



The impact of early marriage on women of reproductive age in the Special Region of Yogyakarta

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Pernikahan dini merupakan salah satu bentuk kekerasan dan pelanggaran hak anak. Pernikahan dini yang terjadi di Indonesia merupakan dinamika yang sangat kompleks. Secara geografis, budaya dan agama, tingkat penerimaan dan praktik pernikahan anak bervariasi di seluruh Indonesia. Berdasarkan Laporan Pemenuhan Hak Anak di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta tahun 2017, jumlah perkawinan anak di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta adalah 294, menurun dari tahun 2016 yang sebanyak 346 (penurunan 15,3%). Pernikahan dini memiliki risiko besar untuk mengalami berbagai hal buruk.

Tujuan: untuk mengetahui apa saja dampak pernikahan dini terhadap wanita usia subur di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta.

Metode: Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah data sekunder dari Survei Demografi Kesehatan Indonesia (SDKI) yang dikeluarkan oleh BKKBN. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh wanita usia subur yang datanya tercatat pada data pasangan pada laporan SDKI 2017 (rekor pasangan). Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian analitik dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Analisis data dilakukan dengan menggunakan analisis Cremer's V dan Contingency Coefficient.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada pengaruh pernikahan dini terhadap beberapa variabel dependen dalam penelitian ini yang ditunjukkan dengan p value < 0,05. Beberapa variabel tersebut adalah pendidikan ($p=0,002$), Indeks Kesejahteraan ($0,025$), riwayat perkawinan ($0,033$). Selain itu, tidak ada hubungan yang signifikan antara pernikahan dini responden dengan pekerjaan, pilihan metode kontrasepsi, peran dalam pengambilan keputusan, pengetahuan kesehatan reproduksi dan pengetahuan KDRT.

Kesimpulan: Pendidikan kesehatan reproduksi dan seksualitas perlu dilaksanakan secara strategis dan sistematis secara nasional dan berkelanjutan dengan melibatkan berbagai lintas sektor, mulai dari pendidikan sekolah, tokoh masyarakat, tokoh agama dan tenaga kesehatan. Pengajaran dan pendidikan yang tepat dan komprehensif dapat membantu remaja dalam membuat keputusan yang bijaksana mengenai pernikahan dini.

KATA KUNCI: pernikahan dini; usia reproduksi sehat; kesehatan reproduksi; sdk; dampak

ABSTRACT

Background: Early marriage is a form of violence and violation of children's rights. Early marriage that occurs in Indonesia is a very complex dynamic. Geographically, culturally and religiously, the level of acceptance and practice of child marriage varies across Indonesia. Based on the Report on the Fulfillment of Children's Rights in the Special Region of Yogyakarta in 2017, the number of child marriages in the Special Region of Yogyakarta was 294, a decrease from 2016 which was 346 (a decrease of 15.3%). Early marriage has a big risk of experiencing various bad things.

Objectives: to find out what are the impacts of early marriage on women of reproductive age in the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

Methods: The data used in this study is secondary data from the Indonesian Health Demographic Survey (IDHS) issued by the BKKBN. The population in this study were all women of reproductive age whose data was recorded in the partner data in the 2017 IDHS report (Couples record). This research is an analytic study with a cross sectional approach. Data analysis was performed using Cremer's V and Contingency Coefficient analysis.

Results: The results showed that there was an effect of early marriage on several dependent variables in this study which was indicated by p value <0.05. Some of these variables are education (p=0.002), Welfare Index (0.025), marital history (0.033). In addition, there is no significant relationship between the respondent's early marriage with employment, choice of contraceptive method, role in decision making, knowledge of reproductive health and knowledge of domestic violence.

Conclusions: Reproductive health and sexuality education needs to be carried out strategically and systematically nationally and sustainably by involving various cross-sectors, starting from school education, community leaders, religious leaders and health workers. Appropriate and comprehensive teaching and education can help youth in making wise decisions regarding early marriage.

