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Factors Affecting Early Marriage: A Literature Review

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Abstract

Background: One of the current phenomena is early marriage. Given the current situation in Indonesian society, early marriage has become a familiar phenomenon and is considered normal by the general public. In fact, it has occurred in many regions in Indonesia. Although early marriage has a significant impact on life, it continues to be a problem in society. This can be caused by various factors.

Purpose: to identify the causal factors associated with early teenage marriage.

Methods: This article was written using a literature review method through previous research articles found in the Google Scholar database. Articles were selected based on the criteria of articles published between 2020 and 2024. The literature review analysis was conducted by comparing the research methods, processing, and results obtained from each article.

Results: Factors that can influence early marriage include education, knowledge, sexual behavior, premarital pregnancy and promiscuity, socioeconomic factors, income, employment status and wealth index, parenting and religious education, family perceptions and culture, demographics and type of residence, parental factors and matchmaking, peer influence and family support, mass media and access to information, debt and self-determination.

Conclusion: Early marriage can be caused by various factors that have been proven to be closely related. Therefore, preventive efforts are needed through education and economic development in the community, monitoring adolescent relationships, and improving education/skills for adolescents.

Keywords: Early Marriage; Influencing Factors.

INTRODUCTION

Basically, every human being is created to live in a good relationship that is recognized by law. To realize this, marriage is carried out as a lawful way to establish a relationship. One of the most important moments in life is marriage (Anwar & Ernawati, 2017). However, one of the phenomena occurring today is early marriage. Looking at the current situation in Indonesian society, early marriage has become a familiar phenomenon and is considered normal by the general public. In fact, it has become widespread in various regions of Indonesia, with one of the regions with a particularly high percentage being Papua Province.

UNICEF, as one of the world organizations working to improve the quality of life of children

around the world, explains that the number of young women aged 20-24 who were married before the age of 18 is estimated to be 1.220.900. Currently, there are an estimated 650 million cases of early marriage worldwide. The East Asia and Pacific region, which includes Indonesia, is the third largest contributor to the global rate of early marriage, accounting for approximately 13% of the world's early marriages (UNICEF, 2021).

Based on UNICEF data from 2023, Indonesia ranks fourth in the world with an estimated 25.53 million girls married. This figure also makes Indonesia the country in the ASEAN region with the highest number of child marriages. The rate of early marriage in Indonesia remains quite high. In 2023, around

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6.92% of marriages occurred at an early age, although this figure has decreased compared to the previous year, which reached 8.06%. Indonesia even ranks fourth in the world in cases of child marriage, with around 25.52 million children married at an early age in 2023 (UNICEF, 2023).

According to data from CNN Indonesia, around 24.7% of children in Papua are married underage, while Wahana Visi Indonesia (WVI) reports that around 24.71% of children in Papua are married under the age of 19 (Cable News Network, 2021).

Early marriage can be detrimental to the health of adolescent girls. Early marriage or young marriage is defined as marriage that occurs before the age of 19 or where one or both partners are under the age of 19 (Adam, 2020). The National Population and Family Planning Agency explain that early marriage has negative impacts, such as maternal mortality, infant mortality, child malnutrition, and low economic status. Someone who marries early, i.e., before the age of 18, faces many risks in terms of education and health, which can lead to poverty and increased violent behavior. In addition, women who marry at an early age are at risk of death due to complications during pregnancy and childbirth, as well as the risk of infant/fetal death (National Population and Family Planning Agency, 2020). Early marriage can also contribute to the prevalence of domestic violence among couples who marry early, as they are still young and not yet physically and mentally ready. The health factors experienced by young women who are not yet physically and mentally ready to give birth can lead to serious health problems (Diance, Mual, & Hafizul, 2024).

Although early marriage has a significant impact on life, it continues to be a problem in society. This can be caused by various factors. Several studies

show that factors such as education, environment, customs, economics, and the desire of individuals to immediately escape the shadow of their parents and live independently can be factors that trigger early marriage in adolescence (Kurniawan, 2022). Other factors that cause adolescents to marry early include promiscuity, which leads to adultery, economic factors, education, arranged marriages, and social factors (Ayuba, Junus, & Towadi, 2023).

