




# Relationship Between Environment and Attitudes with Perception of Adolescents About Early Marriage

Dewi Fatimah<sup>1</sup>, Moch. Yunus<sup>2</sup>, and Lucky Radita Alma<sup>1</sup> (✉) 

<sup>1</sup> Department of Public Health, Faculty of Sports Science, Universitas Negeri Malang, Malang, Indonesia

lucky.radita.fik@um.ac.id

<sup>2</sup> Department of Sports Coaching Education, Faculty of Sports Science, Universitas Negeri Malang, Malang, Indonesia

**Abstract.** The case of early marriage in Wajak district has increased every year and has a high value in Malang Regency. The perception of Adolescent is one of the causes for youth to decide whether to marry at an early age. There are many factors that can affect the perception of adolescent one of them is environment and attitude. The purpose of this study is to know the relationship between the environment and attitude with perception of adolescents about early marriage in Hasanuddin High school. In this study the type of quantitative research with correlational design, as well as cross sectional research design. The sampling technique used is the total sampling. The samples in this study were 122 respondents consists of grade X and XI Hasanuddin High School. Chi-square test results showed a p value of environmental value of 0.000 ( $p < 0.05$ ) and p value of attitude value of 0.001 ( $p < 0.05$ ), indicating that there is a significant relationship between the environment with adolescent perception and there is a significant relationship between the attitude with adolescent perception. Regression logistic test results with the method of backward LR indicated that the p value of the environment is 0.000 ( $p < 0.05$ ) and the p value of attitude is 0.002 ( $p < 0.05$ ) indicating that there is a significant relationship between the environment and attitudes with adolescent perception about early marriage in Hasanuddin High school. The results of the equation that is  $\text{Ln}(P / (1 + P)) = -0.915 + 1.415 \text{ Environment} + 1.348 \text{ Attitude}$ .

**Keywords:** environment · attitudes · perception of adolescents · early marriage

## 1 Introduction

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) records that around 700 million women in the world marry under the age of 18 years and 250 million were married at a very early age of under 15 years of age [1]. UNICEF records girls in Indonesia who married before 18 years old as many as 340,000 children per year, while under the age of 15 years old to 50,000 children per year [2]. This put Indonesia as a country with the largest number of early marriages to 37 from 158 countries in the world and ranks second in South East

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Asia [3]. In East Java Province in 2017 it can be known that the number of marriages with the first married age of a fertile age couple less than 20 years in East Java Province is 236,404 cases. While the number of early marriages in Malang District from 2013 to 2018 reached more 7500 cases [4]. According to the Department of Population Control and family planning (DPPKB) Malang District (2018), the district of Wajak is a sub-district with a number of early marriages of the highest ranking in Malang Regency. The rate of early marriage based on the wife's age in Wajak district has also increased in the last three years. In 2014 the first marriage based on the age of the wife under 20 years was 49%. In 2015 it decreased by 3% namely 47%, while in 2016 it increase by 11% namely 58%. In 2017 it increased by 5% namely 63% and did not change in 2018 [4].

Early marriage is one of the causes of serious adolescent health problems because after marriage adolescent girls must prepare themselves for pregnancy, in addition to having an impact on the physical health of adolescent girls, it also has an impact on their psychology and socio-economics [5]. Perception is defined as a process that allows us to choose, organize and interpret stimuli from the environment and the process affects one's behaviour [6]. Factors-factors that can affect perception are internal factors such as factors within adolescents, namely adolescent knowledge of early marriage, adolescent attitudes in responding to early marriage, adolescent attention to early marriage, physical conditions, etc. and factors external factors such as external factors such as adolescent self, adolescent family background, information obtained by adolescents, adolescent environment and social circumstances [7]. Attitudes are a response or an opinion of a person's beliefs about an object or situation, accompanied by the presence of a certain feeling, thus providing a basis for someone to make a behavior or response in determining his choice [8]. Humans and the environment are two factors that interact with each other and influence each other, human behavior can change the environment and vice versa the environment is very influential on how humans behaves [9]. Hasanuddin Wajak High School, is one of the high schools in Wajak District. Based on the results of interviews with the school management, the majority of students who attend the school after graduation do not continue to study at a higher level. These students prefer to go straight to work and or get married. Some students drop out of school for some reason or because of marriage. Supported by the geographical situation in rural areas far from tertiary institutions and the economic situation of the family where most of their parents work as farmers, so that after graduating, they prefer to work with their parents or find work on their own. This can affect students' perceptions of early marriage.

