

FACTORS PREDISPOSING PLAN OF MARRIAGE AMONG YOUTH

*Wulan Angraini¹, Hilma Amrullah², Henni Febriawati¹, Riska Yanuarti¹

¹Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Muhammadiyah Bengkulu, 38229 Kota Bengkulu, Bengkulu Province, Indonesia

²National Pusat Riset Kependudukan, BRIN, 12710 Jakarta Selatan, DKI Jakarta, Indonesia

*Corresponding Author: Wulan Angraini ; Email: wulanangraini@umb.ac.id

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ABSTRACT

Keywords:

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youth,
marriage age plan

The Government of Indonesia through the National Population and Family Planning Board has established the program to raise the age of first marriage. Based on the Performance and Accountability Program Survey/*Survei Kinerja dan Akuntabilitas Program* (SKAP) in 2019, there were 33% of teenagers in Indonesia did not know when to get married. The 2017 IDHS data shows 12.9% that women in Bengkulu have given birth and are pregnant with their first child aged 15-19 years. The cross-sectional study design used secondary data from the 2019 SKAP. Samples of this study were 341 teenagers in Bengkulu Province. The instrument was SKAP 2019, namely questionnaire for adolescents, families and women of childbearing age which consists of plan of age at first marriage. Data analysis was by univariate, bivariate analysis using Chi-square, and multivariate analysis using logistic regression. The results showed that the majority of adolescents in Bengkulu Province (71.6%) had plans to marry at the age of 21 for girls and 25 for boys. The predisposing factors related to plan of age at first marriage are adolescent age, adolescent education, adolescent knowledge (Family Development, Family Planning, Adolescent Reproductive Health, Center for Information and Counseling-Adolescent Reproductive Health (PIK-R), family planning methods, the Planning Generation (GenRe) Program, impact of Early Marriage), Family Function Practice, Adolescent Attitudes (age of marriage, desire to have children), dating experience and sexual behavior. The most influential factor in the planning of the age at marriage among adolescents in Bengkulu Province is knowledge of reproductive health.

ABSTRAK

Kata Kunci:

pengetahuan kesehatan
reproduksi,
remaja,
rencana umur menikah

Pemerintah melalui bidang Kependudukan dan Pembangunan Keluarga memiliki sebuah kebijakan program Keluarga Berencana yakni *Pendewasaan Usia Perkawinan (PUP)*. Hasil *Survei Kinerja dan Akuntabilitas Program KKBPK (SKAP) Remaja 2019* menunjukkan 33% remaja di Indonesia tidak tahu kapan rencana menikah. Data *SDKI 2017* menunjukkan angka 12.9% perempuan Bengkulu memiliki riwayat pernah melahirkan dan sedang hamil anak pertama pada saat berusia 15-19 tahun. Desain penelitian *cross sectional* menggunakan data sekunder *SKAP Remaja dan Keluarga tahun 2019*. Sampel yang digunakan 341 orang remaja di wilayah Provinsi Bengkulu. Instrumen dalam penelitian adalah kuesioner *SKAP 2019* terdiri dari remaja, keluarga dan wanita usia subur yang berisi tentang rencana umur menikah remaja. Analisis data univariate, bivariate *chi-square*, dan multivariate regresi logistik. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan remaja di Provinsi Bengkulu sebagian besar (71.6%) memiliki rencana untuk menikah pada umur 21 tahun perempuan dan 25 tahun laki-laki. Faktor predisposing yang berpengaruh dengan rencana umur menikah adalah umur, pendidikan, pengetahuan (pembangunan keluarga, keluarga berencana, kesehatan reproduksi remaja, Pusat Informasi Kesehatan Remaja (PIK-R), alat/cara KB, GenRe, akibat menikah muda), pengamalan fungsi keluarga, sikap remaja (umur menikah, keinginan mempunyai anak, status pacaran dan perilaku seksual). Analisis regresi logistik berganda didapatkan faktor pengetahuan kesehatan reproduksi merupakan faktor yang paling berpengaruh dalam rencana umur menikah remaja di Provinsi Bengkulu setelah dikontrol variabel pendidikan remaja, pengetahuan alat/cara KB, pengetahuan menikah muda dan pengamalan fungsi

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INTRODUCTION

Phases of rapid development and growth ranging from physical, psychological and intellectual occur during adolescence. This phase is the culmination of a teenager's search for identity, great curiosity, trying something new, exploring and having an adventure but not yet thinking about the future and the risks taken in deciding something with proper consideration. A personal approach is one of the efforts that needs to be made to prevent teenagers from falling into risky behavior of physical violence, sexual behavior or other behavior that can be detrimental to the health and future of teenagers (1).

