



THE EFFECT OF EDUCATION LEVEL AND EARLY MARRIAGE RATE ON POVERTY: CASE STUDY MADURA ISLAND

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the effect of education level and early marriage on poverty in Madura Island covering Bangkalan Regency, Sampang Regency, Pamekasan Regency and Sumenep Regency. This area was chosen because it has the highest percentage of poor people on the island of Madura and even the highest in East Java Province. This study applies quantitative methods with secondary data obtained from the Central Bureau of Statistics of East Java Province. The results of this study indicate that the level of education has a negative and significant effect on poverty in all districts in Madura in 2010 to 2019, while early marriage does not have a negative effect on poverty levels in Madura for the period 2010 to 2019.

Keywords: Education Level, Early Marriage, Poverty

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INTRODUCTION

According to the World Bank, poverty is a condition of people who are unable to obtain their rights in fulfilling their daily needs which include the needs for education, health, freedom, proper living and welfare (Son, 2019). Poverty has two categories, the first is absolute poverty which means the situation of a person's inability in daily life to meet basic needs such as food, health, education and other needs. includes health, education, food and drink as well as other basic needs but is still lower if measured based on the standard of fulfilling the basic life of the surrounding community. The phenomenon of poverty is a fairly complex problem, where poverty has propagated to sectors that are important and related to human development such as Health and Poverty indicating a lack of welfare in the community in the area (Widyawati & Pierewan, 2017).

Madura Island is the highest contributor to poverty in East Java Province. The area with the highest poverty rate is in Sampang Regency. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency, in the 2019 period, Sampang Regency had a percentage of the poor population reaching 18.9 percent, followed by Bangkalan Regency (20.71 percent) and Sumenep Regency (19.48 percent) then Pamekasan Regency as much as (13.95 percent). The following is a table of Poverty in Madura Island.

Although access to the area has been facilitated by the existence of the Suramadu bridge, economic growth in Madura is still considered not to have increased enough, one of which is due to the social culture of the community which legalizes early marriage, causing social inequality and unequal access to education.

Table 1. Percentage of Poverty Levels by All Regencies in Madura (2010-2019)

Year	Bang- kalan	Sam- pang	Sume- nep	Pame- kasan
2010	28,12	32.47	24.61	22.47
2011	26.22	30,21	23,10	20.94
2012	24.70	27.97	21.96	19.61
2013	23.23	27.08	21.22	18.53
2014	22.38	25,80	20.49	17.74
2015	22.57	25.69	20,20	17.41
2016	21.41	24.11	20.09	16.70
2017	21.32	23,56	19.62	16.00
2018	19,59	21.21	20,16	14.47
2019	18,90	20.71	19.48	13.95

Source: BPS East Java 2019, data processed

On average there is a decrease in the poverty level of all districts on the island of Madura. where in Bangkalan Regency the poverty rate decreased from 2010-2019 but also increased in 2014-2015 by (0.19 percent), then in Sumenep Regency it was quite different, namely there was a downward trend from 2010-2017 then increased in 2018 and then decreased again in 2019, while in Sampang Regency and Pamekasan Regency it decreased from 2010-2019.

One of the ways to reduce poverty can be seen from the level of education. This can

be seen from the parameters of the school expectation rate which can be used to measure and determine the opportunities and opportunities for each individual to obtain an education starting at the age of seven years so that it becomes a parameter for the period of schooling in the projected year for children in the next generation.

The greater the insight of a person's education, the greater the skills and knowledge of that person. It also encourages a person to be more productive (Rejekiingsih, 2013). The following is a table of Education levels.

Table 2. Percentage of School Expectation Rates by All Districts in Madura (2010-2019)

Year	Bang- kalan	Sam- pang	Sume- nep	Pame- kasan
2010	10,16	9.78	11.58	12.34
2011	10.56	9.82	11.59	12.52
2012	10.67	9.86	12.01	12.70
2013	10.96	10,20	12.18	13.05
2014	11.17	10.39	12.39	13.32
2015	11.55	11.09	12.41	13.34
2016	11.56	11.37	12.73	13.35
2017	11.57	11.38	12.74	13.61
2018	11.58	11.76	13.07	13.62
2019	11.59	12.08	13.19	13.63

Source: BPS East Java 2019, data processed

Another factor that is thought to be influencing poverty on the island of Madura is the high number of child marriages in these 4 areas. In a previous study conducted by Adekoya and Sokunbi (2021), it was explained that the impact of women in Nigeria who marry under age or at a vulnerable age is that these women are still not ready to become parents, causing the drop out of women's

education. Young brides should need more formal knowledge and social skills (Adekoya & Sokunbi, 2021).