## 2 Method

This type of research is quantitative with a correlational research design, and cross sectional research design. The variables in this study are independent variables, including the environment, namely the circumstances of the respondent's environment that support or do not support early marriage, and attitudes, namely the attitude shown by respondents to support or not support early marriage, and the dependent variable, namely adolescent perceptions, namely a respondent's view about the concept of early marriage positive or negative. The sampling technique used is total sampling. The inclusion criterion of this study is that they are willing to be a sample of research, adolescents (aged 14–19 years)

and unmarried. Exclusion criteria in this study were respondents who were not willing to be the subjects of the study. The sample of this study was 122 students of class X and XI of Hasanuddin Senior High School, Wajak District, Malang Regency. The instrument used was a questionnaire that had gone through expert validation and reliability testing. Data analysis used was univariate analysis, bivariate analysis using chi square test and multivariate analysis using logistic regression test backward LR method.

### 3 Results

Based on Table 1, it can be seen that the frequency distribution of 122 students is as follows: students with male gender are 58 students (47.5%) and women are 64 students (52.5%). Students aged 16–18 years were 109 students (89.4%) and the average age of students was 16 years and a minimum age of 14 years, a maximum of 19 years. Students who have relationship status as lovers with opposite sex are 24 students (19.7%), as many as 8 students (6.6%) have relationships as close friends. There are 64 students

**Table 1.** Characteristics of research respondents

Characteristics	n	Percentage (%)
Gender		
Male	58	47.5
Women	64	52.5
Age		
≤ 15 years	12	9.8
16–18 years	109	89.4
≥ 19 years	1	0.8
Relationship status with the opposite sex		
Lover	24	19.7
Friend	29	23.8
Close friends	8	6.6
Regular friends	61	50.0
Environment		
Support	64	52.5
No-support	58	47.5
Attitude		
Support	71	58.2
No-support	51	41.8
Perception of adolescent		
Adolescent perception negative	53	43.4
Adolescent perception positive	69	56.6

**Table 2.** Results of bivariate analysis

Variable	PR (95% CI)	P value
V1 environment	2.296 (1.420–3.712)	0.000*
V2 attitude	2.210 (1.325–3.688)	0.001*

The sign (\*) indicates a significant correlation ( $p < 0.05$ ).

**Table 3.** Results of multivariate analysis

Variable	Exp B	95% CI	p-value
Environment	4.296	1.897–9.606	0.000*
Attitude	3.851	1.673–8.861	0.002*
Constant	0.401		0.004

(52.5%) who have a supportive environment for early marriage. There are 71 students (58.2%) who have a supportive attitude towards early marriage. And there are 53 students (43.4%) who have negative adolescent perception.

Based on Table 2. Based on the chi square statistical test results obtained that the environment variable has a P-value of 0,000 ( $p < 0.05$ ), indicating that there is a significant relationship between the environment with adolescents perceptions of early marriage in Hasanuddin High School, Wajak District Malang Regency. Prevalence Ratio = 2.296 with homework 95% CI (1.420–3.712) means that students who are in an environment that supports early marriage are 2.29 times more likely to have negative perceptions compared to students who are in that environment who do not support early marriage. Based on the chi square statistical test results obtained that the attitude variable has a P-value of 0.001 ( $p < 0.05$ ), indicating that there is a significant relationship between attitude and adolescent perceptions about early marriage in Hasanuddin High School, Wajak District, Malang Regency. Prevalence Ratio = 2.210 with 95% homework CI (1.325–3.688) means that students who show a supportive attitude towards early marriage are 2.210 times more likely to have negative perceptions than students who show a non-supportive attitude towards early marriage.

Based on Table 3, the Hosmer and Lemeshow Test to test the feasibility of the model is the Goodness of Fit (GoF) test, the Chi-Square value is  $0.147 <$  Chi-Square table value 3.841 or the significance value is  $0.929 >$  0.05 so it shows that the model is acceptable and hypothesis testing can be done because there is no significant difference between the model and its observational value. Nagelkerke R Square value of 0.249 which indicates that the ability of the independent variable is the environment and attitudes in explaining the dependent variable, namely adolescents' perceptions about early marriage by 0.249 or 24.9% and there are 75.1% other factors outside the model that explain the dependent variable namely adolescent perceptions about early marriage.