The focus of implementing the Population and Family Planning Program is the need for understanding and knowledge of adolescent reproductive health with education, the importance of socialization in efforts to mature the marriage age through 12 years of compulsory education, and preventing teenage births through young couples by increasing the quality of intensity of Family Planning services. The low understanding and knowledge of teenagers regarding all types of modern contraception, participation in the Planning Generation, and knowledge regarding population issues are problems that still need attention at this time.

National data show that around six out of ten teenagers have a positive attitude toward the Marriage Age Maturation (PUP) program. There are five out of ten teenagers who know the consequences of getting married at a young age. 2019 SKAP data show that 52% of teenagers said they did not know the risks of marrying at a young age. The proportion of female teenagers who know the risks of marrying too young is higher than male teenagers, namely 52% compared to 46%. Adolescents who have attended or are currently attending university (88%) are much more aware of the consequences of marrying young compared to adolescents who have never attended school (26%). The proportion of male adolescents living in rural areas who know the consequences of marrying young is higher compared to male adolescents in urban areas, namely 57.7% compared to 51% (2). As many as 12.9% of women aged 15-19 years in Bengkulu have given birth and are pregnant, making it the highest province on the island of Sumatra and nationally below North Maluku

14%, Central Kalimantan 13.8%, and Papua 13.6%, making Bengkulu rank fourth (3).

The shift in sexual behavior is increasing in adolescence, young age, and the age of menarche is getting younger, so that if promiscuous sexual behavior occurs it can result in pregnancy at a young age. Adolescents really need to be given detailed understanding and understanding regarding health problems, especially the impact of sexual behavior; this is the first step in prevention efforts for adolescents so that they do not make mistakes in making decisions and moving forward. One of the factors that influences marriage at a young age is that young women experience menarche at an earlier age (4).

Providing counseling regarding maturation of marriage age can increase knowledge of maturation of marriage age (5), good knowledge will influence the maturation of marriage age (6).

The aim of the research is to find out the predisposing factors for the planned marriage age of teenagers with a family approach based on a modification of the theory of behavioral determinants according to Green, namely teenage age, teenage education, parents' work, related teenage knowledge about Family Development or *Pembangunan Keluarga* (PK), Toddler Family Development or *Bina Keluarga Balita* (BKB), Family Development Youth or *Bina Keluarga Remaja* (BKR), Elderly Family Development or *Bina Keluarga Lansia* (BKL), Prosperous Family Income Increase Efforts or *Usaha Peningkatan Pendapatan Keluarga Sejahtera* (UPPKS), Youth Information and Counseling Center or *Pusat Informasi dan Konseling Remaja* (PIK R), Prosperous Family Service Center or *Pusat Pelayanan Keluarga Sejahtera* (PPKS), tools/methods of Family Planning or *Keluarga Berencana* (KB), Reproductive Health Adolescents or *Kesehatan Reproduksi Remaja* (KRR), Adolescent Generation or *Generasi Remaja* (GenRe), married young, maternal knowledge (KB, KRR, PK), practice of family functions, adolescent attitudes (what is the attitude of teenagers when young women marry before the age of 21, if the family wants more than two children (many children), sexual behavior, dating status, and sexual behavior Bengkulu Province (7).

METHODS

This research uses a cross-sectional design approach. This research uses secondary data from the Youth KKBPK Program (SKAP) Performance and Accountability Survey conducted by the National Population and Family Planning Agency or *Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional* (BKKBN) and the Central Statistics Agency or *Badan Pusat Statistik* (BPS), with support from the Family Planning and KS Research and Development Center as the person in charge of the year's SKAP 2019.

SKAP is a nationally representative provincial survey conducted every year. The instruments in this research are the instruments used in the 2019 SKAP research with further analysis of SKAP 2019 secondary data. This was using a questionnaire with the variable age when teenagers plan to get married. The age categorization of teenagers planning to get married is good, if the teenage girls have plans to get married at age ≥ 21 years and young men ≥ 25 years, while the less category is if young women have plans to marry < 21 years and < 25 years for men. Independent variables are predisposing factors, namely adolescent age, adolescent education, parents' work, adolescent knowledge (family development, PIK-R, family planning tools/methods, KRR, GenRe, Young Married), mother's knowledge (KB, KRR, PK), practice of family functions,

attitudes of teenagers e.g. what is the attitude of teenagers if teenage girls marry before the age of 21 years, what is the attitude of teenagers if the family wants more than two children, sexual behavior, and dating status. Data analysis consisted of three stages, namely univariate analysis, bivariate analysis with Chi-square, and multivariate analysis with multiple logistic regression.

