who had less economic status <UMR were 37 (80.4%) who had early marriages and 4 (8.7%) who did not. Meanwhile, 9 (19.6%) of respondents who had good economic status \geq UMR did early marriage and 42 (91.3%) did not. From the statistical test obtained p-value (0.000) < α (0.05), it can be said that there is a relationship between economic status and early marriage in the working area of the Pagelaran Pandeglang Health Center. From the results of the analysis obtained OR = 43.167 with a confidence level of 95%, someone who has a low economic status <UMR has a 43.167 times greater risk of engaging in early marriage compared to someone who has a good economic status \geq UMR.

According to Mubasyaroh (2016) Economic difficulties are one of the factors causing early marriage, families experiencing economic difficulties will tend to marry off their children at a young age to do early marriage. This marriage is expected to be a solution to family economic difficulties, by getting married it is hoped that it will reduce the economic burden on the family, so that it will be able to overcome economic difficulties a little. Besides that, low economic problems and poverty cause parents to be unable to provide for their children's needs and are unable to pay for school so they decide to marry off their children in the hope that they will be released from responsibility for financing their children's lives or in the hope that their children can earn a better life.

Based on research conducted by Laksono (2020) concerning the effect of socio-economic status on the incidence of early marriage in rural areas in Indonesia, the results showed that poor women are 0.779 times more likely to experience early marriage than the poorest women. Women with middle economic status are 0.642 times more likely to experience early marriage than the poorest women. Rich women are 0.436 times more likely to experience early marriage than the poorest women. Meanwhile, the richest women are 0.605 times more likely to experience early marriage than the poorest women. Apart from socio-economic status, two other

independent variables analyzed were also found to be significant influential to incident wedding early in region rural Indonesia, i.e. level of education and status Work.

The research assumption is that there are still many cases where parents are in debt that cannot be paid. And if the parents who are in debt have a daughter, then the girl will be handed over as "means of payment" to the debtor. And after the child is married, then the debts that are wrapped around the child's parents are paid off. Moreover, the difficulty of the economy during the Covid-19 pandemic made many parents prefer to marry off their children in the hope of reducing the burden on the family.

CONCLUSION

There is connection significant between education, culture and economic status with wedding early during the Covid-19 pandemic.

SUGGESTION

Expected to power health can give promotion health reproduction about risk to wedding early, Work The same with agency cross sectoral like District, local government, KUA can provide the data of the married couple early, so can be dealt with continue with method socialization risk to wedding early more improved again.

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