Using the Regression Logistic test, the Backward LR method obtained the calculated X2 value of 25.093  $>$  from the X2 table of 5.991 with a p-value of  $0.000 <$   $\alpha$  (0.05) so that

there is a significant relationship between the environment and attitudes with adolescent perceptions about early marriage at Hasanuddin High School, Wajak District, Malang Regency. And the P-value of the environmental variable ( $0.000 < (0.05)$ ) and the P-value of the attitude variable ( $0.002 < \alpha (0.05)$ ) so that there is a significant relationship between each of the environmental variables and the attitude variable with the perception teenagers about early marriage in Hasanuddin High School, Wajak District, Malang Regency. Value B = Natural Logarithm of the environment variable = 1.451 and B value of the attitude variable = 1.348. Based on the B values in the above calculation, the formed equation model is as follows:  $\text{Ln}(P / (1 + P)) = -0.915 + 1.415 \text{ Environment} + 1.348 \text{ Attitude}$ .

## 4 Discussion

### 4.1 Relationship Between Environment with Adolescent Perception

Based on the chi square statistical test results obtained that the environment variable has a P-value of 0,000 ( $p < 0.05$ ), indicating that there is a significant relationship between the environment and adolescent perceptions about early marriage in Hasanuddin High School, Wajak District, Malang Regency. Prevalence Ratio = 2,296 with homework 95% CI (1,420–3,712) means that students who are in an environment that supports early marriage are 2.29 times more likely to have negative perceptions compared to students who are in that environment who do not support early marriage. That a bad environment can affect a person's mental development [10]. Things that are not good received by the individual in the interaction will become familiar to him and vice versa. So that the state of the environment will affect one's perception as a form of interaction between the individual and his environment.

Between personality and the social environment are interconnected, because personality can be formed from the social environment [11]. Adolescent perceptions and desires in determining behavior large enough can be influenced by the environment. Although adolescent cognitive development is sufficient in determining their own actions, but the decision of adolescents in perceiving and behaving is influenced by pressure from the environment. Adolescents who have negative perceptions tend to be in a supportive environment for early marriage because poor understanding of early marriage can result from poor environmental conditions.

The lack of knowledge causes the environment to support early marriage [12]. Experiences and habits that have been passed down for generations make teenagers tend to want to follow the behavior to get married early. Adolescents who are in an environment that does a lot of early marriage can easily be influenced by attitudes or tendencies that exist in their environment. An individual in making a decision in early marriage can be influenced by the social environment around which is directly related to the life of the individual [13]. The description is in line with this research, namely the environment and attitudes have a significant relationship to adolescent perceptions about early marriage at Hasanuddin High School, Wajak District, Malang Regency.

## 4.2 Relationship Between Attitudes with Adolescent Perception

Based on the chi square statistical test results obtained that the attitude variable has a P-value of 0.001 ( $p < 0.05$ ), indicating that there is a significant relationship between attitude and adolescent perceptions about early marriage in Hasanuddin High School, Wajak District, Malang Regency. Prevalence Ratio = 2.210 with 95% homework CI (1,325–3,688) means that students who show a supportive attitude towards early marriage are 2.210 times more likely to have negative perceptions than students who show a non-supportive attitude towards early marriage. The attitude of an individual plays a role in determining a person's behavior in his environment. Conversely, the environment will reciprocally affect attitudes and behavior. Interaction between the environment and attitudes, with various factors inside and outside the individual will form a complex process that ultimately there is a cognitive process that is the individual's perception in determining the shape of one's behavior. Attitudes gained through experience will have a direct influence on subsequent behavior (Azwar, 2003).

Based on the results of Arimurti and Nurmala's research (2017) attitudes have a tendency, which can be interpreted that the higher the attitude of marriage tendencies at an early age, the lower the knowledge of women about early marriage attitude is the result of the process of a perception [14]. Perception is defined as an individual's view of the environment [15]. The results of research conducted by Siswandwika (2017) which states that according to students' perceptions of the role of parents have a significant relationship with adolescent attitudes towards free sex in class X students of SMAN 1 Sragen [16]. Adolescence is characterized by development, growth and the emergence of the possibility of facing reproductive health problems. Reproductive health problems that often arise include pregnancy outside marriage, risky sexual behavior, abortion and sexually transmitted diseases, early marriage [17].

