Analysis Of Factors Affecting Women Marriing Early In Jembrana District

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Abstract

Fertility is influenced by the low age at first marriage, high population growth is a burden on national development, so efforts are needed to reduce the rate of population growth. Population growth in Jembrana Regency cannot be separated from fertility, because the low age at first marriage has an impact on early marriage which is triggered by factors such as the respondent's education, parents' education and income, premarital pregnancy and area of residence. This study aims to analyze the simultaneous and partial influence of respondents' education level, parents' education and income, premarital pregnancy, and area of residence on early marriage among women in Jembrana Regency. The number of samples in this study was 100 PUS women who were married and lived in Jembrana Regency. The sample determination method used was nonprobability sampling , namely Quota Sampling and Accidental Sampling . The data analysis technique used is logistic regression analysis. The results of this study show that, simultaneously, the respondent's education level, parents' education and income, premarital pregnancy, and area of residence have a significant effect on early marriage among women in Jembrana Regency. The respondent's education level, parents' education, namely the father, and parents' income partially have a negative and significant effect on early marriage among women in Jembrana Regency, while the respondent's mother's education does not have a negative and insignificant effect on early marriage among women in Jembrana Regency. Premarital pregnancy causes more early marriages compared to not premarital pregnancy and the difference is significant . Area of residence means that respondents who live in villages experience early marriage at a higher rate than those who live in cities and the difference is significant.

Keywords: *Early marriage , respondent education, parents' education, parents' income, premarital pregnancy, area of residence*

1.1   Background

Indonesia is a developing country where when carrying out the development process it will always be faced with various kinds of population problems. The population problem is one of the things faced by almost all developing countries in the world, including Indonesia, which is a country with a fairly high population. Population problems in Indonesia occur because the population is large and the population growth rate is relatively high, so this can hamper efforts to increase and equalize community welfare in various areas of life. The population can result in a low standard of living for the population and the government's inability to overcome it. One of the factors that influences the population and the rate of population growth is fertility.

Fertility in demographic terms can be interpreted as the real reproductive results of a woman or a group of women, in other words, this fertility concerns the number of live babies born. Fertility is influenced and determined by several factors which are differentiated into demographic factors and non-demographic factors. Demographic factors include age structure or composition, marital status, age at first marriage, and the proportion of the population who

are married. Non-demographic factors such as the economic situation of the population, level of education, improving the status of women, urbanization and industrialization. The factors mentioned above can have a direct or indirect influence on birth (Mantra, 2003) .

The population will increase due to births and decrease due to deaths, apart from that, it is also due to population movement from one region to another so that this can influence the number of additions or reductions in population. Population births are caused by a husband and wife relationship in marital status, therefore marital behavior is a determinant of births (fertility). The main indicator in population control is the birth rate. Population control aims to balance population growth with the rate of economic growth so that an increase in social welfare can be realized. Increasing the age at first marriage is one effort to reduce the rate of population growth (Febriyanti & Dewi, 2017: 109) .

Based on the results of the 2000-2020 population census, it was recorded that the population in Bali Province continues to increase every year, during the last 10 years, namely 2010-2020, the average growth rate of the Balinese population was 1.01 percent per year. There was also a decrease in the population growth rate of 1.13 percent compared to the 2000-2010 period which was 2.14 percent per year. According to BPS, the decline in the population growth rate was caused by the government's policy to reduce the population growth rate through the Family Planning program which was launched in 1980.

Table 1. Population Growth Rate per Year According to Regency/City of Bali Province, 1961-2020

Regency/City	1961 - 1971	1971 - 1980	1980 - 1990	1990 - 2000	2000 - 2010	2010 - 2020
Jembrana	2.91	1.77	0.60	0.63	1.22	1.88
Tabanan	1.85	0.44	0.19	0.73	1.13	0.90
Badung	2.60	2.34	1.23	2.33	4.62	0.09
Gianyar	1.58	1.20	0.96	1.56	1.80	0.90
Klungkung	0.87	0.66	0.12	0.31	0.94	1.89
Bangli	1.11	1.56	0.88	0.94	1.06	1.79
Karangasem	0.23	1.63	0.89	0.49	0.96	2.12
Buleleng	2.27	1.90	1.04	0.33	1.12	2.33
Denpasar	-	-	4.05	3.20	4.01	- 0.81

BALI	1.77	1.54	1.18	1.26	2.14	1.01

Source: Bali Province Central Statistics Agency 2020

Based on Table 1, it can be seen that the highest population growth rate from 2010 to 2020 was occupied by Buleleng Regency, namely with a population growth rate of 2.33 percent. Jembrana Regency is ranked fourth out of nine regencies/cities in Bali Province with a population growth rate of 1.88 percent . Even though Jembrana Regency is not the Regency with the highest population growth rate in Bali Province, the population growth rate in Jembrana Regency cannot be separated from fertility which is caused by the low age at first marriage resulting in early marriage, therefore literacy is needed for the community to avoid early marriage (Central Statistics Agency, 2020) .

One of the considerations in making decisions to reduce the high rate of population growth is to reduce the number of early marriages , because the marriage of girls will have a serious impact on sustainable development goals and also millennium development goals in developing countries (Modak, 2019). Where if someone marries at an early age , their reproductive period will be long, making it possible to have many children and the population will increase. According to Manda and Meyer (2005) in Sudibia *et al* ., (2015), it is explained that the younger age at first marriage for women is related to the younger age at first giving birth. Thus, the younger the age at first marriage will open up opportunities to face a greater number of births, as a result of the longer reproductive age span of women.

According to Law of the Republic of Indonesia no. 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage states that marriage or matrimony is a spiritual and physical bond between a man and a woman as husband and wife with the aim of forming a happy family (household). The marriage rate in Indonesia is still quite high, according to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the marriage rate in Indonesia in 2020 reached 1,792,548 people who got married. In Law No. 1 of 1974, article 7 paragraph (1) states that marriage is permitted if the man has reached the age of 19 years and the woman has reached the age of 16 years. Proposed changes to Article 7 of 1974 paragraph (1) that marriage can be carried out if the man and woman are 19 years old, paragraph (2) to carry out a marriage, each prospective bride and groom who has not yet reached the age of 21 years must obtain permission from both parents. . The National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) also states that the ideal age for a person to have their first marriage is 21 years for women and 25 years for men with many considerations, namely the maturity of a person's biological and psychological condition at that age.