KEYWORDS: early marriage; youth; reproductive health; idhs; impact

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INTRODUCTION

Early marriage is a form of violence and violation of children's rights (1). In the world today, it is estimated that the number of cases of early marriage reaches 650 million, this figure is taken from the number of teenage girls who have married before the age of 18 years and adult women who have been married at the age of children or teenagers. This figure has decreased from a report issued by UNICEF in 2014 which was as many as 700 million marriages to women before the age of 18. During the last decade there has been a decline in the proportion of young women (aged 20-24 years) who marry early from 25% (1 in 4) to 21% (1 in 5) (2). South Asia is still the largest contributor to the number of early marriages, which is around 285 million (44%) and is followed by sub-Saharan Africa around 115 million (18%), as well as the East Asia and

Pacific region where Indonesia is included in the third place by contributing around 75 million (12%) (UNICEF, 2018). According to the report, the prevalence of early marriage in Indonesia in 2015 was 23%, which means that 1 in 5 ever married women aged 20-24 years had their first marriage before the age of 18 (3).

Early marriage is known to occur due to various factors, research conducted by Råssjö and Kiwanuka (2010), suggests that young people are victims of cultural practices (4). In addition, research conducted by McDougal et al. (2018), shows that early marriage is closely related to social norms that are believed in the family and society (5). According to Montazeri et al. (2016), in a cultural context, marriage is considered the only way for women to gain social identity. Social and cultural norms in the incidence of early marriage are often associated

with religious teachings. Religion is often used as a justification for early marriage (6). As stated by Nasrullah et al. (2014), that parents will be willing to marry off their children before the age of 18 if there is a suitable and good proposal, they try to justify their point of view with the connotation that Islam also encourages parents to marry off their daughters after reaching puberty (7).

Based on the 2018 DIY Child Rights Fulfillment Report, it is known that the number of early marriages in DIY is relatively the same every year, only experiencing a slight decrease. In 2017 the number of child marriages in DIY was 294, a decrease from 2016 which was 346 (15.3% decrease). Most cases of early marriage were found in Bantul Regency with 69 cases and Gunung Kidul Regency in second place with 65 cases. Brides who marry early have a greater risk of experiencing various bad things related to health, as well as depriving them of their basic rights to education and safety (8). More specifically, it is explained that child marriage can have an impact on the risk of maternal death in cases of pregnancy and childbirth as much as five times. More than women aged 20-24 years, and globally, deaths caused by pregnancy are the leading cause of death for girls aged 15-19 years (3).

As we know that the elimination of child marriage by 2030 is one of the targets of the sustainable development goals or commonly known as the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals). However, investment in ending the practice of early marriage is still limited, and worldwide, the incidence of early marriage is decreasing too slowly over time (2). So it is very important to analyze the impact of early marriage on women of reproductive age, in order to provide an overview to the community and serve as a basis for designing programs related to maturing the age of marriage.

Based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 in 2019 concerning

Marriage, it is explained that marriage is only permitted if a man and a woman have reached the age of 19 years, while from a health perspective, a healthy pregnancy begins at the age of 20. This has become a culture in society that is still being discussed. Pregnancy at an early age <20 years is at risk for premature birth and fetal growth and development. Therefore, this paper aims to determine the impact of early marriage on women of childbearing age in the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research is an analytical study with a cross sectional approach, namely research that aims to explain the relationship between research variables. The identification between the independent variable (early marriage) and the dependent variable (impact of early marriage) in women of reproductive age was carried out at the same time. The place of research is at Alma Ata University, using data from the 2017 IDHS results issued by the BKKBN. This research was conducted from November to December 2021. The sample in this study were all women of reproductive age in the Special Region of Yogyakarta recorded in the 2017 IDHS raw data couples record totaling 123 respondents, with the following criteria: Inclusion Criteria; a) reproductive Woman, aged 15-49 years; b) Living in DIY area. Exclusion Criteria; Respondents with incomplete data.

In this study, the influence of early marriage was analyzed on several impact variables, including education level, occupation, welfare index, contraceptive method used, marital history, family decision making, knowledge about reproductive health, and knowledge about domestic violence. In this study, the data analysis will use the SPSS application, while the analysis is carried out using the Coefficient Contingency analysis technique for the 2X2 contingency table and using the Cramer's V test for the

2x3 Contingency table. The process of data analysis in this study was carried out by doing data cleaning for missing data that could affect the results of the study. In this study the missing data found were then dropped out. The data set used in this study is the Couples Record data set, because we want to see how the impact of early marriage on the lives of women of reproductive age after marriage in the Special Region of Yogyakarta (with area code 34 in the IDHS data). Initially there were 123 samples in this study, but after cleaning the data, 114 samples were obtained for analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

RESULTS

Frequency Distribution Based on Characteristics of Research Respondents

Table 1 shows that of the 114 female respondents of reproductive age in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, there are 32 (28.1%) respondents who married early. From the results of the univariate analysis, it is also known that the majority of respondents (>75%) have lower secondary education, in fact there are still 18 respondents who only completed primary school education. In addition, from the results of this study it is also known that there are still 10.5% of respondents who have low knowledge about reproductive health. Meanwhile, in terms of the role of decision-making in the family, there are still 3.5% of respondents who are not involved at all in every decision made.

