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EARLY MARRIAGE AND FACTOR ASSOCIATED WITH IT AMONG WOMEN IN DEDO TOWN, OROMIA REGION, ETHIOPIA

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JIMMA, ETHIOPIA

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Acronyms and Abbreviation

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
EDHS	Ethiopian demography and health survey
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
LBW	Low Birth Weight
SNNPR	Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund

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Abstract

Background: Marriage is a social institution that unites people in a special form of mutual dependence for the purpose of founding and maintaining a family. As a social practice entered into through a public act, religious or traditional ceremony, it reflects the purposes, character and customs of the society in which it is found. Many societies have norms that limit the age of young girls to enter into marriage, but in some cases the age limit does not take into consideration their physiological readiness for childbearing. Marriage often takes place at ages much earlier than the legally ratified minimum age. Early marriage is the marriage of children and adolescents below the age of 18 years.

Objective: To assess status of early marriage and associated factors among women in Dedo town, Jimma zone, southwest Ethiopia, 2020

Methodology: Community based cross sectional study design was employed. Data was collected through face to face interview from December 10, 2020 to January 10, 2021 in Dedo town. Data collection tool was developed by reviewing related literatures, prepared in English version. Data was coded and analyzed using manual compilation of the questionnaires. To explain the study population in relation to relevant variables, descriptive statistics such as, frequencies, and percentages were calculated. Chi square and p-value <0.05 was used to identify factors associated with dependent variables. Result was presented in tables and charts.

Result: From total of study participants three hundred thirty (95.65%) responded to the study. Among study participants 138(41.8%) were married less than 18 years old. The result of the chi-square test showed that educational status their father ($X^2= 56.177$, Df=3 p-value<0.00001), educational status of their husbands ($X^2= 96.03$, Df=3 p value<0.00001), family monthly income ($X^2= 42.4$, Df=4 P-value<0.00001) were significantly associated with early marriage. And other variables like age of respondents ($X^2=7.478$, Df=7 P-value=0.38), educational status ($X^2=2.576$, Df=3 P-value=0.462), and occupational status ($X^2=4.21$, Df=5 P-value=0.519) were not significantly associated.

Conclusion: Generally, the results of this study revealed that more than two fifth of respondents were married less than 18 years old. Educational status their father, educational status of their husbands, family monthly income were significantly associated with early marriage. And other variables like age of respondents, educational status, and occupational were not significantly associated.

Keywords: early marriage, prevalence

Chapter One Introduction

1.1 Background

Marriage is a social institution that unites people in a special form of mutual dependence for the purpose of founding and maintaining a family. As a social practice entered into through a public act, religious or traditional ceremony, it reflects the purposes, character and customs of the society in which it is found. Many societies have norms that limit the age of young girls to enter into marriage, but in some cases the age limit does not take into consideration their physiological readiness for childbearing. Marriage often takes place at ages much earlier than the legally ratified minimum age. Early marriage is the marriage of children and adolescents below the age of 18 years [1].

Early marriage is defined as the marriage of children and adolescents below the age of 18 years when the girl is not yet physically and emotionally mature enough to bear a child and take the social responsibility of the wife. Recently more than 60 million child girls and women were affected by early marriage globally [2, 3].

Child marriage (under 18 years) and young age marriage (under 16 years) have lot of concerns because of its overspread nature across societies of different class and status predominantly in developing countries [4]. It is a very common practice in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa to give early marriage to their daughters. There are social, psychological and health consequences of early marriage and it will affect both young mother and their children. It is recognized as both human rights violation and social development barrier [5]. Different studies has found that the effect of early marriage is negative and it is detrimental for the young mother and their children and as whole for the community. Teenage mothers have more child and give early birth than their adult peers and hence suffer from long chain of health complications [6].

Nevertheless it does not stop there because serious health consequences is also experienced by the children of teenage mother. Child of a young mother is prone to die twice times greater than the child of a woman in their twenties [5]. In the event that they endure some way or another, these babies will in general have higher paces of low birth weight with inborn oddities, untimely birth and newborn child mortality than those destined to more aged mothers [7]. Moreover, unconstrained fetus removal, preterm conveyance, Low Birth Weight (LBW), medical issues in new conceived child, defective feeding practices, absence of knowledge with respect to family welfare strategies are found to be associated with child marriage [8].

Marriage before the age of 18 either formal or informal union is called child marriage [9]. Even though wealthiest and most developed nations also practice child marriage, however due to poverty and lack of economic development, practice of child marriage is prevalent in sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia and parts of Central America [4]. UNICEF 2019 [10] reported that the number of girls and women who married as children are more than 650 million and now 12 million girls are married each year. In developing countries, among seven girls, one will marry at the age of fifteen or even less than fifteen and it is estimated that around 3,500 girls marry before fifteen [9] and 21,000 girls before eighteen each day [4].

Child marriage, defined as marriage before age 18, is a violation of human rights. Every year, 15 million girls are married as children—equating to one girl marrying every two seconds. Although many countries impose laws setting 18 as the minimum age of marriage, the practice of child marriage remains widespread. Globally, 720 million women alive today were married before turning 18, with one-third married before age 15 [11].

Child marriage is prevalent but varies widely in sub-Saharan Africa (range: 5–76%) and South Asia (range: 4–52%). In sub-Saharan Africa, around 4 in 10 girls marry by age 18. 2 Although the prevalence of child marriage is lower in South Asia, its larger population size produces a higher absolute number of married girls. As a result, two in five married girls live in South Asia, and one in three live in India [12].

Types of early marriage in Ethiopia include promissory marriage, where by a verbal promise is made as infancy or even child birth by the parents to have their children get married; child marriage, in which children under the age of 10 are wedded; and adolescent marriage, which involves girls aged between 10 and 15. In most cases, the child bride is taken to her in-laws immediately after the wedding; in other cases the parents agree that the girl stays with her parents until she is mature enough to live with her husband. In general, husbands are much older than their young wives [13].

1.2 Statement the problem

Child marriage is a human rights abuse. It constitutes a grave threat to young girls' lives, health and future prospects. Marriage for girls can lead to complications related to pregnancy and childbirth, and in developing countries these are the main causes of death among 15–19 year-old girls. Girls who are married are also exposed to sexually transmitted infections, including HIV. For a girl, marriage can mean the end of her education, can set aside her chances of a vocation or career, and can steal from her foundational life choices. Despite national laws and international agreements, child marriage remains a real and present threat to the human rights, lives and health of children, especially girls, in more than a hundred countries. One in three girls in low and middle-income countries (excluding China) will marry before the age of 18. One in nine girls will marry before their fifteenth birthday. In the least-developed countries the prevalence of child marriage is even higher—nearly one in two [14].

