

# Age of First Marriage with Education and Working Status of Women at East Nusa Tenggara, Aceh, South Sulawesi, and Central Kalimantan Provinces

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## Abstract

Age at First Marriage is an important factor in family life because giving birth at a young age will affect the conditions of the child's birth and the risk of giving birth to the mother. Age at First Marriage is one of the targets and an indicator of the achievement of the national BKKBN program. The purpose of this analysis is to see the relationship between the characteristics (especially socio-economic) of women of childbearing age (WUS) aged 15–49 years and the age at first marriage in regions where the total fertility rate is still relatively high, including the provinces of NTT, Aceh, South Sulawesi, and Central Kalimantan, which is related to the achievement of the Main Performance Indicator target, namely the median age at first marriage. This research is a secondary data analysis of the 2022 Family Data Collection data. Univariate analysis is to see a picture of the socio-economic variables that have been determined; bivariate analysis is carried out to see the relationship between socio-economic factors (education and employment status) and age at first marriage. The results of the analysis show that there is a relationship between the age of first marriage and the level of education; the higher the level of education, women of childbearing age tend to marry for the first time at the age of  $\geq 21$  years. This happens in the provinces of NTT, Aceh, South Sulawesi, and Central Kalimantan. Likewise, working status has the same pattern as education level. For women aged 15–49 who are working, the age at first marriage tends to be  $\geq 21$  years. Of course, there are other factors that influence the decision not to marry for the first time at a young age, apart from these two variables. At least this description of characteristics could be a wrong consideration when carrying out program interventions in an effort to increase the age at first marriage, especially for women of childbearing age who are still unmarried.

**Keywords:** age at first marriage; education level; working status.

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## I. Introduction

The population is essentially a very important resource for development because the population is a very important subject and object for development. Population as an object of development means that the population is the goal of connoisseurs of development results (Hardati, 2013). Reproductive health and fertility are part of the population problem.

Reproductive health became a concern for world leaders, so international meetings were held, namely at the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo in 1994, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) meeting in 2000, and continued with the Sustainable Development Goals meeting in 2015 (SDGs meeting). This also concerns the issue of child marriage, which is stated in target 5.3, explained by Mustika & Adib (2021) that SDGs 5.3 "Eliminate all dangerous practices, such as child marriage, early and forced marriage, and female circumcision ". The definition of child marriage, according to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), is a marriage carried out through civil law, religion, or custom, with or without official registration or approval, where one or both partners are children under the age of 18 years. The practice of child marriage is a problem because marriage before adulthood violates children's human rights. Apart from that, child marriage will also have an impact on children's education, health, and welfare (UNICEF, 2020). In the publication "Prevention of Child Marriage: An Acceleration That Cannot Be Delayed," it was found that the group of children who are more vulnerable to child marriage is the group of girls. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) also states that marriage between girls can cause complications in pregnancy and childbirth, which in developing countries is the main cause of death for women aged 15–19 years. Another impact on marriage is that girls can be exposed to sexually transmitted infections (including HIV), which can mean the end of education and opportunities to get work (UNFPA, 2012).

Reproductive health is also inseparable from fertility theory, fertility cannot be separated from reproductive health, age at first marriage (UKP) is one of the variables related to reproductive health and also fertility, because UKP is a direct factor, namely a factor that influences the occurrence of pregnancy (intercourse). According to Davis and Blake (1956), factors that directly influence fertility are referred to as "intermediary variables", or "closest determinants" according to Bongaarts (1978), Bongaarts (1982), and Ronald Freedman (1962) illustrated in figure 1.

Quoted from the research of I Wayan Agus Prayogi and I Ketut Sudibia (2022), the age of first marriage is defined as the age of marriage for the first time for women through legal marriage and the start of the reproductive period of conception. Implementation of programs related to the age of marriage which is also the domain of the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) because based on Law Number 52 of 2009 concerning Population Development and Family Development, Family Planning (KB) is an effort to regulate the birth of children, the ideal spacing and age of childbirth, regulate pregnancy, through promotion, protection and assistance by reproductive rights to create a quality family (UU No 52, 2009). The definition and age limit for marriage itself has been regulated in the Law, namely according to the provisions of Article 1 of Law No. 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage, that marriage is a physical and spiritual bond between a man and a woman, as husband and wife intending to form a happy and eternal family (household) based on Belief in One Almighty God (UU No. 1, 1974). Whereas the age limit for marriage is based on Article 7 paragraph (1) of Law Number 16 of 2019 concerning Amendments to Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage stipulates that the age limit for marriage, both men and women is 19 years (UU No 16, 2019).

According to the explanation from Welda Yulia and Ernita Arif (2021), as an organization that organizes Family Planning (KB) through advocacy and communication, information and education, BKKBN has the responsibility to manage the population. This shows that communication, information and education is a powerful tool in making the *Bangga Kencana* program a success (Yulia & Arif, 2021), communication, information and education is carried out as a process of conveying the contents of Family Planning program messages from the managers and implementers of population programs, in this case the BKKBN, to families and the community, especially for couples of childbearing age who already have family planning and those who do not yet have family planning to know, use and get response, which is based on data and facts about the family planning program (Juvita Wowiling et al., 2015).

This is related to the 4 Program Too and 3 Too Late, in the world of obstetrics, the causes of maternal death are formulated as 4 To 3 Too Late, namely; (1) Too young (<20 years), (2) Too old (>35 years), (3) Too many or too many children (>3 children), (4) Births too close together (<2 years), (5) Delay in making a decision, (6) Delay in arriving at a health facility, (7) Delay in getting adequate help, because it was too late to arrive so treatment was also too late (Kemenkes, 2018).