RESEARCH METHOD

This study is a systematic review with article selection using the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Review and Meta Analysis (PRISMA) guidelines. The study began with identifying the problem, gathering information, and determining the scope of the problem. The second step was to conduct a literature search by determining the database, keywords, inclusion and exclusion criteria, literature verification, and citing references. Data search was conducted through the Google Scholar database within the last five years (2020-2024) using the keywords "early marriage," "child marriage," AND "causative factors."

After conducting a search, literature was selected based on inclusion criteria such as being in Indonesian and English, full text, and discussing the factors causing early marriage. The exclusion criteria were articles that discussed early marriage but were not relevant and did not focus on the occurrence of early marriage, and articles without full text access. Based on the results of the literature search on the Google Scholar database, the literature was read and analyzed carefully to determine and summarize the factors that influence early marriage. The selected literature was then categorized and analyzed. The next step was to cite references from the selected literature.

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RESEARCH RESULTS

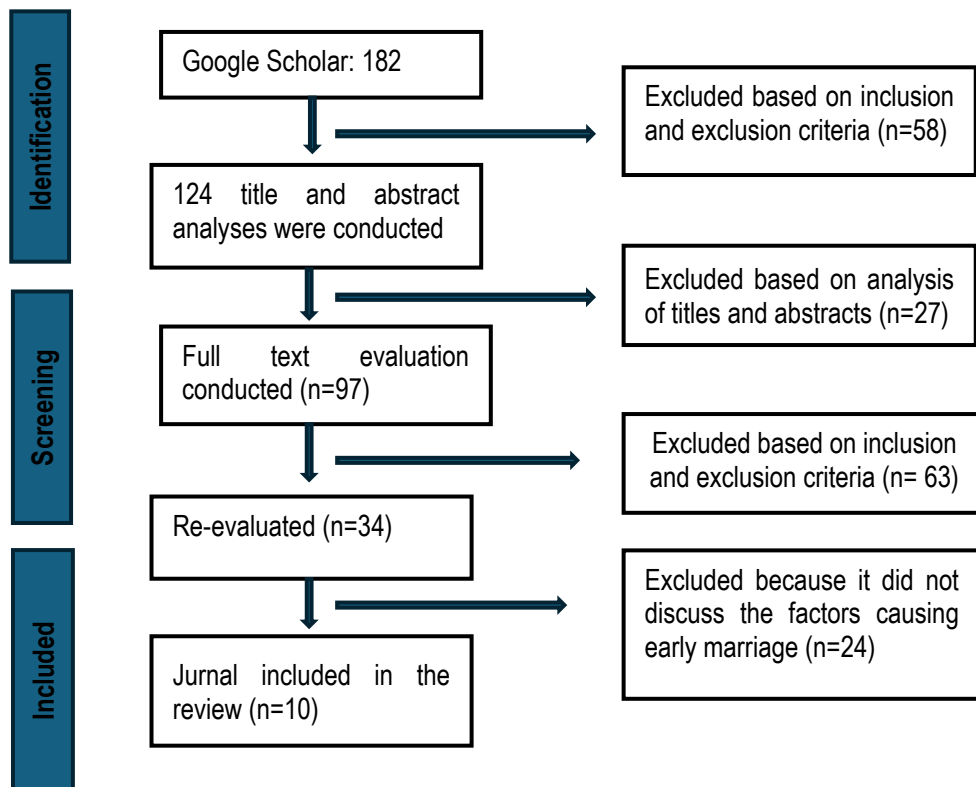


Figure PRISMA Flow Diagram

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Table The Main Characteristics of Included Studies

