

Tren dan Faktor-Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Pernikahan Dini pada Remaja Perempuan Usia 15-24 Tahun di Indonesia

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Abstrak

Pernikahan dini didefinisikan sebagai perkawinan seorang anak perempuan atau laki-laki sebelum usia 18 tahun. Pernikahan dini memiliki lebih banyak implikasi negatif terhadap kelangsungan hidup remaja yang mengalaminya seperti kematian ibu, kanker serviks, ketidakmampuan ibu untuk mengambil keputusan untuk kepemilikan anak/penggunaan kontrasepsi dan lainnya. Usia pernikahan yang semakin dini akan berdampak pada kesehatan ibu dan anaknya, serta meningkatkan morbiditas dan mortalitas. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui tren dan faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan pernikahan dini pada perempuan muda usia 15-24 tahun di Indonesia. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain studi cross sectional dengan sumber data berasal dari data sekunder Survei Demografi dan Kesehatan Indonesia tahun 2017. Sampel penelitian ini adalah WUS berusia 15-24 tahun yang sudah menikah berjumlah 4.075 responden. Data dianalisis menggunakan regresi cox untuk mengetahui prevalensi rasio pernikahan dini dengan variabel yang di duga sebagai faktor risiko. Signifikansi dinilai dengan melihat rentang kepercayaan (confident interval/CI) 95%. Early marriage is defined as the marriage of a girl or boy before the age of 18. Early marriage has more negative implications for adolescent survival. An earlier marriage age will have an impact on the health of the mother and child, as well as increase morbidity and mortality. This study was conducted to determine trends and factors associated with early marriage in young women aged 15-24 years in Indonesia. This study used a cross-sectional study design with data sources derived from the secondary data from the 2017 Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey. The sample of this study was WUS aged 15-24 years who were married totaling 4,075 respondents. Data were analyzed using cox regression to determine the prevalence of the ratio of early marriage with the variables suspected as risk factors. Significance was assessed by looking at the 95% confident interval (CI). Meanwhile, to analyze trends, survey data were used from 1987 to 2017. The results of this study show that the trend of early marriage among women 15-24 years of age in Indonesia has decreased, namely 57.8% to 40.0%. From the analysis, it was found that 40.0% of respondents who were married were aged <18 years. Based on the results of the analysis, it was found that current age, age at first sexual intercourse, education level, internet exposure, age differences with partners, and differences in education levels with partners are all factors that influence a person in deciding to marry at a young age or not. In this case, it can be seen that the level of education has the highest rate as a risk factor for early marriage so that strengthening the educational factor is needed to reduce the rate of early marriage among women in Indonesia.