



FACTORS AFFECTING THE INCREASING INCIDENCE OF EARLY MARRIAGE IN BOLA DISTRICT, WAJO REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

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Early marriage, in general, has become a serious problem throughout the world, one of which is in Indonesia, especially in Bola District, Wajo Regency. The incidence of early marriage in Bola District, Wajo Regency, increased from 2020 (40) to 2021 (50). This study aimed to determine the factors that influence the increasing incidence of early marriage in Bola District, Wajo Regency. Analytic observational research with Cross-Sectional research design. The research population is children who married early and registered at the KUA, Bola District, Wajo Regency, starting from 2020-2021. The total number of research subjects starting from 2020-2021 is 90. The statistical tests used are validity tests, reliability tests of classical assumptions and multiple linear regression tests. Variables of children's knowledge level, family economic status and role of family members significantly increase the incidence of early marriage with p-value <0.05. Where the regression coefficient values for each positive variable are (0.064), (0.884), and (0.072). These results show that the lower the level of knowledge of children, the lower the economic status of the family and the more negative the role of family members in early marriage, the greater the chance of increasing the incidence of early marriage. Three factors that significantly influence the increasing incidence of early marriage in Bola District, Wajo Regency, are the level of knowledge of children, family economic status and the role of family members.

Keywords:

Adolescent, Early marriage, The office of religious affairs

BACKGROUND

Teenagers who carry out marriages under the age of 19 are considered early marriages. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has emphasized that early marriage violates children's rights because it can deprive them of their right to nutrition, reproductive health and education (Santosh et al., 2016). Children who marry early can cause various prob-

lems for individuals and their social life (Yuksel & Kocturk, 2021). If viewed from an individual perspective, the child is at risk of experiencing a fairly high health problem, especially mental disorders and disorders of the reproductive system, because at that age, mental readiness has not been achieved, and the reproductive organs are not mature enough to carry out their functions (Sezgin & Punamaki, 2019; Kocturk, Bilge, & Yuksel, 2018). Problems arising in

early marriage occur not only in women but also in men. Women experience more problems in early marriage, especially in the health of the reproductive system (Misunas, Gaston, & Cappa, 2019).

Several studies show that the occurrence of early marriage is not caused by a single factor but is driven by several factors, including the level of education, occupation, family income or socioeconomic, level of knowledge, trust in family roles and complicated family structures (Yuksel & Kocturk, 2021).

The number of cases of children marrying at an early age because family decisions drive them. For example, families provide inappropriate information to children with the assumption that the older they get, the greater the chance that no one will marry the child. For people who are not married, it is bad luck for the rest of their life, so child women prefer to marry early and follow the decisions of family members. Then, on the other hand in, a study showed that the rate of early marriage was higher in individuals with low education, low economic status and family background (Kocturk et al., 2018).

Early marriage is a very concerning problem and generally occurs in rural communities requiring prevention (Duran & Tepehan Eraslan, 2019; Avijit Roy, 2022). Especially for the State of Indonesia, Indonesia has committed to preventing early marriage by issuing Law No. 16 of 2019, which states that the minimum age for marriage for women and men is 19 years (UU No. 16 Tahun 2019). The law regulating the marriage age limit is based on various things, but there are still many cases of children getting married early, and even this is a serious problem in the world. Globally, about 21% of young women marry before reaching the target age (18 years); in other words, about 12 million girls every year marry before reaching the age of 18 years (UNICEF, 2020). According to (ASEAN) Indonesia ranks second after Cambodia (Intan Arimurti, 2017).

In Indonesia, especially in South Sulawesi, the prevalence of early marriage is below the national average. However, there is still a district with a very high prevalence of early marriage, namely Wajo Regency. According to data from the UPTD PPA Dinsos P2KBP3A Wajo Regency, Wajo Regency has experienced an increase in the number of early childhood marriages in the last two years, where in 2020 there were 576 cases of children who died. Marriage at an early age then increased in 2021 to 746 cases (UPTD PPA Dinsos P2KBP3A).