The impact of Early Marriage on the Education Level of Women of Reproductive Age in the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

Table 2 shows that the majority of respondents who did not marry early were able to complete education up to higher education (31.7%), greater than respondents who married early who had higher education (3.1%). Based on the results of statistical tests with Cramer's V analysis, the p value = 0.002, which means less

Table 1. Frequency distribution by characteristics of reproductive woman in Special Region of Yogyakarta

Characteristic	Frequency n=114	Percentage
Level of Education		
1= High	27	23,7%
2= Middle	69	60,5%
3= Low	18	15,8%
Occupation		
1= Work	86	75,4%
2= Doesn't work	24	24,6%
Welfare index		
1= High	69	60,5%
2= Middle	24	21,1%
3= Low	21	18,4%
Contraceptive Method Used		
1= Modern Contraception	70	61,4%
2= Natural/traditional contraception	27	23,7%
3= Didn't use contraception	17	14,9%
Marriage History		
1= One time married	110	96,5%
2= twice married	4	3,5%
Role in Decision Making		
1= by the respondent	0	0%
2= Respondent with husband/other	110	96,5%
3= Only husband/someone else	4	3,5%
Knowledge of Reproductive Health		
1= Good	92	80,7%
2= Enough	10	8,8%
3= Lack	12	10,5%
Knowledge about domestic violence		
1= Good knowledge	93	81,6%
2= Enough knowledge	10	8,8%
3= Lack of knowledge	11	9,6%
Early-age marriage		
1= No	82	71,9%
2= Yes	32	28,1%

Table 2. Cross-tabulation of early marriage with reproductive woman's education level in Special Region of Yogyakarta

Early-age marriage	Level of education						Total n	P value	
	High		Middle		Low				
	n	%	n	%	n	%			
No	26	31,7	47	57,3	9	28,1	32	100	0,002
Yes	1	3,1	22	68,8	9	28,1	82	100	

than 0.05, so it was concluded that there was a relationship between respondents who married early and education.

The impact of Early Marriage on the Work of Women of Reproductive Age in the Special Region of Yogyakarta

Table 3. Cross-tabulation of early marriage with reproductive woman's occupation in Special Region of Yogyakarta

Early-age marriage	Occupation				Total		P Value
	Yes		No		n	%	
	n	%	n	%			
No	61	74.4	21	25.6	82	100	0.677
Yes	25	78.1	7	21.9	32	100	

Table 3 shows that the majority of respondents in this study are women of reproductive age who work. From the results of univariate data analysis, it can also be seen that the percentage of women who do not marry early and do not work is actually greater (25.6%) when compared to women who marry early and do not work (21.9%). Based on the statistical test with the Contingency Coefficient analysis technique, the p value = 0.677 which means > 0.05 so it can be concluded that there is no relationship between respondents who marry early and work.

The Impact of Early Marriage on the Family Welfare Index of Women of Reproductive Age in the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

Table 4. Cross-tabulation of early marriage with family welfare index for reproductive woman in Special Region of Yogyakarta

Early-age marriage	Knowledge about domestic violence						Total		P value
	Good		Enough		Lack		n	%	
	n	%	n	%	n	%			
No	56	68,3	14	17,1	12	14,6	82	100	0,025
Yes	13	40,6	10	31,3	9	28,1	32	100	

Table 5. Cross tabulation of early marriage with selection of reproductive woman contraception methods in Special Region of Yogyakarta

Early-age marriage	Contraceptive Method Used						Total		P value
	Modern Contraception		Traditional Contraception		Didn't use contraception		f	%	
	n	%	n	%	n	%			
No	48	58,5	21	25,6	13	15,9	82	100	0,600
Yes	22	68,8	6	18,8	4	12,5	32	100	

Table 4 shows that in reproductive woman with a history of early marriage, more than 50% are in the lower middle welfare index. The percentage of reproductive woman with low family welfare index is almost double (28.1) from reproductive woman who do not marry early (14.6%). The results of bivariate analysis with Cramer's V obtained p value = 0.025 which means that there is a relationship between early marriage and family welfare index.