For 4 Too "pregnancy too young (pregnant under 20 years)", has a risk of getting pregnant and giving birth because of reproductive conditions that are not ideal for giving birth because the pelvis has not developed optimally, which is still under 10 cm, the condition of the uterine muscles is weak, and the condition is a completely unprepared uterus. The impact of early marriage, which results in pregnancy at a young age, will affect the health of the mother. During pregnancy, the mother will be susceptible to anemia, preeclampsia, and the possibility of a greater risk of miscarriage, while during labor, the mother will experience bleeding and prolonged labor. During the mother's postpartum period, she is also prone to experiencing postpartum infections and bleeding (Maya et al., 2019). Not only will it have an impact on the mother's health, but pregnancy at a young age also has an impact on the baby, namely low birth weight. Factors that cause low birth weight are factors from the condition of the mother during pregnancy, namely poor nutrition, age during pregnancy of less than 20 years or more than 35 years, spacing of pregnancies that deliver too close, parity, and the influence of chronic maternal diseases, for example, hypertension, heart disease, and blood vessel disorders (Manuaba, 2010).

According to Indrianingsih et al., (2020), one of the impacts of marriage at a young age is the health impact. Young couples who marry early are at risk of experiencing reproductive health problems such as cervical cancer and physical problems in the intimate organs. In other words, a teenager's uterus is usually unable to accommodate the future baby, who should last about 9 months in the womb. If forced it causes premature labor due to delivery before the 38th week, rupture of membranes, miscarriage, susceptibility to gestational anemia (iron deficiency), and a high tendency to give birth to defective babies. risks to the health of mother and child are higher, such as hypertension, high blood pressure, and the worst possibility of death and fetal bleeding during childbirth, because the muscles of the uterus are too weak to stop bleeding, which is relatively more difficult.

From the explanation above, it can be illustrated that the impact of giving birth at an inappropriate or non-ideal age will be detrimental to the mother and child, therefore prevention is through reproductive health promotion carried out on young couples of childbearing age and prospective brides and grooms. to be able to plan the exact time of birth and for teenagers through the Marriage Age Maturity Program.

Afifah (2011) emphasizes the connection between females' nutritional condition

throughout puberty and problems with growth and development. The health of the unborn child is substantially impacted by adequate nutrition prior to conception, especially if the woman's pelvic cavity is in excellent condition. After 18 years, hip bone development starts, and it lasts until 23 years. Early marriage can result in stunted offspring and low birth weight, which is common in underprivileged areas. The quality of children and the subsequent generation is impacted by this cycle of growth failure, making UNICEF's concern necessary. The necessity of treating children's nutritional needs is highlighted by the indirect effects of early marriage on social and health difficulties. This is consistent with the findings of the study, which found that the incidence of stunting in toddlers in the service area of the Tawalian Community Health Center is correlated with the mother's age at marriage, her level of education, and her use of exclusive breastfeeding (Yulius et al., 2020). From this explanation, it can be illustrated that the impact of giving birth at an inappropriate or less than ideal age will be detrimental to the mother and child. For this reason, reproductive health program management related to the age of first marriage must be carried out. done well, namely, the main target is teenagers so they can plan their wedding well and give birth well.

Based on Law number 16 of 2019 concerning marriage, it regulates the age limit and dispensation, namely in article 7 paragraph 1 explains that the minimum age permitted by the state to enter into marriage is 19 years for men and women, paragraph 2 explains that if there are "deviations" of the age provisions it is possible to apply for dispensation on the basis and clear evidence. So, it can be concluded that marriage can be carried out at the age of fewer than 19 years with the approval of the court on the basis and evidence that is complete and acceptable to the court submitted by each of the parents of the man and woman.

BKKBN is very concerned about the age of the first marriage, in this case, the median age of marriage. BKKBN recommends that the ideal age for marriage or marriage is 21 years for women and 25 years for men, this is based on consideration of reproductive health conditions, through the Marriage Age Maturity Program (PUP).

In Figure 2, it can be seen that in 2017, the strategic plan target that must be achieved is 20.8 years, with the results of data processing reaching the target of 21.8 years, so that the target for the median age at first marriage can only be achieved. achieved in 2017. The 2020–2024 BKKBN strategic plan includes resetting the target for the Median Age of First Marriage for Women (MUKP). From the results of calculating KPI achievements for 2020–2022, it can be seen in Figure 2 that for three consecutive years, these achievements have not met the target. The large role of the Age of First Marriage (UKP) in achieving the aims and objectives of the Population and Family Planning (KB) program, better known as the *Bangga Kencana* Program, requires the BKKBN and related partners to be more serious and consistent. and has a high commitment to managing, setting targets, and determining policies related to UKP management. Several provinces, such as East Nusa Tenggara, Riau Islands, Bali, West Papua, and Aceh, have achieved this target, but some have not (BKKBN, 2022). On this basis, this analysis was carried out with the aim of looking at the relationship between age at first marriage (UKP) and socio-economic characteristics (level of education and employment status) of women of childbearing age (WUS) aged 15–49 years in the provinces of East Nusa Tenggara, Aceh, Sulawesi South, and Central Kalimantan.

## II. Problem Formulation

In Figure 3, for 2022 is the result of calculating national achievements, namely 21 years and achievements per province. Figure 3 explains that the province with the highest Median UKP

is the Province of East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) as ranked 1st (one) or first, namely 23.9 years, and the Province of Aceh, as ranked 9th (Nine) has reached the target of 22.4 years which is in the bottom position of the sequence of provinces that, have achieved the target, namely Median UKP 22 years, while the province whose performance is very poor is Central Kalimantan Province in the lowest order, namely 33rd (Thirty Three) namely 19.7 years and the Province of South Sulawesi (Sulsel) which ranks 10th (Ten) and has almost reached the target of 21.9 years. From these results, the author considers it necessary to look at the advantages of East Nusa Tenggara Province, which is in first place and has achieved the target of the Main Performance Indicator, and Aceh Province, which is just above the target of the Main Performance Indicator (Median Age at First Marriage), which is 22.0. Meanwhile, South Sulawesi Province is in a condition that has almost reached the target with an achievement score of 21.9, and Central Kalimantan Province is in the lowest position. It is hoped that the results of the analysis will be used as a reference for the provinces of South Sulawesi and Central Kalimantan to achieve learning targets. In areas where the total fertility rate is still high, such as the provinces of Nusa Tenggara Timur, Aceh, South Sulawesi, and Central Kalimantan, the goal of this analysis is to determine the relationship between the characteristics (especially socioeconomic) of women of childbearing age aged 15 to 49 years and the age at first marriage, which is related to the achievement of the Main Performance Indicator target, namely the median age at first marriage.