The incidence and prevalence of child marriage is analyzed and reported in a variety of ways. A 2012 report from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) provides evidence that “Nearly one in every four adolescent girls aged 15-19 in the developing world (excluding China) is currently married or in union.” The report goes on to say that “More than one third of women aged 20-24 in the developing world were married by age 18....” Although both estimates approximate the extent of child marriage, it is also true that the indicators provide different information. For the period 2000-2011, just over one third (an estimated 34 per cent) of women aged 20 to 24 years in developing regions were married or in union before their eighteenth birthday. In 2010 this was equivalent to almost 67 million women. About 12 per cent of them were married or in union before age 15. If child marriage trends are to continue, worldwide, 142 million girls will be married in the next decade (during the period 2011-2020). This translates into an average of 14.2 million girls who will marry every year. These numbers could be even higher, reaching 151 million girls by the end of the period 2021-2030. This potential increase in the total number of girls marrying before age 18 is determined by already bigger cohorts of already born girls. The majority of developing societies are still growing in size as a result of declining levels of mortality and slower reductions in fertility, resulting in age structures dominated by younger cohorts [15].

Once married, girls are likely to feel, and in many cases are, powerless to refuse sex. They are likely to find it difficult to insist on condom use by their husbands, who commonly are older and more sexually experienced, making the girls especially vulnerable to HIV and other sexually transmitted infections [16]. At its worst, child marriage can be tantamount to bonded labor or

enslavement. It can be a sentence to regular exposure to domestic or sexual violence, and a pathway to commercial exploitation. Married girls are often under pressure to become pregnant immediately or soon after marriage, although they are still children themselves and know little about sex or reproduction. A pregnancy too early in life before a girl's body is fully mature is a major risk to both mother and baby. Complications of pregnancy and childbirth are the main causes of death among adolescent girl's ages 15-19 years old in developing countries. Among the disabilities associated with early childbirth is obstetric fistula, an injury which leaves girls in constant pain, vulnerable to infection, incontinent, and often shunned by their husbands, families and communities [17].

According to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), an estimated 75 million girl's lower secondary school age 29 were either out of school or enrolled in primary school in 2007 [18]. The majority of these girls live in South and Western Asia (28 million) and sub-Saharan Africa (21 million). The absolute number of girls out of school or lagging behind for their age points to regions of greatest need. However, expressing the same situation as a percentage of the population provides a different picture. Thus, while South and Western Asia has the highest absolute number of children falling behind or out of school, it is in sub-Saharan Africa where the highest proportion of such girls are found (37 per cent, compared to 27 per cent for South and Western Asia) [19].

Many girls especially with 14 and 15 years are forced into marriage by parents or guardians or relatives therefore they facing a lot of problems. For instance, those young female who forced to enter into early marriage does not able to cope with marriage life, because their age does not allow them to handle well the family matters. Adolescent mothers are also notable to reading the different gestures of their child such as illness, hunger, or pain. This puts both the mother and the child in poor health. Child marriages also deny girls an opportunity for education and decision making. The parents\ guardians living in a poverty are often tempted to marry off their young girls to obtain bride price in which they believe will relieve them from the economic hardship, but in reality parents\ guardians are not familiar on the practice of young girl's marriage and their impact of their health and welfare of young females. Furthermore some society does not have a sufficient knowledge on the impact of child marriage that is why they are forcing their young girls to enter into early marriage. In reality, child marriage subjects a young girl to sexual activities at the tender age in which they are not physically mature, also young mothers face higher risks during pregnancies including complications such as heavy bleeding, fistula infection, anemia and

eclampsia, which contribute to higher mortality rate of both mother and a child [20]. Early child marriage practices were a significant social concern globally in recent years due to dangerous health consequences such as increased risk of acquiring sexually transmitted diseases, child malnutrition, teenage pregnancy, miss the opportunity of formal education, dropping out of school and maternal and child morbidity and mortality on young women who marry at early ages [21,22].

In Ethiopia, early girl marriage has significant health and socioeconomic impacts on married women. Some of these consequences include adverse pregnancy outcomes, miss the chance of formal education, lack of opportunity for salary employment and social power inequities, such as sexual violence, imbalanced profit producing opportunity, little money for achieving their regular necessities and gender inequality in and out of their households [23].

Although the concerns of child marriage and the wellbeing of Ethiopian girls have received increased attention on recent years, most females in rural Ethiopia still enter marriage at much younger ages and early marriage is a common harmful traditional practice in the Ethiopia. However, the magnitude and its determinant factors are unknown in most the rural. Therefore, this study will be aimed to determine early marriage and factor associated with it among women in Dedo town, Oromia region, Ethiopia. This finding is important to evaluate the effectiveness of efforts done previously to eliminate child marriage and to design evidence-based intervention for the reduction of child marriage. It may also useful to improve laws against early marriage, designing and targeting adolescent health and human rights strategies.

At present, there is a serious lack of data on all aspects of early marriage. This work has underlined, the sources of information concerning early marriage in terms of demographic trends and educational attainment. There are as yet very few studies that have examined the practice from a human rights perspective, in terms of trends or its impact on wives, husbands, families, or the wider society. These gaps need to be filled urgently, since data must inform policies and programmers and provide a basis for effective advocacy.

1.3 Significance of the study

Nearly all developing countries are currently engaged in substantial programmer to improve maternal and child health including adolescent health. Risk approach studies done elsewhere have also revealed strong correlation between young maternal age and grave socio medical and psychosocial problems which calls due attention. At present, there is a serious lack of data on all aspects of early marriage. There are as yet very few studies that have examined the practice from a human rights perspective, in terms of trends or its impact on wives, husbands, families, or the wider society. These gaps need to be filled urgently, since data must inform policies and programs and provides a basis for effective advocacy. Existing demographic data may be disaggregated and will be used in ways that tell us more about the prevalence of early marriage. But special studies are also needed to examine friends, extent, impacts and effective responses.