The Impact of Early Marriage on the Choice of Contraceptive Method Used in Women of Reproductive Age in the Special Region of Yogyakarta

Table 5 shows that respondents who do not marry early and currently use modern contraceptives (58.5%), are greater than respondents who do not marry early and use traditional contraceptives (25.6%) and do not use contraception (15.8%). From these results, it can be seen that respondents who do not marry early tend to choose to use modern contraceptives. Based on the results of statistical tests using the Cramer's V analysis technique, the p value = 0.600, which means more than 0.05, so it was concluded that there was no relationship between respondents who married early and currently used contraception.

The Impact of Early Marriage on the Marriage History of Women of Reproductive Age in the Special Region of Yogyakarta.

Table 6 shows that the majority of respondents who do not marry early and have a history of being married once. However, among respondents who married early there were 9.4% who had a

Table 6. Cross tabulation of early marriage with history of reproductive woman marriage in the Special Region of Yogyakarta

Early-age marriage	Marriage History				Total		P value
	One time married		Twice married		n	%	
	n	%	n	%			
No	81	98,8	1	1,2	82	100	0,033
Yes	29	90,6	3	9,4	32	100	

history of marriage more than twice, greater than respondents who did not marry early. Based on the results of statistical tests using the Contingency Coefficient analysis technique, p value = 0.033, which means that there is a relationship between early marriage and a history of the number of marriages. The Impact of Early Marriage on the Decision-making Role of Women of Reproductive Age in the Special Region of Yogyakarta

Table 7. Cross-tabulation of early marriage with the role of reproductive woman's decision-making in the Special Region of Yogyakarta

Early-age marriage	Role in Decision Making				Total		P value
	Respondent with husband/ other		Only husband/ someone else		n	%	
	n	%	n	%			
No	78	95.1	4	4.9	82	100	0.203
Yes	32	100	0	0	32	100	

Table 7 Shows that the majority of respondents in this study who are women of reproductive age play a role in the majority of decision-making in the family. However, there are still 4.9% of respondents who have absolutely no role in making decisions for themselves or their families, and this is actually found in women who do not marry early. Based on the statistical test using the Contingency Coefficient analysis technique, the p value = 0.203, which means > 0.05 , so it can be concluded that there is no relationship between the variables of early marriage and decision making.

The Impact of Early Marriage on Knowledge about Reproductive Health in Reproductive Woman in the Special Region of Yogyakarta

Table 8. Cross-tabulation of early marriage with knowledge of reproductive woman reproductive health in the Special Region of Yogyakarta

Early-age marriage	Knowledge about domestic violence						Total		P value
	Good		Enough		Lack		n	%	
	n	%	n	%	n	%			
No	67	81.7	9	11,0	6	7,3	82	100	0,105
Yes	25	78,1	1	3,1	6	18,8	32	100	

Based on **Table 8** it is known that the percentage of respondents who have less knowledge about reproductive health (18.8%), is twice as large as respondents who do not marry early (7.3%). This shows that early marriage can have an impact on respondents' knowledge of reproductive health, although based on the results of the Cramer's V statistical test it does not show a significant relationship between early marriage and respondents' knowledge of reproductive health (p = 0.105).

The Impact of Early Marriage on Knowledge about Domestic Violence for Reproductive Woman in the Special Region of Yogyakarta

Table 9. Cross-tabulation of early marriage with knowledge of reproductive woman domestic violence in the Special Region of Yogyakarta

Early-age marriage	Domestic Violence						Total		P value
	Good		Enough		Lack		n	%	
	n	%	n	%	n	%			
No	68	82,9	7	8,5	7	8,5	82	100	0,795
Yes	25	78,1	3	9,4	4	12,5	32	100	

In **Table 9** it is known that the majority of respondents already have good knowledge about domestic violence. However, the percentage of respondents who have less knowledge about domestic violence is greater (12.5) when compared to respondents who do not marry early. The statistical test with Cramer's V analysis technique obtained p value = 0.795 which means more than 0.05 so it can be concluded that there is no relationship between respondents who marry early and knowledge about domestic violence.