Even though the marriage law is in effect, there are still many irregularities committed. Based on UNICEF data, Indonesia is ranked 8th in the world and 2nd in ASEAN with the highest number of early marriages. Based on national data, it is recorded that 11.21% of women aged 20-24 years were married when they were under 18 years old (Novita, 2022) . According to the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (PPPA), Bali Province is currently in 26th position nationally with the highest rate of child marriage (Hafil, 2020) .

Table 1   Percentage of Ever Married Female Population Aged 10 Years and Over According to Age Group at First Marriage in Bali Province, 2020

	Age of First Marriage				
Regency/City	**≤ 16 Year**	**17-18 Year**	**19-20 Year**	**≥ 21 Year**	**Amount**
Jembrana	**9.19**	**21.58**	**25.95**	43.28	100.00
Tabanan	4.74	16.62	23.60	55.03	100.00
Badung	3.33	11.38	18.71	66.58	100.00
Gianyar	5.27	10.40	24.68	59.66	100.00
Klungkung	3.89	8.02	24.30	63.79	100.00
Bangli	7.05	16.24	30.18	46.52	100.00
Karangasem	7.73	11.41	27.78	53.08	100.00
Buleleng	9.41	20.92	25.51	44.15	100.00
Denpasar	3.56	8.32	20.99	67.14	100.00
Bali	**5.77**	**13.53**	**23.74**	**56.93**	**100.00**

Source: Bali Province Central Statistics Agency, 2020

Based on Table 2, it can be seen that the marriage age of women in Denpasar City, Badung Regency and Klungkung Regency is relatively better when compared to other areas in Bali Province. This can be seen from the relatively small percentage of married women aged ≤ 16 to 20 years for these three regions, namely in the range below 37 percent. This is different from other areas such as Jembrana Regency, Buleleng Regency and Bangli Regency, where

the percentage of married women aged ≤ 16 to 20 years is still relatively high, namely more than 52 percent. Jembrana Regency is in the highest category for women who marry aged ≤ 16 to 20 years, namely 56.72 percent, so the rate of early marriage in Jembrana Regency is still quite high. If this is left untreated and there is no education about the importance of *sex education* , this number could continue to increase every year.

Early marriage is a marriage that takes place at an age below the reproductive age, namely less than 20 years for women and less than 25 years for men (BKKBN, 2010). As previously mentioned, women who are 15 years old have a much longer reproductive period compared to women who are married over 25 years, where a long reproductive period can enable them to give birth to larger children so they can have more than two or even more children. five (Normalasari *et al* ., 2018: 30) .

Early marriage is not a celebration that depicts happiness, but it is a sacrifice of individual rights and health. When someone marries early, it sometimes risks the economic survival of the household, which is part of the cultural values believed in by the local community (Lestari *et al.* , 2019) . Behind early marriage there are psychological issues that must be taken into account, namely related to the psychology and mental health of both partners, especially women because marriage is related to the reproductive organs being mature to be ready to become parents.

Marrying early is a condition that is very unprepared in all areas including psychology, so this situation not only has an impact on those who marry but also on their offspring. If a woman marries young, she will lose educational opportunities and this can also affect future generations (Saskara, 2018) . According to Widarti (1998) those who marry before the age of 19 are less likely to be in the workforce compared to others. This is because they may still be considered children and may not have worked before giving birth. Child marriage is a problem that has health consequences, there are many health consequences, such as increased chances of stillbirth or miscarriage, delayed child development or stunting, poorer mental health, excessive bleeding, and also many women in the underweight or malnourished category marry when age before 18 years (Aulia & Savitri, 2019) .

BKKBN found that there are several factors that can influence women's first marriage, including socio-economic, cultural and rural-urban regional factors (Febriyanti & Dewi, 2017) . Economic factors greatly contribute to early marriage in Indonesia, low family income or parental income can be an incident of early marriage (Kasiati, 2020). Many early marriages among teenagers are also caused by social factors, namely the respondent's education, parents'

education, parents' income and premarital pregnancy, where premarital pregnancy can be caused by too much promiscuity among teenagers, as well as regional factors of residence which can influence marriage. early age in girls.

According to the Head of the Population and Civil Registration Service of Jembrana Regency, Mr. I Wayan Sudana, S.Sos, stated that in Jembrana Regency marriages of underage children are often caused by the child being pregnant out of wedlock, this is because the situation and conditions of the times have changed, where communication is no longer hindered by distance and meetings with the opposite sex have become easier with the development of increasingly sophisticated technology, so that this can trigger promiscuity among teenagers, apart from that the lack of parental supervision of children can cause the child to easily fall into things. undesirable things such as promiscuity which can lead to free sex which can be detrimental to the future of teenagers, especially women. The lack of supervision from parents is caused by economic demands which make parents focus more on work to fulfill their living needs, so that there is less time to spend with their children and the child will feel that he has no friends to talk to in all aspects of his life so he chooses peers to be his story friends. or discussing all the problems that occur, in the absence of control from parents, it makes the child feel like he is in a free environment, thereby causing promiscuity in the child. Apart from premarital pregnancy, the Head of the Jembrana Regency Population and Civil Registration Service, Mr. I Wayan Sudana, S.Sos said that geographical location such as the area of residence can also influence the occurrence of early marriage, in rural areas the rate of early marriage tends to be higher compared to urban areas. This is caused by teenage social factors and education which greatly influence the rate of early marriage. Inadequate economic conditions such as employment and income of parents in rural areas tend to be different from those in urban areas, which are the main factors. Jobs with low incomes in rural areas make parents unable to pay for their children's education so there is no other way to live comfortably and increase their income, therefore marriage is considered a solution to reduce the family's economic burden and provide additional income. Apart from the educational aspect, rural communities tend to have limited insight and thinking, which is different from the wider insight and thinking of urban communities so that in terms of decision making there will also be differences between rural and urban communities. Apart from what has been explained above, he also stated that the causes of underage marriage are due to socio-cultural pressure, economic factors, increased use of the internet and social media and limited education.

