

Factors Affecting the Incidence of Early Age Marriage of Adolescent Girls at Lembah Melintang Subdistrict
Pasaman Barat District

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Abstract

Early marriage is a wedlock done by someone who is under <20 years old. Its impact on a pregnant and childbirth woman is material mortality 2 to 5 times higher than those who are 20 to 29 years old, while its social impact is that it can cause a divorce. It can also cause anemia, BBLR (low weight born baby), abortion, and have double risk for cervical cancer. The objective of the research was to analyze some factors which influenced the incidence of early marriage in Lembah Melintang subdistrict, PasamanBarat Regency. The research analytic observational method with case control design. The samples were 96 respondents with inclusion and exclusion criteria. The data were analyzed by using univariate analysis, bivariate analysis with chi-square test and multivariate test with logistic regression test. The results of the showed that early were significantly influenced by knowledge, attitude, culture and parents' care pattern. The results of logistic regression analysis showed that the factors which had dominant influence on the incidence of early marriage were knowledge at OR=9,061parents' care pattern at OR=11,043, and culture at OR=12,230. It is recommended that health care providers, especially midwives and personnel at the Residential Affairs Office activate PIKR (Teenager Counseling adan Information Center) program and BKR (Adolescents' Family Fostering), Cooperation of Inter-Program and Inter-Sectoral such as BKKBN, the Health Agency, religious figures, public figures, school principals, and KUA Head, if possible.

Keywords: early marriage, female teenagers, the factors with influence

e-ISSN: 2656-1123 (media online)

url: <http://proceeding.sari-mutiara.ac.id/index.php/samicoh>

article submit: Augustus 2018

article revise: September 2018

article publish: November 2018

Introduction

One of the important issues regarding reproductive health that was read at the international population conference on population and development conferences (ICDP) in Cairo (1994) is about sexual and reproductive health. This issue was raised as one of the subjects because of the various reproductive problems faced in the present. Today we are often faced with the average age of teenagers who are married under the age of 14-15 years (Widyastuti, et al, 2009).

Data from the World Health Organization (WHO) shows that as many as 16 million births occur in mothers aged 15-19 years or 11% of all births in the world with the majority (95%) occurring in developing countries. In Latin and Caribbean America, 29% of women are married when they are 18 years old. The highest prevalence of early marriage cases is in Nigeria (79%), Congo (74%), Afghanistan (54%), Bangladesh (51%) (WHO, 2014). According to the United Nations Development Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA 2010), Indonesia is the 37th country with a high percentage of marriage at a young age and is the second highest in ASEAN after kamboja.

In the report of the report on the Office of Religious Affairs (KUA) in the district of Lembah Melintang, West Pasaman Regency, there were 62 cases of early marriage in 2016 and 76 in 2017. In addition, there are also ages that propose marriage dispensation from year to year as well as getting younger, namely the age of 13-15 years.

Factors of knowledge, education, culture and promiscuity (Hanum and Tukiman, 2015). According to Bunnars (2006) young marriage causes complications of pregnancy and childbirth, among others in pregnancy can occur preeclampsia, the risk of labor is congested because the large head of the child can not adjust the shape of the back that has not been fully developed. In labor there can be extensive tears from the vagina penetrating into the bladder and extending to the vagina. In infants, there can be a low birth weight or a large-born baby's weight. The risk for a mother is that she can die (Hanum and Tukiman, 2015).

Methods

This study uses observational analytic research using primary and secondary data from the records of the Office of Religious Affairs (KUA) in 2017 using a case control design. The population of this study were all young women who married early in the District of Valley Melintang, West Pasaman Regency in 2017, amounting to 76 people. The sample in this study were 96 people. The sampling technique was carried out proportionally by comparing 48 sample cases and 48 control samples. The dependent variable in this study is early marriage. While the independent variables are knowledge, attitudes, culture and parenting. Data were analyzed using univariate analysis method, bivariate analysis with Chi-square test and multivariate analysis with multiple logistic regression analysis. The time of this research starts from February to July 2018.

Results

A. *Univariate Analysis*

Table 1. Distribution Based on Respondent Characteristics seen from Respondent Age, Mother Age, Respondent Education, Father's Education, Father's Work and Mother's Work with Early Marriage Events in the Valley District of Melintang in 2018.

No	Variable	Casus		Control		Total	
		n=48	%	n=48	%	n=96	%
Married age							
1	Less 18 Years	25	52,1	43	89,6	68	70,8
2	More 18 Years	23	47,9	5	10,4	28	29,2
Married Mother's Age							
1	Less 18 Year	26	54,2	16	33,3	42	43,8
2	More 18 Years	22	45,8	32	66,7	54	56,3
Respondent Education							
1	Primary School	16	33,3	8	16,7	24	25,0
2	Junior High School	23	47,9	8	16,7	31	32,3
3	Senior High School	9	18,8	32	66,7	41	42,7
Father's Education							
1	Primary School	40	83,3	21	43,8	61	63,5
2	Junior High School	7	14,6	21	43,8	28	29,2
3	Senior High School	1	2,1	6	12,5	7	7,3
Mother's Education\							
1	No school	6	12,5	0	0,0	6	6,3
2	Primary School	35	72,9	30	62,5	65	67,7
3	Junior High School	7	14,6	15	31,3	22	22,9
4	Senior High School	0	0,0	3	6,3	3	3,1
Father's occupation							
1	Farmers / Laborers	48	100,0	48	100,0	96	100,0
Mother's work							
1	Farmers / Laborers	48	100,0	48	100,0	96	100,0

Based on table 4.1 it can be seen that based on the age characteristics of married respondents more respondents married under the age of 18 years as many as 68 people (70.8%). While there were 28 respondents who were married over the age of 18 years (29.2%). In the case group, more respondents were married under the age of 18, which was 25 people (52.1%), the same in the control group, more respondents were married under the age of 18, as many as 43 people (89.6%).

