



Factors Affecting Early Marriage in Dau District, Malang Regency

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
ORCHID ID Author 1: https://orcid.org/0009-0002-1983-1173 Author 2: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8512-033X Author 3: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0320-424X Author 4: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7237-9959	Indonesia still in 8th largest early marriage rate in the world. Many factors cause early marriage to occur, therefore this study aims to analyze the factors that influence early marriage in Dau District, Malang Regency. To analyze the factors that influence early marriage in Dau District, Malang Regency. The design of this study was observational analytic use Cross Sectional approach. The population in this study were women who married in 2022 in Dau District of Malang Regency, amount 511 women and the sample were 60 women. The independent variables in this study are education, family income, surrounding cultural beliefs, peers, knowledge, attitudes and mass media, while the dependent variable is early marriage. Data analysis of the results of this study used bivariate analysis with Chi-Square statistical test and multivariate analysis with logistic regression test. The results of the study showed that there was associated between variables of education (p value 0.00), peers (p-value 0.008), and attitude (p value 0.023) with the incidence of early marriage and the most variable affecting incidence of early marriage is education.
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1. Introduction

The incidence of early marriage is still widespread in many parts of the world, one in five children are married at the age of less than 18 years. This is an obstacle to world development, therefore one of the goals of the SDGs is to end the incidence of early marriage by 2030 as stated in SDGs goal point 5.3 (UNICEF, 2023). Based on UNICEF data, Indonesia is the country with the 8th largest number of early marriages in the world BPS 20. Meanwhile, at the ASEAN level, it is ranked second after Cambodia, reaching 1.5 million cases (Ayuwardany & Kautsar, 2021). According to the Directorate General of BPA in 2022, in Indonesia, there were 52,095 requests for marriage dispensation in 2022 (Direktorat Jenderal Peradilan Agama, 2022). Of the 34 provinces in Indonesia, East Java is the province that has the highest incidence of early marriage, namely 15,339 cases of early marriage (Ditjen BPA, 2022).

Factors that can influence early marriage are very diverse. Based on the results of a systematic review conducted by Pourtaheri et al., (2023), factors related to the prevalence of early marriage include individual factors consisting of the respondent's education and employment, interpersonal factors, namely parents' education and employment, and community factors including socio-economic status, place of residence, ethnicity and religion pout. UNFPA Indonesia (2020), expressed the same thing that culture, education, socioeconomics and religious interpretation are factors that can influence early marriage. This

is also in line with the statement by Bappenas (2020), that the factors that contribute to early marriage are poverty, geography, lack of access to education, gender inequality, social conflict, disasters, lack of access to comprehensive reproductive health services and information, norms. social issues that reinforce certain gender stereotypes such as women should marry young and culture.

These factors are in accordance with Lawrence Green's theory in (Priyoto et al., 2018) that there are several factors that influence the determinants of behavior, especially health behavior. These factors are predisposing factors which are factors that exist within a person, supporting factors which are factors in the environment and driving factors that are formed from outside the individual in the form of attitudes and behavior (Adventus et al., 2019). According to UNICEF, (2023), early marriage can cause complications in teenage pregnancies and childbirth, this is the main cause of death for girls aged 15-19 years. Babies born to mothers under 20 years old are almost twice as likely to die during the first 28 days as babies born to mothers aged 20-29 years. In addition, married girls are more vulnerable to domestic violence (UNICEF, 2023). Other similar impacts revealed by Yoosefi Lebni et al., (2023), due to early marriage include minimal planning of pregnancy programs, poor behavioral control, increasing the risk of domestic violence both physical and emotional, increasing the risk of maternal and infant death during labor and delivery. preterm, depression and the risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases. This is in line with research conducted by Abera et al., (2020), that women who have been married for less than 18 years are more vulnerable to domestic violence and are less involved in household decision making. The most significant factor in early marriage is education, so the government is advised to pay more attention to access to education and encourage women's participation in decision making (Belachew et al., 2022).