(Author, Year) (Country)	Purpose	Method	Results
(Indanah et al., 2020) (Indonesia)	To identify factors associated with early marriage among young couples	Descriptive research using a case-control study approach. The research population consisted of all young couples who married at the Dawe Subdistrict KUA Office in Kudus Regency between January and October 2018. The sampling technique used purposive sampling with a total of 84 respondents. This study used a questionnaire that had been tested for validity and reliability.	There is a relationship between education, knowledge, premarital sex behavior, parental education, parental socioeconomic status, religious education parenting patterns, and family cultural factors with early marriage (p value < 0.05). The conclusion of the study shows that family socioeconomic factors are the most dominant factors associated with early marriage, with an odds ratio of 2.784. Parents with low socioeconomic status provide a 2.784 times greater chance of early marriage occurring.
(Afriani et al., 2021) (Indonesia)	To identify the factors that influence early marriage among adolescent girls.	This is a correlational and cross-sectional approach to research. Teenagers aged 15 to 20 years who had married young were included in this study. The logistic regression test was used for the analysis.	According to the study's findings, the perception of culture is the most influential factor, while promiscuity has no effect. If you find your children dating in inappropriate places, you can suggest marriage as a way of improving your economic and cultural life. Children's mental and physical health is at risk when parents marry young, according to this study.
(Ayuwardany et al., 2021) (Indonesia)	To analyze the determinants of early marriage in Indonesia	Probit was used to estimate the model in this study. Early marriage was classified as	Education level, demographics, and matchmaking significantly influence the

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		women who first married under the age of 19. Meanwhile, the independent variables used in this study were the head of household's education level, economic status divided into five quintiles, demographics (rural/urban), employment status (formal/informal), debt (In), and arranged marriage. The observations in this study involved 879 household respondents.	likelihood of early marriage in Indonesia. Meanwhile, employment status, economic status, and debt do not significantly influence the likelihood of early marriage.
(Nurhikmah et al., 2021) (Indonesia)	To determine some factors related to early marriage among adolescent girls in Pulau Laut Kepulauan District, Kotabaru Regency.	This study used correlation research with Case Control. The sample in this study was 78 adolescents, which consisted of 39 adolescents in the case group and 39 adolescents in the control group. The sampling technique used was a total sampling. The research instrument consisted of a questionnaire. Data was analyzed using the chi square test.	The results showed that there was no premarital pregnancy (75.6%), high family income (57.7%), pornography media (62.8%), lack of knowledge (65.4%), negative culture of early marriage (65.4%), negative peer influence (51.3%). The bivariate results found that there was premarital pregnancy ($p=0.000$), family income ($p=0.000$), pornography media ($p=0.101$), knowledge ($p=0.000$), early marriage culture ($p=0.000$), peer influence ($p=0.000$).
(Hermambang et al., 2021) (Indonesia)	To examine the determinants of early marriage in Indonesia.	This study applies to binary logistic regression method for data analysis.	Study shows that variables significantly affect the status of early marriage are marital status at the first sexual intercourse, residential type, partner's working status, women's education, and partner's education. Moreover, variables that do not significantly affect the status of early

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			marriage are women's working status, wealth index, and interaction between women's education and wealth index.
(Sari et al., 2022) (Indonesia)	To analyze the factors causing and the impact of early marriage.	Qualitative descriptive consisting of 6 key informants and 6 supporting informants. The selection of informants in this study was determined using purposive sampling technique. Data collection was conducted through in-depth interviews. The data analysis techniques used were data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing.	The factors causing early marriage are economic factors, pregnancy outside of marriage, and mass media. Early marriage has a negative impact on psychological well-being. The impact on health can increase maternal and infant mortality, and increase the risk of complications during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period. From a social perspective, it reduces freedom of expression, limits social interaction, and causes shame due to pregnancy outside of marriage.
(Pramitasari et al., 2022) (Indonesia)	To analyze the factors that influence early marriage.	This study is an analytical survey using a cross-sectional design with a quantitative approach. The research subjects consisted of 115 respondents, while the research object was data collection using questionnaires and tested with SPSS logistic regression to examine the variables of education, employment status, family income, knowledge, attitudes, family support, peer roles, and access to information on early marriage.	Education has a negative and significant effect (p=0.004) on early marriage. Knowledge has a negative and significant effect (p=0.019) on early marriage. Family support has a positive and significant effect (p=0.016) on early marriage. Peer influence has a positive and significant effect (p=0.014) on early marriage. Access to information