According to Angeles (2015) in Aristyana & Widanta (2023), several studies related to education found that low education will encourage women to marry more quickly. On the other

hand, women with higher education tend to delay marriage, which will reduce fertility levels. The lower the level of education, the lower the age at first marriage and this will lead to early marriage, however, if a woman tends to prioritize education rather than deciding to marry at an early age, the higher the age at first marriage for women. Putri & Nelonda (2016) say that someone who has a higher education will provide insight and knowledge about marriage, for women with a higher education it can provide a better career and provide opportunities to be able to enter into marriage with financial, mental, knowledge and ability conditions. better (Purwanti, 2022) .

Parents' socio-economic status, such as low parental education and jobs that generate low income, can also cause children to be married off at a young age . According to Ningrum, quoted by the National Welfare and Family Planning Agency (2014: 14), a society with a low level of education will tend to marry off its children at a young age. Low levels of education also make it difficult for people to get decent work, so parents prefer to marry off their children rather than add to the burden on family life. Children who marry at a young age can reduce the burden on their parents. According to Wijayati (2017), parents with small incomes will increase the incidence of marriage and economic factors will become a barrier to sending their children to a higher level of education. Due to the low socio-economic conditions of parents, this can also result in poverty and cause parents to be unable to pay for their children's education, which can encourage early marriage to relieve the burden of family responsibilities and hope to receive economic assistance later. According to Astuty (2013) , the young marriage age is a reflection of socio-economic changes. Teenage pregnancy is also much more common among low-educated girls from poor households compared to highly educated girls from rich households (Adioetomo *et al* ., 2014). Situations like this not only affect birth potential but can also affect the role in educational and economic development.

The factor of premarital pregnancy is influenced by a teenage environment that is not good and too free. There are many environments that teenagers enter according to their attractiveness. One of the environments that is currently being looked at a lot because on the one hand it is a risky environment for the future of teenagers and on the other hand it is an environment that is attractive and relatively easy for teenagers to enter, namely the world of drugs and a world of untied relationships, this can result in Teenagers will be trapped in promiscuity such as drug use and sexual relations which can cause risks (Tsany, 2017) . The status of having sex for the first time can occur before or after marriage. Having sex before marriage often occurs among young people. Adolescents who are sexually active before

marriage will have an impact on unplanned pregnancies which will cause abortion or lead to early marriage (Hermambang *et al* ., 2021) . This factor of pre-marital pregnancy occurs because it is influenced by very complex factors, including the many incidents or phenomena of early marriage which are caused by low understanding of sex education which can lead to deviant behavior. Sex education should be a concern for parents about their child's future. in protecting what has become his honor, especially for a woman. This can be seen from the dating styles of teenagers today. Due to a lack of understanding about the importance of sex education, when dating they often lead to things that can trigger sexual relations, so that in the end they have premarital sex and premarital pregnancy occurs. leading to underage marriage or early marriage (Zulmikarnain, 2019) .

Apart from education level, parents' socio-economic status such as parents' education and parents' income and premarital pregnancy, the area of residence is also a factor in early marriage. Residence is the location where someone takes shelter. The area of residence can also influence women's decisions to marry at a young age . Residential areas can be divided into two, namely rural areas and urban areas. People who live in rural areas tend to have narrower knowledge than people who live in urban areas, so knowledge about the harms of early marriage is still very minimal (Febriyanti & Dewi, 2017: 110) . According to Hermambang *et al* ., (2021) early marriage in rural areas is generally still considered normal, especially in rural areas which still carry out customs or culture that support early marriage, coupled with the difficulty of minimal access to education, this means that there are many early marriages, Apart from that, the economic level in rural areas is lower than in urban areas, making people tend to receive low levels of education due to lack of funds, while the high marriage age in urban areas is probably related to the busyness of urban residents to continue their education to a higher level at a young age so that those who live in urban areas they focus more on career than marriage.

Based on the background above, researchers are interested in conducting research with the title analysis of factors that influence women to marry early in Jembrana Regency. In more detail, the problems that will be studied can be presented in the following research problem formulation.

RESEARCH METHODS

The design or design of this research is quantitative and associative in nature. Quantitative research design is also called research based on the philosophy *of positivism* , which is used to research certain populations or samples, collecting data using research

instruments. Data analysis is quantitative/statistical in nature, with the aim of testing predetermined hypotheses. The hypothesis is then tested through the data that has been collected in the research. This research is associative because this research aims to find out the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable (Sugiyono, 2015) .

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Data Analysis Results

Descriptive Analysis

The variables examined in this research are the respondent's education level (X_1), parents' education (X_2), parents' income (X_3), premarital pregnancy (X_4), area of residence (X_5), and early marriage (Y). Description of data from each variables are presented in the following table:

Table 3. Results of Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Variable	N	Mean	Std. Dev	Min	Max
Married Early (Y)	100	0.53	0.50	0	1
Respondent's Education (X_1)	100	10.44	1.85	6	12
Father's Education ($X_{2.1}$)	100	9.41	4.05	4	16
Mother's Education ($X_{2.2}$)	100	8.9	3.10	5	16
Parental Income (X_3)	100	2,230,000	1,013,594	1,000,000	3,500,000
Premarital Pregnancy (X_4)	100	0.58	0.49	0	1
Residential Area (X_5)	100	0.53	0.50	0	1

Source: Primary data processed, 2024

Based on the table above, it is known that the average number of respondents who married early was 0.53 with a minimum value of 0 and a maximum value of 1. The average education level of respondents was 10.44 years with the lowest education being 6 years and the highest being 12 years. The average education of respondents' fathers is 9.41 years with the lowest education being 4 years and the highest being 16 years. The average education of respondents' mothers was 8.9 years with the lowest education being 5 years and the highest being 16 years. The average income of respondents' parents is IDR 2,230,000 with the lowest income being IDR 1,000,000 and the highest income being IDR 3,500,000. The average number of respondents who married for premarital pregnancy was 0.58 with a minimum value

of 0 and a maximum value of 1. Meanwhile, the average respondent's place of residence was 0.53 with a minimum value of 0 and a maximum value of 1.

