Analysis of Factors That Influence Adolescents on the Risk of Early Marriage at SMPN 5 Panyabungan Mandailing Natal Regency 2024

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
  Corresponding Author: Rahmi Wahida Siregar Lecturer in D-III Midwifery Study Program, Matorkis Midwifery Academy, Indonesia Email: rahmiwahidahsrg@gmail.com	Indonesia is the country with the second highest early marriage rate in the ASEAN after Cambodia. Almost 10% of girls become mothers at the age of 16 in poor and developing countries with the highest rate, one of which is in Southeast Asia. The researcher's aim: to analyze of Factors That Influence Adolescents on the Risk of Early Marriage at SMPN 5 Panyabungan Mandailing Natal Regency 2024. Research method: namely a correlational method, the sample size is 55 people. The instrument used was a questionnaire. The results of the analysis prove that the majority of teenagers with poor knowledge are 27 people (49%), while the minority are teenagers with good knowledge as many as 6 people (10.9%). The results of the research show that there is a relationship between knowledge based on age (pvalue=0.021), and knowledge based on sources of information (pvalue=0.014) for young women regarding maturing marriage age and the risk of early marriage at SMP Negeri 5 Panyabungan, Mandailing Natal Regency. The conclusion of the research results was that there was a relationship between knowledge based on age and knowledge based on information sources for young women regarding early marriage at SMP Negeri 5 Panyabungan, Mandailing Natal Regency in 2024.

1. INTODUCTION

According to WHO, early marriage occurs less frequently after the age of 25. Indonesia ranks 10th globally and second in ASEAN for occurrences of early marriage. Indonesia is among the top 10 countries with the highest incidence of early marriage, ranking second in ASEAN. In Indonesia, a significant 8.19% of young women are married between the ages of 7-15, categorizing them as children or teenagers under 19 years old. UNICEF defines early marriage as occurring officially or unofficially before the age of 18. Indonesia ranks among the top 10 countries globally and second in ASEAN for early marriage. In Indonesia, as many as 8.19% of young women are married between the ages of 7-15. The highest incidence of first-time early marriage occurred in South Kalimantan, reaching 12.52% in 2020, although this figure declined from the previous year's 13.18% [2].

Based on the 2018 National Socioeconomic Survey (SUSENAS), over one million women married before the age of 18 (1.2 million individuals). Among them, 61.3 thousand women were married before the age of 15. In Sumatra, Bengkulu Province has the highest percentage of women married before 18 (14.33%), while the lowest is in Riau Islands Province (4.68%) (BPS, 2020).

Indonesia is the second highest country in ASEAN for early marriages, following Cambodia. Nearly 10% of young women become mothers by age 16 in poor and developing countries, with Southeast Asia having the highest rates. According to the Basic Health Research (RISKESDAS) in 2010, the average age for first marriages was 20, but within the age groups, marriages occurred as young as 10-14 years old, with 41.9% occurring between the ages of 15-19 [5].

Data from several KUA offices in Gorontalo district indicate that Subdistrict Limboto had the highest incidence of early marriages (16-18 years) over three consecutive years (2018-2020), totaling 168 marriages. Ward Bolihuangga, a sub-district in Limboto District, reported the highest number of teenagers aged 16-18, with 278 individuals, prompting targeted counseling activities for this age group (Wahyuni Hafid, 2021).

In Sipapaga village, Subdistrict Connection Regency Mandailing, as many as 132 teenage girls were married by Christmas 2022, often referred to as "under marriage hand" in local terms. Most of these marriages involved girls still attending middle or high school [1].
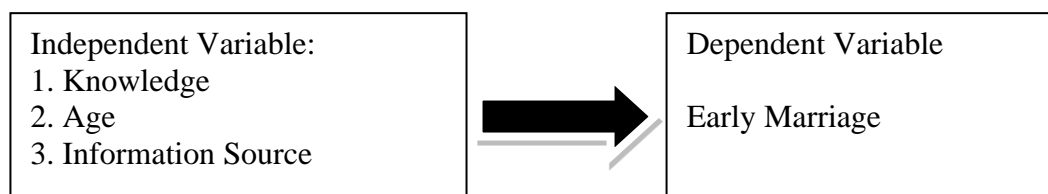
Panyabungan religious court data show that at least 10 couples below the legal age apply for marriage dispensation each month. This has increased compared to pre-COVID-19 times, attributed to increased association leading to out-of-wedlock pregnancies and economic factors. Couples applying for marriage dispensation are often under 19 years old, with some as young as 14-16 and still attending school (Panyabungan Religious Court, 2023).

Initial survey data from researchers on October 18, 2023, at SMP Negeri 5 Panyabungan revealed that 10 female students were aware of the risks of early marriage. Of these, 3 were knowledgeable about the risks, while 7 were not.