RESULT

Based on the results of the univariate analysis in Figure 1, it was found that the distribution of teenagers who had a planned marriageable age in the poor category was 97 (28.4%), while the good category was 244 (71.6%).

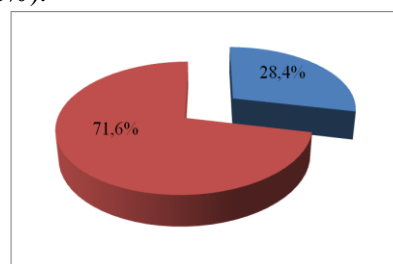


Figure 1. Age of Teenagers Planning to Get Married in Bengkulu Province

- = teenagers plan to marry when women are over 21 years old and men are over 25 years old
- = teenagers plan to get married when they are less than 21 years old for women and less than 25 years old for men

Table 1. Predisposing factors for the planned marriage age of teenagers in Bengkulu Province in 2019

Variable	Total		Age of Teenagers Planning to Get Married				p value
			Not enough		Good		
	n	%	N	%	N	%	
Age							
10-14 years	168	49.3	72	42.9	96	57.1	0.000*
15-19 years old	118	34.6	22	18.6	96	81.4	
20-24 years old	55	16.1	3	5.5	52	94.5	
Parents' Job							
Doesn't work	194	56.9	54	27.8	140	72.2	0.868
Work	147	43.1	43	29.3	104	70.7	
Adolescent Education							
Low	110	32.2	57	51.8	53	48.2	0.000*
Intermediate	102	30.0	27	26.5	75	73.5	
Medium-High	129	37.8	13	10.1	116	89.9	

Variable	Total		Age of Teenagers Planning to Get Married				p value
			Not enough		Good		
	n	%	N	%	N	%	
Teenage PK Knowledge							
Don't know	211	61.9	77	36.5	134	63.5	0.000*
Know	130	38.1	20	15.4	110	84.6	
Knowledge of Teenage Family Planning							
Don't know	181	53.2	62	34.3	119	65.7	0.018*
Know	159	46.8	35	22.0	124	78.0	
Knowledge of Youth KRR							
Don't know	13	3.8	9	69.2	4	30.8	0.002*
Know	327	96.2	88	26.9	239	73.1	
Teen GenRe Knowledge							
Don't know	295	86.8	90	30.5	205	69.5	0.058
Know	45	13.2	7	15.6	38	84.4	
Knowledge of Teenage Family Planning Tools/Methods							
Don't know	88	25.9	52	59.1	36	40.9	0.000*
Know	252	74.1	45	17.9	207	82.1	
Knowledge of PIK Teens							
Don't know	264	77.4	86	32.6	178	67.4	0.003*
Know	77	22.6	11	14.3	66	85.7	
Knowledge of the Consequences of Marrying Young							
Don't know	167	49.0	75	44.9	92	55.1	0.000*
Know	174	51.0	22	12.6	152	87.4	
Knowledge of Family Planning, KRR, PK for Teenage Mothers							
Don't know	12	3.5	3	25.0	9	75.0	1.000
Know	329	96.5	95	28.9	234	71.1	
Practice of Family Functions							
Not Practicing	251	73.8	80	31.9	171	68.1	0.031*
Practice	89	26.2	17	19.1	72	80.9	
Attitudes About Getting Married Before 21 Years							
Agree	45	13.2	18	40.0	27	60.0	0.002*
Neutral	108	31.7	40	37.0	68	63.0	
Don't agree	188	55.1	39	20.7	149	79.3	
Attitude of Desire to have >2 Children							
Agree	96	28.2	28	29.2	68	70.8	0.032*
Neutral	156	45.9	53	34.0	103	66.0	
Don't agree	88	25.9	16	18.2	72	81.8	
Sexual Behavior Attitudes							
Agree	2	0.7	1	50.0	1	50.0	0.469
Don't agree	323	99.3	87	26.9	236	73.1	
Dating Status							
Once	116	34.0	19	16.4	97	83.6	0.001*
Never	225	66.0	78	34.7	147	65.3	
Sexual Behavior							
Once	95	27.8	18	18.9	77	81.1	0.022*
Never	246	72.2	79	32.1	167	67.9	