The rate of early marriage can be seen from the number of women aged 10 years and over who are married under the age of 17 years. According to the East Java BPS, in 2019 the percentage of early marriages in Bangkalan was as much as 14.48 percent, then in Sampang (33.08 percent), Sumenep (25.35 percent) and Pamekasan (23.22 percent). The rate of early marriage in the district in Madura exceeds the average rate of early marriage in East Java, which is only 20.64 percent. Early marriages arise when there is a mistake in interpreting religious teachings, implementing culture, customs and habits inherited from ancestors. Early marriage generally occurs at the age of under 17 years which is accompanied by low education and even dropping out of school.

According to the marriage law, it is explained that ideally a marriage is held by a man who is 21 years old and a woman who is 19 years old, because at that age a person has got the rights as a citizen who is also considered to have responsibility for his actions and is not responsible for his actions. depend on their parents anymore. Marriage is carried out properly at an adult age, generally having the readiness to build and form a family (Law of the Republic of Indonesia, 2019). The following is a table of early marriage rates

Table 3. Percentage of Early Marriage Rates by All Regencies in Madura (2010-2019)

Year	Bang- kalan	Sam- pang	Sume- nep	Pame- kasan
2010	37.43	47.45	47.79	41.80
2011	30.04	42.75	45.55	40.89
2012	25,12	45,12	42.53	40,50
2013	27.14	43.33	45.08	28.85
2014	29.37	43.47	43.98	35.77
2015	8.42	18.59	17.24	12.81
2016	14.66	35.37	33.87	29.57
2017	17.70	31,20	34.26	26,80
2018	22.49	29.28	33.08	24.07
2019	14.48	25.71	25.35	23.22

Source: BPS East Java 2019, data processed

Furthermore, the analysis used in this study is the regression equation with panel data. The advantages of using this analysis are the large number of data observations and provide more efficient data (Gujarati, 2012).

According to Jufriadi (2013) states that the increasing number of high school graduates in Sampang has the potential to reduce the amount of poverty in the area. In this study only mentions one area of Madura, so this study aims to examine and analyze the level of education and the rate of early marriage on the island of Madura because these two variables have been highlighted in recent years and have never been discussed in their entirety in Madura.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Poverty

In general, poverty is a situation of a person's powerlessness in meeting basic needs and other needs so that the standard of living quality of life has not been fulfilled due to the person's low income. (Suryawati, 2016)

There are five categories of population that can be said to be incapable or poor, among others are 1) not owned production factors, 2) do not have access to production capital with personal business, 3) have generally low educational insight, 4) most do not have facilities. and privileges, and 5) Some of them are relatively young and do not have adequate educational knowledge and skills.

Level of education

Education is an important factor in future development. Education and poverty have a close relationship, where education is closely related to character building. According to Afzal (2012) education has an important role in reducing poverty, so this indicates that a person needs investment, and improving the quality of the education sector as well as ease of access to education (I Gusti Ngurah Jana Loka Adi Parwa & Yasa, 2019).

In Law no. 57 of 2021 explains that the level of education is an educational ladder that is determined based on the abilities developed, the goals to be achieved, and the level of development of students. Education is divided into three fields, namely formal, informal, and non-formal education. Formal education consists of basic education, secondary education, and higher education. Informal education includes education from environmental factors including family. While non-formal education has a definition of education obtained outside the formal

education path (Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 57, 2021).

Early-age marriage

As for the effects of early marriage, First, it reduces the opportunity to obtain education for girls who marry at an early age. Where when they get married, they immediately get a role as a mother which then forces them to drop out of school (Brown, 2012). Young brides should need formal knowledge, social skills, as well as the necessary networks, which are acquired in school. Second, early marriage causes discomfort to the child pair from day one. This is because the bride is still not aware of her surroundings and has not been able to make good decisions for her family. On average, women who marry early still do not know in depth the nature of their husbands (Adekoya & Sokunbi, 2021).

Previous Research

Adekoya & Sokunbi (2021) revealed that early marriage in Nigeria can increase the poverty rate of the country. This study states that someone who marries young, especially women, can hamper the productivity of that person and limit access to educational facilities. This is in accordance with the situation in Madura where many young couples are forced to decide their schooling period which then causes inequality in society because at that age many are still not ready to live life after marriage.