Model Fit Testing

a).   Model Suitability Testing (*Goodness-of Fit*)

To assess the feasibility of the regression model in the logistic regression test, this research used the output from *Hosmer and Lemeshow* , with the following hypothesis:

H_0: There is no difference between the model and the observed data

H_1: There is a difference between the model and the observed data

The basis for decision making uses the *goodness-of-fit value* as measured by *the chi square value in the Hosmer and Lemeshow* test section . If *Hosmer and Lemeshow's statistical values Goodness-of Fit The test* is equal to or smaller than 0.05, so the null hypothesis is rejected, which means that there is a significant difference between the model and the observed values so that *the goodness-of-fit* of the model is not good because the model cannot predict the observed values. If *Hosmer and Lemeshow's statistical values Goodness-of Fit The test* is greater than 0.05, then the null hypothesis cannot be rejected and means the model is able to predict the observed value or it can be said that the model is acceptable because it matches the observation data. The results of *the Hosmer and Lemeshow* test can be seen in Table 4 below:

Table 4. *Hosmer and Lemeshow's Chi Square* Analysis Results

Number of observations	100
Number of groups	10
Hosmer-Lemeshow chi2(8)	5.47
Prob > chi2	0.7065

Source: Primary data processed, 2024

Based on Table 4, it is known that the *Chi-Square value* is 0.7065 or greater than 0.05, so the null hypothesis cannot be rejected and this means that the model is able to predict the observed value or it can be said that the model is acceptable because it matches the observation data and the model is declared fit. So the logistic regression model used can explain the data and can be used for further analysis.

b).   *2 Log Likelihood*

To assess the overall model *fit* in logistic regrssiion analysis, it can be done by assessing the -2 log *likelihood number* . If there is a decrease in the value of -2 Log *Likelihood* , it

indicates that the hypothesized model fits the data or the addition of independent variables to the model improves model fit.

Table 5. Overall *Model Fit*

-2 Log Likehood	
Iteration 0:	*Log Likelihood* = - 69.13461
Iteration 1:	*Log Likelihood* = - 19.008986
Iteration 2:	*Log Likelihood* = - 17.992374
Iteration 3:	*Log Likelihood* = - 17.955873
Iteration 4:	*Log Likelihood* = - 17.955831
Iteration 5:	*Log Likelihood* = - 17.955831

Source: Primary Data processed 2024

The test results of the overall model (*overall model fit*) in table 5 show that the -2 log *likelihood number* in the first iteration (called iteration 0) and the -2 log *likelihood value* in the next iteration, namely that there is a very small difference between successive iterations so that the model is said to have "convergent" iteration is terminated or there is a decrease so this has shown a good regression model.

Simultaneous Regression Coefficient Significance Test

The Omnibus Test of Model Coefficient test aims to test the significance of the independent variables simultaneously influencing the dependent variable as seen from the *chi-square value* . *The Omnibus* Test results can be seen in the following table:

Table 6. *Omnibus Test* Analysis Results

N	Pseudo R2	Prob > chi2
100	0.7 4 0 3	0,000

Source: Primary data processed, 2024

Based on Table 6, it is known that the p- *value* is 0.000 or p - *value* < 0.05, thereby rejecting H0 , which indicates that the addition of independent variables can have a real influence on the model, or in other words the model is declared fit, so that the respondent's education level variable , parental education, parental income, premarital pregnancy, and area of residence simultaneously have a significant effect on early marriage among women in

Jembrana Regency. The results above show a pseudo R2 value of 0.74, this means that the variables included in the model represent 74% of the factors in the population, while the other 26% is explained by other factors.

Partial Significance Test of Regression Coefficients

Wald test Logistic Regression is used to test whether there is a partial influence of the dependent variable by comparing the Wald statistical value with the *Chi square value* at degrees of freedom (db) = 1 at an alpha of 5% or by comparing the significance value (p- *value*) with an alpha of 5 % where the p- *value* is smaller than alpha indicates that the hypothesis is accepted or there is a significant influence of the independent variable on the partially dependent variable. The results of the hypothesis test can be seen in Table 7 below:

Table 7. Results of Logistic Regression Analysis

Variable	Odd Ratio	Coef.	Std. Error	z	P Value	95%CI	
						Lower	Upper
Respondent's Education (X_1)	0.24	-1.40	0.45	-3.11	0.002	-2.29	-0.52
Father's Education ($X_{2.1}$)	0.62	-0.48	0.22	-2.14	0.032	-0.91	-0.04
Mother's Education($X_{2.2}$)	1.21	0.20	0.23	0.85	0.397	-0.26	0.65
Parental Income (X_3)	0.99	-1.35	5.41	-2.49	0.013	-2.41	-2.86
Premarital Pregnancy (X_4)	16.29	2.79	1.15	2.43	0.015	0.54	5.04
Residential Area (X_5)	10.92	2.39	1.05	2.28	0.023	0.33	4.44
Cons	5.66	17.85	5.47	3.26	0.001	7.13	28.56

Source: Primary data processed, 2024

Based on Table 7, the following equation can be formulated:

$$Li = Ln \frac{Pi}{1-Pi} = 17{,}85 + (-1{,}40) + (-0{,}48) + 0{,}20 + (-1{,}35) + 2{,}79 + 2{,}39$$

Information:

Li= Early Marriage : $Y = 1$ (Early Married), $Y = 0$ (Not Early Married)