Chapter Two: Literature review

2.1 Overview of early marriage

Awareness of reproductive health issues in developing nations is growing. Critical issues are the high prevalence of HIV/AIDS among young people; childbearing by young girls, which can lead to obstetric fistulas and death of the mother; and child marriage. Throughout the world, marriage is regarded as a moment of celebration and a milestone in adult life. Actually, marriage is a universal social institution through which an adult male and an adult female generally involves in marriage relationship and acquires new social status as a husband and wife. But, such an important social institution brings some numerous problem to a couple especially women, when it happens at an early age. Early marriage which is also referred to as child marriage is common all over the globe and has inflicted dangerous and devastating effects on young children (especially females) who are completed to tie the knot in most cases. While the age at marriage is generally on the rise, early marriage-marriage of children and adolescents below the age of 18 is still widely practiced [24].

Child marriage often identified as among the most severe forms of harmful traditional practices. According to UNFPA (2006), child marriage, also known as early marriage, is defined as a marriage carried out under the age of 18 depending the laws and regulations of countries. At this age a girl is physically, physiologically and psychotically not capable to shoulder the responsibilities of marriage and childbearing. Almost all girls who marry under age ensues the will of their parents. It is their families who decide on behalf of their daughters; mainly to maintain their social prestige in their community. In some cases, they also want to secure economic and social gain, want to keep up their value in the society and they also believe that it is upholding of preceding traditions. "Child marriage is widely acknowledged to be a harmful socio-cultural practice that is both a cause and an outcome of human rights violations [25].

Girls are the direct victim of the practice, early child bearing and giving birth while they are physically unfit is their challenge, added to the existed dominancy of the patriarchal social system it is always girls who are affected by child marriage. Therefore, it is a threat for girls than boys in developing countries including Ethiopia. Though it is clearly stated and affirmed under several international declarations that child marriage is a violation of young girls' human right; families are still wedding their girls in developing countries. Globally the practice is highly widespread including South Asian and African countries. As located in Africa, Ethiopia is also one of the places where girls' right is highly violated due to child marriage. The extract below communicates

the worsening situations of child marriage across diverse countries. In tandem with, Kouyate [26], contends that: Globally, almost 400 million women aged 20-49 (or 41% of the total population of women of this age) were married or entered into union while they were children (i.e., before they became 18 years old). It further noted that, although the proportion of child brides has generally decreased over the last 30 years, in some regions child marriage remains common, even among the youngest generations, particularly in rural areas and among the poorest. Child marriage is also a challenge for girls in Ethiopia especially for those who live in rural areas.

Despite international agreements and national laws, marriage of girls <18 years of age is common worldwide and affects millions. Child marriage is a human rights violation that prevents girls from obtaining an education, enjoying optimal health, bonding with others their own age, maturing, and ultimately choosing their own life partners. Child marriage is driven by poverty and has many effects on girls' health: increased risk for sexually transmitted diseases, cervical cancer, malaria, death during childbirth, and obstetric fistulas. Girls' offspring are at increased risk for premature birth and death as neonates, infants, or children. To stop child marriage, policies and programs must educate communities, raise awareness, engage local and religious leaders, involve parents, and empower girls through education and employment [27].

In many countries, the legal age for marriage is 18, yet some governments enforce these laws loosely. For example, the percentage of girls married before age 18 in Niger is 77%, in Chad 71%, in Mali 63%, in Cameroon 61%, and in Mozambique 57% [27]. In parts of Ethiopia, 50% of girls are married before the age of 15, and in Mali, 39%. Some marriages even occur at birth; in such instances, the girl is sent to her husband's home at the age of 7 [28].

Child marriage, defined as marriage below the age of 18, became illegal in Ethiopia in 2000 [29]. However, enforcement has been poor. In our sample, at baseline 33.4% of fathers and 32.8% of mothers stated that they were aware of the law in the treatment areas, and 34.5% and 31.4%, respectively, in the control areas. In the baseline survey, we will see that parents report an average age of first marriage for girls of 13-14 years; however, this is restricted to those daughters who were already married. Typically, marriages in this region are arranged by the parents. Elders from the groom's family will approach the bride's family and offer gifts as bride price, sometimes through village matchmakers. There is a lot of variation in the provision of bride price. Only about half the households in our sample reported receiving a bride price when a girl married. There is also a practice, very rare in the Amhara region, of abducting girls, raping them, and then sending an offer of marriage and a bride price back through village elders to the girl's family. At that point

the family will usually accept the marriage and the offered bride price. This practice was made illegal in 2004 after much debate, but was always practiced more in the southern regions of Ethiopia than in the Amhara region [30].

In our sample, less than 1% of married girls report having been abducted. Fathers who had a married daughter under the age of 18 at baseline said that the main benefit they foresaw for the daughter was also “community respect” (38%); 35% reported their girls would receive some kind of financial benefit. Decisions were almost entirely made by the parents. Only 21% of daughters were informed about their upcoming marriages, and only 50% of these knew the person they were to marry before the marriage [31].

2.2 Prevalence of early marriage

The prevalence of child marriage varies substantially among countries, ranging from only 2 per cent in Algeria to 75 per cent in Niger. In 41 countries, 30 per cent or more of women aged 20 to 24 were married or in union when they were still children. However, we know that the incidence of child marriage had already to drastically change in some countries across different regions. In Ethiopia and Nepal, the prevalence of child marriage declined substantially (20 per cent or more) during a short period of five years. This is also observed across regions: SNNPR, Tigray and Gambella in Ethiopia and in all regions but the Far West Region of Nepal. Similarly, in Bolivia, the prevalence of child marriage has declined in both urban and rural areas of four of the country’s nine departments. Other countries showing significant decreases of 10 per cent or more in the prevalence of child marriage include Armenia, Guyana, Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania [32].

In other hand child marriage levels have not changed during the period 2000-2010 due to the practice of child marriage is still high in many developing countries (61 countries have a child marriage prevalence of 20 per cent or higher). Child marriage at the global level has remained relatively constant over the last 10 years (at around 50 per cent in rural areas and 23 per cent in urban areas). Many developing countries lack evidence to document prevalence and trends in child marriage and are therefore unable to develop appropriate policies and programmed to address it. For the preparation of this report, for example, data disaggregated by demographic, social and economic characteristics were unavailable for Afghanistan, Bhutan, Brazil, Central African Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nauru, Marshall Islands, Mexico, El Salvador, South Sudan and Yemen—all countries in which the prevalence of child marriage is high. While the practice of child marriage is a global issue affecting most regions, it is most common in South

Asia and in West and Central Africa, where two out of five girls marry or enter into union before age of 18 (46 per cent and 41 per cent, respectively) [32].

