



## Determinant factor Age Marry First on regionurban and rural in Province Java Middle

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**Abstract:** Based on Susenas 2017 data, 17.52 percent of women in Central Java Province were married under the age of 20. years later SKAP 2019 there were 36.4 percent. The purpose of this study was to determine the determinants of the age of first marriage in urban and rural areas in Central Java province. Quantitative research type by using data SKAP Central Java secondary data 2019. Sampling was carried out using systematic random sampling for householdsselected, then women of childbearing age aged 15-49 years were taken. The unit of analysis was all women of childbearing age with the status married for the first time under 20 years old. Based on the results of the data selection, 971 people were obtained women. Research designThe cross-sectional method used is cross-sectional. The results are factors related to the age of first marriage. under 20 years in urban and rural areas are factors of education and welfare level. Factors occupation, age of first sexual intercourse and media exposure to KRR information are not related to the age of first marriage under 20 years in urban and rural areas. Recommendations for Representative National Population and Family Planning Agency Province Java Middle the more intense do Communication Information And Education (IEC) aboutmaturity age marriage especially on region rural.

**Keywords:** determinant, factor, age marry first, rural, urban

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The age of first marriage is the age of the population when they first got married. The minimum age limit First marriage until now varies, Law no. 16 of 2019 concerning marriage changes the minimum age limit previously 16 years for girls and 19 years for boys became both are 19 years old. this change aiming reduce wedding in age young ( under 19 year). Temporary National Population and Family Planning Agency own limitation Alone throughprogram maturity age marriage own limitation Which more tall, namely 21 year for Woman And 25 yearfor men. The limitations based on various considerations, first of all, health, women over the age of 20 years old has reproductive organs that are mature and ready to be fertilized, so that when pregnant and giving birth can minimize the incidence of AKI (Maternal Mortality Rate) and AKB (Infant Mortality Rate). In addition, from the side education, Woman on age the Also Already finish must Study 12 year Which encouraged governmentAnd man Already finish education until bachelor. Consideration other from aspect psychological considered Alreadyready to live separately from their parents and be independent, because marriage is not just about uniting two sexes. different However unite two thinking And two family.

BPS noted that one in nine girls under the age of 18 were married young. Worse still in 2018 It is estimated that there are around 1,220,900 women who are married before

the age of 18. This number places Indonesia as country on 10 country with number absolute marriage child highest in world (BPS : 2019). On level national placing South Kalimantan as the province with the largest percentage nationally, namely 27.82 percent. Meanwhile, in terms of the incidence of child marriage, there are 3 provinces with the highest incidence, one of which is the province of East Java. Middle.

According to Susenas 2017 in Central Java Province, there were 17.52 percent of women married under the age of 17. then 22.30 percent were married between the ages of 17-18 years. that means there are 39.82 percent of women of marriageable age first under the age set by the government. The results of the 2019 SKAP were also not much different, there were 36.4 percent woman age fertile Which age marry the first under 20 year (SKAP, 2019).

See Strategic Plan 2015-2019, target Which must achieved For median age marry First woman 20.60 year temporary achievement according to SKAP 2019 only reach 19.5 year, means Still There is 1.1 percent Which must chased For reach target. Central Java's achievement is indeed the same as the national achievement, but when compared to the target, it is not yet appropriate. According to area place stay prevalence age marry First in lower 20 year on Province Java Middle more tallin area rural from on urban. Data SKAP 2019 state on region rural There is 59.6 percent temporary in urban 40.4 percent. Region rural identical with lack of access Good access means infrastructure transportation, economy, education including Also program maturity age marriage. Limitations Which There is Can Also become part of the decision that contributes to women in rural areas choosing to marry under the age of 20. Various effort Already done, its shape with change age minimum Marry for Woman so that press number marriage child. Next put problem marriage child as program priority national Which poured out in RPJMN. Besides That National Population and Family Planning Agency as institution Which concentration on population Good quality and also quantity Also No stay silent with do program Genre (Generation (Planned) program This target No only the teenagers but also their families so that there is synchronization in increasing the age of marriage for teenagers. In the form of community has PIK-R (Youth/Student Information and Counseling Center) which accommodates teenagers to consult with Friend peers related problem health reproduction teenager and also maturity age marriage. Through receptacle This teenager No need reluctant For consult And No need overshadowed feeling Afraid convey problem What Again related with marriage (Yafie, 2020).

