

ABSTRAK

FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN KEJADIAN PERNIKAHAN USIA DINI PADA WANITA DI KABUPATEN TEMANGGUNG TAHUN 2025

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Latar Belakang: Pernikahan usia dini masih menjadi masalah kesehatan reproduksi dan sosial karena berdampak pada kesehatan ibu dan anak, pendidikan, serta kondisi sosial ekonomi. Berdasarkan data Kantor Urusan Agama Kabupaten Temanggung tahun 2021–2024, kejadian pernikahan usia dini mencapai 64,75%. Pernikahan usia dini meningkatkan risiko komplikasi kehamilan, bayi berat lahir rendah, stunting, serta kematian ibu dan bayi. Profil Kesehatan Kabupaten Temanggung Tahun 2024 menunjukkan AKI sebesar 61,01 per 100.000 kelahiran hidup, AKB sebesar 11,84 per 1.000 kelahiran hidup, dan prevalensi stunting sebesar 13,27%. Faktor yang diduga berhubungan meliputi pendidikan, status kehamilan saat menikah, status pekerjaan orang tua, pengetahuan, sikap, budaya, peran orang tua, dan media sosial.

Tujuan: Mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian pernikahan usia dini pada wanita di Kabupaten Temanggung Tahun 2025.

Metode: Penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain *case control* melibatkan 200 responden (100 kasus dan 100 kontrol) yang dipilih menggunakan *proportional random sampling*. Data dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner dan dianalisis menggunakan uji Chi-Square serta regresi logistik biner.

Hasil: Mayoritas responden berpendidikan SMA, tidak hamil saat menikah, memiliki pengetahuan baik, dan sikap yang mendukung pernikahan usia dini. Pendidikan, status kehamilan, pengetahuan, sikap, budaya, peran orang tua, dan media sosial berhubungan dengan kejadian pernikahan usia dini ($p < 0,05$), sedangkan pekerjaan orang tua tidak. Pengetahuan merupakan faktor paling dominan ($OR = 470,709$; $p < 0,001$).

Kesimpulan: Pendidikan, status kehamilan saat menikah, pengetahuan, sikap, budaya, peran orang tua, dan media sosial berhubungan dengan kejadian pernikahan usia dini, dengan pengetahuan sebagai faktor yang paling dominan.

Kata kunci: pernikahan usia dini, pengetahuan, pendidikan, status kehamilan saat menikah, sikap, budaya, peran orang tua, media sosial.

ABSTRACT

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH EARLY MARRIAGE AMONG WOMEN IN TEMANGGUNG REGENCY IN 2025

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Background: Early marriage remains a reproductive health and social issue that adversely affects maternal and child health, education, and socioeconomic conditions. Based on data from the Offices of Religious Affairs (KUA) in Temanggung Regency from 2021 to 2024, the proportion of early marriage reached 64.75%. Early marriage increases the risk of pregnancy and childbirth complications, low birth weight, preterm birth, stunting, and maternal and infant mortality. The 2024 Temanggung Regency Health Profile reported a Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of 61.01 per 100,000 live births, an Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) of 11.84 per 1,000 live births, and a stunting prevalence of 13.27%. Factors presumed to be associated with early marriage include education, pregnancy status at marriage, parents' employment status, knowledge, attitudes, culture, parental role, and social media.

Objective: To identify factors associated with early marriage among women in Temanggung Regency in 2025.

Methods: A quantitative analytic observational study with a case-control design was conducted among 200 respondents (100 cases and 100 controls) selected using proportional random sampling. Data were collected through questionnaires and analyzed using the Chi-square test and binary logistic regression.

Results: Most respondents had a senior high school education, were not pregnant at the time of marriage, had good knowledge, and demonstrated attitudes supportive of early marriage. Bivariate analysis showed that education, pregnancy status at marriage, knowledge, attitudes, culture, parental role, and social media were significantly associated with early marriage ($p < 0.05$), whereas parental occupation was not. Multivariate analysis identified knowledge as the most dominant factor associated with early marriage ($OR = 470.709$; $p < 0.001$).

Conclusion: Education, pregnancy status at marriage, knowledge, attitudes, culture, parental role, and social media were significantly associated with early marriage. Knowledge was the most dominant associated factor.

Keywords: early marriage, knowledge, education, pregnancy status at marriage, attitude, culture, parental role, social media.