

# Education and Knowledge as Determinant Early Marriage in Women, Bogor District, Indonesia

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**Abstract.** Early marriage is a marriage performed by a woman at the age of 13-16 years or men aged 17-18 years. Early marriages often result in losses both in terms of health and development for women, as well as the issue of human rights violations that are widely ignored and are usually associated with social and physical impacts on young women and their offspring. Based on Kemenkes data<sup>1</sup>, the number of early marriage under the age of 19 is 46.7%. The purpose of this study is to determine the factors associated with early marriage to women in Sibanteng Village, Leuwisadeng District, Bogor Regency in 2017. The study was conducted in March 2017 using a cross sectional design. The subjects of this study used a sample of 111 respondents. Data collection techniques by means of Proportional Simple Random Sampling. Data analysis was performed with the chi-square test with 95% CI ( $p = 0.05$ ). Education ( $p = 0.001$ ) and knowledge ( $p = 0.0005$ ) have a significant association with the incidence of early marriage. Attitude ( $p = 0.118$ ), family support ( $p = 1$ ), culture ( $p = 0.833$ ), economy ( $p = 0.172$ ), showed no significant association with the incidence of early marriage. It is hoped that the government and related institutions can increase the level of education and knowledge in the Bogor area.

**Keywords:** *Behavior, Early Marriage, Education, Knowledge, Reproductive Health*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Marriage is one way to ensure their daughters are protected as wives, give birth to legitimate children before the law and will be safer if they have a husband who can take care of them regularly<sup>2</sup>. Early marriage is a marriage that occurs in adolescents under the age of 20 years who should not be ready to carry out marriage. Adolescence is also a period of risk of pregnancy due to early marriage (young age).

Marriage that takes place at the age of adolescence will generally cause problems both physiologically, psychologically and socio-economically. The impact of young marriage is more visible in adolescent girls compared to adolescent boys. The real impact of early marriage is the occurrence of abortion or miscarriage because physiologically the reproductive organs (especially the uterus) are not yet perfect. Increased cases of divorce at young marriages because generally the young couples are psychologically immature, so it is still unstable in dealing with problems that arise in marriage. Judging from the socio-economic problems of young marriages are usually not followed by economic readiness<sup>3</sup>.

## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

The design of this study used a cross sectional research design. This research was conducted in Sibanteng Village, Leuwisadeng District, Bogor Regency in February 2017. The population in this study were married women in Sibanteng Village, Leuwisadeng District, Bogor Regency. The sample in this study were married women in the village of Sibanteng. The total sample of 111 samples obtained randomly. Test using chi square with a significance of 0.05.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the research show that the variables which are significantly associated are the education and knowledge of women. While the variables of attitude, family support, income, and culture of young marriage in the family are not associated to early marriage in women.

**Table 1.** Frequency Distribution of Variable of the Women in Bogor in 2017

No	Variables	Category	(n=111)	(%)
1.	Age at marriage	Yes ( $\leq 18$ years)	37	33,3
		No ( $>18$ years)	74	66,7
2.	Education	Low*	74	66,7
		High*	37	33,3
3.	Knowledge	Low	60	54,1
		High	51	45,9
4.	Attitude	Positive	67	60,4
		Negative	44	39,6
5.	Family support for early marriage	Yes	62	55,9
		No	49	44,1
6.	Income	$< \text{UMK}^*$	86	77,5
		$\geq \text{UMK}^*$	25	22,5
7.	Culture of early marriage in family	Yes	72	64,9
		No	39	35,1

\*: Low=elementary school and junior high school, High=senior high school and under graduate

\*\* : UMK=Minimum wage for work (monthly) as much as Rp. 3.204.551,-

**Table 2.** Association Between Determinant Variables and Early Marriage Women in Bogor in 2017

No	Variables	Category	Early Marriage		P-Value	OR
			Yes	No		
1	Education	Low	44,6%	55,4%	0,001	6,640
		High	10,8%	89,2%		
2	Knowledge	Low	50%	50%	0,0005	6,286
		High	13,7	86,3		
3	Attitude	Positive	31,3%	68,7%	0,118	-
		Negative	36,4%	63,6%		
4	Family support for early marriage	Yes	33,9%	66,1%	1	-
		No	32,7	67,3%		