Lower percentages are observed in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, the Arab States and East Asia and the Pacific (11 per cent, 15 per cent and 18 per cent, respectively). In Latin America and the Caribbean, prevalence is higher, at 29 per cent, just under East and Central Africa (34 per cent). Substantial variations in the rates of child marriage are also found among countries within regions. The highest prevalence in South Asia, for example, is found in Bangladesh (66 per cent); in West and Central Africa, in Niger (75 per cent) and Chad (72 per cent). In Latin America and the Caribbean and East and Southern Africa, values are 40 per cent or more in the Dominican Republic (40 per cent) and Mozambique (52 per cent). Among the regions with a lower prevalence of child marriage—Eastern Europe and Central Asia, East Asia and the Pacific, and the Arab States—we also find countries where a relatively large proportion of children become brides, as in the Republic of Moldova (19 per cent), Indonesia (22 per cent) and Yemen (32 per cent). Naturally, heavily populated countries tend to outweigh regional averages [32].

A study conducted in slum areas in Rajshahi City, Bangladesh shows that study respondents (83.7%) were married before their age 18 years of which three of every ten respondents married before 15 years of their age. Only 16.3% respondents were married at age 18 and above. These age groups (<15 years, 15 to 17 years and 18 + years) are chosen arbitrarily on the basis of the percentage of the respondent's early marriage and early conception as well. Early marriage extends a woman's reproduction span, thereby contributing to large family size, especially in the absence of contraception. About 47.9% women's age at first conception were 15 to 17 years and 10.3% women's age at first conception were less than 15 years. The percentage of women, whose age at first conception was 18 years and above was only 27.3. Only 66% of the respondents used family planning method whereas, the percentage of those are not using family planning method was as high as 34. In case of husbands, near about eight of every ten were not using family planning method and only 22.2% were using this method [24].

Within sub-Saharan Africa, age of marriage is comparatively high in Central Africa and highest in West Africa with 40% and 49% of girls under 19 years in unions respectively. This compares to 20% for Northern and Southern Africa and 27% in East Africa. Within Central Africa, the Democratic Republic of Congo stands out with 74% of all girls in unions by 19 years. Cameroon trails behind with 52% of girls 20-24 years married by age 18 years. West African countries

reporting the highest rates of women aged 20-24 who were first married or in a union by age 15 years are Niger, Chad, Mali [34].

Child marriage and harmful traditional practices are the most common socio-cultural events in most rural areas of Ethiopia. According to the Ethiopian demography and health survey (EDHS) 2016, the national prevalence of early marriage was 58%. According to EDHS 2016, women tend to marry considerably earlier than men. The median age at first marriage is 17.1 years among women age 25-49 and 23.8 years among men age 25-59. Fifty-eight percent of women and only 9% of men age 25-49 marry before their 18th birthday. The median age at first marriage among women age 25-49 has increased slightly since 2011, from 16.5 years to 17.1 years. During the same period, the percentage of women marrying before age 18 has declined from 63% to 58%. Eight percent of women married before their 15th birthday in 2011, as compared with 6% in 2016. Among men age 25-59, median age at first marriage increased slightly from 23.1 years in 2011 to 23.8 years in 2016. When the data is analyzed by cohort of women, defined by their age at the moment of the interview, those changes look more dramatic. The result shows that the percentage of women 45-49 married before age 15 is 29%, while this indicator is 14% for women 20-24 and 6% for the youngest women (15-19) [35].

A study conducted in early marriage in South Wollo and East Gojjam zones of the Amhara Region In East Gojjam, 65% of female respondents had their first marriage below age 15 and 87% had their first marriage below age 18. In South Wollo the proportion of female respondents with age at first marriage below 15 years was 36% and those who first married before age 18 was about 80%. Respondents who had at least one married daughter mentioned several reasons for early marriage. Conformity to social norms (98%) and seeking social status (94%) are the two main reasons for early marriage. Ensuring virginity (56%), material benefit (49%) and security for the future (about 47 %) are also factors of early marriage recognized by respondents the majority of respondents (88%) knew that early marriage is harmful. [36]

A study conducted in Jimma Zone Serbo town shows that the study estimated that the mean age of first marriage was found to be 17.34 years. Of the total sample 134(54%) were married before the age of 18, out of which 116(46.7%) were first married at the age of 14-17 and 18(7.3%) at the age of 10-13. Majority 140(56.5%) of the respondents indicated that the reason for marriage at their first marriage was the tradition in the area. The survey revealed that 96(38.7%) were unhappy to their age of first marriage. Problems attributed to their age of first marriage were 70(73.0%) early childbearing and physical deterioration, 30(31.3%) discontinuation of schooling (learning)

16(16.7%) repeated divorce and 24(25.0%) prolonged labor. Only 2(2.1%) of those unhappy to age of first marriage suggested 10-17 years of age is the better age of first marriage, 58(60.4%) 18-21 years, 23(24.0%) 22-25 years and 13(13.5%) suggested above 25 years. Of the total 248 studied, 232 have got pregnant ever. The distribution of age of first pregnancy was 6(2.5%) at the age of 10-13 years, 82(35.4%) at 14-17 years, 96(41.4%) at 18-21, 38(16.3%) at 20-25 and 10(4.4%) above 25 years of age. 155(62.5%) of respondents were consulted for their full informed consent at the time of marriage and The rest 93(37.5%) occurred without consultation of the women, from which 72.3% were forced to marriage by parents(both mother & father). 239(96.6%) know the legal minimum age of marriage for women in Ethiopian context [37].