The Indonesian government has made various efforts to prevent early marriage, one of these efforts is contained in the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) for 2020-2024. The rate of early marriage, which had a percentage of 11.2% in 2018, is targeted to be 8.74% in 2024. Early marriage is not only a violation of children's rights but can also be an obstacle in overcoming gender violence and educational progress. Apart from that, early marriage also disrupts efforts to overcome poverty and improve health indicators (BPS & PUSKAPA, 2020). In East Java there are several districts that have high rates of early marriage, three of which are Kraksaan City, namely 1,136 cases, Jember Regency, namely 1,357 cases and in first place is Malang Regency, namely 1,434 cases (Ditjen BPA, 2022). Of the 33 sub-districts in Malang Regency, it was found that one sub-district experienced an increase in the incidence of early marriage from 2021 to 2022, namely Dau District. Based on a preliminary study conducted in December 2023, the number of underage marriages in Dau District in 2021 was 47 out of 433 marriages and experienced an upward trend in 2022, namely 61 out of 511 marriages. It can be said that 1 in 8 women in Dau District still practice early marriage. Based on the phenomena that occur in this sub-district, this is the background for researchers to study further and analyze the factors that cause the high rate of early marriage in Dau Sub-district, Malang Regency.

2. Method

This type of research was observational analytic with the aim of observed and measured various variables without intervening and manipulating the sample by connecting the

independent variable with the dependent variable. The design of this research is cross sectional with the aim of making measurements and observations at the same time. This research was conducted in the Dau District area from October 2023 to April 2024. The population in this studied was women who married in 2022 in Dau District of Malang Regency, amount 511 women and the sample were 60 women selected used Lemeshow formula. The instrument used is a questionnaire which had previously tested for validity and reliability. Participants were explained the purpose of the action, consent to the action, and the used of the questionnaire in past participants. The data analysis used SPSS application with chi square test as bivariate analysis method and logistic regression as multivariate analysis method to determine the most influenced on the dependent variable. This research ethical clearance was accepted by the ethics committee of the Faculty of Medicine, Airlangga University Surabaya, Indonesia with the registration number was 40/EC/KEPK/FKUA/2024, on February 6, 2024.

3. Result and Discussion

Table 1 was the distribution of researched subjects by calculated the frequency and percentage of each researched variable.

Table 1. Distribution of Respondents Based on Education, Family Income, Surrounding Cultural Beliefs, Peers, Knowledge, Attitudes and Mass Media in Dau District, Malang Regency

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Education		
Elementary/ Middle School (Low)	16	26,7
High (Middle)	35	58,3
Diploma/Bachelor (High)	9	15
Family Income		
Low	38	63,3
Height	22	36,7
Surrounding Cultural Beliefs		
Positive	5	8,3
Negative	55	91,7
Peers		
Positive	4	6,7
Negative	56	93,3
Knowledge		
Less	8	13,3
Just	16	26,7
Good	36	60
Attitude		
Support	9	15
Not Support	51	85
Mass Media		
Positive	4	6,7
Negative	56	93,3
Total	60	100

Source: Primary Data, 2024

3.1 Associated between Education and Early Marriage Incidence

Table 2 show about associated between education and early marriage incidence.

Table 2. Associated between Education and Early Marriage Incidence

Marital Status		Education				P Value
		Low	Middle	High	Total	
Early Marriage	N	14	4	1	19	0,000
	%	87,5	11,4	11,1	31,7	
Not Early Marriage	N	2	31	8	41	
	%	12,5	88,6	88,9	68,3	
Total	N	16	35	9	60	
	%	100	100	100	100	

Source: Primary Data, 2024

The results of table 1 showed that there was an associated between education and the incidence of early marriage in Dau District, Malang Regency with a p-valued of 0.000 with most respondents had a secondary leveled education, namely 34 people (62%). Education could shape a person's way of thought, which then affects how they act. Higher education would shape character and influence individual behavior in made decisions.