Based on the results of research by Sudibia et al., (2015), there are four variables that have a positive influence on the age of first marriage in Bali Province, namely respondent's education, access to mass media, parental asset values, and working status. In addition, Qibtiyah (2014) stated that from the results of her research in Tuban Regency, place of residence (rural or city) and education had a significant influence on young women's marriages in urban and rural areas. Therefore, the formulation of this writing problem is as follows; (1) are there any differences in the characteristics of women of childbearing age (WUS) who are married or have ever been married (Level of Education and Working Status), namely between the Provinces of East Nusa Tenggara, Aceh, South Sulawesi, Central Kalimantan?, (2) what are the characteristics that will be analyzed, namely the level of education, working status has a significant relationship with first marriage age (UKP)? In Figure 3 it can be seen that Provinces of East Nusa Tenggara obtained the highest achievement from the results of the 2022 KPI calculation so (3) can Provinces of East Nusa Tenggara be used as an example of reference for "good practice" for other provinces that have similar or the same characteristics?

### III. Method

The analytical method used in this paper is to carry out descriptive analysis, namely cross-tabulation analysis using data from the 2022 Family Data Collection data source which is the basis for calculating the 2022 Main Performance Indicators. The purpose of this analysis is to see the relationship between characteristics (especially socio-economic) in women Fertile Age (WUS) is 15-49 years old to the Age of First Marriage in areas where the total fertility rate is still relatively high, including the provinces of NTT, Aceh, South Sulawesi and Central Kalimantan which are related to the achievement of the target of the Main Performance Indicator in 2022, namely the median age at first marriage. From the results of this analysis, it is hoped that it can provide an overview of the characteristics of respondents, namely women who are pregnant or have been married in the age range 15-49 years in the provinces of East Nusa Tenggara, Aceh, South Sulawesi and Central Kalimantan, which is the basis for calculating the main performance indicators with age at marriage. The first is to analyze the relationship between age at first marriage and characteristic variables, namely education level and employment status. So, it is

hoped that a description of the characteristics of women of childbearing age who are getting married for the first time will be produced based on the factors of education level and employment status in East Nusa Tenggara Province as the province with the highest achievement. For the first target, Aceh is in ninth place (above the 2022 target), South Sulawesi is in tenth place (below the 2022 target), and Central Kalimantan is at the bottom. From table 1 it can be seen that the number of women of childbearing age aged 15-49 years who were analyzed was 611,763 consisting of  $\leq 20$  years (203,484),  $\geq 21$  years (408,280), education level consisting of low level 110,317, medium level 364,615 and low level 364,615 high 136,831, and working status consisting of not working 358,957 and working 252,806.

The variables used in this analysis were UKP WUS who were married or had been married aged 15–49 years. Pregnancy at the age of less than 20 years and above 35 years can cause high-risk pregnancies because, at the age of less than 20 years, it is not biologically optimal, the emotions tend to be unstable, and the mentality is immature, so it is easy to experience shock, which results in a lack of attention to meeting the needs of nutrients during pregnancy (Hanifa, 2002), this is in line with the results of the research by Sari & Sunarti (2013), which said that the ideal age for marriage for men is 26.3 years and for women is 23.9 years. When viewed from a reproductive health perspective, the age of marriage above tends to be related. This is based on the results of research in the medical field regarding the ideal age for giving birth and becoming a mother, which is 20–30 years, with the explanation that in this age range the risk of medical complications in the pregnancy process leading to delivery is relatively lower (Sloane et al., 2009). On this basis, UKP is divided into two categories, namely (i)  $\leq 20$  years and (ii)  $\geq 21$  years, then the education level is divided into three categories, namely low (no school, not finished elementary school, finished elementary school), medium (a junior high school, high school), and high (Undergraduate, Master), and for working status, it is divided into two categories, namely not work and work.

**Table 1.** variable frequency of age at first marriage, level of education, and work

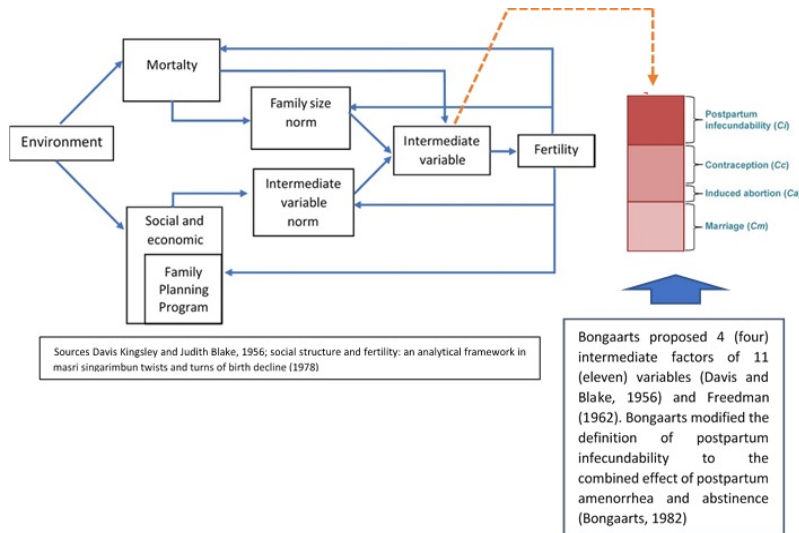
Educ	Frequency	Percent	Age at First Marriage	Frequency	Percent	Working	Frequency	Percent
Low Level	110317	18,0	$\leq 20$	203484	33,3	Not Working	358957	58,7
Middle Level	364615	59,6						
High Level	136831	24,4	$\geq 21$	408280	66,7	Working	252806	41,3
Total	611763	100	Total	611763	100	Total	611763	100