Previous research on the determinants of the age of first marriage under 20 years has been conducted. The results study in Ethiopia, India, Peru And Vietnamese find communication person parent-child Which Good And quality connection tall parent-child relationships were significantly less likely to marry young (Bhan et al., 2019). Next in Jordan and Lebanon, identifying factors related to tradition, honor, economy, fear, and protection as drivers of child marriage (El Arab & Sagbakken, 2019). In Bangladesh the perpetrators of child marriage, those who are poor, have low education and live in rural areas (Hossain et al., 2016). Research in Ghana identified poverty, teenage pregnancy, and cultural norms such as arranged marriages, pressure from person other as booster wedding child (Ahonsi et et al., 2019). In general general study the see factor Which influence age marry First under age Which set/married young from various factor, However have not looked specifically at the age of first marriage in rural and urban areas and the determinant factors. affect it.

The aim of this study was to determine the determinant factors that influence the age of first marriage in the region. urban and rural areas in Central Java province using the latest SKAP data. The determinant factors are seen from education, work, level welfare, age First time do connection sexual And exposure media about information KRR .

## 2. METHOD

The type of research is quantitative by using secondary data from the Central Java SKAP in 2019. Independent variables in this study, namely education, work, level of welfare, age of first sexual intercourse, exposure media about information KRR. Variables bound in study This age marry First under 20 year based on the area of residence, in urban and rural areas. The sample in this study were women of childbearing age aged 15-49 years old respondents of SKAP 2019 in Central Java. Sampling was done using systematic random sampling on House ladder selected, furthermore woman age fertile age 15-49 year Which is at on family selected become sample in this study. The unit of analysis in this study were all women of childbearing age with married status under the age of 20 year. Status Marry in study This is status from they Which bound marriage on moment survey, Good stay together or separately from their partner, legally married, according to law, custom and religion (BKKBN, 2019). Based on results selection data obtained as much as 971 person woman Which fulfil criteria as unit analysis in researcher This. Design study Which used is split latitude (cross sectional).

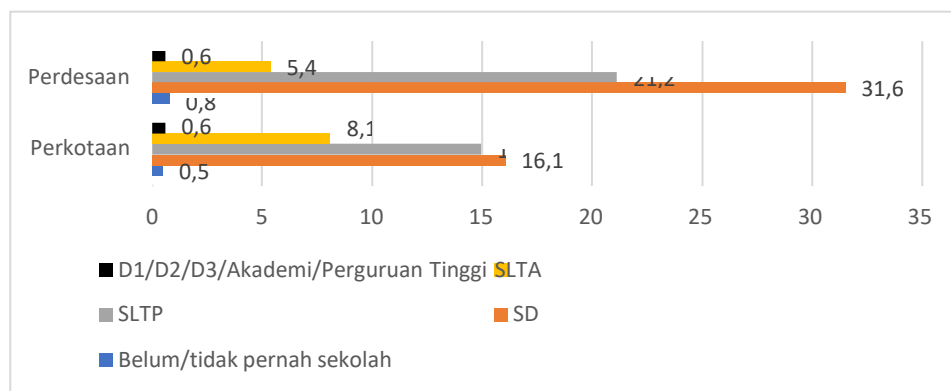
Data collection techniques using interviews with structured questionnaires. Univariate data analysis and bivariate use test statistics chi square with level significance ( $\alpha=5\%$ ).

### 3. RESULTS

#### Characteristics Respondents

Characteristics response on study This seen from education, work And level welfare. For moreto explain delivered following.