Information : *Significance 5%

Source: Secondary data SKAP Youth BKKBN Bengkulu Province, 2019 processed by researchers

Chi-square analysis which is the result of bivariable analysis (Table 1) shows that of 168 teenagers aged 10-14 years, 42.9% plan to marry when the women are less than 21 years old and the men less than 25 years old. Of the 110 teenagers who have low education, 51.8% plan to marry when the woman is less than 21 years old and the man is less than 25 years old. Of the 194 teenagers whose parents do not work, 72.2% have plans to marry when the women are over 21 years old and the men over 25 years old.

Furthermore, of the 211 teenagers who did not know about family building, 36.5% had plans to marry when they were women aged less than 21 years and men aged less than 25 years. Among teenagers who don't know about contraceptive methods, of 181 people, 34.3% had plans to get married when the woman was less than 21 years old and the man was less than 25 years old. Of the 327 teenagers who know about adolescent reproductive health, 73.1% had plans to get married when women are over 21 years old and men are 25 years old. Of the 295 teenagers who did not know about the genre, 69.5% had plans to get married when the women were over 21 years old and the men over 25 years old. There were 252 teenagers who knew about contraceptive methods/methods, both modern and traditional, 82.1% of whom planned to get married when the women were over 21 years old and the men over 25 years old. There are 267 teenagers who don't know about PIK R, 32, 6% have plans to marry when the woman is less than 21 years old and the man is less than 25 years old. There were 167 teenagers who did not know about the consequences of marrying young, 44.9% of whom wanted to marry when women were less than 21 years old and men when they were less than 25 years old. There were 329 teenage mothers who knew about family planning, adolescent reproductive health and family development, 77.1% (234 people) planned to marry when the women were over 21 years old and the men were over 25 years old.

Of the 89 teenagers from families who practice family functions, 80.9% have the desire to marry when the woman is over 21 years old and the man is over 25 years old. There are 45 teenagers who agree that women should marry before the age of 21. 60% have plans to marry when the woman is over 21 years old and the man is 25 years old. There

were 188 teenagers who disagreed about the ideal age for marriage, 79.3% of whom planned to marry when women were over 21 years old and men were 25 years old. There were 96 teenagers who agreed with their family's desire to have more than two children, 29.2% had plans to get married when the woman was less than 21 years old and the man was less than 25 years old. There are 323 teenagers who disagree if women have sexual relations before marriage, 73.1% have plans to get married when the woman is over 21 years old and the man is over 25 years old. Of the 116 teenagers who had ever dated, 16.4% had the desire to marry when the woman was less than 21 years old and the man was less than 25 years old. Of the 95 teenagers who have had sexual behavior, 81.1% plan to get married when the woman is over 21 years old and the man is over 25 years old; 4% have the desire to get married when women are less than 21 years old and men are less than 25 years old. There were 95 teenagers who have had sexual behavior, 81.1% plan to get married when the woman is over 21 years old and the man is over 25 years old; 4% have the desire to get married when women are less than 21 years old and men are less than 25 years old. There were 95 teenagers who have had sexual behavior, 81.1% plan to get married when the woman is over 21 years old and the man is over 25 years old.

Further analysis in Table 2 shows that there is a relationship between predisposing factors including adolescent age (sig 0.00), adolescent education (sig 0.00), adolescent knowledge (family development (sig 0.00), family planning (sig 0.018), adolescent reproductive health (sig 0.002), PIK R (sig 0.003), contraceptive tools/methods (sig 0.00), GenRe (sig 0.05), consequences of marrying young (sig 0.00)), family function practices (sig 0.031), adolescent attitudes (age at marriage (sig 0.002), desire to have children (0.032), dating status (sig 0.001) and sexual behavior (sig 0.022) in adolescents in Bengkulu Province, and there is no relationship between parents' work (sig 0.031), sig 0.868), mother's knowledge about PK, KRR, and KB (sig 1.000), as well as sexual behavior attitudes (0.469) in adolescents in Bengkulu Province.