Source: Pengolahan data

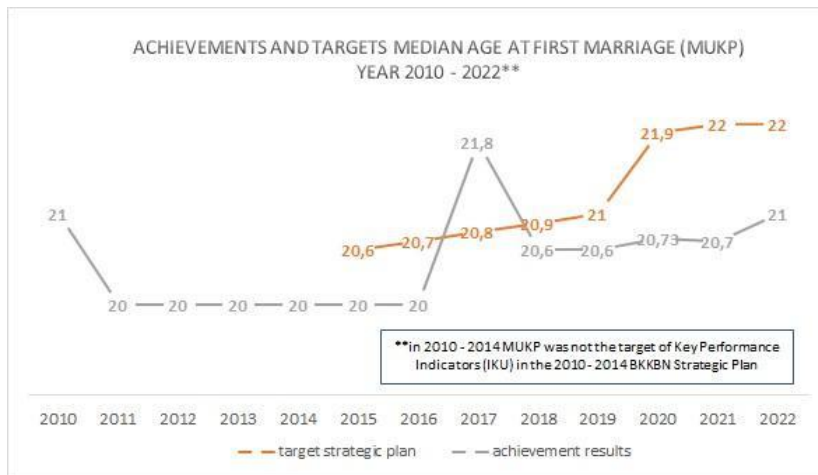
In this writing, we use cross-tabulation analysis (crosstabs) because the author wants to see the relationship between the variable age at first marriage and education level and the relationship between the variable age at first marriage and employment status. Cross-tabulation analysis is the simplest analysis method but has strong explanatory power to explain the relationship between variables. Cross-tabulation aims to describe relationship trends qualitatively. For this reason, in the crosstab analysis, statistical analysis is used, namely Chi-

Square, which is symbolized by  $\chi^2$ . Chi-square is also known as Kai-square. The chi-square test is a type of non-parametric comparative test carried out on two variables, where the data scale for both variables is nominal (Hadi, 2000).

IV. Results And Discussion

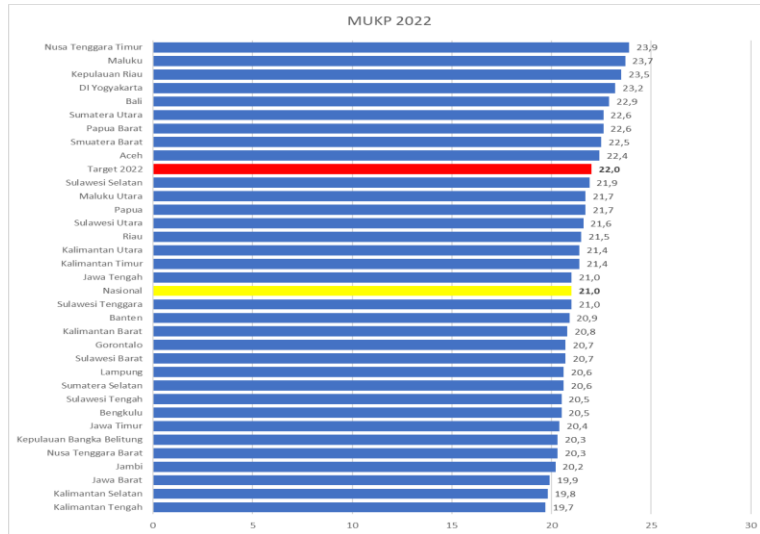


Picture 1. Analytical Framework: Proximate Determinant of Fertility Davis and Blake



Picture 2. Graph of Median Age of First Marriage Trend 2015 – 2022 Strategic Plan Targets for 2015 – 2022 and Median Age of First Marriage

Sumber: Survey of Population and Family Planning Program Performance Indicators Survey Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey and Family Data Collection



Picture 3. Graph of Provincial Achievements from KPI Calculation Results at

Sumber: Government Agencies Performance Report 2022 BKKBN, the Median Age of First Marriage in 2022 and Strategic Plan Targets for 2020 – 2024

Table 2 shows the percentage of WUS married or ever married aged 15-49 who had their first marriage in the age range of (i)  $\leq 20$  years, (ii)  $\geq 21$  years in the Provinces of East Nusa Tenggara (NTT), Aceh, South Sulawesi (South Sulawesi), and Central Kalimantan (Kalteng), it can be seen that in NTT Province most WUS were married or had been married aged 15-49 years who had their first marriage in the age range  $\geq 21$  years, namely 65.9% and in the age range  $\leq 20$  years, namely 34.1% as well as in Aceh Province, most of the WUS were married or had been married aged 15-49 years, who had their first marriage in the age range  $\geq 21$  years, namely 61.0% and at the age  $\leq 20$  years, namely 39.0%. So that, in the Provinces of NTT and Aceh, the percentage of WUS who were married or who had been married aged 15-49 years had their first marriage at an age range  $\geq 21$  years of which was greater than the age range  $\leq 20$  years.

Table 2. variable frequency of age at first marriage, level of education, and work

Province Name		ukp		Total
		$\leq 20$	$\geq 21$	
ACEH	Count	396503	621353	1017856
	% within Nama provinsi	39,0%	61,0%	100,0%
	% within ukp	22,3%	28,9%	25,9%
KALIMANTAN TENGAH	Count	359256	225014	584270
	% within Nama provinsi	61,5%	38,5%	100,0%
	% within ukp	20,2%	10,5%	14,9%
NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR	Count	299743	580219	879962
	% within Nama provinsi	34,1%	65,9%	100,0%
	% within ukp	16,9%	27,0%	22,4%
SULAWESI SELATAN	Count	720226	725321	1445547
	% within Nama provinsi	49,8%	50,2%	100,0%
	% within ukp	40,6%	33,7%	36,8%
Total	Count	1775728	2151907	3927635
	% within Nama provinsi	45,2%	54,8%	100,0%
	% within ukp	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Source: PK22 processed data



While the Province of South Sulawesi WUS married or had been married aged 15-49 years, they had their first marriage in the age range  $\leq 20$  years, namely 49.8% and aged  $\geq 21$  years, namely 50.2%. In Central Kalimantan Province, WUS who were married or had been married aged 15-49 years had their first marriage in the age range  $\leq 20$  years, namely 61.5% and aged  $\geq 21$  years, namely 38.5%. So that in the Province of SULSEL it was almost balanced between the age of first marriage at age  $\leq 20$  years and age  $\geq 21$  years (age 21-25 years and age  $\geq 26$  years), while in the Province of KALTENG the percentage of WUS married or ever married aged 15-49 years who had their first marriage in the age range  $\leq 20$  years was greater than the age range  $\geq 21$  years (age 21-25 years and age  $\geq 26$  years).