2.3 Factors affecting early marriage

The first task was to study the extent to which social factors contribute to early marriage among teenagers. This study measured the contribution of study variables such as inadequate social control in sex matters, the distance between parents and children, peer pressure group, environment influence, conformity, prejudice/parents conflict, frustration and influence of mass media. Social factors contribute to early marriage are inadequate parented education 48.33%, inadequate parented care 30%, parental conflict 17.5% inadequate advice for teenagers 15.83%, frustration 11.66%, lack access to information 10.83% and environmental influence 10% (N=60) were reported by both male and female respondents as the most contributing factors to early marriage among teenagers in Kasulu district. Significant of the hypothesis is test as follows; ($\chi^2 = 29.93$, $df = 14$ critical table value = 23.685 at 0.05 two tailed test.) This study measured the contribution of the following variables; lack of transparence, negative attitude on contraceptive, shame/shyness, lack of access to information, inadequate parental care inadequate socialization in family and community and traditional milestone. $X = 31.36$ $df = 9$ critical table value = 16.919 level of significant is 0.05 two tailed test show the results of the responses per factor as follows; peer pressure group 15% shame/shyness(15%), negative attitude on contraceptive 13%, lack of transparence 13%, customs 13%, and mass media 11.66% (N=60) with chi square test as indicated one is derived to accept that the contention was true that there was a significance relationship of various cultural factors and the question of early marriage. economic factors can contribute early marriage among teenagers. This study measured the contribution of the following variables; inadequate economic resources, unemployment, financial problem facing teenagers, the presence of commercial sex, inadequate family patterns, globalization, inadequate credit facilities to enable teenagers, access to capital and commercial sex [38].

A study conducted in slum areas in Rajshahi City, Bangladesh shows that levels of respondent's education are significantly associated with the higher age at first marriage ($p = 0.000$). Father's education plays a vital role in the early marriage of their daughters. Many parents in traditional societies still believed that investment in a girl's education is wasted, when she is simply going to be married and work in another household. This concept is quite strong among illiterate fathers. Fathers with lower level of education have a higher tendency to the early marriage of their daughters and the association between different levels of father's education and the age at first marriage of their daughters are statistically significant ($p = 0.099$). Similar results also found in case of husband's education of the respondents, where illiterate husband willingly marry a girl with an early age than those have different levels of higher education and the differences are statistically significant ($p = 0.000$). Poverty is considered one of the major factors underpinning early marriage, where family's monthly income plays a critical role. The percentage of women, who are married at less than 15 years of their age, is decreased as their family's monthly income increased, and the differences are statistically significant ($p = 0.039$). The percentage of the respondents who are married at an early ages are much higher among the Muslim than their non-Muslim counterparts and the differences are statistically not significant ($p = 0.529$) [24].

A study conducted in Bangladesh respondents' work status, education level, religion, wealth index, partners' educational level and their residential place as significant variable with early marriage [39]. A study conducted in Sudan shows that the highest prevalence of child marriage (marriage prior to 18 years) was reported among those of rural residence, having less than secondary education and their families having >5 members of sisters and daughters. Child marriage was also more common among women whose parents and husbands have less than secondary education [40].

A study conducted in early marriage in South Wollo and East Gojjam zones of the Amhara Region shows that urban dwellers have significantly greater awareness than their rural counterparts (95% versus 84%). Respondents with formal education have better awareness (98%) than those with informal education (89%) and with no education (78%). Men have higher awareness about the harmful effects of early marriage than women (94% versus about 82%). The level of awareness of harmful effects of early marriage is higher for respondents who have exposure to mass media than for respondents without such exposure (92% versus 79%). According to EDHS, Women living in urban areas marry later than women living in rural areas. Median age at first marriage is 2.6 years older among urban women than rural women (19.3 years versus 16.7 years). Median age at first

marriage varies by region, from 15.7 years among women in Amhara to 23.9 years among women in Addis Ababa. Median age at first marriage increases with increasing education, from 16.3 years among women with no education to 24.0 years among women with more than a secondary education [36].

A study conducted in Jimma Zone Serbo town shows that Women's happiness status towards their age of first marriage is found to show significant association (P value <0.001). Higher order pregnancies(above 5) is more prevalent among those married early 55(61.1%) as compared to those first married at an age of 18 years or above 35(38.9%) P -value <0.001 . Out of the study group 38(15.3%) were divorced at least once out of which 28(73.7%) were those married at the age of <18 years. this accounts 21.0% of early married women. the study also indicated strong association between number of divorces and age of marriage(P value < 0.001) [37].



Chapter Three Objectives

3.1 General Objective

- To assess status of early marriage and associated factors among women in Dedo town, Jimma zone, southwest Ethiopia, 2020

3.2 Specific Objective

- To assess status of early marriage among women in Dedo town
- To identify associated factors with early marriage among women in Dedo town

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Chapter Four Methodology

4.1 Study area and period

The study was conducted in Dedo town of Jimma Zone of Oromia Regional State, located at 18 km South of Jimma town and comprises of a total area of 1459.1 Km². Dedo district is bordered on the south by the Gojeb river which separates it from the SNNP Region, on the west by Gera, on the north by Kersa, and on the east by Omo Nada. Topographically, Dedo district is mountainous with an altitude ranging between 880 and 2400 meters above sea level. Agro-ecologically, it consists of 18% highlands, 48% midlands and 34% lowlands. The 2007 national census reported a total population for this woreda of 288,457, of whom 143,935 were men and 144,522 were women; 5,755 or 2% of its population were urban dwellers and 1755 households. The majority of the inhabitants were Moslem, with 92.98% of the population reporting they observed this belief, while 5.42% of the population said they practiced Ethiopian Orthodox Christianity, and 1.47% were Protestant. The farming practices are characterized by crop -livestock mixed system. Cereal grains are the major food crops cultivated whereas; livestock, chat and coffee are the major cash crops of the district.

The study was conducted from December 10, 2020 to January 10, 2021 in Dedo town.

4.2 Study design

Community based cross sectional study design was employed.

4.3 Population

4.3.1 Source of population

All ever married women

4.3.2 Study population

All Sampled child bearing women who are ever married.

4.4 Inclusion and Exclusion criteria

4.4.1 Inclusion criteria

Women of reproductive age who married at least once and who willing to participate after listing the informed consent

4.4.2 Exclusion criteria

Women of reproductive age who are seriously ill at the time of data collection

4.5 Sample size determination

Sample size was determined by single population proportion formula by considering proportion of early marriage in serbo town of jimma zone was 134(54 %) were married before the age of `18 [37], 95%CI and 5% of marginal error.

Sample size estimate using the following assumption like;

$$n = \frac{\left(Z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}\right)^2 P(1-P)}{d^2}$$

Where, n=minimum Sample size

$$Z_{\alpha/2}=Z \text{ Value at } (\alpha=0.05) =1.96$$

$$d=\text{Margin of error } (0.05)$$

So, minimum sample size $n=381.7 \sim 382$ $p=54\%$

Accordingly, the calculated sample size become 382.