Based on the results of the studied, it founded that 3 respondents (5%) had stopped school before being declared graduated, two of whom stopped at the vocational Hight school leveled in grades X and XI, and one respondent stopped school at the junior high school levelled in grade VIII, which meant that the three respondents graduated at a low levelled of education. The reason why the three respondents stopped going to school was because they wanted to get married. This desire was triggered by several reasons such as the prospective husband being reluctant to waited longed until the respondent graduated from school, avoided adultery and because they liked each other. From the three respondents with low education, the researcher analyzed that low education greatly affects a person in terms of perspective and decision made.

This was in line with the results of researched conducted by Laksono et al., (2021), which stated that there was a associated between respondent education and early marriage in rural Indonesia with a P-valued of 0.001. This information showed that the higher the level of education of a woman, the less likely she is to experience early marriage. According to Notoadmojo, (2010), the higher a person's education, the more knowledge would have obtained. Adolescents with a higher educational background was less at risked of early marriage. This is because with a high level of education, adolescents willed more easily received information about the impact of early marriage on health and social.

3.2 Associated between Family Income and Early Marriage Incidence

Table 3 show about associated between family income and early marriage incidence.

Table 3. Associated between Family Income and Early Marriage Incidence

Marital Status		Family Income			P Value
		Low	High	Total	
Early Marriage	N	11	8	19	0,552
	%	28,9	36,4	31,7	
Not Early Marriage	N	27	14	41	
	%	71,1	63,6	68,3	
Total	N	38	22	60	
	%	100	100	100	

Source: Primary Data, 2024

Based on the results of the study, there is no significant associated between family income and the incidence of early marriage in Dau District, Malang Regency with a p-value of 0.552. Most of the respondents who performed early marriage came from high family income, this can be interpreted that low family income does not always make women decide to marry early. The decision to marry does not guarantee that someone will get a better economic status. According to research conducted by Pramitasari & Megatsari, (2022), explains that there is no significant associated between family income and early marriage (p-value 0.625) in Wonosari District. This is because after undergoing marriage, one's needs will increase, from only supporting oneself, spouse to children.

3.3 Associated between Surrounding Cultural Beliefs and Early Marriage

Table 4 show about associated between surrounding cultural beliefs and early marriage incidence.

Table 4. Associated between Surrounding Cultural Beliefs and Early Marriage Incidence

Marital Status		Surrounding Cultural Beliefs			P Value
		Positive	Negative	Total	
Early Marriage	N	2	17	19	0,648
	%	40	30,9	31,7	
Not Early Marriage	N	3	38	41	
	%	60	69,1	68,3	
Total	N	5	55	60	
	%	100	100	100	

Source: Primary Data, 2024

The results of the crosstab used the chi square tested explained that there was no significant associated between respondents surrounded cultural beliefs and the incidence of early marriage in Dau District, Malang Regency with a p-valued of 0.648, which meant that surrounded cultural beliefs in Dau District, Malang Regency did not support early marriage behavior. Based on the results of the studied, most respondents had Javanese ethnicity. Javanese culture had traditions and beliefs that could influenced views on early marriage, but not all aspects of Javanese culture supported this behavior. Over timed, cultural valued in Javanese society had undergone changed driven by modernization and increased awareness about the negative impacts of early marriage, for example people was became aware of gender roles and human rights. This showed that not all elements of Javanese culture support early marriage, and there was a tendency to moved away from this practiced.

This is in line with Bawono et al., (2019), researched that there is no associated between culture and early marriage in Bangkalan Regency, Madura, this is because there were other

factors that influenced early marriage in the region. Culture could evolve, because the nature of culture is not static and continued to be developed over time. Therefore, changed in culture can also brought changed in individual behavior. Things that can affect changed in a culture included technological advances included the internet and social media, which can change the way people interact and communicated, which can affect the values and habits that existed in a society.

3.4 Associated between Peers and Early Marriage Incidence

Table 5 show about associated between peers and early marriage incidence.

