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Factors Associated with Events in Early Marriage in Banjar District

Fauzie Rahman, Fahrini Yulidasari, Nida Ulfah

Health Policy Management and Promotion Department, Nutrition and Reproductive Health Department, Student of Reproductive Health Department, Public Health Study Program, Medical Faculty, Lambung Mangkurat University, Banjarbaru

ABSTRACT

Early marriage is one cause of perinatal mortality, mothers who are too young are often emotionally and physically immature and mothers’ knowledge of antenatal care is still lacking. National data of BKKBN in 2014 showed the percentage of early marriages in Kalimantan Selatan is 55.8 per 1,000 population exceeded the national average figure of early marriage at 40 per 1,000 population. The objective of this research is to describe factors associated with events in early marriage in Banjar district. This research is a quantitative using a case-control design. The results showed factors associated with early marriage is the attitude of girls (p-value = 0.011), culture girls (p-value = 0.011) and exposure of pornography (p-value = 0.000). Therefore, it needs socialization maturation and increasing the age of marriage counseling program cares for teenagers in order to reduce the incidence of early marriage

Keywords: Attitude, culture, exposure of pornography, girl, early marriage

INTRODUCTION

Early marriage is a marriage performed by girls aged less than 21 years. This is contrary to the provisions of the marriage age set by the National Population and Family Planning (BKKBN) that the age of first marriages are allowed only if the woman reaches the age of 21 years and men 25 years. However, restrictions on the minimum age to get married do not have a positive impact on reducing early marriage in Indonesia. Zai study (2012) showed that the high incidence of marriage in adolescents under the age of 20 years, are 48% at age 10-14 years and 41.9% at age 15-19.

High prevalence of early marriage will lead to a high risk pregnancy rates at younger ages. Pregnancy at a very young age correlated with maternal mortality and morbidity. Based on the Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (SDKI) in 2012 showed, the girls aged 10-14 years old have 5 times the risk of dying during pregnancy or childbirth compared to the age group of 20-24 years, whereas the risk was increased two times in the age group 15-19 years. Meanwhile, the number of maternal deaths in 2012 was as much as 87 per 1,000 population.

Early married adolescents’ risk of contracting diseases related to reproduction, bleeding during childbirth and cervical cancer. Anatomy of a teenager’s body is not ready to contain and childbirth process, so that there can be complications such as obstructed labor and obstetric fistula. Data from the United Nations Population Fund for Population Activities (UNPFA) in 2015, more than 2 million women in sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, the Arab region, Latin America and the Caribbean were estimated to be living with fistula, and 50,000 to 100,000 new cases developing each year. Women younger than 20 years are particularly vulnerable to obstetric fistula. Obstetric fistula can occur also as a result of sexual intercourse at an early age.

Raharjo research results (2013) showed respondents with low education are at risk of early marriages 2.23 times greater compared with a high school education, while less knowledgeable respondents who have an increased risk of early marriages of 2.23 times greater than the knowledgeable good. Meanwhile, the results of research Cahyani (2015) showed that there is a
relationship of economic condition of the family against child marriage age at 11.6%, the higher the economic condition of the family will be more mature anyway marrying age children.

Indonesia is ranked 37th early marriages in the world and the 2nd highest in the ASEAN after Cambodia. SDKI results in 2012 showed that the median age at first marriage for women aged 25-49 years was 20.4 years.

National BKKBN data in 2012 shows the percentage of early marriages in South Kalimantan amounted to 4.84%, exceeding the national average rate of early marriage of 40 per 1,000 population. In 2014 the percentage of early marriages in South Kalimantan has increased to 5.85%. One of the districts in South Kalimantan, with the percentage of early marriage on couples of reproductive age (PUS) was found in Banjar district. In 2014 the percentage of early marriages in Banjar district remains increased to 6.5%. Based on data from the Ministry of Religious Banjar Regency, early marriage figure is highest in Sub Martapura City with a total of 239 cases out of 850 marriages.

Early marriage is one cause of perinatal mortality, mothers who are too young are often emotionally and physically immature and mothers’ knowledge of antenatal care is still lacking. So that babies born to unmarried mothers at risk of premature death. This relates to the maternal mortality rate (AKI) is still high in Banjar district. In 2014 AKI in Banjar district ranked 1st in the province of South Kalimantan, with the number of cases as many as 25 cases of infant mortality rates (AKB) ranks 2nd highest total of 42 cases. As for 2015 Banjar district ranks 2nd highest AKI in South Kalimantan with a number of cases were 11 cases, but AKB this year ranked first with less number of cases were 112 cases.

**MATERIALS AND METHOD**

This study design was observational analytic with case control design. The populations in this study were all girls. Samples were determined using the formula hypothesis testing for two proportions so that the sample of 70 people.