Since, the population is relatively small (less than 10,000) we should adjust the sample size by using correction formula as follows

$$n = \frac{n_0}{1 + \frac{n_0}{N}} \quad n = \frac{382}{1 + \frac{382}{1755}} \quad n = 313.73 \sim 314$$

Where, n= new sample size = 314

n_0 = initial sample size= 382

N= number of households = 1755

By adding 10% non-response rate, the sample size will be 345

4.6 Sampling procedures

Systematic random sampling technique was used to households that will be included in the study population. After locating the first house by lottery method the next house hold was every total

households (1755) divided by sampled households (345) that was 5th household throughout the study.

4.7 Study variables

4.7.1 Dependent variables

Early marriage

4.7.2 Independent variables

- ❖ Age
- ❖ Ethnicity
- ❖ Religious
- ❖ Educational status
- ❖ Occupation
- ❖ Income

4.8 Operational definitions and terms

Marriage: A formal, usually recognized arrangement between A man and a women making them husband and wife.

Early marriage: any marriage carried out below the age of 18 years, before the girl is physically, physiologically, and psychologically ready to shoulder the responsibilities of marriage and childbearing

Women of childbearing age: Women from 15 to 49 years of age.

Attitude: opinion or way of thinking

Happy: feeling or showing pleasure or contentment in one's marriage

Unhappy: miserable to Marriage: wretchedly unhappy or uncomfortable.

4.9 Data collection technique and tools

Data was collected by two trained 4th year nursing students through face to face interview. The questionnaire was on responses to Early Marriage and Factor Associated with it among women based on materials obtained from previous studies related to this study. The tool were developed by reviewing related literatures, prepared by English version and it was prepared to assess Early Marriage and Factor Associated with it among women. The data was collected from the heads of each selected household.

4.10 Quality control

To maintain the quality of data pre-test was done on 5% of the sample to know whether the questions are clearly understandable or not before moving to the study and data collectors was trained before actual data collection. The questionnaires and collected data was checked daily for completeness, consistency, sensitivity and how much it address the objective of the study and then measurement was taken to correct the questionnaire accordingly before data processing and analysis.

4.11 Data processing and analysis

Data was checked for its completeness and correctness. Data was also coded and analyzed using manual compilation of the questionnaires. To explain the study population in relation to relevant variables, descriptive statistics such as, frequencies, and percentages were calculated. Chi square and p-value <0.05 was used to identify factors associated with dependent variables. Result was presented in tables and charts.

4.12 Ethical consideration

Ethical clearance letter was obtained from Jimma University institute of Health institutional review board (IRB). Further, for each study participant the objective of the study was stated by data collectors. In addition the purpose of data collection was explained first to respondents to increase their awareness about the study before the start of the interview. The informed consent was obtained from those who was willing to participate in the study.

The participants was informed that they have full right to refuse participating in the study and can interrupt the interview if not comfortable with it, but they were informed that their participation in the study is very important. Confidentiality of the information was assured and privacy of the study population was respected and kept as well.

4.13 Dissemination plan

The result of the study was submitted to Jimma University, Faculty of health sciences, school of medicine as a requirement for partial fulfillment of degree in medicine and soft copies of the study findings will also be made available in the libraries of medicine schools of Jimma University in order it can be accessed by graduate students and other concerned readers & researchers.

Chapter Five: Result

5.1 Socio demographics characteristics

A total of 345 respondents were sampled for this study. From total of study participants three hundred thirty (95.65%) responded to the study. About 62(18.8%) were categorized between 25-29 years old followed by 56(17%) were between 40-44 years old. Concerning religious more two third 67.3% were Muslims followed by 70 (21.2%) were orthodox. Concerning ethnic group more than half 169(51.2%) were Oromo followed by 82(24.8%) Amhara.

Regarding to educational status more than half 182(55.2%) were no formal education followed by 120(36.4%) were primary school. Nearly two third 219(66.4%) were housewife followed by 39(11.8%) were daily laborer. More than one third 118(35.7%) have an annual income of 1001-3000 birr. (Table 1)

Table 1 Frequency distribution of Socio-demographic characteristic of women's in Dedo town, Jimma zone, southwest Ethiopia, 2020 (n=330)

Variables	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Age	15-19	41	12.4
	20-24	52	15.8
	25-29	62	18.8
	30-34	36	10.9
	35-39	22	6.6
	40-44	56	17
	45-49	37	11.2
	≥ 50	24	7.3
Religious	Orthodox	70	21.2
	Muslims	222	67.3
	Protestant	18	5.4
	Others*	20	6.1
Ethnicity	Oromo	169	51.2
	Amhara	82	24.8
	Tigre	19	5.7
	Others **	60	18.2
	No formal education	182	55.2

Your educational status	Primary school	120	36.4
	Secondary and preparatory	15	4.5
	College and university	13	3.9
Your father/ mother educational status	No formal education	224	67.9
	Primary school	79	23.9
	Secondary and preparatory	21	3.3
	College and university	6	1.8
Your husband's educational status	No formal education	206	62.4
	Primary school	96	29.1
	Secondary and preparatory	24	7.3
	College and university	4	1.2
Occupational status	House wife	219	66.4
	Government employed	26	7.9
	Non-government employed	4	1.2
	Daily laborer	39	11.8
	Self-employed	10	3
	Others***	32	9.7
Monthly income of your family in Ethiopian Birr	<1000	58	17.6
	1001-3000	118	35.7
	3001-5000	66	20
	5001-7000	40	12.1
	>7000	48	14.5

*Catholic, Wakefeta ** Yem, Dawuro, wolayitta, Gurage *** merchant, private employee

5.2 Early marriage

Among study participants 138(41.8%) were married less than 18 years old from those 40(12.1%) were married in less than 15 and 98(29.7%) were married range of 15-17 years old. More than half 183(55.4%) were not asked for marriage consent and also about 81(44.3%) were forced by their father for the marriage. Majority 37(26.8%) of the respondents indicated that the reason for marriage at their first marriage was the tradition in the area followed by 27(19.6%) were to strengthen the relationship. About 95(28.8%) were pregnant less than 18 years old. Nearly three fourth of study participants 242(73.3%) were unhappy about their early marriage and majority of respondents 98(40.5%) were willing to married at age of 22-25 years old (Table 2).

