

Factors Related to Efforts to Prevent Child Marriage in Adolescents in Senior High Schools and Vocational High Schools in District X, Sintang Regency

Faktor yang Berhubungan Dengan Upaya Pencegahan Perkawinan Anak Pada Remaja di SMA dan SMK Kecamatan X Kabupaten Sintang

Ya' Afif Kurniawan^{1*}, Agus Samsudrajat. S², Eka Hariani³, Dian Indahwati Hapsari⁴

^{1,2,3,4} Public Health Study Program Sintang, Universitas Muhammadiyah Pontianak, West Kalimantan, 78123, Indonesia

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***Correspondence:**

eka.hariani@unmuhp
n.k.ac.id

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ABSTRACT

Child marriage is a complex problem that can increase maternal and infant mortality rates. Based on KUA data from District X, child marriage cases continue to increase in 2021 there were 75 cases, in 2022 to 101 and continued to increase in 2023 to 125 cases. The purpose of this study is to determine the factors related to efforts to prevent child marriage among adolescents in high schools and vocational schools in District X, Sintang Regency. This study uses a quantitative method with a cross-sectional approach. The population in this study was 1,167 with a sample of 285 male and female students taken using a random sampling technique. The results of the statistical test analysis used were the chi-square test. Data analysis used univariate and bivariate analysis. Based on the results of the study, there is a relationship between attitudes (p-value 0.026), family income (p-value 0.028), peer influence (p-value 0.001), media exposure (p-value 0.005), family roles (p-value 0.001) and there is no relationship between knowledge (p-value 0.076) with efforts to prevent child marriage in adolescents in high schools and vocational schools in X District, Sintang Regency. There is a need for cross-sector collaboration to prevent students from realizing the dangers of marriage at a young age.

ABSTRAK

Perkawinan anak merupakan masalah kompleks yang dapat meningkatkan angka kematian ibu dan bayi. Berdasarkan Data KUA Kecamatan X kasus perkawinan anak terus meningkat pada tahun 2021 terdapat 75 kasus, tahun 2022 menjadi 101 dan terus meningkat pada tahun 2023 menjadi 125 kasus. Tujuan penelitian ini mengetahui faktor yang berhubungan dengan upaya pencegahan perkawinan anak pada remaja di SMA dan SMK Kecamatan X Kabupaten Sintang. penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Populasi dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 1.167 dengan sample 285 siswa dan siswi yang di ambil dengan teknik random sampling. Hasil analisis uji statistik yang digunakan adalah uji chi-square. Analisis data menggunakan analisis univariate dan bivariate. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian terdapat hubungan antara sikap (p-value 0,026), pendapatan keluarga (p-value 0,028), pengaruh teman sebaya (p-value 0,001), paparan media (p-value 0,005), peran keluarga (p-value 0,001) dan tidak terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan (p-value 0,076) dengan upaya pencegahan perkawinan anak pada remaja di SMA dan SMK Kecamatan X Kabupaten Sintang. Perlunya kerjasama antar lintas sector untuk mencegah agar peserta didik dapat menyadari bahayanya menikah pada usia anak.



1. INTRODUCTION

Child marriage is a complex issue that can impact various aspects of human life, such as education, economy, and health. Many cases of child marriage occur across the world, driven by various backgrounds, which lead to significant consequences and risks associated with early marriage. These factors contribute to higher maternal and infant mortality rates. Women aged 15-19 are twice as likely to die during childbirth compared to those aged 20-25, while the risk increases fivefold for those under the age of 15¹.

One of the goals of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is to eliminate the practice of child marriage. The SDGs aim to maximize the potential of all individuals, including human resources. Globally, more than 640 million women were married before the age of 18. According to UNICEF data from 2023, based on the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), and other national surveys from 2018-2023, 21% of women aged 20-24 worldwide were married before the age of 18. The highest prevalence is recorded in West and Central Africa, with rates reaching 35%².

According to data from the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), Indonesia ranks fourth globally with 25.53 million child marriage cases, while within ASEAN, Indonesia holds the second-highest rank with 1.5 million cases. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency and the 2022 National Socio-Economic Survey (SUSENAS), 8.06% of women in Indonesia aged 20-24 were married before the age of 18. This figure decreased by 1.14% in 2023, reaching 6.92%. This decline has far exceeded the target set by the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN), which aimed for 8.7% by 2024³.

Child marriage for those under the age of 19 remains prevalent in West Kalimantan. The trend of child marriage has even shown an increase in the last decade. According to the 2023 National Socio-Economic Survey (SUSENAS), the rate of child marriage in West Kalimantan reached 11.29%, surpassing the national average of 6.92%⁴.