Odds ratio in Table 2 shows that the planned marriage age is most influenced by knowledge of Adolescent Reproductive Health

(KRR). Knowledge related to reproductive health possessed by a teenager will make them plan to marry when women are over 21 years old and men when they are over 25 years old by 4.06 times compared to teenagers who do not know about reproductive health (95% CI = 1.01 -16.31) after being controlled by the variables of adolescent education, knowledge of contraception, knowledge of marrying young, and practice of family functions.

Several variables that influence the planning of the ideal age for marriage are teenagers' education: teenagers with medium-high education have plans to marry when women are over 21 years old and men when they are over 25 years old are 3.12 times compared to teenagers with low education (95 % CI = 1.37-7.10); knowledge of contraception, teenagers who know about

contraception have plans to marry at the age of more than 21 years for women and more than 25 years for men by 2.78 times compared to teenagers who do not know about contraception (95% CI = 1.48-5.19); knowledge of young marriage, teenagers who know about the impact those who married young had plans to marry at the age of more than 21 years for women and more than 25 years for men, 2.67 times compared to teenagers who did not know that they married young (95% CI = 1.41-5.07); practicing family functions, teenagers who have families that practice family functions have plans to marry at the age of more than 21 years for women and more than 25 years for men by 2.15 times compared to teenagers whose families do not practice family functions (95% CI = 1.09 -4.21).

Table 2. Predisposing factors for the planned marriage age of teenagers in Bengkulu Province in 2019

Variable	B	OR	P value	OR (95% CI)
Adolescent Education				
Low				
Intermediate	0.53	1.65	0.129	(0.86-3.16)
Medium-high	1.37	3.12	0.006	(1.37-7.10)
KRR Knowledge				
Don't know				
Yes, I know	1.45	4.06	0.048	(1.01-16.31)
Contraception Knowledge				
Don't know				
Yes, I know	1.12	2.78	0.001	(1.48-5.19)
Knowledge of Young Marriage				
Don't know				
Yes, I know	1.16	2.67	0.002	(1.41-5.07)
Practice of Family Functions				
No				
Yes	0.764	2.15	0.026	(1.09-4.21)
Dating Status				
Once				
Never	0.807	2.24	0.046	(1.01-4.94)

Source: Secondary data SKAP Youth BKKBN Bengkulu Province, 2019 processed by researchers

DISCUSSION

Health behavior is one of the factors related to individual or community health (7). A woman is emotionally and reproductively capable of giving birth when she is 20 years old (8). Marriage at a young age occurs due to errors or differences in understanding in interpreting religious teachings, cultural factors and economic factors. Economic problems that press the demands of poverty and social

construction that can still make women into the gender often used as an objective reality in early marriage. Parents often "sacrifice" their daughters to stop going to school and ask them to marry as a solution to the economic problems faced by the family. A woman who marries, becomes pregnant and gives birth at a young age will have a positive impact on mortality (9).

The research results show that age influences teenagers in determining the ideal

age for marriage. Indicators of maturity and decision-making are generally influenced by age and experience. Maturity of age when starting or going through marriage and pregnancy will help if there is a conflict or problem that is being faced (10). Students who are 16 years old are emotionally unstable and unbalanced during this period of adolescence. Adolescence is a time when they are looking for their identity, which will result in unclear future status (11). Changes in patterns of social and cultural relationships occur during adolescence. Teenagers' understanding regarding the ideal age for marriage is given as much as possible when they are still at an early age. It needs to be improved in efforts to prevent early marriage (12).

There are many data manipulation practices where girls under the age of 16 are deliberately manipulated until they are 16 years or older for the purposes of administrative marriage. Data manipulation aims to get a girl to get married. Apart from that, the practice of fraudulent marriages also often occurs when it is not possible for a girl to obtain her legal status. BBKBN estimates that there will be an increase in the number of women under 15 years of age who are married and have dropped out of school, there are around two million children and will increase to three million by 2030 (8). Adolescence at the age of 13-16 years is a time of searching for identity, attention to body shape, the desire to have relationships with the opposite sex, as well as a sense of wanting to develop oneself and having an abstract mindset; this will have a bad effect on the future of teenagers (13). Bride and groom courses are one of the steps that can be taken to increase understanding and knowledge regarding domestic/family life as well as reducing the number of disputes, divorce and domestic violence or *Kekerasan dalam Rumah Tangga* (KDRT). The prospective bride and groom course or *kursus calon pengantin* (SUSCATIN) is given to prospective brides and grooms as an effort to increase their understanding and future provisions as well as the government's strategy to minimize the occurrence of divorce. SUSCATIN plays an important role mentally and morally for those who are getting married, especially those who marry at an early age who are very vulnerable to divorce because they are not yet mentally stable and not ready to go through a marriage. SUSCATIN is

basically not aimed more at minimizing the occurrence of early marriage but more toward minimizing divorce for couples who marry early. Providing education and moral coaching to teenagers regarding early marriage and changing their mindset is important so that their mindset is correct through moral coaching activities, namely staying away from drugs and free sex. Most of the reasons behind marriage at an early age are free sex (14).