Table 2 Frequency distribution of early marriage among women in Dedo town, Jimma zone, southwest Ethiopia, 2020 (n=330)

Variables	Categories	Frequency	Percent
Age at first marriage	<15	40	12.1
	15-17	98	29.7
	>18	192	58.2
asked consent for marriage	Yes	147	44.6
	No	183	55.4
If no, who forced you	Your father	81	44.3
	Your mother	39	21.3
	Both	29	15.8
	Community leaders	18	9.8
	Others****	16	8.7
Main reason to marry at that age	It is tradition in the area	37	26.8
	To strengthen relationship	27	19.6
	For prestige	22	15.9
	To have children earlier	16	11.6
	For economic purposed to get dowry	21	15.2
	To protect virginity and avoid premarital affairs	15	10.9
Age at first pregnancy	<18	95	28.8
	>18	235	71.2
Attitudes towards Age at first marriage	Happy	88	26.7
	Unhappy	242	73.3
If unhappy, which age was it good for you	15-17	9	3.7
	18-21	46	19
	22-25	98	40.5
	>25	89	36.7

**** Brothers, Grandmother, Grandfather, Uncle and Aunts

Nearly two third of respondents 108(32.7%) were faced problems related to early marriage from those majority of them 100(92.6%) were discontinued from schooling followed by 82(75.9%) were faced early childbearing. (Table 3)

Table 3 Frequency distribution of problems related with early marriage among women's in Dedo town, Jimma zone, southwest Ethiopia, 2020

Variables	Categories	Frequency	Percent
problem you faced because age of marriage	Yes	108	32.7
	No	222	67.3
If Yes, which of the following	Early childbearing	82	75.9

	Physical deterioration	38	35.2
	Discontinuation of schooling	100	92.6
	Reported divorce	12	11.1
	Prolonged labor	29	26.8

5.3 Factor associated with early marriage

As shown in Table below the chi-square analysis was performed to assess associated factors with early marriage. The result of the chi-square test showed that educational status their father ($X^2=56.177$, Df=3 p-value<0.00001), educational status of their husbands ($X^2=96.03$, Df=3 p-value<0.00001), family monthly income ($X^2=42.4$, Df=4 P-value<0.00001), were significantly associated with early marriage. And other variables like age of respondents ($X^2=7.478$, Df=7 P-value=0.38), educational status ($X^2=2.576$, Df=3 P-value=0.462), and occupational status ($X^2=4.21$, Df=5 P-value=0.519) were not significantly associated. (Table 4)

Table 4 Factors affecting the early marriage of women's in Dedo town, Jimma zone, southwest Ethiopia, 2020

Variables	Categories	Early marriage		Association test by chi-square P-value <0.05
		Yes	no	
Age	15-19	15	26	$X^2=7.478$, Df=7 p-value=0.38
	20-24	21	31	
	25-29	25	37	
	30-34	16	20	
	35-39	12	10	
	40-44	19	37	
	45-49	19	18	
	≥ 50	14	10	
Your educational status	No formal education	75	107	$X^2=2.576$, Df=3 p-value=0.462
	Primary school	56	64	
	Secondary and preparatory	4	11	
	College and university	6	7	
Occupational status	House wife	99	120	$X^2=4.21$, Df=5 p-value=0.519
	Government employed	9	17	
	Non-government employed	2	2	
	Daily laborer	14	25	
	Self-employed	6	4	
	Others	11	21	

Their father/mother educational status	No formal education	125	99	$X^2= 56.177$, Df=3 p-value<0.00001*
	Primary school	10	69	
	Secondary and preparatory	2	19	
	College and university	4	2	
Husbands educational status	No formal education	128	78	$X^2= 96.03$, Df=3 p-value<0.00001*
	Primary school	6	90	
	Secondary and preparatory	2	22	
	College and university	2	2	
Family monthly income	<1000	52	6	$X^2= 42.4$, Df=4 p-value<0.00001*
	1001-3000	49	69	
	3001-5000	28	38	
	5001-7000	18	22	
	>7000	21	27	

* Significantly associated, p-value<0.05

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Chapter Six: Discussion

This study was showed that among study participants 138(41.8%) were married less than 18 years old from those 40(12.1%) were married in less than 15 and 98(29.7%) were married range of 15-18 years old. This study was low when compared with a study conducted in slum areas in Rajshahi City, Bangladesh shows that study respondents (83.7%) were married before their age 18 years of which three of every ten respondents married before 15 years of their age. Only 16.3% respondents were married at age 18 and above. These age groups (<15 years, 15 to 17 years and 18 + years) are chosen arbitrarily on the basis of the percentage of the respondent's early marriage and early conception as well [24]. This result was low when compared with a study conducted in early marriage in South Wollo and East Gojjam zones of the Amhara Region In East Gojjam, 65% of female respondents had their first marriage below age 15 and 87% had their first marriage below age 18. In South Wollo the proportion of female respondents with age at first marriage below 15 years was 36% and those who first married before age 18 was about 80% [36]. This result was low when compared with a study conducted in Jimma Zone Serbo town shows that the study estimated that the mean age of first marriage was found to be 17.34 years. Of the total sample 134(54%) were married before the age of `18, out of which 116(46.7%) were first married at the age of 14-17 and 18(7.3%) at the age of 10-13 [37]. This discrepancy of result might be due to currently the Ethiopian government National Alliance to End Child Marriage by 2025, which led by the Ministry of Children, Women and Youth Affairs.

This study findings shows that majority 26.8% of the respondents indicated that the reason for marriage at their first marriage was the tradition in the area followed by 19.6%, 15.9%, 11.6%, 15.2% and 10.9% were to strengthen the relationship, for prestige, to have children earlier, for economic purposed to get dowry and to protect virginity and avoid premarital affairs respectively. About 95(28.8%) were pregnant less than 18 years old. Nearly three fourth of study participants 242(73.3%) were unhappy about their early marriage and majority of respondents 98(40.5%) were willing to married at age of 22-25 years old. Nearly two third of respondents 108(32.7%) were faced problems related to early marriage from those majority of them 100(92.6%) were discontinued from schooling followed by 82(75.9%) were faced early childbearing. More than half 183(55.4%) were not asked for marriage consent and also about 81(44.3%) were forced by their father for the marriage. This result was similar with a study conducted in Jimma Zone Serbo town shows that Majority 140(56.5%) of the respondents indicated that the reason for marriage at their first marriage was the tradition in the area. The survey revealed that 96(38.7%) were unhappy to

their age of first marriage. Problems attributed to their age of first marriage were 70(73.0%) early childbearing and physical deterioration, 30(31.3%) discontinuation of schooling (learning) 16(16.7%) repeated divorce and 24(25.0%) prolonged labor. 155(62.5%) of respondents were consulted for their full informed consent at the time of marriage and The rest 93(37.5%) occurred without consultation of the women, from which 72.3% were forced to marriage by parents (both mother & father) [37]. This similarity may be due to similarity of sociocultural background between two towns.