Based on data obtained from UPTD PPA Dinsos P2KBP3A Wajo Regency in 2021, it was found that there were 5 sub-districts where the number of chil-

dren who married early was quite high, one of which was Bola District. In Bola District, the number of children who married at an early age began to be high in 2020, namely 46 children, then increased in 2021 to 54 children (KUA Bola, 2022). The data shows an increase in the incidence of early marriage in Bola District. However, the factors that influence it have yet to be discovered, so researchers are interested in examining the factors that influence the increasing incidence of early marriage in Bola District, Wajo Regency.

METHOD

The type of research used in this research is analytical observational research, where data collection of factors that have occurred in a group of individuals or in different groups to determine the cause with a quantitative approach. The research design used is Cross-Sectional, namely research by measuring the independent variables of the factors that influence the increasing incidence of early marriage, namely the level of knowledge of children, family economic status and the role of family members, while the dependent variable is an increase in the incidence of early marriage in Bola District, Wajo Regency

This research was conducted in Bola District, Wajo Regency, with a period of two months, starting from July to August 2022.

The population of this study was children who married early and were registered at the Office of Religious Affairs (KUA) Bola District, Wajo Regency. The sampling technique used in this study is purposive sampling, namely the selection of samples that are not random, the information obtained using certain considerations or generally adapted to the objectives or research problems. The total number of research subjects from 2020-2021 is 100 children. However, some subjects were out of town and difficult to contact during the study, so we decided to release the data. In the end, number of samples amounted 90 children with details in 2020 as many as 40 children while in 2021 as many as 50 children.

Measurement of data in this study began by collecting data on married children aged <19 years. Data collection in this study used two data sources, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data were obtained from interviews and questionnaires, while secondary data was obtained by documenting data on early marriage in KUA, Bola District, Wajo Regency from 2020-2021. To collect data in this study, researchers used several techniques, namely: The first is observation, which is made in this study to find out

directly about the situation or daily life of children who carry out early marriages in Bola District, Wajo Regency. This observation method is the first step in collecting data before conducting interview techniques. The second is interviews, and interviews are conducted directly with respondents so that they get complete information with accurate answers. The reason for choosing the interview technique as a data collection method is to interview researchers to find out the actual conditions of the subject, such as the condition of the family's economic status, knowledge about early marriage and the condition of the role of family members in Bola District, Wajo Regency. The second is distributing questionnaires. Each research subject will be assessed the level of knowledge, family economic status and family role regarding early marriage by distributing questionnaire sheets. Before the questionnaire sheets were distributed to the respondents, the researcher would give informed consent first and explain the research to be conducted to the respondents. After that, ask for approval from the respondents whether they agree or disagree. If the respondent agrees, a questionnaire will be distributed as a process to collect the data. The third is documentation. Documentation activities include taking pictures during the research to complete existing data from interviews and distributing questionnaires.

The analytical method used in this study is the first to test the research instrument, which consists of statistical validity and reliability tests. Validity test to measure whether or not each item of the questionnaire submitted is valid so that a variable can be identified. The measuring instrument used in testing the validity of a questionnaire is the number of correlation results between the questionnaire scores and the respondents' overall scores on the information in the questionnaire. A questionnaire item is declared valid if $R_{count} > R_{table}$. Reliability test to test the accuracy and consistency of the questionnaire data from respondents in answering matters relating to statements compiled in a questionnaire form. The basis for decision-making in the reliability test is if the Cronbach's Alpha value > 0.60 , then the questionnaire or questionnaire is declared reliable or consistent. The second is the classical assumption test which consists of a normality test. The data can be normally distributed if the $p\text{-value} > 0.05$. The third is the Multiple Linear Regression Test, when the data is normally distributed. The fourth test consists of the Coefficient of Determination test, which aims to measure the extent to which the model's ability to

explain how the influence of the independent variables jointly affects the dependent variable. The t-test aims to find out whether each independent variable has a significant effect or not on the dependent variable. F-test is used to test the model. If the probability value of F is significant, then the regression equation model can be used to predict the dependent variable. The results are considered statistically significant at $p\text{-value} < 0.05$. Statistical analysis used is using the program SPSS Version 22.