Table 5. Associated between Peers and Early Marriage Incidence

Marital Status	Peers			P Value
		Positive	Negative	Total
Early Marriage	N	4	15	19
	%	100	26,8	31,7
Not Early Marriage	N	0	41	41
	%	0	73,2	68,3
Total	N	4	56	60
	%	100	100	100

Source: Primary Data, 2024

The results showed that the role of peered had a significant associated with early marriage (p-valued 0.008). The results showed that about Dau sub-district, Malang Regency, there were several teenagers who influenced their friends to get married early. Several previous studies had similar findings that peered was able to be influenced early marriage. Peers had a significant influenced on individual behavior, especially during adolescence. Adolescence was a period of self-discovery and identity. Adolescents often seek approval from peers to establish their identity. Peers could help them feel accepted and recognized. Influence from peers could encouraged individuals to behaved in accordance with their group, been it in terms of appearance, style of speech, or certain actions included marriage. This can happen because individuals wanted to be accepted and recognized by their group.

This studied was in line with Salamah, (2016), that there is a meaningful associated between the role of peers and early marriage in Pulokulon sub-district, Grobogan Regency (p-valued 0.001). This is due to the large direct influence of positive peers on risky behavior. Adolescents who decided to be married at an early age can be motivated by group influence (peers) to wanted to be part of the group by followed the norms adopted by the group. Rahayu & Wahyuni, (2020), explained that early marriage occurred due to encouragement and influence from peers. Peers had a direct impact on early marriage, during the process of maturing adolescents, the influence of parents had shifted to their peers and performed early marriage is an attempted to became part of a group or peers by followed what the peer group adheres to.

3.5 Associated between Knowledge and Early Marriage

Table 6 show about associated between knowledge and early marriage incidence.

Table 6. Associated between Knowledge and Early Marriage Incidence

Marital Status	Knowledge				P Value
		Not Enough	Moderate	Good Enough	
Early Marriage	N	4	7	8	19
	%	50	43,8	22,2	31,7
Not Early Marriage	N	4	9	28	41
	%	50	56,3	77,8	68,3
Total	N	8	16	36	60
	%	100	100	100	100

Source: Primary Data, 2024

Matters regarding the knowledge variables assessed in this studied included understood, ideal age in marriage, caused and impacts and risked posed by early marriage. The results of this studied indicate that there was no associated between respondents' knowledge and the incidence of early marriage (p-valued 0.149). Most respondents were able to answer correctly related to general knowledge of early marriage. This showed that there were other factors that made respondents make the decision to marry early. From the analysis of the respondents' answered, some stated that the reasoned they entered early marriage was to avoided adultery and mutual liked. So those who had good knowledge did not rule out the possibility of entered early marriage.

This researched was in line with researched conducted by Rosyada et al., (2022), that someone who performed early marriage in Bangkalan Madura Regency is not only due to lack of knowledge, but because of other factors such as arranged marriage, surrounded culture and family supported. Research conducted by Tamhur, (2020), also stated that there is no associated between income and the incidence of early marriage in adolescent girls in Martapura Kota District (p-valued 0.972). Women who had a sufficient leveled of knowledge understood the impact and risked of early marriage. According to Notoadmojo, (2010), knowledge is the result of knew and occurred after someone sensed an objected. Knowledge could also be obtained from learned experiences from formal and non-formal education, thus it could have concluded that a person's actions can basically be influenced by knowledge. However, based on Lawrence Green's theory, things that influenced action or behavior were not only knowledge, but also due to other predisposing factors such as attitudes and reinforcing factors such as friend supported.

3.6 Associated between Attitude and Early Marriage Incidence

Table 7 show about associated between attitude and early marriage incidence.

Table 7. Associated between Attitude and Early Marriage Incidence

Marital Status	Attitude			P Value
		Supported	Does Not Supported	
Early Marriage	N	6	13	0,023
	%	66,7	22,5	
Not Early Marriage	N	3	38	
	%	33,3	74,5	
Total	N	9	51	
	%	100	100	

Source: Primary Data, 2024

The attitude variable in this study assesses how respondents evaluate marriage in general and early marriage, including the reason why respondents decided to get married. Based on the results of the studied, it found that there was an associated between respondents' attitudes and the incidence of early marriage in Dau District, Malang Regency with a p-valued = 0.023. Most respondents in this study supported early marriage because they considered this to been one way to ease the burden on parents, besides that they also considered the age limit in a marriage to been meaningless.