According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Sintang Regency in 2023, the child marriage rate in Sintang Regency was recorded at 36.26%⁵. Data from the Religious Affairs Office (KUA) of District X shows that between 2021 and 2023, the number of child marriages was higher compared to Tempunak District, with 169 cases, and Sintang District, with 98 cases. In District X itself, there were 309 cases recorded between 2021 and 2023. In 2021, there were 75 cases, which increased to 101 cases in 2022, and continued to rise in 2023, reaching 125 cases. In 2023, there were 125 child marriages in District X involving individuals under the age of 19, consisting of 88 females and 37 males. Additionally, approximately 2.8% of females aged 10-54 years had their first marriage before the age of 15, while 23.3% married between the ages of 15-19. The number of young females married between the ages of 15-19 is higher than that of young males in the same age group⁶.

Based on a preliminary study conducted on Thursday, January 16, 2025, at high schools (SMA) and vocational schools (SMK) in District X with 60 students, the following results were obtained: 50% of students had poor knowledge, 45% exhibited poor attitudes, 51.7% reported negative peer influence, 58.3% had poor media exposure, 51.7% had inadequate family support, and 35% of families had an income of less than 2,854,000 IDR. Based on this data, the researcher deems it necessary to conduct a study to identify the factors related to efforts in preventing child marriage among adolescents in SMA and SMK in District X in 2025.

2. METHODS

This research uses a quantitative method with a cross-sectional approach. The population in this study consists of a total of 1,167 students, with a sample size of 285 students determined using the Lemeshow formula. The statistical analysis conducted in this study is the chi-square test. The analysis includes both univariate and bivariate analyses. The independent variables in this study are knowledge, attitudes, family income, peer influence, media exposure, and family role, with the dependent variable being child marriage prevention efforts among adolescents.

3. RESULTS

Table 1. Respondent Characteristics

Characteristic	n = (285)	%
Gender		
Female	145	50,9
Male	140	41,1
Total	285	100
Age		
16 Years	55	19,3
17 Years	44	15,4
18 Years	85	29,8
19 Years	46	16,1
20 Years	33	11,6
21 Years	22	7,7
Total	285	100

Source: Primary Data, 2025

Table 2. Univariate Analysis

Variable	n = (285)	%
Child Marriage Prevention Efforts		
No Efforts	179	62,8
Efforts	106	37,2
Total	285	100
Knowledge		
Poor	171	60,0
Good	114	40,0
Total	285	100
Attitude		
Poor	152	53,3
Good	133	46,7
Total	285	100
Income		
Above Minimum Wage (UMR)	163	57,2
Below Minimum Wage (UMR)	122	42,8

Total	285	100
Peer Influence		
Influential	185	64,6
Not Influential	101	35,4
Total	285	100
Media Exposure		
Exposed	118	41,1
Not Exposed	167	58,6
Total	285	100
Family Role		
Supportive	238	83,5
Not Supportive	47	16,5
Total	285	100

Source: Primary Data, 2025

The results of the univariate analysis in this study can be seen in (Table 2). The data shows that the percentage of no child marriage prevention efforts is higher (62.8%) compared to those with prevention efforts (37.2%). A larger proportion of participants have poor knowledge (60.0%) compared to those with good knowledge (40.0%). The number of participants with poor attitudes is greater (53.3%) compared to those with good attitudes (46.7%). Regarding parental income, more parents have an income above the minimum wage (UMR) (57.2%) compared to those below UMR (42.8%). Peer influence is stronger for a larger group of participants (64.6%) compared to those who are not influenced by peers (35.4%). The proportion of those exposed to media is smaller (41.1%) compared to those not exposed (58.6%). Finally, the family role in supporting thei.

Table 3. Bivariate Table

Variable	Child Marriage Prevention Efforts				<i>p-value</i>	PR Value (95%CI)
	Efforts		No Efforts			
	n	%	n	%		
Knowledge						
Poor Knowledge	115	67,3	56	32,7	0,076	1,198 (0,988-1,453)
Good Knowledge	64	56,1	50	43,9		
Attitude						
Poor Attitude	105	69,1	47	30,9	0,026	1,242 (1,032-1,494)
Good Attitude	73	55,6	59	44,4		
Income						
Above UMR	93	57,1	70	42,9	0,038	0,809 (0,679-0,695)
Below UMR	86	70,5	36	29,5		
Peer Influence						
Influenced	129	70,1	55	29,9	0,001	1,416

Not Influenced	50	49,5	51	50,5		(1,138-1,762)
Media Exposure						
Exposed	86	72,9	32	27,1		1,309
Not Exposed	93	55,7	74	44,3	0,003	(1,099-1,558)
Family Role						
Supportive	160	67,2	78	32,8		1,663
Not Supportive	19	40,3	28	59,6	0,001	(1,162-2,379)