#### 4.1. Level of Education

From the results of data processing, the information shown in table 3 is an illustration of the percentage of married or ever-married WUS aged 15-49 years who had their first marriage based on education level, in the Provinces of East Nusa Tenggara (NTT), Aceh, South Sulawesi (Sulsel), and Central Kalimantan (Kalteng), it can be seen that in NTT Province most WUS were married or had been married aged 15-49 years who had their first marriage at a low education level, namely 43.4%, for Aceh Province the majority of WUS were married or had been married aged 15-49 years who married for the first time at the secondary education level, namely 58.9%.

Meanwhile, in the Province of South Sulawesi, the majority of WUS were married or had been married aged 15-49 who were married for the first time at the secondary education level, namely 49.7%. In Central Kalimantan Province, the majority of WUS were married or had been married aged 15-49 who were married for the first time at the secondary education level, namely 50.3%.

**Table 3.** Percentage of Education Level of WUS Married or Ever Married Age 15-49 Years

province name			education			Total
			low level	level	level	
ACEH	count		223500	599295	195061	1017856
	% within province name		22,0%	58,9%	19,2%	100,0%
	% within education		16,5%	30,2%	33,2%	26,9%
KALIMANTAN TENGAH	count		235271	293644	55354	584269
	% within province name		40,3%	50,3%	9,5%	100,0%
	% within education		17,3%	14,8%	9,4%	14,9%
NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR	count		381611	371864	126486	879961
	% within province name		43,4%	42,3%	14,4%	100,0%
	% within education		28,1%	18,8%	21,5%	22,4%
SULAWESI SELATAN	count		516237	717819	211491	1445547
	% within province name		35,7%	49,7%	14,6%	100,0%
	% within education		38,1%	36,2%	35,9%	36,8%
Total	count		1356619	1982622	588392	3927633
	% within province name		34,5%	50,5%	15,0%	100,0%
	% within education		100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Source: PK22 processed data

From the results of data processing shown in Table 4, WUS are married or have been married aged 15-49 years and have had their first marriage with a higher education level. It is known that marriage at age  $\geq 21$  years has a large proportion; this is found in the Provinces of NTT, Aceh, South Sulawesi, and Central Kalimantan. So, it can be concluded that the higher the education level of women of childbearing age, the more likely they are to marry for the first time at the age of over 21 years; this occurred in the Provinces of NTT, Aceh, South Sulawesi, and Central Kalimantan. Therefore, it can be concluded that the level of education has an influence on the age of first marriage for WUS in the Provinces of NTT, Aceh, South Sulawesi, and Central Kalimantan.

Table 4. UKP cross tabulation with education level

Province Name			education			Total
			low level	middle level	high level	
ACEH	ukp <=20	Count	124934	250325	21244	396503
		% within ukp	31,5%	63,1%	5,4%	100,0%
		% within education	55,9%	41,8%	10,9%	39,0%
	>=21	Count	98566	348970	173817	621353
		% within ukp	15,9%	56,2%	28,0%	100,0%
		% within education	44,1%	58,2%	89,1%	61,0%
	Total	Count	223500	599295	195061	1017856
		% within ukp	22,0%	58,9%	19,2%	100,0%
		% within education	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
KALIMANTAN TENGAH	ukp <=20	Count	169669	178681	10906	359256
		% within ukp	47,2%	49,7%	3,0%	100,0%
		% within education	72,1%	60,8%	19,7%	61,5%
	>=21	Count	65602	114963	44449	225014
		% within ukp	29,2%	51,1%	19,8%	100,0%
		% within education	27,9%	39,2%	80,3%	38,5%
	Total	Count	235271	293644	55355	584270
		% within ukp	40,3%	50,3%	9,5%	100,0%
		% within education	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR	ukp <=20	Count	154857	131140	13746	299743
		% within ukp	51,7%	43,8%	4,6%	100,0%
		% within education	40,6%	35,3%	10,9%	34,1%
	>=21	Count	226754	240725	112740	580219
		% within ukp	39,1%	41,5%	19,4%	100,0%
		% within education	59,4%	64,7%	89,1%	65,9%
	Total	Count	381611	371865	126486	879962
		% within ukp	43,4%	42,3%	14,4%	100,0%
		% within education	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
SULAWESI SELATAN	ukp <=20	Count	317013	367481	35732	720226
		% within ukp	44,0%	51,0%	5,0%	100,0%
		% within education	61,4%	51,2%	16,9%	49,8%
	>=21	Count	199223	350338	175759	725320
		% within ukp	27,5%	48,3%	24,2%	100,0%
		% within education	38,6%	48,8%	83,1%	50,2%
	Total	Count	516236	717819	211491	1445546
		% within ukp	35,7%	49,7%	14,6%	100,0%
		% within education	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
Total	ukp <=20	Count	766473	927627	81628	1775728
		% within ukp	43,2%	52,2%	4,6%	100,0%
		% within education	56,5%	46,8%	13,9%	45,2%
	>=21	Count	590145	1054996	506765	2151906
		% within ukp	27,4%	49,0%	23,5%	100,0%
		% within education	43,5%	53,2%	86,1%	54,8%
	Total	Count	1356618	1982623	588393	3927634
		% within ukp	34,5%	50,5%	15,0%	100,0%
		% within education	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Source: PK22 processed data