**FINDINGS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Adolescent Attitude</td>
<td>Support early marriage</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Reject early marriage</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Adolescent Culture</td>
<td>Support early marriage</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>67,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Reject early marriage</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>32,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adolescent Education</td>
<td>Low Education</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>52,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Higher Education</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>47,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Adolescent Income</td>
<td>Low Income</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>82,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Higher Income</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Adolescent Environment</td>
<td>Support early marriage</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>51,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Reject early marriage</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>48,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Exposures pornography</td>
<td>Exposures</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>62,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Unexposed</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>37,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on Table 1, above it can be seen that the attitude of girls who favor early marriage is 63 respondents (90%) more than that does not support the marriage that is 11 respondents (13.8%). According to the table 1 is known as much as 47 respondents (67.1%) support marriage and 23 respondents (32.9%) do not support early marriage. Religion has also become part of the culture accept early marriage by respondents, so they will be reluctant to
Girls who live in an environment that supports early marriage as many as 36 respondents (51.4%), while the girls who lived in the neighborhood who refused marriage as much as 34 respondents (48.6%). Based on the results of the questionnaire, there were 42 respondents (60%) agreed that early marriage is common in homes. In addition, early marriage is better than dating.

There are 44 respondents (62.9%) reported ever exposed to pornography. Based on the findings in the field girls are exposed to pornography more in case group (early marriage) of 30 respondents (85.7%) than those who do not marry early as 14 respondents (40%).

### Table 2. Analysis Bivariat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Early Marriage</th>
<th>Not- Early Marriage</th>
<th>value</th>
<th>OR (95% CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent Attitude</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support</td>
<td>35 00</td>
<td>28 80</td>
<td>0,01</td>
<td>0,444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reject</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td>7 20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent Culture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support</td>
<td>29 82,9</td>
<td>8 51,4</td>
<td>0,01</td>
<td>4,56 (1,51-13,72)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reject</td>
<td>6 7</td>
<td>7 48,6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0,632</td>
<td>0,708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>7 48,6</td>
<td>20 57,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher</td>
<td>8 51,4</td>
<td>5 42,9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescent Income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>29 82,9</td>
<td>29 82,9</td>
<td>0,00</td>
<td>0,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher</td>
<td>6 7</td>
<td>6 7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support</td>
<td>8 51,4</td>
<td>8 51,4</td>
<td>0,00</td>
<td>0,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reject</td>
<td>7 48,6</td>
<td>7 48,6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposures pornography</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposures</td>
<td>30 87,5</td>
<td>4 40</td>
<td>0,000</td>
<td>9,00 (2,81-28,80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unexposed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
According to the table 2, there 35 respondents who were married early are 28 respondents (80%), which supports early marriage. Fisher test results with a 95% confidence level to see the connection between the behavior of teenagers with early marriage, that p-value=0.011 (p<0.05), which means there is a relationship between the attitude of girls with the incidence of early marriage.

The results of chi-square test with 95% confidence level to see the connection between culture girls with the incidence of early marriage that p-value=0.011 (p<0.05), which means there is a relationship between the attitude of girls with the incidence of early marriage. Results OR of 4.56 which means that girls with early marriage culture support 4.56 times greater chance to perform early marriage.

There 35 respondents who were not married early, there were 20 respondents (57.1%) with low education and 15 respondents (42.9%) secondary education. The results of chi-square test with 95% confidence level to see the connection between education levels with the incidence of early marriage, that p-value=0.632 (p>0.05), which means there is no relationship between level of education and the incidence of early marriage.

Of the 35 respondents who did not do early marriages there were 29 respondents (82.9%) lower income and 6 respondents (17.1%) high income. At 29 respondents (82.1%) of the respondents with low incomes who are not married is because most respondents not constitute the workforce or have no job or are not looking for work (school and university students), housekeeping (mothers who are not women career) and receive income but is not a direct reward for service work (dependent parent)19.

The results of chi-square test with 95% confidence level to see the connection between income teens to early marriage events that, p-value=1.00 (p>0.05), which means there is no relationship between income teens to early marriage events.

According to the table 2 is known from 35 respondents who were married early, there are 18 respondents (51.4%) are in an environment that supports early marriage and 17 other respondent (48.6%) are in an environment that does not support early marriage. The results of chi-square test with 95% confidence level to see the connection between the environment girls with the incidence of early marriage that, p-value = 1.00 (p>0.005), which means there is no relationship between the environment girls with the incidence of early marriage.

According to the table 2, there 35 respondents who did not do early marriages, 14 respondents (40%) are exposed to pornography, whereas 21 respondents (60%) are not exposed to pornography. Meanwhile, from 35 respondents who did early marriage, 30 respondents (85.7%) exposed to pornography and only 5 respondents (14.3%) were not exposed to pornography. The results of chi-square test with 95% confidence level to see the connection between exposure to pornography by girls with the incidence of early marriage that, p-value=0.000 (p <0.05), which means there is a relationship between exposure to pornography by girls with the incidence of early marriage. With an OR of 9.00 which means that adolescents exposed to pornography at risk 9.00 times more likely to experience early marriage than those who are not exposed to pornography.