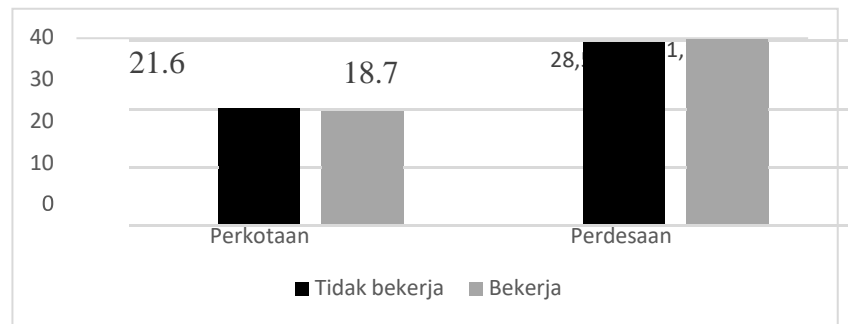
#### Education



**Picture 1.** Level Education Respondents

In general general For education Good in rural and also urban educated SD. In rural the percentage moretall from on urban namely 31.6 percent And urban 16, 1 percent. Very what a shame until moment This in urbaneven in rural areas there are still those who have never been to school. Then to get an education up to college the percentage The same in rural and also in rural each as big as 0.6 percent. Can concluded in a wayeducation Good in rural and also urban is at on education low. They Not yet follow educationmust Study 12 year Which launched government 6 year SD, 3 year Junior High School And 3 year High School.

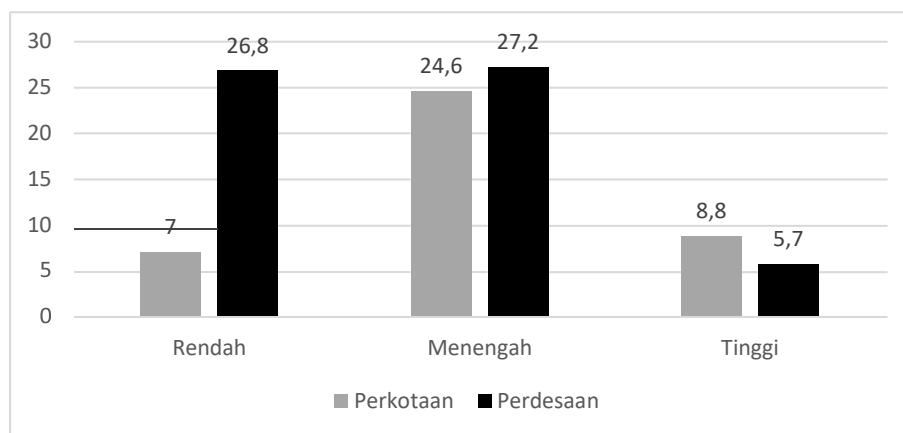
## Work



**Picture 2.** Work Respondents

Judging from the respondents' work, there are differences between rural and urban areas. This difference is quite interesting, especially in rural areas, where women who marry under the age of 20 are predominantly working women, 31.1 percent. Women work in a way general already busy with work, so that more choose postpone marry, but this does not happen to rural women. There are probably various considerations behind this. In contrast to urban areas, women who marry under the age of 20 are women who do not work as much as 21.6 percent.