DISCUSSION

Respondent Characteristics Analysis

From the results of the univariate analysis in this study, it is known that from 114 respondents there are more than 25% of respondents who do early marriage. This figure is sufficient to show that the incidence of early marriage is still quite a lot going on. The results of this study are also in line with the results of the DIY Child Rights Fulfillment Report in 2018, that the incidence of early marriage in DIY Province is still relatively the same every year. Even though early marriage is known to be harmful to physical health, it is also at risk of hampering psychological, emotional and social development (9).

From the results of this study it is also known that the majority of respondents have a high level of welfare (60.5%), but respondents who have a low level of welfare also reach 18.4% of 114 respondents. In addition, the majority of respondents in this study (75%) are working women, however, when viewed from the level of education, only 23.7% of respondents have a higher education level. According to Mubasyaroh (2016) teenagers who marry early can lose their opportunity to taste higher education. This may also have an impact on the work they have (10). According to Lowe et al., (2017), women who marry early tend to have difficulty in getting a job, earn low wages and live in poverty. People with lower socioeconomic status tend to depend on their husbands for economic problems (11).

In this study, the majority of respondents had used modern contraception (61.4%), but there were still respondents who did not use contraception (14.9%). This can be caused by respondents who are newly married or still want to have children, but respondents who use natural or simple contraceptive methods also reach 23.7%. Meanwhile, it is known that natural contraceptive methods have a higher failure rate.

In this study, although there were 32 people who married early, it was only 3.5% of

the respondents who had a history of marriage more than once. This shows that although early marriage is closely related with a divorce (12). This can happen because of many other factors that can affect the integrity of the household, such as children, family, etc. However, in terms of decision making, none of the respondents has full authority to make decisions for themselves and their families, even though the majority of respondents make decisions together with their husbands/others in the family. There are 4 respondents who have never been involved in any decision making in the family, including for themselves. This is in accordance with the opinion of Wiludjeng, et al. (2005), In general, husbands continue to dominate public decision-making because husbands have the task of being a family leader who is responsible for the family's livelihood. So that all matters relating to the use of fixed income are decided by the husband (13). This role in decision making is also related to the choice of contraceptive method by women of reproductive age, women who play a role in decision making have a tendency to use modern contraception (14).

This study shows that there are still respondents who have a low level of knowledge about reproductive health, with a fairly large percentage (10.5%) and there are also 9.6 percent of respondents who have less knowledge about domestic violence. Although the majority have good knowledge about reproductive health and domestic violence, this figure cannot be underestimated.

The results of Mantiri's research (2013) show that many cases of domestic violence occur at the age of early marriage compared to the age of adult marriage. This may also be related to the involvement of women of reproductive age in making family decisions. This is also influenced by what they have. According to Råssjö & Kiwanuka (2010), one of the reasons why people cannot make choices is due to the

lack of adequate information about reproductive health. Several articles reveal that there are factors of knowledge or lack of information and low education as triggers for early marriage. One of them revealed that early marriage was associated with a lack of information about reproductive health and contraception (4).

The impact of early marriage on the education level of women of reproductive age in the Special Region of Yogyakarta

Women who marry at a young age will not only lose their childhood or adolescence, but are also often isolated, separated from their friends to limited opportunities for education and work (15). They lose the opportunity to taste higher education (10). In the United States, 50% of girls who marry early are more likely to drop out of school and not be able to continue on to higher education. Meanwhile, women who marry young in the Middle East and Southeast Asia are even more likely to not get the opportunity for education (11).

One study also found that among women who completed primary education, early marriage was associated with a 27% decrease in the likelihood of completing secondary education (16). As a result of this low education was also associated with the outcome of pregnancy and childbirth.

Women who marry in their teens tend to have more children with close birth spacing, which can hinder their movement in education and employment opportunities. Adolescents who marry at the age of <18 years are 50% more likely to drop out of high school and are four times less likely to graduate from college. So it is not surprising that early marriage has a percentage of 31% likely to live in poverty when old age (17).

The impact of early marriage on the work of women of reproductive age in the Special Region of Yogyakarta

Based on the results of the analysis of the relationship between early marriage and

work, the results showed that there was no relationship. This may be due to the small number of samples, namely 114 respondents. In addition, the Province of the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) is a province with a relatively low incidence of early marriage when compared to other provinces in Indonesia. However, the practice of early marriage from year to year still continues (3). Based on the DIY Child Rights Fulfillment Report.