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			has a negative and significant effect (p=0.023) on early marriage. Employment status has a negative and insignificant effect (p=0.187) on early marriage. Family income has a negative and insignificant effect (p=0.652) on early marriage, and attitude has a positive and insignificant effect (p=0.155) on early marriage.
(Herliyani et al., 2023) (Indonesia)	To knowing what factors are associated with youth	This is an analytical cross-sectional study of all women of childbearing age (WUS) who married at a young age, under 20 years old. The population size in this study was 212. The sample used in this study consisted of 68 respondents. Sampling was conducted using incidental/accidental sampling techniques.	Most respondents were Muslim, numbering 57 people (83.8%), had a basic education, numbering 33 people (48.5%), had limited knowledge, numbering 33 people (48.5%), and were married under the age of 20, numbering 35 people (51.5%).
(Mutiah et al., 2024) (Indonesia)	To determine the various causal factors and impacts caused by early marriage.	The technique for determining informants in this study used a purposive sampling technique consisting of two husband and wife couples who entered early marriage at the age of less than 20 years. The data that has been collected is then compiled, described and concluded, to ensure reliable and objective research results.	The results of this research show that the factors that caused informants in Rejosari Village, Bojong District to get married early were self-willed factors, out-of-wedlock pregnancy factors, and parental factors. Meanwhile, the impact that occurs on them can be seen from several aspects, namely psychological, health and social aspects.

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(Saraswati et al., 2024) (Indonesia)	To determine the factors contributing to early marriage.	The research method used was an analytical survey with case control. The population in this study was adolescents aged 16–20 years with a case:control ratio of 1:1. The sampling method used was consecutive sampling. The sample size used was 22 respondents. Data collection was conducted using questionnaires.	The results of the study show that most respondents had insufficient knowledge (18 people, 81.8%), most had parents with incomes below the minimum wage (14 people, 63.6%), most had a good education (16 people, 72.7%), and most respondents did not believe in early marriage (14 people, 63.3%). There is a relationship between respondents' knowledge and early marriage with a p-value of 0.03. there is a relationship between parental income and early marriage among adolescent girls with a p-value of 0.025, there is a relationship between respondents' education and early marriage among adolescent girls with a p-value of 0.05, and there is no relationship between parental beliefs with a p-value of 0.07.
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DISCUSSION

The analysis found that education has a significant negative impact on early marriage. These results indicate that the higher a person's education, the lower their desire to marry early. Individuals with low levels of education do not understand the impacts of early marriage and lack access to information (Herliyani et al., 2023; Pramitasari & Megatsari, 2022; Saraswati, 2024). Educational factors influence not only adolescents' education but also the education of their parents and partners. Other research indicates that parents or heads of households with low levels of education tend to be unaware of the negative impacts of marriage under the minimum age (Ayuwardany & Kautsar, 2021).

Knowledge is one factor that can lead to early marriage. The relationship between knowledge and early marriage is due to adolescents' low level of knowledge about the impact of early marriage, particularly the impact of pregnancy on immature reproductive health, and a lack of understanding of the minimum age limit for marriage stipulated in the Marriage Law (Carolyn & Lubis, 2021). This is further clarified in other research, which shows that adolescents with poor knowledge are 3.7 times more likely to marry early (Indanah et al., 2020). Furthermore, individuals with low levels of knowledge are more likely to engage in early marriage (Pramitasari & Megatsari, 2022).

Unhealthy premarital sexual behavior can also contribute to early marriage. Early marriage is more avoidable if children can control their premarital sexual behavior (Indanah et al., 2020). This factor can also be linked to premarital pregnancy. Journal analysis found that MBA (married by accident) or premarital pregnancy is a trigger for early marriage (Ning & Puspitasari, 2022). Premarital sexual relations result in pregnancy. To maintain the relationship and be accountable for their actions, teenage couples ultimately marry at an early age (Mutiah et al., 2024). Furthermore, promiscuity also contributes to early marriage. This can lead to a teenager getting married due to an unwed pregnancy resulting from promiscuity (Hermambang et al., 2021).

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also be linked to premarital pregnancy. Journal analysis found that MBA (married by accident) or pregnancy outside of marriage is a trigger for early marriage (Sari & Puspitasari, 2022). Extramarital sexual relations result in pregnancy. To maintain the relationship and be accountable for their actions, teenage couples ultimately marry at an early age (Mutiah et al., 2024). Furthermore, promiscuity also contributes to early marriage. This can lead to a teenager getting married due to pregnancy outside of marriage due to promiscuity (Hermambang et al., 2021).