Factors that cause adolescents to marry early are unplanned pregnancies and sexual behavior, economy, lack of parental education and encouragement to get married [18]. Most adolescents see early marriage as a form of responsibility for the actions that have been done, not as hopes or ideals that are desired, because they have found their soul mates. A small proportion of adolescents view marriage as a matter of course. Parents see early marriage as a compulsion due to an accident and accepted as a natural process. The description is in line with this study, namely attitudes have a significant relationship to adolescent perceptions about early marriage in Hasanuddin High School, Wajak District, Malang Regency.

## 4.3 Relationship Between Environment and Attitudes with Adolescent Perception

Based on test results Regression Logistic method Backward LR obtained the P-value environment variable value ( $0.000 < \alpha (0.05)$ ) as well as the P-value value of the attitude variable ( $0.002 < \alpha (0.05)$ ) and retrieved X2 count value of 25.093 > from X2 table That is 5.991 with a P-value value of  $0.000 < \alpha (0.05)$  so that there is a significant relationship between the environment and attitudes with adolescents' perception of early marriage in Hasanuddin High school in Wajak District, Malang there is a relationship Between environment and attitude with adolescent perception about early marriage in Hasanuddin High school in Wajak District, Malang. Value B = Natural logarithm of environment

variable = 1.451 and value B of the attitude variable = 1.348. Based on the values of B in the above calculations, the model of the equation formed is as follows:

$$\ln\left(\frac{P}{1+P}\right) = -0.915 + 1.415 \text{ Environment} + 1.348 \text{ Attitude}$$

$$P = \left( \frac{1}{1 + E^{(-(-0.915 + 1.415 \text{ Environment} + 1.348 \text{ Attitude}))}} \right)$$

The use of logistical regression equations, e.g. students with perceptions not supportive and residing in the environment do not support, the attitude supports = 1 and the environment supports = 1. If inserted into the model equation above then it will get the result, as follows:

$$P = \left( \frac{1}{1 + E^{(-(-0.915 + (1.415 \times 1) + (1.348 \times 1)))}} \right) = 0.868$$

Probability or Predicted Results: 0.868, then students who have an attitude of not supporting and being in the environment do not support the chances of students having a positive perception of 86.8%.

Individuals who look at an object and try to interpret what they see are perpetrators of perception. Personal characteristics such as attitudes, motives, interests, rewards and experiences that affect perception [19]. The relationship of attitudes towards early marriage in young women of SMA Negeri 2 Wonosari Gunung Kidul showed very good results, namely adolescents showed unsupportive attitudes towards early marriage [20]. There was a significant relationship between environmental factors and the incidence of early marriage in young women [21].

Early marriage took place largely due to poverty, illiteracy and gender inequality [22]. The problem of poverty and illiteracy cannot be eradicated immediately and requires persistent and thorough planning and policy. Undoubtedly, large investments are needed to overcome people's perceptions to enrich the culture of gender roles and women's dependence on men. Early marriage that occurs in Nigeria is caused by gender discrimination, pregnancy before marriage, low socioeconomic status and parental perceptions [23]. The factors that cause early marriage need to be further identified for each community so that it can appropriately cope with the impacts. According to the results of research conducted by Perception of Iranian teenage girls is a factor in the decision to make early marriage young women cannot understand the opportunities in life. After marriage, they think they have reached sexual maturity, while early marriage destroys their dreams and limits their ability and decision-making power [24]. This is in line with this research, namely the environment and attitudes have a significant relationship with adolescent perceptions about early marriage in Hasanuddin High School, Wajak District, Malang Regency.

## 5 Conclusion

This research has gained results i.e. there is a relationship between the environment and adolescents's perception of early marriage, there is a relationship between attitudes with adolescents's perception of early marriage, there is a relationship between

the environment and attitudes With the perception of teenagers about early marriage in Hasanuddin High school in Wajak district Malang with a regression equation namely:  $P = \left(1 / \left(1 + E^{(-(-0.915 + 1.415 \text{ Environment} + 1.348 \text{ Attitude}))}\right)\right)$ . Based on the results of the study advised to Dinas DP2KB Malang District to determine the appropriate policy and preventive and promotive efforts for the environment to support the early childhood, by empowering the Merck. As well as high school teacher Hasanuddin conducted counseling and education to adolescents to form an attitude refused to marry at a young age to create a positive perception of early marriage.

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