Ln $=$ Log *off odd*

17,85 $=$ Intercept coefficient

- 1 .40 $=$ Coefficient of respondent's education variable

- 0.48 $=$ Coefficient of father's education variable

0 .20 $=$ Coefficient of mother's education variable

- 1.35 $=$ Coefficient of parental income variable

2 .79 $=$ Coefficient of premarital pregnancy variable

2 .39 $=$ Coefficient of the region of residence variable

The discussion of the influence between variables based on the Wald test results above is as follows:

1. **The Influence of the Respondent's Educational Level Variable (X_1)On Early Marriage among Women in Jembrana Regency.**

Based on the results of the analysis of the influence of respondents' education level on early marriage among women in Jembrana Regency. The results of this research show a p- *value* of 0.002 with a negative coefficient value of -1.40 . The probability value of the respondent's education is (P) $= \left(\frac{1}{1+ e^{-(-1,40)}}\right)=$ 0.198. This means that if the respondent's education level increases by one year, the probability of the respondent getting married at his age in Jembrana Regency will decrease by 0.198 assuming other factors are held constant. The p- *value of* the respondent's education level is 0.002 or < 0.05 . This means H_0it is rejected and H_1accepted, where this result means that the respondent's education

level variable partially has a negative and significant effect on early marriage among women in Jembrana Regency.

2. **The Influence of Parental Education Level Variables X_2)on Early Marriage among Women in Jembrana Regency.**

Based on the results of the analysis of the influence of father's education level on early marriage among women in Jembrana Regency. The results of this research show a p- *value* of 0.032 with a negative coefficient value of -0.48 . The probability value of the respondent's father's education is (P) $= \left(\frac{1}{1+e^{-(-0,48)}}\right)= 0.382$. This means that if the respondent's father's education level increases by one year, the probability of the respondent marrying at an early age in Jembrana Regency will decrease by 0.382 assuming other factors are held constant. The p- *value of* the father's education level is 0.032 or $<$ 0.05 . This means H_0 it is rejected and H_2 accepted, where this result means that the father's education level variable has a negative and significant effect on early marriage among women in Jembrana Regency.

Based on the results of the analysis of the influence of maternal education level on early marriage among women in Jembrana Regency. The results of this research show a p- *value* of 0.397 with a positive coefficient value of 0.20 . The probability value of the respondent's mother's education is (P) $= \left(\frac{1}{1+e^{-(0,20)}}\right)= 0.550$. This means that if the respondent's mother's education level increases by one year, the probability of the respondent getting married at an early age in Jembrana Regency will increase by 0.550 assuming other factors are held constant. The p- value *of* the mother's education level is 0.397 or > 0.05 . This means that H_0 it is accepted and H_2 parental education, namely the mother, is rejected, where this result means that the maternal education level variable has no negative and insignificant effect on early marriage among women in Jembrana Regency.

3. **The Influence of Parental Income Level Variables X_3)on Early Marriage among Women in Jembrana Regency.**

Based on the results of the analysis of the influence of parental income on early marriage among women in Jembrana Regency. The results of this research show a p- *value* of 0.013 with a negative coefficient value of -1.35 . The probability value of parental income is (P) $= \left(\frac{1}{1+e^{-(-1,35)}}\right)= 0.206$. This means that if parents' income increases, the

probability that respondents marry at an early age in Jembrana Regency will decrease by 0.206 assuming other factors are held constant. The p- value *for* parents' income level is 0.013 or < 0.05 . This means H_0 it is rejected and H_3 accepted, where this result means that the parental income variable partially has a negative and significant effect on early marriage among women in Jembrana Regency.

4. The Influence of Premarital Pregnancy Variables (X_4)On Early Marriage among Women in Jembrana Regency.

Based on the results of the analysis of the influence of premarital pregnancy on early marriage among women in Jembrana Regency. The results of this research show a p- *value* of 0.015 with a coefficient value of 2.79 . The probability value of premarital pregnancy is (P) $= \left(\frac{1}{1+ e^{-(2,79)}}\right)= 0.942$. This means that if respondents who were pregnant before marriage at the time of marriage have a higher chance of getting married early, then respondents who were pregnant before marriage at the time of marriage have a greater probability of getting married early at 0.942 assuming other factors are held constant. The p- value *for* premarital pregnancy is 0.015 or < 0.05 . This is meaningful H_0 rejected and H_4 accepted, where this result means that the premarital pregnancy variable causes more early marriages to occur compared to not premarital pregnancy . The results of the analysis on the premarital pregnancy variable show an odds ratio value of 16.29 , so respondents who were premarital pregnant at the time of marriage (code 1 independent variable) were 16.29 times more at risk of early marriage compared to respondents who were not premarital pregnant.

5. The Influence of Area of Residence Variables (X_5)on Early Marriage in Jembrana Regency Women.

Based on the results of the analysis of the influence of area of residence on early marriage among women in Jembrana Regency. The results of this research show a p- *value* of 0.023 with a coefficient value of 2.39 . The probability value of the area of residence is (P) $= \left(\frac{1}{1+ e^{-(2,39)}}\right)= 0.917$. This means that teenagers who live in villages have a higher chance of early marriage, so teenagers who live in villages have a greater probability of early marriage of 0.917 assuming other factors are held constant. The p- *value* for the area

of residence is 0.023 or < 0.05 . This is meaningful H_0 rejected and H_5 accepted, where this result means that respondents who live in villages experience early marriage at a higher rate than those who live in cities. The results of the analysis on the area of residence variable show an odds ratio value of 10.92 So respondents who live in villages (code 1 independent variable) are 10.92 times more at risk of experiencing early marriage compared to respondents who live in cities.

Discussion Analysis

Discussion of the Influence of Respondent Education Level Variables on Early Marriage among Women in Jembrana Regency.

Based on the results of the partial analysis, the research results of the respondent's educational level variable show that the respondent's educational level partially has a negative and significant effect on early marriage among women in Jembrana Regency. Based on the partial regression coefficient significance test, it can be seen that the significance value is 0.002 with a negative coefficient value of -1.40 . The probability value for the respondent's education level is 0.198. This means that if the respondent's education level increases by one year, the probability of the respondent getting married at an early age in Jembrana Regency will decrease by 0.198 assuming other factors are held constant. The p- *value of* the respondent's education level is 0.002 or < 0.05 . This means that the respondent's educational level variable partially has a negative and significant effect on early marriage among women in Jembrana Regency.