Socioeconomic factors have a significant impact on early marriage. Families with lower socioeconomic status are twice as likely to experience early marriage (Indanah et al., 2020). The relationship between family income and early marriage is evident because low family income affects adolescents' educational attainment, leading them to drop out of school and choose to marry at an early age to help reduce their family's economic burden (Nurhikmah et al., 2021). This is consistent with qualitative research showing that women marrying under the age of 18 is driven by economic factors. Parents are forced to marry off their daughters to reduce their parental burden and as a way out of economic difficulties (Sari & Puspitasari, 2022; Saraswati, 2024). However, several studies have shown that economic status, employment status, and wealth index do not significantly influence the likelihood of early marriage (Ayuwardany & Kautsar, 2021; Hermambang et al., 2021; Pramitasari & Megatsari, 2022).

Religious parenting and education within the family increase control over daily behavior, including premarital sexual behavior. Therefore, early marriage can be avoided if children are able to control their premarital sexual behavior in response to appropriate parenting and religious education within the family (Indanah et al., 2020).

Early marriage can be influenced by culture. Views held by families and communities related to early marriage include: the view that women do not need higher education, only taking care of the kitchen and family, parents are afraid that their children will be called spinsters so they must be married off immediately (Asrul et al., 2021; Indanah et al., 2020). Most parents also have the belief and culture that a girl's place is in the kitchen so she does not need

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higher education and work, preferring to arrange their daughters' marriages with the belief that the sooner they marry, the sooner they can have children because children are believed to bring good fortune (Nurhikmah et al., 2021).

Location of residence has a positive influence on the likelihood of early marriage in Indonesia. Households located in villages are 4.5 percent more likely to engage in early marriage than households living in cities (Ayuwardany & Kautsar, 2021). In rural areas, early marriage is generally still considered normal, especially in areas where customs and culture support early marriage. In rural areas, arranged marriages are still common, coupled with difficult geographic locations and limited access to education, which contribute to the prevalence of early marriage (Hermambang et al., 2021).

Parents can also be a factor in early marriage, where parents force their children to marry even though they are not yet of age. Some of the reasons include parents often feeling that married daughters are no longer their responsibility. Furthermore, there is a lack of parental knowledge about early marriage (Mutiah et al., 2024). Matchmaking by parents has a significant positive relationship with the probability of early marriage. Parents who arrange matchmaking or choose partners for their daughters have an 8.4 percent greater probability of engaging in early marriage (Ayuwardany & Kautsar, 2021).

Peer influence on early marriage is significant because negative peer influence significantly impacts adolescents who engage in early marriage due to teasing and pressure to marry quickly. Peer influence has a positive and significant impact on early marriage (Nurhikmah et al., 2021; Pramitasari & Megatsari, 2022). Furthermore, family support is also a factor that can influence early marriage. Research shows that family support has a positive impact, with early marriage occurring due to family encouragement (Pramitasari & Megatsari, 2022).

Mass media has been shown to influence early marriage. Adolescent girls who marry at an early age are often influenced by mass media. Easy access to pornographic content on social media triggers individuals to imitate and try what they see and hear in the media, leading them to seek out information about sex (Sari & Puspitasari, 2022). Access to information also has a significant negative impact on early marriage. While easy access to information

does not guarantee a reduction in early marriage rates, it is important to consider information unrelated to early marriage education or information that can negatively impact adolescents' lives, such as pornography (Pramitasari & Megatsari, 2022).

Loans or debt is one factor that, in real-life situations, contributes to early marriage. Although the analyzed journals found that debt was not a significant factor, it can be explained that the parents' poverty and debts force or coerce their daughters into marrying the person they borrowed money from. The girls who were forced into marriage were even still in elementary school (Ayuwardany & Kautsar, 2021). Research has shown that the reason why teenage couples marry early is due to their own desires. They feel compatible and ready for a more serious relationship. However, even in this situation, teenage couples are already considering several factors before starting a family (Mutiah et al., 2024).

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis and review of 10 articles on factors influencing early marriage, it can be concluded that many factors contribute to early marriage. These factors include education, knowledge, sexual behavior, premarital pregnancy and promiscuity, socioeconomic factors, income, employment status and wealth index, parenting styles and religious education, family perceptions and culture, demographics and type of residence, parental factors and matchmaking, peer influence and family support, mass media and access to information, debt and self-determination. These factors have been shown to be closely related to early marriage.

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