Regarding education, the results of this study are not in line with research which concludes that maternal education is not related to young marriage (15). Adolescent age is related to the level of formal education when attending school. Adolescents in the 15-16 year range are at class X level; there is a possibility of an increase in the level of previous formal education. The lack of information that teenagers receive regarding the PUP in formal education schools has an impact on the lack of information or knowledge that teenagers receive regarding the development and achievements of the program (PUP) (6). The cessation or discontinuance of education at school and the absence of other activities or activities after dropping out of school causes marriage at a young age, so that this situation gives rise to the mindset of children who only stay at home and do not have the ability to be creative and active and decide to get married so that they can be happy and not burden parents in terms of economics and family welfare (16). Adolescents who receive mass media information regarding family planning will plan to marry at the age of more than 21 years for women and more than 25 years for men 1.87 times compared to adolescents who do not receive information through mass media about family planning (95% CI = 1.05- 3.31) (17).

This research concludes that education influences teenagers' planning in determining the ideal age for marriage. If teenagers have sufficient education, they will also receive sufficient information regarding reproductive health, which includes a good marriageable age, ideal family, choice of contraception, interactions between the opposite gender, care during pregnancy and correct sexual relationships.

Women's motivation to get married quickly is because they do not have activities in formal education or have dropped out of school. Teenagers' decisions without thinking

about the causes and consequences of entering a household and giving birth to children early are due to their lack of knowledge (18). Low education in the community will result in the risk that they will tend to marry off their children at a relatively young age. The difficulty for people in getting work is due to the parents' low level of education, so the solution to this problem is to marry off their children so that they do not become a burden on the family's economy (19). A high school education is considered sufficient for a girl to step up to marriage. On the other hand, boys' readiness for marriage is not only a matter of education, but boys must also have economic ability, which can be demonstrated by his job (20). Child marriage often occurs as a result of the family's low economic condition, low educational background, lack of exposure to the media and never receiving counseling regarding reproductive health which results in a lack of knowledge regarding the side effects of health aspects of marrying young (21).

The results of the research show that there are influences on family development that are known to teenagers, adolescent reproductive health, GenRe, contraceptives, information and counseling centers for teenagers, the consequences of marrying young, the practice of family functions and the attitudes of teenagers if they are girls. This includes married before the age of 21 years and the attitude of teenagers toward families who want to have two children with teenagers planning to marry a woman over 21 years and a man over 25 years (Marriage Age Maturation). The decisions taken by a teenager in understanding a choice are directly proportional to the understanding they have and their high level of education. This understanding that teenagers have can change their attitudes (22). The level of knowledge a teenager obtains through the surrounding environment and the knowledge gained through the media can form a lesson for teenagers in changing their mindset to be more rational. Education can be a basis for teenagers to consider every decision they make in life, including the decision to get married. Early marriage can be prevented through efforts to increase understanding of the impact of free sex through health education to teenagers from school. The information that teenagers get from education is considered capable of providing an understanding of free sex which

tends to be negative, namely the occurrence of early marriage (23).

Previous research shows that maturing age at marriage is related to knowledge and attitudes (24). Other research proves that young women's knowledge about the early age of marriage is related to the age at which they plan to marry (25). Adolescents' high knowledge about early marriage is also a protective factor against their desire to plan to marry when they are less than 20 years old. Previous research results showed that respondents who had knowledge of adolescent reproductive health were directly proportional to good knowledge and there was a relationship between KRR knowledge and the determinants of women's first marriage age or *Usia Kawin Pertama* (UKP) in East Java (26). This is supported by the results of previous research which shows that attitudes and knowledge related to reproductive health are related to the ideal marriage age (27). The age of marriage maturity or *Pendewasaan Usia Perkawinan* (PUP) is not widely known by students in terms of health aspects as much as 20% to 25% (6).