Meanwhile, Putra La Ode (2019) shows that the education factor has a negative influence on poverty in East Java. This study explains that access to education that is widespread and equitable will be able to eradicate poverty in the area. The results of this study are also in line with the situation in Madura, where the level of education is still not evenly distributed.

Related to education, I Gusti Ngurah Jana Loka Adi Parwa & Yasa (2019) concluded that the education level factor is significant and has a negative influence on poverty in the province of Bali. This study states that the area with its tourism icon still has to observe the level of education and can be a reference to be applied in other areas, for example on Madura Island. Madura also has many interesting tourist destinations such as Gili Madura. In line with Jufriadi (2013) stated that a good level of education will reduce the level of poverty in the Sampang area.

Moreover, Fahmi (2016) indicates a positive but not significant relationship between health and education factors, which means the higher the level of education will also increase the poverty rate. This is due to the lack of focus of education in Jambi on the skills of the community, so that although the community relatively achieves high education in schools, many are still unemployed after graduation and ultimately increase the number of poor people. Therefore, this research can also be used as a reference in

writing the influence of the level of education in Madura.

In theme of early marriage, Juhaidi & Umar (2020) concluded that early marriage in South Kalimantan was not significantly associated with. This is because in South Kalimantan there are still relatively many job opportunities for the people. Ebsentough, this research is not in line with the situation in Madura, which is densely populated and creates intense job competition. Mubasyaroh (2016) states that early marriage is at high risk, namely in terms of physical, educational, and economic aspects of the young couple. Also, Munawar, Meianzi & Indra (2015) mentions that early marriage has become the culture and culture of the Madurese community that it is better to hasten marriage even though he is still a teenager.

RESEARCH METHODS

Types of research

This study uses quantitative research methods along with secondary data obtained from BPS in the form of numerical data containing numbers.

Research Time and Place

The location of this research was carried out in the Madura Island Region which includes 4 regencies, namely Bangkalan Regency, Sampang Regency, Sumenep Regency, and Pamekasan Regency.

Variables in Research

The variables used in this study include the percentage of poor people used as

the dependent variable, while the level of education and the rate of early marriage are the independent variables. The type of data obtained is secondary data using panel data from 2010-2019.

Data, Instruments and Data Collection Techniques

This study uses data collection techniques with the method of documentation. The documentation method used is by collecting data in the form of articles, reading books, and several other written documents related to the problems raised by a study. The data was obtained from the Central Statistics Agency of East Java.

Data analysis technique

The analysis technique used in this study uses multiple regression analysis technique which is useful for predicting the dependent variable by regressing the dependent variable to more than one independent variable simultaneously or partially.

In this study, the author specifically observes two variables that have been highlighted in recent years, namely the level of education and the number of early marriages in Madura which is quite high because there is still not much discussion about the correlation between education levels and early marriage rates on poverty in Madura.

The following is a multiple linear regression equation mathematically:

$$Y_{it} = \alpha + \beta_1.X_{1it} + \beta_2.X_{2it} + e_{it} \quad (1)$$

Information:

Y = Poverty rate

α = Constant

β_1, β_2 = Regression Coefficient Value

X₁ = School Expectation Rate

X₂ = Early Marriage Rate

i = Madura Island Region / 4 Regencies in Madura

t = Year

e_{it} = Error Term

The stages for conducting panel data research are as follows (Srihardianti & Prahutama, 2016):

a. Panel Data Model Estimation

1. CEM (Common Effect Model)

The definition of CEM is a simple model that is used at the beginning when you want to estimate panel data regression.

2. FEM (Fixed Effect Model)

FEM is a model that shows the assumption that the regression coefficient is constant across time and space. The use of the FEM model in panel data estimation is done by using a dummy to explain the differences in the model's intercept.

3. REM (Random Effect Model)

The definition of REM is a model that detects the relationship between time and space in the residual variables in the estimation of panel data.

b. Selection of Panel Data Model Estimation

1. Chow test

This test compares the estimation model CEM with FEM using the analysis tool Eviews 10. The results of this test use a significance level of 0.05. If the value of Cross-Section Chi Square < 0.05, then the selected FEM is then continued with the Hausman test. Meanwhile, if the value of Cross-Section Chi Square > 0.05, then the selected CEM will then proceed to the Lagrange Multiplier Test.