As ethical protection for researchers, this study has fulfilled various ethical considerations and passed an ethical-clearance process No 10972/UN4.14.1/TP.01.02/2022.

RESULT

Characteristics of Respondents

Table 1 shows that the total number of samples in this study is 90 underage children. On average, children who are married in 2020-2021 are 16 years old, and it is found that more girls marry at an early age than boys. The last education of children when they get married in 2020-2021 is an average junior high school education, so more children do not have jobs. The education of parents, both mothers and fathers in 2020-2021 was found to be very few with tertiary education, but on average many children's parents worked but with low incomes.

Research Instrument Testing

Table 2 based on the output results regarding the validity test, it shows that all the questionnaires used in the variables of the child's level of knowledge, family economic status and the role of family members in Bola District, Wajo Regency have a correlation value above the R table of 0.521. It can be concluded that all of these variables are valid.

Table 3 based on the output results regarding the validity test, it shows that the variables of children's knowledge level, family economic status and the role of family members in Bola District, Wajo Regency, have Cronbach's Alpha values above 0.60. It can be concluded that all of these variables are reliable.

Classical Assumption Test

Table 4 based on the test of normality Kolmogorov Smirnov, The results obtained that the significance value for each variable is $p\text{-Value} > 0.05$. Thus, the data for all variables are normally distributed. Because the data is normally distributed, it will be continued with the Multiple Linear Regression analysis test.

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents

Parameter	Early Marriage in 2020 n=40	Early Marriage in 2021 n=50
married Age	16.10 ±1.33	16.28 ±1.22
Gender:		
Male	3 (7.5)	4 (8.0)
Female	37 (92.5)	46 (92.0)
Religion:		
Islam	40 (100)	50 (100)
Christianity	0 (0)	0 (0)
Latest Education:		
No School	3 (7.5)	4 (8.0)
Elementary School	3 (7.5)	3 (6.0)
Junior High School	27 (67.5)	31 (62.0)
Senior High School	6 (15.0)	11 (22.0)
University	1 (2.5)	1 (2.0)
^bOccupation:		
Yes	2 (5.0)	4 (8.0)
No	38 (95.0)	46 (92.0)
Parents Occupation:		
Yes	30 (75.0)	34 (68.0)
No	10 (25.0)	16 (32.0)
Father Latest Education:		
No School	1 (2.5)	2 (4.0)
Elementary School	26 (65.0)	27 (54.0)
Junior High School	10 (25.0)	16 (32.0)
Senior High School	3 (7.5)	5 (10.0)
University	0 (0)	0 (0)
Mother Latest Education:		
No School	2 (5.0)	3 (6.0)
Elementary School	12 (30.0)	15 (30.0)
Junior High School	18 (45.0)	24 (48.0)
Senior High School	4 (10.0)	6 (12.0)
University	4 (10.0)	4 (10.0)

n=Number of Samples

a=Parameters for numeric data (Mean±SD)

b=Parameters for categorical data (%)

Multiple Linear Regression Test

Table 5 shows that the variables of children's knowledge level, family economic status and the role of family members have a significant effect on increasing the incidence of early marriage with a p-value <0.05. Where the value of the regression coefficient for the variable level of knowledge of children is positive at 0.064, this shows that the lower the level of knowledge of children about early marriage, the

greater the chance of increasing the incidence of early marriage. Then the regression coefficient value for the variable of family economic status is also positive at 0.884. This shows that the lower the family's economic status, the greater the chance of increasing the incidence of early marriage. Then the regression coefficient value for the positive family member role variable is 0.072. This shows that the more negative the role of family members in early marriage, the

Table 2. Validity Test Results

Variable	Statement Items	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	R _{Table}	Description
Level of Knowledge	Y1	0,835	0.521	Valid
	Y2	0,929	0.521	Valid
	Y3	0,895	0.521	Valid
	Y4	0,938	0.521	Valid
	Y5	0,947	0.521	Valid
Family Economic Status	X1	0,898	0.521	Valid
	X2	0,931	0.521	Valid
	X3	0,933	0.521	Valid
	X4	0,944	0.521	Valid
	X5	0,936	0.521	Valid
Role of Family Member	P1	0,699	0.521	Valid
	P2	0,690	0.521	Valid