## Level Welfare

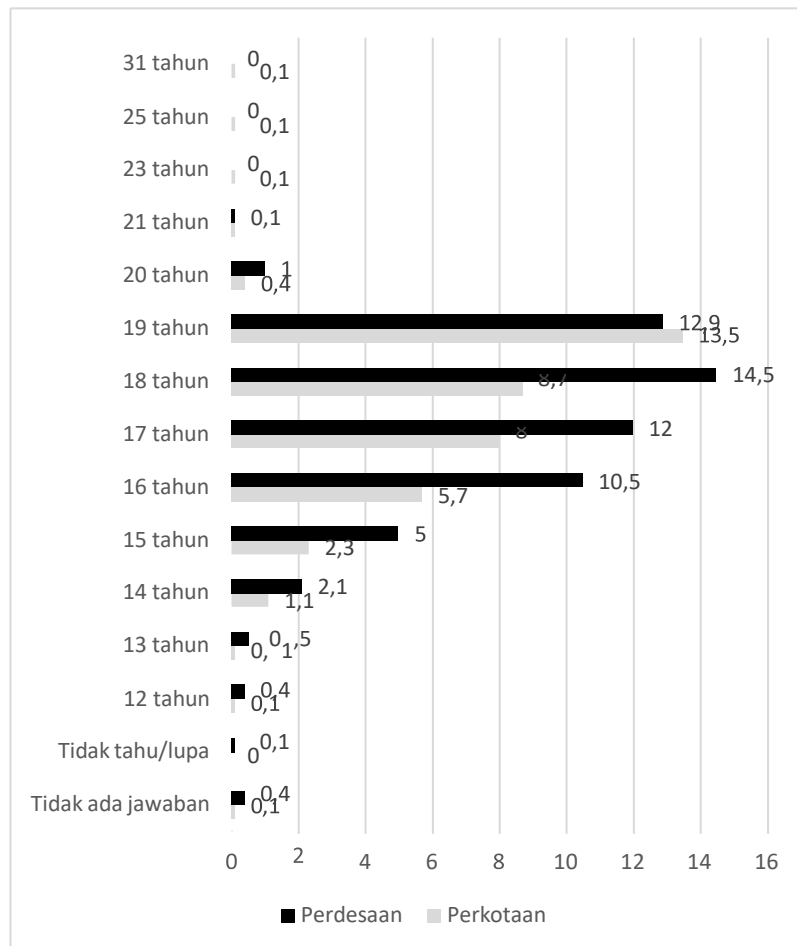


**Picture 3.** Level Welfare

In terms of welfare, in general women who marry under the age of 20 years both in urban areas and rural areas are at the same level of welfare, namely the middle level. The percentages of each urban 24.6 percent And rural 27.2 percent. On rural level welfare low And intermediate the percentage almost The same, only linked 0.4 percent That It means woman Which Marry in lower age 20 year in rural dominated by women at low and medium

welfare levels. Ironically, for high welfare levels at region urban the percentage more tall from on rural namely 8.8 urban And 5.7 rural.

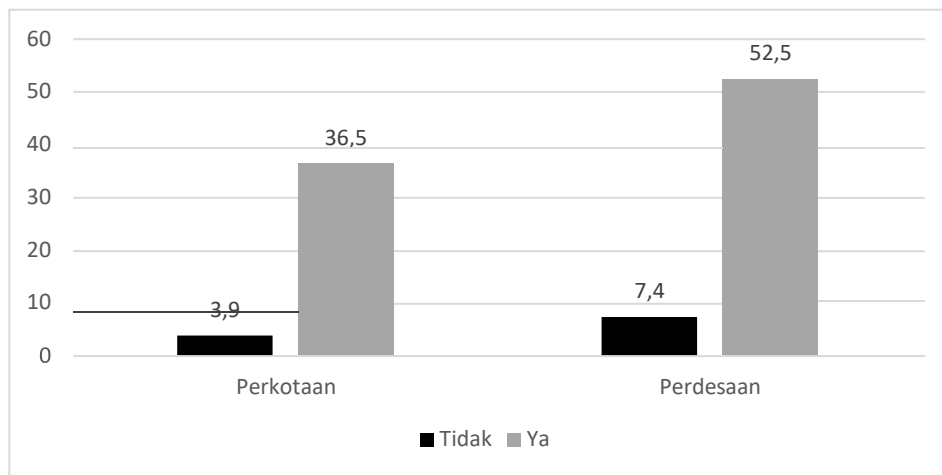
### **Age First Time Do Connection Sexual**



**Picture 4.** Age First time do connection sexual

Age First time do connection sexual on region rural percentage most age 18 year (14.5 percent) then urban 19 years (13.5 percent). Meanwhile, for the youngest age, namely 12 years, the highest percentage is in rural areas (0.4 percent). That means in rural areas the age of first sexual intercourse earlier/younger than on urban.

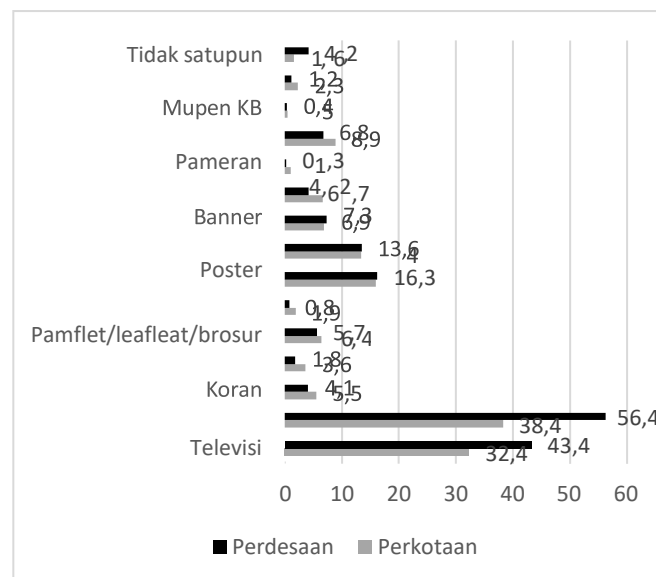
### Exposure media about information Health Reproduction Teenager (KRR)



**Picture 5.** Exposure media about information KRR

Media exposure to KRR information, both in urban and rural areas, is generally exposed to information KRR. Percentage 52.5 percent in rural And 36.5 percent urban. Woman Which Marry under 20 year stay in rural areas are more exposed to KRR information than urban areas. This is becoming increasingly interesting, because rural identical with limitations in access information Good through media print and also electronic, However For information KRR it seems No difficult obtained.