The results of this research are in line with research conducted by Pramitasari & Megatsari (2022) which found that there was a negative and significant relationship between respondent education and early marriage. These results show that the higher the respondent's education, the smaller their desire to marry early and vice versa. This research is in accordance with the results of research by Hermambang *et al* ., (2021) which found that the respondent's education had a negative and significant relationship with cases of early marriage. The higher the respondent's education, the smaller the proportion of those who marry early , this happens because the higher the education they have, the more knowledge they gain about the impact of early marriage. Those who take higher education will also think more about completing their education than thinking about marriage.

This research is also supported by the results of research from Handayani (2014) which states that the respondent's education has a causal relationship with the incidence of early

marriage. Adolescents who have low education can influence the incidence of early marriage . The lower a teenager's education, the greater the risk of early marriage . Likewise, the higher the respondent's education, the longer it takes to get married, thereby avoiding early marriage .

In accordance with the conditions of female respondents in Jembrana Regency, there are still respondents who have low education, namely only 6 years of successful education (completed elementary school), there are also respondents who have not completed junior high school, there are even respondents who have continued their education to high school level but have not completed or dropping out of school due to being pregnant out of wedlock or due to other factors. Of course, this low education can affect the knowledge of young women before marriage.

Low education will make it difficult for a person to understand the latest information they obtain, especially information related to their reproductive health. Their lack of knowledge regarding reproductive health, especially the impact of early marriage, will influence their decision to marry early (Pohan, 2017) . According to research conducted by Desiyanti (2015) , a person's education is a very important part of all the problems that exist within an individual, because with education the individual will gain knowledge which will later shape his attitude in terms of decision making.

Based on the results of an in-depth interview with one of the respondents, namely DW, who married at the age of 22 from Jembrana District, Jembrana, when interviewed regarding the factors of teenage education on early marriage, he explained that:

"Education plays a very important role in preventing early marriage because education will influence a person's way of thinking, so that before doing something and making a decision, you can think about the long-term impact, whether it will be beneficial or detrimental." (DW in-depth interview, 2024)

Discussion of the Influence of Parental Education Level Variables on Early Marriage among Women in Jembrana Regency.

Based on the results of the partial analysis, the results of research on the variable level of parental education show that the education level of the respondent's father partially has a negative and significant effect on early marriage among women in Jembrana Regency. Based

on the partial regression coefficient significance test, it can be seen that the significance value is 0.032 with a negative coefficient value of -0.48 . The probability value of the father's education level is 0.382. This means that if the respondent's father's education level increases by one year, the probability of the respondent marrying at an early age in Jembrana Regency will decrease by 0.382 assuming other factors are held constant. The p- *value of* the father's education level is 0.032 or < 0.05 . This means that the father's education level variable has a negative and significant effect on early marriage among women in Jembrana Regency.

The results of this research are in line with research conducted by Desiyanti (2015) which states that teenagers who have low-educated parents have a greater risk of early marriage than teenagers who have highly educated parents. One of the factors that can influence parents' decisions regarding their children, one of which stands out is the family education factor. According to the results of research conducted by Rafidah *et al.,* (2015) it is stated that there is a significant relationship between parental education and early marriage. The level of education describes the level of maturity of a person's personality in responding to the right environment. The low level of parental education encourages accelerated decisions to immediately marry off their children even though they are still underage in order to reduce the burden on the family.

This research is also in line with research conducted by Susanti & Mayang Sari (2019) which states that there is a relationship between parental education level and early marriage. Education is one of the factors that can influence a person's perception, with higher education a person will more easily accept or choose a change for the better, and vice versa, parents who have low education have less knowledge and insight about the impact of early marriage so parents also support their children in early marriage. The level of education describes the level of maturity of a person's personality in responding to the environment which can influence insight into thinking or responding to the knowledge around them. Apart from that, the level of education also influences the family's understanding of having a better family. Parents with a limited understanding of family life may believe that good relationships can be formed within the family, so they encourage quick marriage as the ultimate solution. As head of the family, a father's role is very influential in family decision making, including the decision to marry off his daughter at a young age .

In this study, the average level of education of the parents, namely the respondent's father, was low, so that the respondent's father on average had low knowledge regarding the risks of early marriage, apart from that, the respondent's father also had thoughts about his child no longer going to school, not working and to avoid various kinds of influences from promiscuity, the respondent's father tends to decide to marry off his child at an early age.

it can be seen partially from the mother's educational level that the significance value is 0.397 with a positive coefficient value of 0.20 . The probability value of the mother's education level is 0.550. This means that if the respondent's mother's education level increases by one year, the probability of the respondent getting married at an early age in Jembrana Regency will increase by 0.550 assuming other factors are held constant. The p- *value of* the mother's education level is 0.397 or > 0.05 . This means that the variable maternal education level does not have a negative and insignificant effect on early marriage among women in Jembrana Regency.

The results of this research are in line with research conducted by Wulanuari *et al.,* (2017) which states that maternal education has no relationship with early marriage in women. The mother's education level is directly proportional to the level of knowledge. This also means that if the mother's education level is low then the level of knowledge will be low and vice versa. Education is one way to increase knowledge, including knowledge about reproductive health, which will be applied by parents to their children, which includes social norms between young women and the opposite sex. This also includes parenting patterns towards their children which will influence their children's behavior in socializing and in society. This research supports previous research conducted by Priyanti (2013) which stated that there was no significant relationship between maternal education and the incidence of early marriage.