2. Hausman test

Testing by comparing estimation models *Fixed Effect Model* with the Random Effect Model using the analysis tool Eviews 10. The results of this test use a significance level of 0.05. If the Cross-Section Random value < 0.05, the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) is selected, indicating that the test has been completed and the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) has been selected to be used in testing this research. However, if the Cross-Section Random value > 0.05 then the Random Effect Model (REM) will be selected and then proceed with the Lagrange Multiplier Test

3. Langrange Multiplier Test

Testing by comparing estimation models *Common Effect Model* (CEM) with Random Effect Model (REM) using analysis tool Eviews 10. The results of this test use a significance level of 0.05. If the value of Both < 0.05 then the Random Effect Model (REM) is selected. Meanwhile, if the value of Both > 0.05, the

Common Effect Model (CEM) will be selected. The test has ended regardless of the outcome.

c. Classic assumption test

1. Normality test

Is a test to analyze the distribution of data in the form of variables and to determine whether the distribution of the data is normally distributed or not.

2. Multicollinearity Test

Is a test of the presence or absence of a strong correlation or relationship between independent variables included in linear regression.

3. Autocorrelation Test

The results of this test aim to determine the relationship between the residuals obtained from one observation with other observations (Priyatno, 2010).

4. Heteroscedasticity Test

This test is used to detect the testing of a regression model where there is an inequality of variance from the residuals between one observation and another observation.

The analytical tools that can be used to predict the presence of heteroscedasticity symptoms in a regression model are using the White Test, Park Test, and Glejser Test.

d. Hypothesis testing

1. Simultaneous Significance Test (F Test)

The definition of the F test is a test conducted to see the effect of education level and early marriage rate on poverty

level simultaneously or simultaneously.

The significance level used in this test is 0.05.

2. Partial Significance Test (T Test)

This is a test used to determine the effect of education level and early marriage rate on poverty levels partially or individually. The significance level used in this test is 0.05.

3. Determinant Coefficient Test

This is a test on the R-Squared value that is used to find out how much the ability of the education level and the early marriage rate in explaining the variance of the poverty rate, usually in the form of percent.

4. Hypothesis

a) H₁ :It is suspected that there is a simultaneous influence between the level of education and the rate of early marriage on poverty in Madura.

b) H₂ :It is suspected that there is a partial influence between the level of education and the rate of early marriage on poverty in Madura.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Selection of Regression Estimation Model

Table 4. Chow Test Results

No.	Effect Test	Prob.
1.	Cross-section Chi-square Chow Test	0.0053
2.	Cross-section Random Hausman Test	0.0017

Source: Eviews 10, edited by the author 2021

The use of this test is useful for determining which of the CEM and FEM models is the best model. If the probability value is < 0.05 , then FEM is selected. In the table 4, the probability value is 0.0053, then $0.0053 < 0.05$, so the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) is selected. Meanwhile, the use of the Hausman test aims to choose between the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) and Random Effect Model (REM) which is the best model. when the value of Cross-Section Randomnya < 0.05 then FEM is selected. In the table above, the Cross-Section Random value is 0.0017, then $0.0017 < 0.05$, so the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) is selected.

Classical assumption test

The result of classical assumption test shows in table 5.

Table 5. Classical assumption test

Clasical Assumption	Test Result
Probability Normality Result	0.850688
Breush-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test for Autocorrelation Test (Prob. Chi-square(2))	0.1878
Heteroskedasticity Test: White (Prob. Chi-square(6))	0.1586

Source: Eviews 10, 2021 research data results

Normality Test is a test to analyze the distribution of data in the form of variables and to determine whether the distribution of the data is normally distributed or not. If the probability value > 0.05 (significance value). The results of the normality test are 0.850688 which means the test value is $0.850688 > 0.05$

is normal distributed. Breush-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test was conducted to determine the correlation or relationship between residuals obtained from one observation with other observations (Priyatno, 2010). If the value of Prob. Chi-Square > 0.05 (significance value) means that the data has no autocorrelation problem. This test is used to detect the test of a regression model where there is an inequality of variance from the residuals between observations with one another. For Heteroscedasticity test uses the white heteroscedasticity test. When the value of Prob. Chi-Square in Obs*R-squared > 0.05 (value significance) indicates that the data does not have heteroscedasticity problems. In the table 5, Prob value. Chi-Square on Obs*R-squared is 0.1586, so $0.1586 > 0.05$, indicating that the data has no heteroscedasticity problem.

For Multicollinearity, the result shows in Table 6.