**Table 5.** Results of UKP Chi-Square Tests by Education Level

Nama provinsi		Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
ACEH	Pearson Chi-Square	93583.887 <sup>b</sup>	2	0,000
	Likelihood Ratio	105467,201	2	0,000
	Linear-by-Linear Association	86334,674	1	0,000
	N of Valid Cases	1017856		
KALIMANTAN TENGAH	Pearson Chi-Square	52090.100 <sup>c</sup>	2	0,000
	Likelihood Ratio	52279,746	2	0,000
	Linear-by-Linear Association	41598,294	1	0,000
	N of Valid Cases	584270		
NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR	Pearson Chi-Square	37754.398 <sup>d</sup>	2	0,000
	Likelihood Ratio	43818,980	2	0,000
	Linear-by-Linear Association	30135,832	1	0,000
	N of Valid Cases	879962		
SULAWESI SELATAN	Pearson Chi-Square	119980.280 <sup>e</sup>	2	0,000
	Likelihood Ratio	128567,045	2	0,000
	Linear-by-Linear Association	101020,544	1	0,000
	N of Valid Cases	1445546		
Total	Pearson Chi-Square	305048.100 <sup>a</sup>	2	0,000
	Likelihood Ratio	336937,537	2	0,000
	Linear-by-Linear Association	256248,705	1	0,000
	N of Valid Cases	3927634		

Source: PK22 processed data

From table 5, it can be seen that in the Province of NTT, there is a significant relationship between the age of first marriage and the level of education indicated by the p-value or sig. < 0.05, < 0.01, and < 0.1, as well as in the Provinces of Aceh, South Sulawesi, and Central Kalimantan.

#### 4.2. Working Status

From the results of data processing, the information shown in Table 6 is an illustration of the percentage of WUS who are married or have ever been married aged 15–49 years who had their first marriage based on working status in the provinces of East Nusa Tenggara (NTT), Aceh, South Sulawesi (South Sulawesi), and Central Kalimantan (Central Kalimantan). In the Province of NTT, it can be seen that most WUS are married or have ever been married, aged 15–49, and those who are married for the first time are employed, namely 75.2%.

**Table 6.** Percentage of Working WUS Married or Ever Married Age 15–49

province name		working		Total
		not working	working	
ACEH	count	621680	396176	1017856
	% within province name	61,1%	38,9%	100,0%
	% within working	29,5%	21,7%	25,9%
KALIMANTAN TENGAH	count	284528	299742	584270
	% within province name	48,7%	51,3%	100,0%
	% within working	13,5%	16,4%	14,9%
NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR	count	218210	661752	879962
	% within province name	24,8%	75,2%	100,0%
	% within working	10,4%	36,3%	22,4%
SULAWESI SELATAN	count	980.486	465.061	1445547
	% within province name	67,8%	32,2%	100,0%
	% within working	46,6%	25,5%	36,8%
Total	count	2104904	1822731	3927635
	% within province name	53,6%	46,4%	100,0%
	% within working	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Source: PK22 processed data

In Aceh Province, the majority of WUS who were married or had been married aged 15–49 who were married for the first time were not working, namely 61.1%. Ahmad (2015), in his research, described Acehnese women in rural and urban areas. The dynamics that occur in rural areas are that men, or husbands, have a strong role towards women (wives) in all aspects, so women do not have many choices unless they move to urban areas to continue their education or work. These two options are offered in urban areas. In urban areas, women who were originally in the "kitchen" and did full housework eventually began to play a role in the family's economic life by working in the form of trading and other jobs. The more modern developments of the times and the development of needs have resulted in more and more women entering the public sphere in the form of participating in the economic sector. In other words, the culture that is still held by most women in Aceh is that after marriage, their main task is to serve their husband, take care of their children, and be a good housewife because the obligation to meet the economic needs of the family requires that the husband and wife make strong decisions in every decision.

Based on the research by Maghfirah & Zulham (2016), in the labor market, it can be seen that the level of supply of male labor is still higher than that of female labor in Aceh. Thus, from the results of this study, it can be concluded that the condition of women who want to work or register themselves to work is lower than that of men, so it can be said that women are more likely to choose not to work. Based on Wahyuningroem's research (2005), the limitation of women's domestic roles, coupled with the lack of access for Acehnese women in terms of education, makes it difficult for women to get jobs.

The description of being married or having been married aged 15–49 and having married for the first time in the Province of South Sulawesi was that the majority were not working, namely 67.8%, while the condition of WUS being married or having been married aged 15–49 and having married for the first time in the Province of Central Kalimantan was that the majority were working, namely 51.3%. As happened in Aceh Province, South Sulawesi Province is still experiencing a period of cultural transformation, but most women in South Sulawesi Province

still adhere to their ancestral cultural heritage. This is found in Abdillah Mustari's (2016) research on Makassar Bugis Culture in South Sulawesi. The ideal woman based on Bugis tribal culture is a woman who is diligent, agile, skilled, and responsible in managing household affairs, fully serving the interests of her husband.

**Table 7.** UKP Cross Tabulation with Work

province name			working		Total
			not working	working	
ACEH	ukp <=20	count	244848	151655	396503
		% within ukp	61,8%	38,2%	100,0%
		% within working	39,4%	38,3%	39,0%
	>=21	count	376833	244520	621353
		% within ukp	60,6%	39,4%	100,0%
		% within working	60,6%	61,7%	61,0%
	Total	count	621.681	396.175	1017856
		% within ukp	61,1%	38,9%	100,0%
		% within working	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
KALIMANTAN TENGAH	ukp <=20	count	183185	176071	359256
		% within ukp	51,0%	49,0%	100,0%
		% within working	64,4%	58,7%	61,5%
	>=21	count	101343	123671	225014
		% within ukp	45,0%	55,0%	100,0%
		% within working	35,6%	41,3%	38,5%
	Total	count	284528	299742	584270
		% within ukp	48,7%	51,3%	100,0%
		% within working	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR	ukp <=20	count	75093	224651	299744
		% within ukp	25,1%	74,9%	100,0%
		% within working	34,4%	33,9%	34,1%
	>=21	count	143117	437102	580219
		% within ukp	24,7%	75,3%	100,0%
		% within working	65,6%	66,1%	65,9%
	Total	count	218.210	661.753	879963
		% within ukp	24,8%	75,2%	100,0%
		% within working	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
SULAWESI SELATAN	ukp <=20	count	522046	198181	720227
		% within ukp	72,5%	27,5%	100,0%
		% within working	53,2%	42,6%	49,8%
	>=21	count	458441	266880	725321
		% within ukp	63,2%	36,8%	100,0%
		% within working	46,8%	57,4%	50,2%
	Total	count	980487	465061	1445548
		% within ukp	67,8%	32,2%	100,0%
		% within working	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Total	ukp <=20	count	1025172	750558	1775730
		% within ukp	57,7%	42,3%	100,0%
		% within working	48,7%	41,2%	45,2%
	>=21	count	1079734	1072173	2151907
		% within ukp	50,2%	49,8%	100,0%
		% within working	51,3%	58,8%	54,8%
Total		count	2104906	1822731	3927637
		% within ukp	53,6%	46,4%	100,0%
		% within working	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Source PK22 processed data