Based on the results of an in-depth interview with one of the respondents, namely AM, who married at the age of 18 from Kec. Melaya, Jembrana, when interviewed regarding the factors of parental education on early marriage explained that:

"Parental education. Father only went to school for 5 years or did not finish elementary school, only up to grade 5, while mother went to school for only 8 years, namely up to grade 2 of junior high school. Father or Mother rarely provides information related to the impact of early marriage. My father and mother were just busy working and freed me to make friends and socialize with anyone as long as it was within reasonable limits, and I didn't go to school until I finished high school so my parents thought of allowing me to get married rather than being unemployed to prevent unwanted things." (AM in-depth interview, 2024)

Discussion of the Influence of Parental Income Variables on Early Marriage among Women in Jembrana Regency.

Based on the results of the partial analysis, the research results of the parental income variable show that the income level of the respondent's parents partially has a negative and significant effect on early marriage among women in Jembrana Regency. Based on the partial regression coefficient significance test , it can be seen that the significance value is 0.013 with a negative coefficient value of -1.35 . The probability value of parental income is 0.206. This means that if parents' income increases, the probability that respondents marry at an early age in Jembrana Regency will decrease by 0.206 assuming other factors are held constant. The p-*value for* parents' income level is 0.013 or < 0.05 . This means that the variable parental income partially has a negative and significant effect on early marriage among women in Jembrana Regency.

The results of this research are in line with research conducted by Wijayati (2017) which states that low family income will increase the incidence of marriage and high family income will reduce the incidence of early marriage. Early marriage often occurs because it is caused by the family environment, economic factors which become obstacles to sending their children to school. to a higher level. Women who have poor economic status do not have the financial ability to continue their education to a higher level. They are forced to drop out of school for family economic reasons and choose to marry early to avoid unexpected events and to lighten the family's burden (Wulandari, 2014).

This research is also supported by the results of research conducted by Muzaffak (2016) which states that there is a relationship between parental income and early marriage. Economic factors are the main driver that can move many human sectors. The results of this research are also in line with research conducted by Nasution that there is a significant relationship between parental income and early marriage . The thing that influences teenagers to get married at an early age is because the economic situation of the family lives below the poverty line and makes teenagers marry at a young age because it is thought to lighten the burden on their parents.

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers, it was found that the majority of respondents' parents' income $<$was 2. 739,000 as many as 56 percent of respondents whose parents' income was less than the district minimum wage. This is supported by the results of questions regarding the monthly income obtained by the respondent's parents, with this it can be seen that the income of the respondent's parents in Jembrana Regency is still relatively low. Therefore, in this study, parental income has a negative and significant effect on early marriage in Jembrana Regency. This is because parents who have a low level of income tend to have plans to marry their children sooner because they cannot afford to live and send their children to a higher level with the aim of easing the burden on parents and making their children

independent, whereas parents who have High income earners tend to send their children to school and feel they are still able to support their children's lives, so they will avoid early marriage.

Based on the results of an in-depth interview with one of the respondents, namely CR, who married at the age of 18 from Kec. Pekutatan, Jembrana, when interviewed regarding the factor of parental income on early marriage explained that:

" The economic condition of my parents is relatively low, the income I get per month is uncertain so my parents find it difficult to meet their daily needs. I married because my parents arranged an arranged marriage because the family's economic situation was considered less well off, so my parents thought that if their child "Marrying a prospective husband who is considered to be well established will later be able to lighten up and help the family economy." (CR in-depth interview , 2024)

Discussion of the Influence of Premarital Pregnancy Variables on Early Marriage in Women in Jembrana Regency.

Based on the results of partial analysis, the research results of the premarital pregnancy variable show that premarital pregnancy causes more early marriages compared to not premarital pregnancy. Based on the partial regression coefficient significance test, it can be seen that the significance value is 0.015 with a coefficient value of 2.79 . The probability value of premarital pregnancy is 0.942. This means that if respondents who were pregnant before marriage at the time of marriage have a higher chance of getting married early, then respondents who were pregnant before marriage at the time of marriage have a greater probability of getting married early at 0.942 assuming other factors are held constant. The p- *value for* premarital pregnancy is 0.015 or < 0.05 . This means that the premarital pregnancy variable causes more early marriages to occur compared to not premarital pregnancy, with an odds ratio value of 16.29 , respondents who are premarital pregnant at the time of marriage (code 1 independent variable) are at greater risk of early marriage. 16.29 times higher than respondents who did not get pregnant before marriage.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Nurhikmah *et al.,* (2021) which found that there was a significant relationship between premarital pregnancy and early marriage, women who were premarital pregnant were 14,295 times more likely to have an early

marriage compared to women who were not premarital pregnant. . Teenage pregnancy is a pregnancy that occurs in women under 20 years of age , both married and unmarried teenagers. Pregnancy at a teenage age can cause difficulties during childbirth such as bleeding and even death. Apart from that, there is also a relationship between premarital pregnancy and early marriage due to the influence of the environment that encourages sexual intercourse before marriage and the lack of information regarding the impact of pregnancy on the reproductive system which has not been ripe. This is also in line with the results of research conducted by Anjarwati (2017) which states that the increase in early marriage is mostly caused by unwanted pregnancies, which leads to an increase in divorce rates.

Research conducted by Pohan (2017) stated that many couples were forced to marry early because the woman became pregnant before marriage. This premarital pregnancy can be caused by the promiscuity of young women so that young women marry at an early age as a result of promiscuity. In fact, what is very unfortunate is that some of these young women become pregnant before marriage so that in order to cover up the family's disgrace, they have to be married off immediately, which can lead to early marriages. Sunaryanto (2019) also stated that in the parents' view, the only solution to pregnancy before marriage is to marry the child, not to abort the fetus because this act is a major sin.

The results of this research can be strengthened based on the answers from female respondents in Jembrana Regency regarding their reasons for getting married. It can be seen in the characteristics of the respondents that the majority of female respondents married for premarital pregnancy, namely 58 percent of women who married for premarital pregnancy. Therefore, premarital pregnancy has a greater influence on causing early marriage compared to not premarital pregnancy. This is because if a woman experiences premarital pregnancy even though the woman is still underage, then like it or not they have to get married immediately to avoid bad things that could happen in the future, such as social sanctions which are considered a family disgrace, so that this will leading to early marriage.