5	Income	< UMK*	37,2%	92,8%	0,172	-
		≥ UMK*	47,4%	52,6%		
6	Culture of early marriage in family	Yes	31,9%	68,1%	0,833	-
		No	35,9%	64,1%		

\*: Low=elementary school and junior high school,  
High=senior high school and under graduate

\*\* : UMK=Minimum wage for work (monthly) as much as Rp. 3.204.551,-

There were 44.6% of respondents had low education and early marriage, while 10.8% of respondents had high education and early marriage. Statistical test results obtained values for the educational variable of  $p = 0.001$ , it can be concluded that there is a significant association between the education of respondents with the incidence of early marriage.

The results are in line with the theory that the lower a person's education, the faster the age of marriage. According to Widhaningrat and Wiyono, education level is an important factor in the logic of everyone's thinking to determine behavior, including married behavior at a young age, women with low education generally marry and have children at a young age<sup>4</sup>. This study is in line with other research<sup>5</sup>. The results of the study show that there is a significant association between adolescent girls' education and young marriage,  $p$  value = 0.021. This study is also in line with other research showing that there is an association between the level of education with the incidence of young marriage in adolescent girls<sup>6,7</sup>. Thus education has an important factor towards the occurrence of early marriage, because if a person is only educated low then the opportunity to get married at a young age is very large because for those who do not go to school it is very easy to decide on marriage at a young age. Because if someone has low education, then the information obtained at the higher education level will be interrupted, which can ultimately affect the way of thinking and behavior of the person.

The results of this study indicate that as many as 50% of respondents with low knowledge carry out early marriage, and as many as 13.7% of respondents with high knowledge do early marriage. Statistical test results obtained values for the knowledge variable of  $p$  value = 0.0005, it was concluded that there was a significant association between respondents' knowledge and the incidence of early marriage. The results of this study are in line with other researches<sup>8,9,10</sup>. The other's study showed that there was no association between individual knowledge and the incidence of young marriage<sup>11,12</sup>. Thus a person with a low level of knowledge tends not to think about the impact on the behavior carried out, because someone they do not know what the impact will be.

There is no significant association between respondents' attitudes toward the occurrence of early marriage. The results of this study are in line with one research<sup>11</sup>. that there is no association between the attitudes of respondents with the incidence of young marriage. But this study contradicts the research conducted by Karjono and Murtiananingsih that there is a significant association between the attitudes of respondents with the events of early marriage<sup>10</sup>. There are still many respondents who have a positive attitude towards early marriage, although the attitude variable is not related to the incidence of early marriage, but more than half of respondents still have a positive attitude towards early marriage.

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS

The family is an important role in the occurrence of early marriage, because without the support of the family there will not be a marriage at a young age. But in this study more than half the sample received support from families to get married at a young age, even though the

family support variable was not related to the incidence of early marriage. The results of this study contradict the research conducted by Yunitasari et al that there is a association between family support and the incidence of early marriage<sup>12</sup>. Likewise with research conducted by Dewa, that there is a significant association between family support for early marriage<sup>13</sup>. In a study conducted by Siti Zubaidah et al showed that there is an influence of parents' encouragement to young marriages in adolescents<sup>8</sup>. Family support, especially parental support, is crucial for adolescents to decide and undergo marriage at a young age<sup>14</sup>. Nurhajati revealed that parents who have limited understanding and knowledge especially about reproductive health, the tendency that occurs is marrying off their children<sup>15</sup>. Parents have a large role in the events of early marriage, because parents who have the power in deciding the marriage of their children.

This study is in line with research conducted by Frecilia et al that there is no association between the economy and the incidence of early marriage<sup>9</sup>. Research conducted by Ayuning Aulia et al shows that there is no significant association between parental income and young marriage<sup>5</sup>. And the results showed that there was no supportive culture for early marriage. Related institutions to increase the level of education in the Bogor area and to collaborate with the community to increase the level of knowledge with programs in counseling about reproductive health.

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