Table 3. Reliability Test Results

Variable	Number of Items	Cronbach's Alpha	Description
Level of Knowledge	5	0,835	Valid
Family Economic Status	5	0,981	Valid
Role of Family Member	2	0,939	Valid

Table 4. Normality Test Data

Variable	p-Value.
Level of Knowledge	0,080
Family Economic Status	0,082
Role of Family Member	0,063

Table 5. Factors Affecting Increasing Incidence of Early Marriage in Bola District, Wajo Regency

Model	Coefficients			T	Sig.
	Unstandardized Coefficients B	Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta		
1 (Constant)	0,842	0,153		0,156	0,956
Level of Knowledge	0,064	0,051	0,058	1,268	0,015
Family Economic Status	0,884	0,089	0,908	9,988	0,017
Role of Family Member	0,072	0,185	0,036	2,030	0,002

a. Dependent Variable:

greater the chance of increasing the incidence of early marriage.

Hypothesis Testing

Table 6 the significance value for the influence of the level of knowledge, family economic status and

the role of family members on the increase in the incidence of early marriage in 2020-2021 is 0.000, meaning p-Value <0.05. So together, there is a positive influence between the level of knowledge, family economic status and the role of family members on increasing the incidence of early marriage in Bola

Table 6. Factors Affecting the Increase in the Incidence of Early Marriage in Bola District, Wajo Regency

		ANOVA				
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	76,089	4	19,022	98,527	0,000 ^b
	Residual	16,411	85	0,193		
	Total	92,500	89			

Table 7. Factors Affecting the Increase in the Incidence of Early Marriage in Bola District, Wajo Regency

Model Summary				
1	0,907 ^a	0,823	0,814	0,43939

Table 8. Factors Affecting the Increase in the Incidence of Early Marriage in Bola District, Wajo Regency

		Coefficients			T	Sig.
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	0,842	0,153		0,156	0,956
	Level of Knowledge	0,064	0,051	0,058	1,268	0,015
	Family Economic Status	0,884	0,089	0,908	9,988	0,017
	Role of Family Member	0,072	0,185	0,036	2,030	0,002

a. Dependent Variable:

District, Wajo Regency. These results can be concluded that H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected.

Table 7 based on the results of the coefficient of determination test shows that the value of Adjusted R Square is 0.814. This means that an 81.4% increase in the incidence of early marriage from 2020-2021 can be explained by the variables of the child's level of knowledge, family economic status and the role of family members. In comparison, the remaining 18.6% increase in the incidence of early marriage is influenced by other variables not examined in this study. These results can be concluded that H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected.

Table 8 based on the results of the t-test shows that all hypotheses in this study are accepted. This means that the variables of children's knowledge level, family economic status and family role positively influence the incidence of early marriage in Bola District, Wajo Regency.

DISCUSSION

The Effect of Children's Knowledge Level on the Increasing Incidence of Early Marriage

The level of knowledge is closely related to edu-

cation, the higher a person's education, the broader access to information and vice versa, the lower a person's knowledge, the narrower access to information is so that the level of education contributes to the level of knowledge (Indanah et al., 2020). Respondents' knowledge about the impact of early marriage is an important aspect of preventing early marriage (Nurhayati, 2017). Respondents with a low educational background will certainly show a low level of knowledge.

Based on table 5 shows that the level of knowledge of children has a positive effect on increasing the incidence of early marriage, where the regression coefficient value in this study is 0.064. This shows that the lower the level of knowledge of children about early marriage, the greater the chance of increasing the incidence of early marriage in Bola District, Wajo Regency.

This research is in line with Vidalia (2021) and Septianah, Solehati, & Widiyanti (2020) states that the group of children who marry early has a more significant influence on respondents who have low knowledge compared to respondents who have high knowledge.