From the results of data processing shown in table 6, WUS are married or have been married aged 15–49 years who had their first marriage in NTT Province and have working status. It is known that the majority (66.1%) are married at age  $\geq 21$  years, while WUS are married or have been married aged 15–49 years who have married for the first time in NTT Province and married at age  $\geq 21$  years mostly have working status, so it can be concluded that working WUS, the higher the age of first marriage for WUS in NTT Province, by Therefore, working status has an influence on the age of first marriage for WUS in NTT Province, for Aceh Province, WUS are married or have been married aged 15–49 years who have married for the first time who have a working status it is known that the majority (61.7%) are married at age  $\geq 21$  years, while WUS are married or have been married aged 15–49 years who have married for the first time in Aceh Province who were married at age  $\geq 21$  years mostly have Unemployed status, this condition is possible due to the influence of other variables that affect WUS Employment Status in Aceh Province, in this case one of them is the cultural variable that is still held and implemented by most WUS in Aceh Province, according to the research of Kamaruzzaman Bustamam Ahmad (2015) and Maghfirah & Zulham (2016). However, working status still has an influence on the age of first marriage for WUS in Aceh Province.

The conditions that occur in Aceh Province are almost similar to the conditions that occur in the Province of South Sulawesi, namely WUS are married or have been married aged 15–49 years who have married for the first time in the Province of South Sulawesi who have Working status it is known that the majority (57.4%) are married at age  $\geq 21$  years, while WUS are married or have been married aged 15–49 years who have married for the first time in the Province of South Sulawesi who married at age  $\geq 21$  years are mostly unemployed, conditions like this may be due to the influence of other variables that affect the Working Status of WUS in the Province of South Sulawesi, in this case one of them is the cultural variable which is still held and implemented by most WUS in the Province of South Sulawesi, according to Abdillah Mustari's research (2016). While the conditions that occur in Central Kalimantan Province have a pattern that is almost similar, namely WUS are married or have been married aged 15–49 years who have married for the first time in Central Kalimantan Province who have working status it is known that most (41.3%) are married at age  $\geq 21$  years, while WUS are married or have been married aged 15–49 years who have married for the first time in Central Kalimantan Province who married at age  $\geq 21$  years mostly have Working status, so it can be concluded that working WUS, the higher the age of first marriage for WUS in Central Kalimantan Province, therefore working status has an influence on the age of first marriage at WUS in Central Kalimantan Province.

**Table 8** Results of UKP Chi-Square Tests with Work.

KALIMANTAN TENGAH	Pearson Chi-Square	1961,633 <sup>d</sup>	1	0,000		
	Continuity Correction <sup>b</sup>	1961,395	1	0,000		
	Likelihood Ratio	1963,918	1	0,000		
	Fisher's Exact Test				0,000	0,000
	Linear-by-Linear Association	1961,630	1	0,000		
	N of Valid Cases	584270				
	NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR	Pearson Chi-Square	15,819 <sup>e</sup>	1	,000	
Continuity Correction <sup>b</sup>		15,799	1	,000		
Likelihood Ratio		15,802	1	,000		
Fisher's Exact Test					,000	,000
Linear-by-Linear Association		15,819	1	,000		
N of Valid Cases		879963				
<hr/>						
Nama provinsi		Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
ACEH	Pearson Chi-Square	124,252 <sup>c</sup>	1	,000		
	Continuity Correction <sup>b</sup>	124,205	1	,000		
	Likelihood Ratio	124,350	1	,000		
	Fisher's Exact Test				,000	,000
	Linear-by-Linear Association	124,252	1	,000		
	N of Valid Cases	1017856				
	SULAWESI SELATAN	Pearson Chi-Square	14256,579 <sup>f</sup>	1	0,000	
Continuity Correction <sup>b</sup>		14256,154	1	0,000		
Likelihood Ratio		14296,535	1	0,000		
Fisher's Exact Test					0,000	0,000
Linear-by-Linear Association		14256,569	1	0,000		
N of Valid Cases		1445548				
Total		Pearson Chi-Square	22338,084 <sup>a</sup>	1	0,000	
	Continuity Correction <sup>b</sup>	22337,780	1	0,000		
	Likelihood Ratio	22376,233	1	0,000		
	Fisher's Exact Test				0,000	0,000
	Linear-by-Linear Association	22338,079	1	0,000		
	N of Valid Cases	3927637				

Source: PK22 processed data

From table 8, it can be seen that in the Province of NTT, there is a significant relationship between the age of first marriage and employment as indicated by the p-value or sig.  $< 0.05$ ,  $< 0.01$ , and  $< 0.1$ , as well as in the Provinces of Aceh, South Sulawesi, and Central Kalimantan.