### Table 3. Results of Multiple Logistic Regression Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Variabel</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>SE</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
<th>Exp (B)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Culture</td>
<td>0.775</td>
<td>0.650</td>
<td>0.233</td>
<td>2.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Attitude</td>
<td>20.194</td>
<td>4636.617</td>
<td>0.999</td>
<td>5.893E8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Exposures pornography</td>
<td>0.783</td>
<td>0.627</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>5.950</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 4. End of Model Multiple Logistic Regression Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Variabel</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>SE</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
<th>Exp (B)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Culture</td>
<td>0.072</td>
<td>0.620</td>
<td>0.084</td>
<td>2.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Exposures pornography</td>
<td>0.954</td>
<td>0.612</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>7.056</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The results show only one variable that provides meaningful relationships that exposure to pornography. The results indicate that exposure to pornography is the most dominant factor related to the incidence of early marriage. OR value of 7.056 means known girls who are exposed to pornography 7.056 chances to perform early marriages than those who are not exposed to pornography.

**DISCUSSION**

Attitude is a chain of perception, that the perception of girls about early marriage will affect the attitude of differences in one’s perception of a stimulus caused by differences in socio-cultural and learning experience of the individual concerned. The experience and the environment are known, perceived, is believed to lead to motivation, intention to act, with the result that such a gesture of goodwill behavior. On the girls are still in a culture that supports early marriage, early marriage so that she believe it is a natural thing for him and their willingness to channel the emotional need through marriage considering they view marriage is better than dating. Based on research Rafidah (2009) which states that the respondents have a perception about marriage are less risk 4.6 times more likely to marry at age <20 years compared to respondents who have a perception of a good marriage10.

At respondents who did not favor early marriage, but still get married early, there is an important role by respondents’ parents. According to Ahmad (2009), parents are still holding on to the old culture is to match and marry off their children at an early age because parents fear that their children are considered a spinster.11. Thus, with the attitude that supports girls against early marriage did not rule out the girls will perform early marriages5,12. This study is in line with research conducted by Zuraidah (2016) with the results obtained p-value=0.050 which shows the relationship between culture with early marriage. Cultural influences have 29.83 times greater risk for the occurrence of a wedding in adolescents aged ≤20 years than saying no cultural influences5,13.

Family support and environment helped young people to understand the marriage. This is in line with research conducted by Priyanti (2013) which shows the p-value=0.195, which indicates there is no correlation between education girls with the incidence of early marriage. These results indicate that the higher education does not specify the amount of information obtained about the impact of early marriage14.

At 29 respondents (82.1%) of the respondents with low incomes who are not married is because most respondents not constitute the workforce or have no job or are not looking for work (school and university students), housekeeping (mothers who are not women career) and receive income but is not a direct reward for service work (dependent parent). Notoatmodjo (2003) which states that the work is closely related to income is one part of the social factors that are dynamic. A specific social environment does not just give the same effect to each person, but the social habits will have no effect on health15. This is in line with research Desiyan IW (2015), showed the value ρ = 0.462. It mean that ρ> α, so that there is no relationship between the work of the respondents to the incidence of early marriage16.

Environment of girls is affected by family communication, community and peers. Families who do not have a harmonious relationship will have an impact on behavior and shape the attitudes of children to receive early marriage. This is in line with research conducted by Desiyanti (2015) shows the p-value of 0.003 which shows there is a relationship between the role of older people with early marriage. In families that have a low understanding of the family will consider that family life will create a relationship a good relationship, so the wedding is getting faster solution16.

According Loekmono (1988) pornographic content in turn can have sexual relationships outside the law on consensual and may result in unwanted pregnancies and will impact on early marriage17. Results of research by Raharjo (2015) showed that a statistically significant correlation between media with early marriage, P value=0.000 and OR = 5.53 (95% CI: 3.08 to 9.95

**CONCLUSION**

1. There is a relationship between the attitude of girls with the incidence of early marriage (p-value=0.011)

2. There is a relationship between culture girls with the incidence of early marriage (p-value=0.011)

3. There is a relationship between exposure to pornography by girls with the incidence of early marriage (p-value = 0.000).
Ethical Clearance: this study approved and received ethical clearance from the Committee of Public Health Research Ethics of Medical Faculty, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia. In this study we followed the guidelines from the Committee of Public Health Committee of Public Health Research Ethics of Medical Faculty, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia for ethical clearance and informed consent. The informed consent included the research title, purpose, participants’s right, confidentiality and signature.

Source Funding: This study done by self funding from the authors.

Conflict of Interest: The authors declare that they have no conflict interest.

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