Based on the results of interviews with several

respondents, the answers from respondents when asked about the age limit for marriage for men and women according to the law that regulates the age limit for marriage, namely Law No. 16 of 2019. The following is an excerpt from the respondent's answer "When it comes to the age limit for marriage According to the Marriage Act, I don't understand because my age when I got married was 12 years old, while my partner was 17 years old, Sis, so I think it might be 12 to 17 years old, Sis". The respondent's answer illustrates that the respondent's knowledge of the age limit for marriage according to Law No. 16 of 2019 needs to be improved. In addition, the respondent also said that education is only a formality, so the child is concerned with getting married immediately rather than continuing education to a higher level. So their knowledge about early marriage is very low.

Effect of Family Economic Status on Increasing Early Marriage

Family economic status is the level of family ability based on the income earned and adjusted to meet the basic needs of all family members (Maru, 2021).

The results obtained in Table 5 show that family economic status has a positive effect on increasing the incidence of early marriage. The second factor, which states that family economic status positively affects the incidence of early marriage, is proven true with a significant value of 0.017.

This is in line with the results of research conducted by Wulandari et al., (2014), which states that family economic status significantly influences early marriage motives, with evidence that the probability value produced is significant at 0.058 (Wulandari & Sarwoprasodjo, 2014)

Interviews with respondents also showed that the lower the economic status of the family, the more opportunities for early marriage to occur because families assume that the daughters who are married off will be the responsibility of their husbands in the future and can also be responsible for their respective families in various ways, including financially as quoted in the quote. From the results of interviews with respondents, "When I was about to get married, my mother told me, when I got married, the wife was the husband's responsibility in all things". The next respondent said, "I understand that after marriage, it is the husband who is obliged to provide a living, so it is the husband who buys clothes and gives money, not the parents anymore". Those are the answers of several respondents whom the researchers interviewed regarding the family's economic status.

The Influence of the Role of Family Members on the Increase in Early Marriage

Family members' role is one reason why children want to marry at a young age. It encourages early marriage to be influenced by the culture adopted by the family and society, so that family members do not think long about matters related to marrying early childhood with the future. The children and even family members often think that women are not important with higher education who will eventually return to taking care of the household to become mothers of their children in the future. They fear their children being labeled spinsters if they are not married immediately (Indanah et al., 2020).

In table 5 the role of family members shows a significant value of 0.002, which means that the role of family members has a positive effect on increasing early marriage. The third factor, which states that the role of members has a positive effect on increasing the incidence of early marriage, is true.

Research conducted by Purwaningsih & Setyaningsih (2013) states that parenting is part of the role of parents that can affect the increase in early marriage, so this research is proven to be true (Purwaningsih & Setyaningsih, 2013)

The results of interviews with respondents found that the role of family members greatly provides opportunities for early marriage, as quoted from interviews with several respondents, along with the respondent's acknowledgment of the role of family members in early marriage. "Before I got married, I was only introduced by my aunt, then my family, who discussed it, then got married." Furthermore, another respondent also confessed, "Actually I'm getting married because my husband is my distant relative and my grandmother is the one who decided to make me marry him because we are still relatives, then my family and parents agreed." Those are the results of interviews conducted with respondents.

CONCLUSION

Overall, the results of our study indicate that the level of children's knowledge, family economic status and the role of family members positively affect the incidence of early marriage in Bola District, Wajo Regency. The regression coefficient value for each variable is positive. This shows that the lower the level of knowledge of children about early marriage, the greater the chance of increasing the incidence of early marriage and the lower the economic status of the family, the greater the chance of increasing the incidence of early marriage. Furthermore, the more

negative the role of family members in early marriage, the greater the chance of increasing the incidence of early marriage.

Suggestion to the government, it is necessary to provide facilities and easy access to obtain an education. Then the Government should also continue to actively move the community's economy, especially in rural areas. In addition, the Government must also cooperate with related institutions, such as the Head of KUA and BKKBN.

To the society, adolescent boys and girls are advised to take part in positive activities, such as outreach activities regarding the impact of early marriage.

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