Source: Primary Data, 2025

The results of the bivariate analysis based on Table 3 show that the chi-square statistical test yielded a p-value of 0.076 ($p > 0.05$) and a prevalence ratio (PR) of 1.198. This indicates that there is no significant relationship between knowledge and child marriage prevention efforts. However, a significant relationship was found between attitudes and child marriage prevention efforts, with a p-value of 0.026 and a prevalence ratio (PR) of 1.242. In addition, a significant relationship was observed between income (p-value = 0.028, PR = 0.809), peer influence (p-value = 0.001, PR = 1.416), media exposure (p-value = 0.003, PR = 1.309), and family role (p-value = 0.001, PR = 1.663), all of which had p-values less than 0.05, indicating a meaningful relationship with child marriage prevention efforts.

4. DISCUSSION

1. The Relationship Between Knowledge and Child Marriage Prevention Efforts Among Adolescents in SMA and SMK, District X, Sintang Regency, 2025

Based on the results of the chi-square statistical test, the p-value was 0.076. This indicates that there is no significant relationship between knowledge and child marriage prevention efforts among adolescents in SMA and SMK in District X, Sintang Regency, in 2025. This finding is in line with a study conducted by Retno et al. (2021), where statistical test results using the correlation test yielded a p-value of 0.410 ($p > 0.05$), indicating no relationship between knowledge and child marriage⁷. Additionally, the results of this study are consistent with the research by Setiawati and Windayanti (2018), titled "The Relationship Between Adolescent Knowledge and the Risk of Early Marriage with the Desire to Get Married Early in SMK Kanisius Ungaran, Semarang Regency", which found a p-value of 0.392 (less than 0.05), indicating no relationship between knowledge and early marriage motivation⁸.

In this study, 224 respondents (78.6%) correctly answered the question "What is meant by child marriage?" This shows that many students understand the concept of child marriage. Furthermore, 256 respondents (89.8%) correctly answered the question "Psychologically, females who marry under the age of 19 are more vulnerable to stress. Why is this?" This suggests that many students understand that females under 19 are more susceptible to stress due to emotional immaturity.

2. The Relationship Between Attitudes and Child Marriage Prevention Efforts Among Adolescents in SMA and SMK, District X, Sintang Regency, 2025

Based on the results of the chi-square statistical test, the p-value was 0.026. This indicates that there is a significant relationship between attitudes and child marriage prevention efforts among adolescents in SMA and SMK in District X, Sintang Regency, in 2025. This finding aligns with research conducted by Pusporini et al. (2024) in Sindang Heula Village, which found a significant relationship between adolescents' attitudes toward early marriage (p-value = 0.000), with negative attitudes six times more likely to support prevention efforts through education⁹. Furthermore, Winarno's research (2025) revealed a significant relationship between individual factors and adolescents' attitudes toward early marriage at SMA Negeri 1 Kalirejo (p-value = 0.000¹⁰).

The results of this study show that 17 respondents (6.0%) strongly agreed with the statement "A woman does not need to pursue higher education because a woman's job is to take care of children and cook," indicating that there are still students who support attitudes or behaviors suggesting that women should marry young because education for women is not considered essential. Additionally, 16 respondents (5.6%) strongly agreed with the statement "I will marry young to prevent myself from engaging in premarital sex," indicating that some students still support attitudes or behaviors where they believe marrying at a young age is preferable to avoid premarital sex.

3. The Relationship Between Family Income and Child Marriage Prevention Efforts Among Adolescents in SMA and SMK, District X, Sintang Regency, 2025

Based on the results of the chi-square statistical test, the p-value was 0.028. This indicates a significant relationship between family income and child marriage prevention efforts among adolescents in SMA and SMK in District X, Sintang Regency, in 2025. This finding aligns with research conducted by Salamah (2016), which found a significant relationship between parental income and early marriage, with a p-value of 0.001 ($p < 0.05$)¹¹. Additionally, the results are consistent with research by Nasution (2021), where the chi-square analysis showed a p-value of 0.037 ($p < 0.05$), proving that there is a significant relationship between parental income and early marriage in Janjimauli Village, Muaratais III, Angkola Muaratais District in 2019¹².

A lower family economic condition is followed by an earlier age of first marriage, and conversely, higher family economic conditions are associated with a later age of marriage. This indicates that family income is related to the age of first marriage: the lower the family income, the earlier the head of the family marries off their daughter. Family income levels will affect the age of early marriage because, in families with low income, marrying off a child can be seen as a way to relieve the financial burden and responsibility of supporting the child¹³.