Girls who choose to marry and leave school will have a low bargaining position when entering the world of work, so they tend to have difficulty in getting a job, earn low wages and live in poverty (16). Their limited knowledge and experience makes them less accessible in the public sphere.

The impact of early marriage on the family welfare index of women of reproductive age in the Special Region of Yogyakarta

The results of this study indicate that there is a significant relationship between early marriage and the family welfare index. In fact, one of the factors that causes early marriage is the thought that marriage can reduce the burden on the family. Based on previous research, the main factor that causes early marriage is to alleviate poverty because it can reduce the pressure of the family's economic burden and this is common in most developing countries including Indonesia (10)

This is not proven, in fact early marriage actually makes the perpetrators end up in poverty, even very likely to become poorer. This is because early marriage is often a barrier to continuing education, finding work and placing women in various vulnerable positions (10).

There is a significant relationship between early marriage and the level of welfare. Women do not always marry men with backgrounds whose economic conditions are good. In this condition, the welfare obtained is in the low category, because women are very dependent

on their husbands and families, women lose their teenage years and play time with their friends (11). Women who do early marriages who do not have special skills with low educational backgrounds will only be able to help the family economy by providing food and taking care of the house, so there is no need to pay for other people who help with housework (18).

For women who marry young, whether they are pregnant out of wedlock or not pregnant out of wedlock, they have the same dilemma in dealing with economic conditions. They have a tendency to drop out of school so they tend to want to work to help provide for their families. However, this desire is often not realized because they have difficulty in getting a job or get low wages so they are not able to contribute much to the family economy and this will make the cycle of poverty around them stagnate (16).

People with lower socioeconomic status tend to depend on their husbands for economic problems (11). Marriage is expected to increase the standard of living, but on the contrary it makes girls entangled in a cycle of poverty. Poverty experienced by children who marry young, may also be felt again by their class children.

The impact of early marriage on the choice of contraceptive method used in women of reproductive age in the Special Region of Yogyakarta

Based on table 4.5, it is known that most of the respondents use modern contraception. Among respondents who did not marry early, it is known that the percentage of not using contraception (15.9%), was higher than respondents who did not use family planning in the group who did early marriage. Based on the results of statistical tests using the Cramer's V analysis technique, the p value = 0.600, which means more than 0.05, so it was concluded that there was no relationship between respondents who married early and currently used contraception.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Susi Dwi Maret T (2017) that early marriage couples or respondents receive support from their families to participate in family planning and install modern contraceptives. Susi Dwi Maret T (2017) also concludes that there is no significant relationship between early marriage and participation in family planning (19).

The research that has been done shows that all respondents, both early and not married, most of the respondents participate in family planning and install modern contraceptives. This is in line with research conducted by Rofi Anggi Pratiwi (2015) that the method or contraception used by early marriage couples mostly uses modern contraceptive methods by 85% (20).

Culture is the whole way of life of the people and not only about some of the ways of life that are considered higher and more desirable. From the results of the study, it can be concluded that the culture in which individuals live and grow up has a major influence on the formation of attitudes, without realizing that culture has instilled a guiding line for individual attitudes towards various problems. Culture colors the attitudes of members of the community because culture also gives a style of experience / individuals who become members of society. It can be seen that from the research results, local culture does not have much influence on the decision to get pregnant immediately or the decision to participate in family planning. The strong and influential culture in Yogyakarta is the culture of early marriage only (21),

The impact of early marriage on the marriage history of women of reproductive age in the Special Region of Yogyakarta

The results of this study indicate that the majority of respondents have a history of being married once (96.5%). However, the percentage of marital history was more than one time greater in respondents who married early (9.4%). Based on the results of statistical tests using

the Contingency Coefficient analysis technique, p value = 0.033, which means that there is a relationship between respondents who married early with a history of the number of marriages.

Marriage without having the readiness and debriefing regarding a marriage in building a household has many risks so that there are some couples who can maintain their marriage and there are also those who fail in their marriage which causes a change in status to become a single parent. Marriages that occur without age readiness and preparation for marriage before forming a family are prone to conflict between family members, while maintaining family resilience requires a process within a family. Such as mutual openness between partners, having a lot of time, sharing, do all the activities together (22).

The results of this study indicate that the percentage of reproductive woman who have a history of marriage more than once is more common in respondents who have had her first marriage at an early age. If you refer to one of the prerequisites for family resilience which states that marriage readiness is one of the requirements to be able to build family resilience, it is not surprising that the divorce rate in Indonesia is high because there are still many young marriages that occur in Indonesia (12).