### Source information about health reproduction teenager



**Picture 6.** Source information health reproduction teenager

The largest source of information on adolescent reproductive health in rural and urban areas is broadcasts. radio. The percentage is rural 56.4 percent and urban 38.4 percent. Followed by television, rural 43.4 percent and urban 32.4 percent. Then posters,

rural 16.3 percent and urban 16 percent. Radio is the media that most near with women Which Marry in lower 20 year Good they located stay in rural and also urban, but mupen KB (Car Unit KB Information) as media that is expected to be able to provide comprehensive information about the family planning program to the lowest level, it seems not to be as expected because only 0.4 percent of rural areas and 0.5 percent of urban areas stated that they received reproductive health information from source This means that BKKBN must work extra hard to socialize Mupen KB to the community and Mupen KB themselves must intensively greet the public in order to be recognized. In addition, currently it is the digital era, the world is in the palm of your hand By using the internet, it's very visible Women who are married under 20 years old have not used the internet as source information health reproduction teenager, whereas Internet as media Which very easy reachable And serve in a way complete all over information in accordance Which needed.

Analysis test statistics chi square determinant factor age marry First on region urban And rural

Researcher use test statistics chi square with help program SPSS 26 For determine determinant factor age marry First under 20 year in Province Java Middle. Results the test depicted on table 1.

**Table 1.** Results test statistics chi square

No	Variables	Mark P	Information
1	Education	0,000	Relate
2	Work	0.080	No relate
3	Level welfare	0,000	Relate
4	Age First time do connection sexual	0.018	No relate
5	Exposure media about information KRR	0.186	No relate

Table 1. Based on the results of the chi square statistical test, it was found that there were two variables with higher probability (significance) values. small from 0.05 (mark  $p < 0.05$ ). Variables Which meant between other education And level welfare, so that variable as a determinant variable of the age factor of first marriage in urban and rural areas. Meanwhile variables whose probability value (significance) is greater than 0.05 ( $p \text{ value} > 0.05$ ), there are three. These variables between other work, age First time do connection sexual And exposure media about information KRR, so that variable the No is determinant factor age marry First on region urban And rural.



#### 4. DISCUSSION

More than half (59.6 percent) of respondents whose first marriage age was under 20 years lived in rural areas. These results are consistent with research in China on adolescent girls living in rural areas. Left behind are more likely to engage in early marriage (Luo et al., 2020). Rural areas are synonymous with minimal good access to education, health, economy, work etc. The existing limitations encourage many decision marry in age young, under age 20 year.

Level education is level education Which Once occupied Respondent although No passed or only One days only entered one level of education. Respondents' education includes never attended school, elementary school, junior high school, High School, D1/D2/D3 until college tall. Education Which low And stay in the region rural contribute on decision marry under age 20 year. In accordance study in Nigeria, woman Which located stay in rural will marry more beginning marry from on colleague they in urban (Adebawale et al., 2012). Study in American Union also stated that women with low levels of education, low incomes, and living in rural areas The United States has more early marriages (Le Strat et al., 2011). Research in Bangladesh also showed the same results that women who married young lived in rural areas and had a higher level of education. low (Hossain et al., 2016). Low education contributes to the mindset and behavior of early marriage age. Firstly. Because behavior is a reflection of knowledge gained through formal education. and also non formal (Contraception & Wijayanti, 2020)

Women who are studying will be busy with various educational activities, the condition in a way No direct contribute on delay age marry. Matter That can seen on results study the more tall Women's education in both urban and rural areas is getting smaller and they are getting married under the age of 20 years. This result is consistent with research in Ghana that girls who never attended school compared to with those who have attended school being more likely to marry as children (Ahonsi et al., 2019). Study in Bangladesh Also show that woman Which No educated more Possible For marry more earlier compared to those with secondary and higher education (Hossain et al., 2016). In line with the results study the, results study in Nepal state compared to with Woman No educated, educated women are more likely to delay marriage (Marphatia et al., 2020). Even if school fees were abolished, it is likely that many women would continue their education. to college, thus reducing the possibility of marrying young. As the results of research in Sub Sahara Africa with the elimination of school fees has led to a decline in child marriage on a national scale in most countries (Koski, et al, 2018). With the increase in education in women, it is likely

that Marry with man educated Which more Good from himself (Borkotoky & Unisa, 2015).