Adolescent reproductive health is representative of an optimal and overall condition of not being sick (healthy), both mentally and socio-culturally, which consists of reproductive systems, functions and processes that are protected or free from health problems or disorders or the occurrence of abnormalities in reproduction. The important thing for a teenager to understand about reproductive health and its problems is the existence of information media related to this matter (28). BKKBN has a program that develops and implements activities in order to prepare teenagers/students for family life so that small, happy and prosperous families can be created, namely the GenRe Program (19).

The results of the research show that knowledge has an influence in determining whether to marry young and plan to marry. Lack of knowledge from students (less than 35%) regarding the recommended age for a woman to get pregnant and the age range that has low medical consequences in pregnancy and childbirth (6). A woman has three stages where the first stage is efforts to prevent pregnancy at the age of less than 20 years, the second stage is the stage of spacing out pregnancies at the age of 21-35 years and the third stage is the prevention of pregnancy at

the age of over 35 years (19). The maturation of marriage age is not related to knowledge of adolescent attitudes. A decision that often occurs among teenagers is deciding to get married at an immature age if they are not equipped with knowledge regarding family. Education is one of the determinants of the success of PUP (29). However, on the other hand, previous research states that knowledge and attitudes have no effect on PUP. Many factors influence teenagers' attitudes toward PUP, including teenagers' knowledge and the behavior of other people in the teenagers' surroundings (30). The participation of young women in maturing marriage age is related to support from the family, knowledge and attitudes (31).

Another finding from the results of this analysis is that dating status and sexual behavior during dating are related to plans to marry at the ideal age. Things that teenagers often do during dating are holding hands, kissing lips, touching and stimulating body parts, and teenagers who are dating may have a higher risk of having sexual relations before marriage compared to teenagers who are not in a relationship (32). As many as 80% of women and 84% of men in Indonesia have been in a relationship; aged 15-17 years are dating for the first time with the percentage including 45% of women and 44% of men. 64% and 75% of women hold hands in dating, 33% of men and 17% of women hug, 50% of men and 30% of women kiss their lips, and 22% of men and women kiss each other; 5% had been groped/groped (3). Previous research stated that there was no relationship between dating style and early marriage. Respondents with a good dating style did not marry early. Early marriage is often found in respondents with poor/uncontrolled dating styles, this is due to the lack of knowledge of teenagers regarding the ideal age for marriage and the low level of education of the respondents (33). A person's sexual behavior begins with feelings of mutual liking (attraction to each other) then progresses to behavior in dating/dating, touching/being touched, making out and finally having premarital sexual relations (coitus). The object of sexual behavior can come from yourself, other people or people in your imagination (in dreams) (34).

Reproductive health problems begin with marriage at an early age. Teenagers who decide to get married at an early age will have

an impact on the length of a woman's reproductive period so that she will give birth to many offspring. Family planning tools/methods are one of the efforts in an effort to space births and limit pregnancies (1). The level of welfare of a family influences the choice of type of contraceptive device/method of use so that by planning the use of contraceptive means/methods you can plan your child's future (35). Aspects of a person's life influence family planning. The decision regarding why, when, and how many children are planned must be the right of men and women as an effort to protect themselves and each other's desires between husband and wife, support for women's rights to postpone marriage and have children until they feel capable from mental, physical, psychological aspects. Economics and mental and physical processes for giving birth as well as the availability of appropriate and accurate information regarding family planning tools/methods can help in reference to reproductive rights (36).

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

This research produces new information about teenagers' planned age at marriage, where most teenagers in Bengkulu Province plan to marry at the age of more than 21 years for girls and more than 25 years for boys. This research also found predisposing factors that influence adolescent planning in determining the ideal age for adolescent marriage in Bengkulu Province, namely adolescent age, adolescent education, adolescent knowledge (Family Development, Family Planning, Adolescent Reproductive Health, PIK R, family planning tools/methods, GenRe, Consequences of early marriage), family function practices, adolescent attitudes (age at marriage, desire to have children), dating status and sexual behavior. The most dominant predisposing factor influencing teenagers' planning in determining the ideal age for marriage in Bengkulu Province is knowledge of reproductive health.

Suggestion

There is a need to increase teenagers' knowledge about family development, reproductive health, PIK-R, family planning

tools/methods, Planning Generation, the consequences of marrying young, and the practice of family functions. The knowledge possessed by a teenager will be the basis for consideration in making future decisions, especially in matters of marriage.

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