Table 6. Multicollinearity Test Results

	X1	X2
X1	1.0000000	-0.283181
X2	-0.283181	1.0000000

Source: Eviews 10, 2021 research data results

Multicollinearity test is a test of the presence or absence of a strong relationship or correlation between the independent variables included in linear regression. If the correlation value of X1 and X2 < 0.8 (significance value) then the data has no multicollinearity problem.

The table 6 shows the correlation value of X_1 and X_2 is 0.283181, then $0.283181 < 0.8$, so it can be interpreted that the data does not have multicollinearity problems.

1. Hypothesis Proving

Table 7. Hypothesis Test Results

Variable	Prob.
X_1	0.0000
X_2	0.4519
Effect Spesification	
Cross-section fixed (dummy variabels)	
R-squared	0.928712
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000

Source: Eviews 10, 2021 research data results

In the table above, the value of Prob (F-statistic) is $0.000000 < 0.05$ so it can be concluded that the level of education and the rate of early marriage simultaneously have an influence on the poverty level so that H_1 is accepted.

For Partial Significance Test (T Test), it shows that the prob value (X_1) is 0.0000, then $0.0000 < 0.05$, so it can be interpreted that the level of education has an influence on the poverty level. Whereasthe value of prob(X_2) is 0.4519, then $0.4519 > 0.05$ so it can be concluded that the number of early marriages has no effect on the poverty level, so H_2 is rejected.

For Determinant Coefficient, the results of the regression of the R-squared value are 0.928712 / 0.93 (or 93%). This shows that the level of education and the rate of early marriage (variables X_1 and X_2) explain the magnitude of the effect on the poverty rate (Y) in all districts in Madura by 93%. so that the

remaining 7% is explained outside the study by other variables.

Discussion

Analysis of the Effect of Education Level on Poverty Levels in Madura

The results of the tests that have been carried out show negative and significant numbers, so it can be concluded that the level of education has a negative influence on the poverty level in Madura, where the school expectation rate shows a significant value. $0.0000 < 0.05$ and the value of t count-4.286883%. This means that if the number of school expectations increases every year, the poverty rate will decrease by 4.286883%. This is because the Madurese are starting to pay attention to education, both in terms of facilities and quality. This can be seen from the number of high school graduates and even tertiary institutions and the percentage of the School Expectation Rate which is increasing even though it is only 0.01% per year in Madura.

The results of this study are obtained and are supported by previous research that has been researched by Putra La Ode (2019) which is appropriate and in line with the new growth theory that focuses on the important role of government in increasing the development and formation of Human Capital that was initiated by Adam Smith.(Son, 2019)

Analysis of the Effect of Early Marriage Rates on Poverty Levels in Madura

The results of the tests that have been carried out show negative and insignificant numbers. The T test shows the value of the early marriage rate is 0.7519, so the significance value is $0.7519 > 0.05$, which means that the rate of early marriage has no effect on poverty levels in all districts on Madura Island in 2010-2019. This is because there are still job opportunities for the Madurese community, including young people who marry young, in Madura's leading sectors such as agriculture or other industries. The government even disbursed 135 billion rupiah in total to accelerate agricultural development in Madura in 2019.

The results of this study are supported by previous research conducted by Ahmad Juhaidi and Masyithah Umar (2020) which explained that early marriage has no effect on poverty in the short term. However, early marriage has an effect in the long term, where it causes families who have married at an early age to remain shackled in a chain of economic incapacity. This research is in line with the Human Capital theory which states that the opportunity to increase productivity through education will be smaller if someone gets married at an early age. (Juhaidi & Umar, 2020)

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion that has been described by the author, that in this study, the level of education showed a negative and significant

influence on the poverty rate in all districts in Madura from 2010 to 2019.

In this study, early marriage did not have a negative effect on the poverty rate in Madura from 2010 to 2019.

Suggestion

In this research regarding education, it is better if the government in all districts in Madura can improve the quality and spread of high school or college graduates, for example by providing facilities or subsidies for graduates in the form of educational incentives. In this way, the quality of human resources and productivity will increase.

In the case of early marriage, it is better to gather more information before getting married at an early age, where someone who is under the age of 18 on average, should still be able to use it for things that are more priority, for example increasing knowledge and improving education. It is hoped that the government can see a phenomenon of the large number of early marriages in order to make policies that are beneficial to the community for the purpose of public welfare.

Suggestions for future writers or researchers are expected to add other variables that are significantly correlated with the poverty level on Madura Island.

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