There is a relationship between education and age of first marriage in urban and rural areas. Research in Nigeria that education is significantly related to the time of first marriage (Adebowale et al., 2012). Likewise, research results in Ghana show that education is one of the factors that influences child marriage (Ahonsi et al., 2019).

Work classified become two, Work And No Work. Meaning Work is activity with Meaning to obtain/to help to obtain income/profit in 1 Sunday final (BKKBN, 2019). Woman Workstay in the countryside And decide Marry under age 20 year become reality Which unique. Because woman Work is a woman who has her own activities and earns her own income, this is generally attractive to women Which Marry young is woman Which No Work. So that decide quick Marry so that they own household activities. This means that there is a relationship between work and young marriage, as research results show. Bangladesh variables identified as important determinants of child marriage are women's employment, residence and religion (Kamal et al., 2015). However, in rural areas it is different, is this related to stigma, fear get labeling virgin old/virgin No in demand etc. Because on a number of region rural in Indonesia condition as it is still developing. Rural communities are also closely tied to strong and full kinship ties. family. Even though they are not related they still have a strong bond, no wonder they each other know One The same other. Environment like This No profitable for for woman Which Still Bachelor. Because they tend to be in the spotlight a lot by those closest to them, such as the results of Kumalasari's (2017) research on family and female coworkers who work are more likely to highlight the unmarried status and suggest that they get married soon. marry rather than support their professional work. So, the question of when to get married is often asked thrown out by people close to them. This condition will encourage established women in rural areas to immediately married. Different from urban areas which are identical to having individualistic characteristics and seem indifferent to other people's lives. other, so very reasonable when woman No Work more Lots decide Marry young.

There is no relationship between employment and age at first marriage in urban and rural areas. It is different with study in Bangladesh that variable Which identified as determinant important marriage child is women's work (Kamal et al., 2015). The results of the study in Malawi also showed the same results that work is Wrong One factor Which increase risk wedding early (Baruwa et al., 2019).

Level of welfare, women who marry under the age of 20 years both in urban and rural areas are at the same level of welfare, namely the middle level. These results indicate

that there is a relationship between family income with the decision to marry early, such as the results of research in Ethiopia, that family income is Wrong One factor Which facilitate wedding early (Bezie & Addis, 2019). Study in Ghana that child Woman in quintile riches medium, fourth, And highest more small the possibility For Marry moment Stillchildren compared to with child Woman in quintile riches lowest (Ahonsi et et al., 2019). So also results Muharry et al's research stated that women with low fathers' education and coming from families poor have a greater chance of marrying early (Muharry et al., 2018). Research in Tanzania also stated the same results poverty and economic disparity motivate girls to marry at early age (Stark, 2018). The results of this study are increasingly interesting because in urban areas the smallest percentage of women Those who are married under the age of 20 are at a low level of welfare, namely 7 percent. In general, women with low levels of welfare tend to have more young marriages than those with high levels of welfare. tall. Like results study in Bangladesh, marriage child especially happen on they Which own background behindpoor economy (Hossain et al., 2016). This step was taken to reduce the economic burden on parents, because when Already Marry so burden economy fully covered by husband. That It means the more tall level welfare family so the more A little do wedding under age 20 year. However different with resultsresearch in Nepal that families with high socio-economic status are motivated, for religious and prestige, to marry off their daughters at an early age, preferably before menstruation (Aryal, 2007). Likewise, in Malawi woman with category index riches intermediate And rich increase risk wedding early (Baruwa et et al., 2019).

There is connection between level welfare with with age marry First on region urban Andrural. Results This in accordance with study in Jordan And Lebanon identify factor economy as boosterchild marriage (El Arab & Sagbakken, 2019). Then, research in Ethiopia found that family income is one of theone factor that tends to facilitate early marriage (Bezie & Addisu, 2019). In line with the research results In this regard, research in Malaysia also stated that one of the factors related to child marriage is poverty family (Kohnno et et al., 2019).