Based on the results of an in-depth interview with one of the respondents, namely NA, who married at the age of 17 from Kec, Mendoyo, Jembrana, when interviewed regarding the factors of premarital pregnancy on early marriage, he explained that.

"The main reason for getting married at an early age was because I was pregnant out of wedlock, where when I was pregnant I was still at school and had to stop because I had to get married immediately. Before getting married, I didn't know what negative impacts would be experienced after early marriage. The problems experienced after marriage are economic

problems and Domestic Violence (KDRT), because they don't work and their husband's work is only odd." (In-depth interview NA, 2024)

This is also reinforced by the results of an in-depth interview conducted with Mr. I Wayan Sudana, S.Sos as Head of the Population and Civil Registration Service of Jembarana Regency, of the opinion that.

"The large number of underage marriages is often triggered by pregnancies outside of marriage, which are caused by changes in situations and conditions of the times. Technological advances have changed the way of communication and made it easier to meet with members of the opposite sex, which in turn has triggered promiscuous behavior among teenagers. "Apart from that, a lack of supervision from parents can make teenagers vulnerable to falling into unwanted things, such as promiscuity and free sex, which has the potential to be detrimental to the future, especially for teenage girls." (In-depth interview with I Wayan Sudana, S.Sos, 2023)

Discussion of the Influence of Area of Residence Variables on Early Marriage in Women in Jembrana Regency.

Based on the results of partial analysis, the results of research on the area of residence variable show that respondents who live in villages experience early marriage at a higher rate than those who live in cities. Based on the partial regression coefficient significance test, it can be seen that the significance value is 0.023 with a coefficient value of 2.39 . The probability value for the area of residence is 0.917. This means that teenagers who live in villages have a higher chance of early marriage, so teenagers who live in villages have a greater probability of early marriage of 0.917 assuming other factors are held constant. The p- *value* for the area of residence is 0.023 or < 0.05 . This means that respondents who live in villages experience early marriage at a higher rate than those who live in cities, with an odds ratio value of 10.92 , respondents who live in villages (code 1 independent variable) are more at risk of experiencing early marriage. 10.92 times compared to respondents who live in cities.

The results of this research are in line with research conducted by Hermambang *et al.,* (2021) which found that the area of residence has a significant effect on early marriage. Women who live in rural areas are 1,425 times more likely to marry early than women who live in

urban areas, assuming other variables are constant. Soekarno (2011) also stated that the average age at first marriage is lower in rural areas compared to urban areas. The high age of marriage in urban areas is probably related to the busyness of urban residents to continue their education to a higher level at a young age so that those who live in urban areas are more focused on careers rather than marriage.

This research is in line with the results of research conducted by Febriyanti & Dewi (2017) which found that women who live in urban areas have a lower tendency to marry young compared to respondents who live in rural areas. This happens because of the uneven development of human resources in rural areas. Facilities and infrastructure in rural areas are limited, lack of access to education, health, technology and employment opportunities, resulting in rural areas being left behind. Low levels of education make it difficult for women to get decent work, so parents prefer to marry off their children rather than add to the burden of family life. Women who live in rural areas tend not to have choices, especially in the decision-making process, resulting in a higher rate of women marrying young in rural areas compared to urban areas.

This research is also in line with research conducted by Widyawati & Pierewan (2017) showing that areas where people live in rural areas have 1.6% higher rates of early marriage compared to areas where they live in urban areas. It is true that rural areas of residence have a greater number of early marriages than urban areas of residence.

Based on the results of an in-depth interview with one of the respondents, namely LN, who married at the age of 19 from Kec, Pekutatan, Jembrana, when interviewed regarding factors in the area of residence regarding early marriage, he explained that.

"In my opinion, the type of area where you live can influence a person's mindset, such as rural areas and urban areas where people's mindset is definitely different, apart from that, from an economic perspective, people in villages and cities are also different. Like me, who lives in a rural area where my parents earn their living as farmers and the monthly income my parents get is uncertain so I cannot continue my education to a higher level because of my parents' economic factors. "After graduating from high school, I chose to get married straight away and my parents also agreed because they thought my future husband had an income. Apart from that, due to environmental factors in rural areas, getting married at a young age has become commonplace, so parents also support their children in getting married at a young age." . (LN in-depth interview, 2024)

This is also strengthened by the results of an in-depth interview conducted with Mr. I Wayan Sudana, S.Sos as Head of the Population and Civil Registration Service of Jembana Regency, of the opinion that:

" *Geographical factors, such as location of residence, can influence the rate of early marriage, in rural areas for example, the rate of early marriage tends to be higher than in urban areas. This is because the economic conditions are different between the two regions. In rural areas, low-income jobs and inadequate parental income are the main factors. These economic limitations make parents unable to pay for their children's education, so marriage is seen as a solution to reduce the family's economic burden and provide additional income. Apart from economic aspects, other factors that influence early marriage include socio-cultural pressures, increased use of the internet and social media, and lack of education. Rural areas often have limited insight and thinking, in contrast to urban communities which are more open and have broader thinking. This can also influence the way decisions are made regarding marriage. ".* (In-depth interview with I Wayan Sudana, S.Sos, 2023)

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussions described previously, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1) Simultaneously, the variables of the respondent's education level, parental education, parental income, premarital pregnancy, and area of residence have a significant effect on early marriage among women in Jembrana Regency.

2) The level of education of respondents partially has a negative and significant effect on early marriage among women in Jembrana Regency.

3) The level of parental education, namely the father, has a negative and significant effect on early marriage among women in Jembrana Regency, while the mother's education does not have a negative and significant effect on early marriage among women in Jembrana Regency.

4) Parental income partially has a negative and significant effect on early marriage among women in Jembrana Regency.

5) Partially, the variable premarital pregnancy causes more early marriages compared to not having premarital pregnancy .

6) Partially, the variable area of residence means that respondents who live in villages experience early marriage at a higher rate than those who live in cities.

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