## V. Conclusion

The conclusion from the results of data analysis is that the characteristics of married or ever-married WUS aged 15-49 years who had their first marriage with the variable level of education show that the provinces of NTT, Aceh, South Sulawesi and Central Kalimantan have similarities, namely WUS who have a higher education level marry at age  $\geq 21$  years have a high percentage. In the characteristics of married or ever-married WUS aged 15-49 years who had their first marriage with the Working status variable, it can be seen that the Provinces of NTT and Central Kalimantan have similarities, namely WUS who were married at age  $\geq 21$  years have Working status, with a larger percentage in the NTT Province. Meanwhile, the Provinces of Aceh and South Sulawesi have the same resemblance, that is, most WUS who are married at age  $\geq 21$  years have Unemployed status, thus there are other variables that have an influence on the variable of Working status, one of which is the local community culture variable which is still applied by most WUS in Aceh and South Sulawesi Provinces. However, the Provinces of Aceh and Sulsel mostly WUS are married or have been married aged 15-49 years who had their first marriage at age  $\geq 21$  years, Aceh Province has reached the IKU target in 2022. The results of the chi-square test in the Provinces of NTT, Aceh, South Sulawesi, and Central Kalimantan show that there is a significant relationship between the Age of First Marriage (UKP) and the level of Education, so that the higher the level of Education, the higher the UKP. Meanwhile, the relationship between UKP and employment status in the provinces of NTT, Aceh, South Sulawesi, and Central Kalimantan shows a significant relationship, so working WUS will marry at a mature age, namely  $\geq 21$  years or higher UKP.

When viewed from the order of achievement of the IKU 2022 target in Figure 3, from the relationship between UKP and Education Level it can be seen that there is a conformity in the ranking of the achievements of the 2022 IKU target with the results of data processing namely (1) NTT Province (89.1%), (2) Aceh Province (89.1%), (3) South Sulawesi Province (83.1%), (4) Central Kalimantan Province (80.3%), whereas when viewed from the UKP relationship with Employment status it can be seen that for NTT Province with Central Kalimantan has a similar pattern as well as for the Provinces of Aceh and South Sulawesi, from the results of data processing there is a possibility that the role of culture and other variables not discussed in this paper affect the condition of UKP in the Provinces of Aceh and South Sulawesi. From the results of the data analysis, it shows that the NTT Province has the highest achievement for Median UKP, which is in first place, supported by the characteristic conditions of married or ever-married WUS aged 15-49 years who have a higher education level married for the first time at age  $\geq 21$  years and married or ever-married WUS aged 15-49 years who have working status married for the first time at age  $\geq 21$  years. From these results, it is possible that the NTT Province can be used as an example of reference for "good practice" for other provinces that have similar or the same characteristics.

## VI. Policy Implications

Management in setting the Age of First Marriage (UKP) is a very important factor in the continuity of the family planning program in an effort to improve the quality of Indonesia's human resources. Marriage planning is very important because it is related to Reproductive Health and can have an impact on the health of the mother and the growth and development of the child. From the results of this data analysis, it is hoped that it will be useful for program managers related to Reproductive Health, one of whom is the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN). The policy implications that can be drawn from these results are as



follows:

1. Re-identify again in depth related to UKP with the variables of Education Level and Working Status in every other province that has not reached the Median UKP target of 22 years and other variables that could affect the age of first marriage (as happened in Aceh and South Sulawesi Provinces), so that the root causes of the problems can be found in each province and solutions can be found in those provinces. It is possible that policies or solutions to overcome these problems are regional in nature or only apply to the relevant province.
2. Conduct regional stratification and segmentation of program targets by conducting direct and indirect policy interventions; for example, indirect interventions, namely the BKKBN, can approach the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology. In this case, namely the scope of regulation of compulsory education and content in formal, non-formal and informal education that is directly and indirectly related to the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology through the insertion of the Marriage Age Maturity Program (PUP) and marriage planning in the learning curriculum, and other programs, while for direct intervention, namely the BKKBN can directly increase Knowledge, Attitudes and Behavior (PSP) on reproductive health in general and the ideal age of marriage specifically for adolescents through the Genre program, provided that the Genre program launched has been adapted to field conditions, for example at each stage of age level has been adjusted, namely the material for the high school level genre is of course different from the student level genre. The genre program should be the result of the initial assessment stage so that the policy product to be launched has passed the test and is expected to be implemented effectively, efficiently, and effectively.
3. For the Working Status variable, the BKKBN can conduct policy interventions directly and indirectly; for example, an indirect intervention means that the BKKBN can approach the Ministry of Manpower. In this case, it is the expansion of job opportunities for women, both for women with a formal education background and those with a non-formal or informal educational background, namely increasing skills through Job Training Centers, while for direct intervention, namely the BKKBN can carry out directly with the Genre program through life skills, so it is hoped that members of the Genre are able to start their own businesses or entrepreneurs, and with working status, it is expected to increase UKP for women. In addition, BKKBN can intervene in matters related to capital and marketing with related stakeholder groups.
4. The linkage of the results of the data analysis in this writing with data related to reproductive, maternal, and child health, if based on the stunting rate, maternal mortality rate, and TFR, is as follows:
  - ❖ Based on SSGI data, the stunting rate for the province of NTT is 37.8% in 2021 and 35.3% in 2022, still in first place (KEMENKES, 2023).
  - ❖ Based on data on the Maternal Mortality Rate/MMR Long Form SP2020 Result by Province, 2020 NTT Province is in third place, which has the highest MMR, namely 316 (BPS, 2020).
  - ❖ Based on the data from the calculation of the 2022 KPI, the TFR was obtained. For the NTT Province, it has the highest rank for achieving a TFR of 2.92 with a target of 2.21 (BPS, 2020).

From the data above, it can be concluded that if it is linked to fertility theory and the cycle of growth failure between generations while maintaining good conditions related to reproductive, maternal and child health through reducing stunting rates, reducing maternal mortality rates and maintaining ideal TFR levels, it is not enough to just carry out good management through quality policies that only focus on one target, for example managing UKP, in other words, if UKP is in ideal condition it does not necessarily have an automatic impact on reducing stunting rates, reducing maternal mortality rates, and achieving ideal TFR rates. Especially in the conditions in NTT Province, it is not enough just to maintain ideal UKP conditions, but continuous and comprehensive cooperation is still needed between all parties related to reproductive, maternal and child health, namely from upstream to downstream, for example. starting from managing the age of marriage, monitoring health during pregnancy, childbirth, and good child care.

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