The results of this studied was in line with the results of Salamah, (2016), researched, namely that there was a significant associated between respondents' attitudes and the occurrence of early marriage in Pulokulon District, Grobogan Regency (p-valued 0.001). This was because the respondent's attitude is formed by the lived environment where around the respondent's placed of residence many had entered early marriage. Attitudes that supported early marriage would increase the level of early marriage. This is evident that most respondents supported early marriage so that early marriage occurred. Attitude is a response to a stimulus in social life in an environment to influence others. Attitudes was often shaped by the social environment, included family, friends and coworkers. Attitudes influenced by the social environment could determine how a person reacts to certain situations and the choices they made. Another definition of attitude is the state of a person's mental atmosphere that could thought and influenced with responses to a terrorized objected that had an impact on the organization or other people (Notoadmojo, 2010).

3.7 Associated between Mass Media and Early Marriage Incidence

Table 8 show about associated between mass media and early marriage incidence.

Table 8. Associated between Mass Media and Early Marriage Incidence

Marital Status	Mass Media			P Value
		Positive	Negative	
Early Marriage	N	2	17	0,585
	%	50	30,4	
Not Early Marriage	N	2	39	
	%	50	69,6	
Total	N	4	56	
	%	100	100	

Source: Primary Data, 2024

The mass media variable assesses the social media activities carried out by respondents in their daily lives, including the content accessed, content about marriage in general and about early marriage. The results of this studied showed that the mass media variable had a P-valued of 0.585 (>0.05), which meant that there was no significant associated between the role of mass media and early marriage. This contradicts the results of research conducted by Saputra and amalia (2021) which stated that there was a significant associated between mass media and marriage in Samarinda, namely with a P-valued of 0.018. Adolescence is a period followed by great curiosity. This curiosity is not only about their environment, but also about themselves. Because as we knew that in adolescence, there was many changed in themselves included body shape. The role of mass media could act as one of the means that provided information for adolescents who were curious about their bodies.

The surveyed results from this researched showed that the typed of social media that most respondents have had was Instagram, namely 47 respondents (78%), this also showed the same thing as the social media that accessed most often, the majority of respondents access Instagram most often., namely 34 respondents (57%). Instagram had various policies and features to display age-appropriate content for users. Instagram by default lare detectedede accounts of users who detected to been under 18 years old, their accounts would have been set to private mode, which limits who could view their content and interact with them. Instagram restricts adults over 18 from starting private conversations with teens who were not their followers. This helped prevent unwanted interactions between adults and teens. Of the various existed social media, Instagram tried to create a safer, more controlled and appropriate environment for all users, especially children and teenagers compared to other social media platforms. In addition, Instagram had developed various tools and resources to helped teenagers managed their experience on the platform such as the development of learned content, security and privacy features, self-expression tools and self-development supported included personal branding, where teenagers could build their image and identity independently. online. This is important in today's digital era where online presence has become an integral part of one's identity. From the results of the researcher's analysis, most respondents had social media and actively used it, however, the used of social media related to marriage is mostly used to access information regarding ideal marriage information.

3.8 Dominant factor

Table 9 show about dominant factor test result.

Table 9. Dominant Factor Test Result

Variable	B	Sig.	Exp(B)
Education		0,000	
Education (1)	-3,712	0,005	0,024
Education (2)	0,580	0,653	1,786
Peers	20,582	0,999	868993
Attitude	1,610	0,221	5,004
Constant	-42,307	0,999	0,000

Source: Primary Data, 2024

Education level had a dominant influence on early marriage. Respondents with a low leveled of education estimated to been 0.024 timed more likely to married early than respondents with a high levelled of education.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion of the factors that influence early marriage in Dau District, Malang Regency, it can be concluded that there is an associated between education, peers and respondent's attitudes with early marriage in Dau District, Malang Regency. While family income, surrounding cultural beliefs, knowledge and mass media have not associated with early marriage in Dau District, Malang Regency. The factor that most influences the incidence of early marriage in Dau District, Malang Regency is the educational factor.

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