The age of first sexual intercourse in women in rural areas is earlier than in women in urban areas. These results are consistent with research in the United States that rural women experience first sex earlier. earlier compared to urban women, this is due to the provision of sexual education and health services. reproduction For woman in American Union Which Not yet consider place stay rural-urban (Janis et al., 2019). Likewise, in Nigeria, it was shown that male and female adolescents living in urban areas would

postpone sexual intercourse. first sexual intercourse compared to their rural counterparts, meaning that rural women and men have sexual intercourse. sex First they more beginning from on urban (Amoyaw & Luginaah, 2017).

No there is connection between age First time do connection sessual with age marry First on regionurban and rural areas. These results show that women who marry under the age of 20 are not from a religious background. behind has do connection sequel moreover formerly. In general general for perpetrator Marry young Because Already pregnantwhich means they had sexual intercourse earlier and then decided to get married. This was done as form accountability from party man Because has do matter Which Not yet should. Can Also asa form of reducing the stigma attached to our society, that getting pregnant before marriage is a label negative Which intended for to perpetrator and also family.

Exposure media It means utilization media as source information Which related about KB in formever accessed/obtained by viewing, reading or hearing from one of the information sources in the last 6 monthsLastly. The sources of information in question can be from radio, television, internet, pamphlets, brochures, newspapers, magazines, banners, billboard, murals, banners, car unit service KB, web site National Population and Family Planning Agency, instagram National Population and Family Planning Board. Utilization media categorizedinto two, utilizing and not utilizing. Even if you only see/hear it, it is included in the categoryutilizing the media. Regarding media exposure to Adolescent Reproductive Health (ARH) information which includes fertile period, age of first marriage, the best age for women and men to marry, in general women who married under the age of 20 years both in urban and rural areas are equally exposed to KRR information. This means They are women who are aware of KRR information from the media. This is very interesting, logically they are the ones who exposed to KRR information tend to avoid marrying young, because marrying young has an impact that quite extensive. Both physically and psychologically. The results of research in Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan, Egypt, Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique, Uganda and Zambia that women who marry young will have more children in their lifetime and end their marriagechild tend more tall (Onagoruwa & Wodon, 2018). With own Lots child naturally woman No owntime For guard health his physical. So that impact on health will Lots felt like results studyin India, found that wedding child in a way significant increase risk anemia on time children (Paulet al., 2019). In addition, in Ethiopia women who marry under age are reported to suffer from emotional distress and depression Which due to by burden Handling not quite enough

answer marriage on age early (John et al., 2019).

The results of the study showed that the more women were exposed to KRR information, the more Marry under 20 year. Findings This interesting It means information KRR Which obtained new until stage know/known does not yet respond positively to knowledge, let alone implementing it in behavior. This finding differs from the research by Berliana et al., women who are knowledgeable tend not to marry. earlier than women who do not have access to media information (Berliana et al., 2018). Likewise, the results research in India shows that exposure to mass media has an influence in reducing early marriage (Mehra et al. et al., 2018)

There is connection between exposure media with age marry First on region urban And rural. Matter That Warm communication is needed between parents and children, so that parents are able to provide education. comprehensive sexuality. It is no longer the time for parents to consider knowledge about health as taboo. adolescent reproduction. On the other hand, educational institutions also support by providing content adolescent reproductive health in students' subjects, plus the need for reproductive health services friendly teenager so that become friend Which pleasant for teenager. Service health Which more friendly teenager And education about health sexual And reproduction must become element key in strategy preventive reduce wedding under age 20 year.

## 5. CONCLUSION

Characteristics of respondents who married under the age of 20 years based on several variables including education, work, level welfare, age first time having sex and media exposure about information KRR, on region urban and also rural in a way general almost The same, there is difference on Age First time having sexual intercourse in rural areas is earlier than in urban areas, besides that in work, women in rural areas who are married under the age of 20 are women with working status. The results of statistical tests of factors related to the age of first marriage under 20 years in urban and rural areas. rural areas are factors of education and welfare levels. Occupation factors, age at first intercourse sexual and media exposure to KRR information is not associated with age of first marriage under 20 year on region urban And rural.

Recommendations for the BKKBN Representative of Central Java Province to increasingly intensify information communication and Education (KIE) on the maturity of the age of marriage, especially in rural areas, both in schools both through print and electronic media, in addition to presenting role model figures for the younger generation

young For do education.

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