This study revealed that the educational status their father ($X^2= 56.177$, Df=3 p-value<0.00001), educational status of their husbands ($X^2= 96.03$, Df=3 p value<0.00001), family monthly income ($X^2= 42.4$, Df=4 P-value<0.00001), were significantly associated with early marriage. This finding was similar with a study conducted in slum areas in Rajshahi City, Bangladesh shows that levels of respondent's education are significantly associated with the higher age at first marriage ($p = 0.000$). Fathers with lower level of education have a higher tendency to the early marriage of their daughters and the association between different levels of father's education and the age at first marriage of their daughters are statistically significant ($p = 0.099$). Similar results also found in case of husband's education of the respondents, where illiterate husband willingly marry a girl with an early age than those have different levels of higher education and the differences are statistically significant ($p = 0.000$). The percentage of women, who are married at less than 15 years of their age, is decreased as their family's monthly income increased, and the differences are statistically significant ($p = 0.039$) [24]. This is may be illiteracy and poverty in both study areas.

Chapter Seven: Conclusion and Recommendation

7.1 Conclusion

Generally, the results of this study revealed that more than two fifth of respondents were married less than 18 years old. Nearly two third of respondents were faced problems related to early marriage from those more than four fifth were discontinued from schooling followed by more than three fourth were faced early childbearing. Educational status their father, educational status of their husbands, family monthly income were significantly associated with early marriage. And other variables like age of respondents, educational status and occupational status were not significantly associated.

7.2 Recommendation

The following recommendations will be forwarded

For Dedo town Administration:-

- Challenge the traditions that surround early marriage. Inform parents, community members, and youth about the negative consequences of early marriage.
- Create a supportive network of (religious) leaders and teachers who can empower girls to negotiate with their parents.
- Expand training for health and community workers on the dangers of early marriage, engaging them as advocates and change agents in their communities and institutions.
- Strengthen the role of the judicial system particularly the police, judges and persecutors through training on enforcement of the law against early marriage.

For Dedo town educational Bureau:-

- Develop strong support systems to keep girls in school. Provide scholarships where necessary and encourage teachers to support girls.
- Strengthen and establish community networks and partnerships involving girls clubs, teachers, elders, local government officials, women and youth groups, community and religious leaders, etc., that jointly work towards ending early marriage.

For JUMC administrators:-

- In collaboration with government and non- government organizations shall prepare seminar, symposia and panel discussions for the community to raise awareness regarding impacts of early marriage. And bring leading professional women to communities to talk to girls as role models and a source of inspiration.

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Questionnaire sheet

JIMMA UNIVERSITY

INSTITUTE OF HEALTH

FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCE

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Good morning/Good afternoon I am lecturer of Jimma University, Institute of Health, Faculty of medicine, . Now I am going to collect information for a study to Early Marriage and Factor Associated with it among women in Dedo town, Oromia Region, Ethiopia. Therefore, your honest and genuine participation by responding the questions is highly appreciated and helpful to attain the objective of the study.

Direction: Read the question and mark your answer on space provided as needed.

Part 1 Socio demographic characteristic

1. Age _____ in years
2. Religious
 - a. orthodox
 - b. Muslim
 - c. protestant
 - d. others
3. Your educational status
 - a. no formal education
 - b. primary school
 - c. secondary and preparatory
 - d. college and university
4. Your father/mother educational status
 - a. no formal education
 - b. primary school
 - c. secondary and preparatory
 - d. college and university
5. Your husband educational status
 - a. no formal education

- b. primary school
 - c. secondary and preparatory
 - d. college and university
6. Ethnicity
- a. Oromo
 - b. Amhara
 - c. Tigre
 - d. others
7. Occupational status
- a. House wife
 - b. Government employed
 - c. Non-government employed
 - d. Daily laborer
 - e. Self-employed
 - f. Other specify _____
8. Monthly income of your family _____ Ethiopian birr

Part 2 To assess early marriage

1. What was your age at your marriage? _____
2. Were you asked for consent at that time? _____
- A. Yes () B. No ()
3. If no, who forced you to marry at that age?
- A. Your father()
 - B. Mother()
 - C. Both ()
 - D. Community leaders()
 - E. Others, specify _____
4. What was your age at first pregnancy? _____
5. What is your main reason to marry at that age?
- A. It is tradition in the area()
 - B. To strengthen relationship()
 - C. For prestige()
 - D. Difficult to get married if order()

- E. To have children earlier()
 - F. For economic purposed to get dowry()
 - G. To protect virginity and avoid premarital affairs()
 - H. Others(specify)_____
6. What do you feel about your age at Early marriage
- A. happy () B. unhappy ()
7. If unhappy, which age was it good for you to marry at?
- A. 10-13 ()
 - B. 14-17 ()
 - C. 18-21()
 - D. 22-25 ()
 - E. >25 ()

Part 3: To assess factor associated with early marriage

1. Is there any problem you faced that you can attribute to the age of marriage?
- A. Yes () B. No ()
1. If Yes, which of the following
- A. Early childbearing ()
 - B. Physical deterioration()
 - C. Discontinuation of schooling()
 - D. Reported divorce ()
 - E. Prolonged labor()
 - F. Others, specify_____
2. Do you agree that there are side effects when one is married early?
- A. I strongly agree ()
 - B. I agree ()
 - C. I disagree ()
 - D. I strongly disagree ()
3. If the answer for question 3 is yes what the reasons are, tick the correct answer
- A. Fertility rate ()

- B. Abortion ()
- C. Peer pressure group()
- D. Abnormal babies ()
- E. Others (mention) ()

4. Which of the following social reasons do you think cause early marriage?

- A. Biological factor ()
- B. Inadequate education ()
- C. Social power ()
- D. Parent conflict ()
- E. Frustration ()
- F. Ignorance ()
- G. Bad attitude ()
- H. Peer pressure group ()

5. Tick any of the social problem which you think contribute to early marriage among your worda?

- A. Conformity ()
- B. Environmental influence ()
- C. Inadequate family finance ()
- D. Peer pressure group ()
- E. Sexual immorality ()
- F. Inadequate advice for teenagers ()
- G. Social Power ()