4. The Relationship Between Peer Influence and Child Marriage Prevention Efforts Among Adolescents in SMA and SMK, District X, Sintang Regency, 2025

Based on the results of the chi-square statistical test, the p-value was 0.001. This indicates a significant relationship between peer influence and child marriage prevention efforts among adolescents in SMA and SMK in District X, Sintang Regency, in 2025. This finding aligns with research conducted by Apriani et al. (2022), where the chi-square test (continuity correction) yielded a value of $\chi^2 = 8.438$ with a p-value of 0.004 ($p < 0.05$), indicating a significant relationship between peer influence and child marriage events in the Naga Rantai Health Center area, Kaur Regency¹⁴. Additionally, this finding is consistent with research by Henni et al. (2019), where the study showed a significant

relationship between peer influence ($p = 0.036$) and early marriage in Semidang Alas Maras District, Seluma Regency¹⁵. In this study, 135 respondents (47.4%) stated, "I have friends who engage in premarital sexual behavior," which indicates that many adolescents have peers involved in premarital sex. Additionally, 100 respondents (35.1%) agreed with the statement, "My friends told me that marriage can happen before the age of 19," suggesting that many adolescents believe marriage is acceptable at an age younger than 19.

5. The Relationship Between Media Exposure and Child Marriage Prevention Efforts Among Adolescents in SMA and SMK, District X, Sintang Regency, 2025

Based on the results of the chi-square statistical test, the p-value was 0.005. This indicates a significant relationship between media exposure and child marriage prevention efforts among adolescents in SMA and SMK in District X, Sintang Regency, in 2025. This finding is consistent with research by Wahyuni et al. (2020), where Fisher's exact test results showed a significant relationship between social media and early marriage among adolescent girls in the Lok Bahu Health Center area, with a significant p-value of 0.007 ($p < 0.05$)¹⁶. Furthermore, this study aligns with research by Afdal & Arsi (2022), where statistical tests showed a p-value of 0.036 ($p > 0.005$), indicating a relationship between media exposure and adolescent early marriage incidents in Margo Bakti Village¹⁷.

In this study, 76 respondents (26.7%) stated, "Have you ever received information about sex from print/electronic media?" This suggests that many students do not use print or electronic media to gather information about the dangers of sex. Additionally, 60 respondents (21.1%) stated, "Have you ever been inspired by media content to delay marriage until reaching an appropriate age?" This indicates that some students are not inspired by media content to delay marriage until they reach an age considered emotionally and socially mature.

6. The Relationship Between Family Role and Child Marriage Prevention Efforts Among Adolescents in SMA and SMK, District X, Sintang Regency, 2025

Based on the results of the chi-square statistical test, the p-value was 0.001. This indicates a significant relationship between family role and child marriage prevention efforts among adolescents in SMA and SMK in District X, Sintang Regency, in 2025. This finding is consistent with research conducted by Hilin et al. (2024), where the statistical test showed a p-value of 0.000, indicating a relationship between parental roles and early marriage¹⁸. Furthermore, this research aligns with the study by Ni Komang Ayu Juniari et al. (2024), which showed a significant relationship between family support and adolescents' motivation to prevent early marriage ($p < 0.05$)¹⁹.

In this study, 205 respondents (71.9%) stated, "My family plays a bad example regarding child marriage," suggesting that the family of these students is more likely to support child marriage under the age of 19. Additionally, 67 respondents (23.5%) stated, "My family tells me how to find information about the impacts of child marriage," indicating that the family of these students does not provide information about the dangers of child marriage and its consequences.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the statistical analysis using the chi-square test, the p-value was found to be < 0.05 , indicating a significant relationship between the following variables and child marriage prevention efforts among adolescents in SMA and SMK, District X, Sintang Regency, in 2025: attitude ($p = 0.026$), family income ($p = 0.028$), peer

influence ($p = 0.001$), media exposure ($p = 0.005$), and family role ($p = 0.001$). However, there was no significant relationship found between the knowledge variable ($p = 0.076 > 0.05$) and child marriage prevention efforts. It is expected that there will be collaboration between BKKBN (National Population and Family Planning Board), health centers (Puskesmas), and schools to conduct counseling every semester on the dangers of child marriage and risky sexual behaviors. This initiative will help students become aware of the risks associated with early marriage (under 19 years old), focusing on reproductive health and the dangers of premarital sexual behaviors.

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Author's Contributions

AK: Conceptualized and designed the research, performed data analysis, and wrote the initial draft of the scientific article; AS: Designed the methodology, collected data, processed and interpreted the data; EH: Assisted in data collection, data analysis, and reviewed and revised the content of the article; DIH: Assisted in data collection, data analysis, and ensured the accuracy and integrity of the research data.

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