Based on table 4.1, it can be seen that based on the age characteristics of married mothers, more respondents were married above the age of 18, as many as 54 people (56.3%). While 42 respondents (43.8%) were married under the age of 18 years. In the case group, more respondents were married over the age of 18, which were 26 people (54.2%), whereas in the control group more mothers were married under the age of 18, as many as 32 people (66.7%)

Based on Table 4.1, it can be seen that based on the educational characteristics of respondents, more respondents had high school education, namely 41 people (42.7%). While there were 31 respondents with junior high school education (32.3%) and 24 elementary schools (25.0%). In the case group, there were more respondents with junior high school education, namely 23 people (47.9%), whereas in the control group, more respondents had high school education, namely 32 people (66.7%).

Based on Table 4.1, it can be seen that based on the educational characteristics of the father, more father respondents have elementary school education, namely 61 people (63.5%).

While the father of respondents with junior high school education was 28 people (29.2%) and there were 7 high school education (7.3%). In the case of more father cases, respondents with elementary school education were 40 people (83.3%), whereas in the control group more respondents were elementary and junior high school students, namely 21 people (43.8%).

Based on table 4.1 it can be seen that based on the educational characteristics of mothers, more mothers were elementary school-educated, as many as 65 people (67.7%). While there were 22 respondents (22.9%) who had junior high school education, there were 3 high school students (3.1%), and 6 non-schoolers (6.3%). In the case group, there were more mothers with elementary school education, namely 35 people (72.9%), and in the control group more mothers had elementary school education, namely 30 people (62.5%).

Based on Table 4.1 it can be seen that based on the characteristics of the work of the father and mother the respondents all worked as farmers or laborers as many as 96 people (100.0%) both in the case group and in the control group.

B. Bivariate analysis

Table 2. Cross tabulation of the relationship between knowledge and attitudes with the incidence of early marriage in the sub-district of Lembah Melintang in 2018

knowledge	Early-age marriage				X ² Sig-p	OR CI 95%
	Casus		Control			
	N	%	n	%		
Less	25	52,1	5	10,4	19,394	9,348
Good	23	47,9	43	89,6	0,000	(3,157-27,678)
Total	48	100,0	48	100,0		

The results of the bivariate analysis between knowledge with the incidence of early marriage obtained Odds Ratio value of 9.334 (95% CI; 3.157-27.678) means that respondents with less knowledge have a risk of 9.384 times more likely to experience early marriage compared with respondents with good knowledge. With p value = 0,000, meaning that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and early marriage.

Table 3. Cross tabulation of the relationship between culture and the incidence of early marriage in the sub-district of Lembah Melintang in 2018

Culture	Early-age marriage				X ² Sig-p	OR CI 95%
	Casus		Control			
	n	%	n	%		
Does not support	46	95,8	38	79,2	6,095	6,053
Support	2	4,2	10	20,8	0,014	(1,29 - 29,321)
Total	48	100,0	48	100,0		

The results of the bivariate analysis between culture with the incidence of early marriage obtained Odds Ratio value of 6.053 (95% CI; 1.249-29.3321) means that respondents with a culture that supports early marriage have a risk of 6.053 times more likely to experience early marriage compared to cultures that do not support. With p value = 0.014, it means that there is a significant relationship between culture and early marriage

Table 4 Cross tabulation of the relationship between parenting and the incidence of early marriage in the sub-district of Lembah Melintang in 2018

Parenting pattern	Early-age marriage				X ² Sig-p	OR CI 95%
	Casus		Control			
	n	%	n	%		
Negative	27	56,2	7	14,6	18,216	7,531
Positive	21	43,8	41	85,4	0,000	(2,816-
Total	48	100,0	48	100,0		20,139)

The results of the bivariate analysis between Parenting with the incidence of early marriage were obtained by Odds Ratio of 7.531 (95% CI; 2.816-20.139) meaning that respondents with negative parenting had a risk of 7.531 times greater experience of early marriage compared to positive parenting. With p value = 0,000, it means that there is a significant relationship between parenting with early marriage.

C. Multivariate analysis

Table 5 Multiple Logistic Regression Test Results

Variable	B	Sig. (p<0,05)	OR	95% C.I	
				Lower	Upper
knowledge	2,204	0,000	9,061	2,650	30,983
Parenting pattern	2,402	0,000	11,043	3,174	38,427
Culture	2,504	0,013	12,230	1,700	88,006
Constant	-10,605	0,000	0,000		

Shows that all variables, namely knowledge, parenting, and culture have p <0.05, meaning that all variables affect early marriage in young women. The most influencing variables are culture (p = 0,013; OR = 12,230; 95% CI: 1,700-88,006) which means that respondents with a supportive culture are at risk 12,230 times compared to non-supportive cultures.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The results of the study in the Melintang Valley District showed that there was a relationship of knowledge with the incidence of early marriage, with OR = 9,061 and there was a cultural relationship with the incidence of early marriage, with OR = 12,230 and there was a relationship of parenting with the incidence of early marriage, with OR = 11,043. The most dominant variable influencing the incidence of early marriage is culture.

The suggestions for Puskesmas to play an active role in fostering every teenage program in their working area such as PIKR, BKR and making health policies and providing information to be prioritized to schools through UKS by involving teachers. The Need for Collaboration with Health Offices, Puskesmas by involving religious leaders, community leaders, heads of the Office of Religious Affairs (KUA) and principals in each youth program that will be implemented.

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