2.   METHOD

The research employs quantitative analytics with a correlational design to analyze factors influencing teenagers' risk of early marriage. The study population consists of eighth-grade female students from SMP Negeri 5 Panyabungan who are unaware of the impacts of early marriage, totaling 55 individuals. The sampling technique used is Total Sampling.

The research instrument is a questionnaire comprising 20 open-ended questions related to knowledge and informational resources. Data processing involves univariate analysis to understand the characteristics of the variables under study, as well as bivariate analysis to examine relationships between pairs of variables simultaneously.

Independent Variable:		Dependent Variable
1. Knowledge	→	
2. Age		Early Marriage
3. Information Source		

3.   RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Univariate Analysis

Table 1. Distribution Frequency Based on Knowledge Teenage Princess

No	Knowledge level	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Good	6	10.9
2.	Enough	22	40
3.	Not enough	27	49
	Total	**55**	**100%**

Table 2. Distribution Frequency Based on Age Teenage girl

No	Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	13 years old	12	21.8
2.	14 years	24	43.6
3.	15 years	19	34.5
	Total	**55**	**100%**

Table 3. Distribution Frequency Based on Source Information Teenage girl

No	Source Information	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Mass media	34	61.8
2.	Print media	9	16.3
3.	Health workers	12	21.8
	Total	**55**	**100%**

Bivariate Analysis

Table 4. Analysis Results Connection Age With Knowledge Teenage girl

No	Age	Knowledge						P
		Good		Enough		Not enough		
		F	%	F	%	F	%	*Value*
1.	13 years old	0	0	2	3.6	10	18.1	*0.021*
2.	14 years	1	1.8	7	12.7	10	18.1	
3.	15 years	5	9	13	24	7	12.7	
	Amount	**6**	**10.8**	**22**	**40.3**	**27**	**48.9**	

Table 5. Analysis Results Connection Source Information With Knowledge Teenage girl

No	Source Information	Knowledge						P-value
		Good		Enough		Not enough		
		F	%	F	%	F	%	*0.014*
1.	Media Mass	2	3.6	14	25.4	18	32.7	
2.	Media Print	0	0	2	3.6	7	13	
3.	Power Health	4	7.2	6	10.9	2	3.6	
	Amount	**6**	**10.8**	**22**	**39.9**	**27**	**49.3**	

Factor: Knowledge and Early Marriage

In Table 1, the analysis shows that the majority of respondents have insufficient knowledge, totaling 27 individuals (49%). A minority have good knowledge, amounting to 6 people (10.9%), while 22 individuals (40%) possess adequate knowledge. This finding aligns with research by Madinah & Nugraheni (2017), which indicates that early marriage cases often stem from teenagers' lack of understanding about the maturity required for marriage. At SMP NU 06 Kedungsuren, Kendal Regency, only 11.3% of teenagers possess good knowledge about reproductive health education (PUP), with the majority lacking sufficient knowledge (88.5%).

According to Nabavi's research in 2019, partners who are not mentally prepared for marriage may experience psychological, health, and socio-economic impacts. Psychological impacts include feelings of regret, stress, depression, and a sense of burden, which may lead to school absenteeism. Health impacts on both the mother and baby arise due to the reproductive system's immaturity, increasing the risks of miscarriage and premature birth. Socially, there is a sense of shame, fear, and inferiority within the community due to unwed pregnancy, which can hinder social interactions with neighbors.

Factor: Age and Risk of Early Marriage

Analysis reveals that the majority of respondents are 14 years old, totaling 24 individuals (43.6%). A minority are 13 years old, amounting to 12 people (21.8%), while 19 individuals (34.5%) are 15 years old.

Factor: Sources of Information and Early Marriage

Analysis shows that the majority of respondents obtain information from mass media sources, totaling 34 individuals (61.8%). A minority rely on print media sources, with 9 people (16.3%), while 12 individuals (21.8%) obtain information from healthcare providers.

Analysis of Information Sources and Early Marriage

Connecting sources of information with knowledge, it is evident that 55 teenage girls acquire information primarily from mass media, with 18 individuals (32.7%) having insufficient knowledge. Meanwhile, only 2 people (3.6%) obtain information from print media and have adequate knowledge. Statistical testing using chi-square indicates a significant connection between the source of information and young women's knowledge about the maturity required for marriage, leading to the risk of early marriage (P-value = 0.014).

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the study results and analysis, which demonstrate a significant connection between young women's knowledge about early marriage (P-value = 0.014), it is evident that female students with good knowledge are less likely to engage in early marriage. This underscores the importance of enhancing knowledge and insights among researchers regarding the relationship between young women's understanding of the maturity required for marriage and the risks associated with early marriage.

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