The results of this study also show that despite having early marriage, the majority of respondents can maintain the integrity of their household, and only have a history of marriage once. According to Ahead of Ramadan (2021), one of the other aspects of early marriage is the emergence of a sense of responsibility, and the feeling of easing the burden on parents can be a reason for maintaining the integrity of the household (23).

The impact of early marriage on the decision-making role of women of reproductive age in the Special Region of Yogyakarta

The results of this study indicate that the majority of respondents are involved in making

decisions with their husbands/others 96.5% while respondents who are not involved in making decisions, but only in family decisions are their husbands/others by 3.5%. This shows that early marriage has a relationship or impact on the role of women in decision making, only based on statistical tests with the Contingency Coefficient analysis technique obtained p value = 0.203, which means there is no significant relationship between early marriage and the role of women of reproductive age in DIY. in decision making.

This is in accordance with research conducted by Ardianto (2012) in the Kraton District of Yogyakarta City that most women in the research area still play a role in household decision making in the domestic sphere. In fact, indigenous women in the research area have more roles in household decision-making in the public sphere. Thus, women who are indigenous people of the research area have been able to play a role in decision-making in the public sphere, and cannot be separated from local culture which still places women in the domestic sphere. Meanwhile, there are still many women who come from outside the research area who play a role in household decision making in the domestic sphere (24).

Supported by Kusmayadi's research (2017) in Malang Regency that the role of women in the position or position as decision makers in households in this study include: (1) decision making in the field of meeting basic needs such as food, clothing and housing needs; (2) decision-making in the field of children's education; and (3) decision making in the field of meeting health needs (25).

The impact of early marriage on knowledge about reproductive health in women of reproductive age in the Special Region of Yogyakarta

The results of this study indicate that it is known that the percentage of respondents who

have less knowledge about reproductive health (18.8%), is twice as large as respondents who do not marry early (7.3%). It's just that statistically does not show a significant relationship (0.105). Other factors can cause this to happen, for example, exposure to information through gadgets and social media, so even if they get married early, respondents can still have good knowledge about reproductive health.

The results of this study are in line with the research of Anggrani et al (2020), which shows the same thing, in reproductive health criteria, most young women who marry at an early age have good criteria with 36 respondents (94.7%) and sufficient criteria with 2 respondents. (5.3%). Although it is known that one of the reasons why people cannot make choices is due to the lack of adequate information about reproductive health (26).

Several articles reveal that there are factors of knowledge or lack of information and low education as triggers for early marriage. One of them revealed that early marriage is associated with a lack of information about reproductive health and contraception (4). This may continue after marriage and have an impact on women's knowledge of early marriage about reproductive health (4).

The impact of early marriage on knowledge about domestic violence for women of reproductive age in the Special Region of Yogyakarta

Early marriage in women is closely related to violence committed by intimate partners (27). The results of Falb's research (2013) show that many cases of domestic violence (KDRT) occur at the age of early marriage compared to the age of adult marriage (27).

The results of this study indicate that there is no relationship between early marriage and the respondent's level of knowledge about

domestic violence. However, the percentage of respondents who have a low level of knowledge about domestic violence is greater in the group of respondents who marry early than those who do not. It's just that statistical tests show that there is no significant relationship. This could be due to the sample size, then the knowledge scoring used because there are only 5 questions about domestic violence whose data is filled in in the 2017 IDHS couples record dataset. In addition, there are many factors that cause a person to have a level of knowledge about a topic. One of them is education, information exposure etc.

Couples who marry at an early age do not have enough time to get to know each other personally or what is commonly known as the exploration period or courtship period. This affects the opportunity to solve many life problems that the couple faces before committing or undergoing marriage (9).

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The results of the bivariate analysis showed that there was an impact of early marriage on several dependent variables in this study which was indicated by the p value <0.05. Some of these variables are education (p=0.002), Welfare Index (0.025), marital history (0.033). In addition, there is no significant relationship between the respondent's early marriage with work, choice of contraceptive method, role in decision making, knowledge about reproductive health and knowledge about domestic violence.

Reproductive health and sexuality education needs to be carried out strategically and systematically nationally and sustainably by involving various cross-sectors, starting from school education, community leaders, religious leaders and health workers. Appropriate and comprehensive teaching and education can help youth in making wise decisions regarding early marriage.

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