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SPATIAL ANALYSIS AND FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DIVORCE IN INDONESIA IN 2024: A QUANTITATIVE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Divorce in Indonesia has transformed from a private issue into a nationwide socio-demographic phenomenon, marked by a consistent upward trend over the past decade. This study aims to analyze the primary factors and geographical distribution of divorce in 34 provinces in Indonesia using court case data from 2024. The increasing divorce rate in Indonesia has become a significant socio-demographic phenomenon, requiring comprehensive empirical analysis to inform policy interventions. Using quantitative methodology, this study applies three levels of analysis: descriptive statistics to identify the national prevalence of each causal factor, data distribution analysis to understand inter-provincial variations, and Pearson correlation analysis to test the relationship between key variables. The results of the analysis reveal three main findings. First, nationally, out of a total of 399,908 cases, "Continuous Disputes and Arguments" was the most dominant factor (62.80 %), followed by "Economic" factors (25.06 %). Second, there was considerable variation between provinces in the number of cases for each factor, as indicated by high standard deviation values, suggesting significant geographical concentration. Third, correlation analysis shows a robust and statistically significant positive relationship between the factors "Economics" and "Continuous Disputes and Arguments" ($r=0.948$), as well as with other factors such as "Polygamy" ($r=0.909$) and "Apostasy" ($r=0.886$). These findings imply that socio-economic pressures are not only a direct cause but also a catalyst for various other forms of marital conflict. This study recommends reforming premarital counseling programs with a focus on financial literacy and conflict resolution and developing targeted economic support.

Keywords: administrasi publik; ruang lingkup; paradigma; tata kelola; governance

1. INTRODUCTION

Divorce in Indonesia has transformed from a private issue into a nationwide socio-demographic phenomenon, marked by a consistent upward trend over the past decade (Rinaldo, Nurmila and Nisa Nurmila, 2023) (Latifah and Universitas, 2022). Data from BPS-Statistics Indonesia shows a significant escalation, with 516,334 divorce cases decided by the courts in 2022 alone (Pardede and Mulder, 2022). This phenomenon

presents a paradox to the philosophical basis of marriage in Law Number 1 of 1974, which aims to form eternal and happy families, indicating a widening gap between legal idealism and social reality (Rinaldo, Nurmila and Nisa Nurmila, 2023) (Wafi and Jannah, 2024).

The legal framework for divorce in Indonesia is dualistic, whereby Muslim couples are subject to the jurisdiction of the Religious Court based on Islamic law, while non-Muslim couples go through the District Court based on civil law, with mediation being a mandatory stage to encourage reconciliation (Faiz, Zulfahmi and Izzuddin, 2022) (Sa'adah et al., 2024) (Jenna Nobles and Buttenheim, 2008). Previous studies have consistently identified financial difficulties as one of the main determinants of marriage dissolution (Amri, Adnan and Fitri, 2022); (Firdaus, Wahyudani and Agustina, 2022). Studies in trend is the dominance of divorce lawsuits, where around 75 % of divorce cases are initiated by the wife, a shift that is often associated with the increasing agency of women post-Reformation era, driven by increased education and economic independence (Rinaldo, Nurmila and Nisa Nurmila, 2023) (Heaton, Cammack and Young, 2001). Historically, court data has placed "continuous disputes and quarrels" as the most frequently cited reason (63.41% in 2022), followed by "economic problems" (24.76 %).

However, many qualitative studies show that the category of "disputes" is often a symptomatic label rooted in deeper economic pressures (Matondang, 2014). Although these patterns have been identified, there is still a research gap (research gap) in the form of a lack of comprehensive quantitative analysis at the national level using the latest data. Existing analyses are often qualitative, focus on specific regions, or use outdated data that no longer reflect the post-COVID-19 pandemic dynamics. Therefore, this study aims to fill this gap by quantitatively analyzing national divorce data in 2024. Specifically, this study aims to (1) identify the most dominant factors causing divorce at the national level, (2) map the geographical distribution of divorce cases in 34 provinces to identify regional patterns and areas of concentration, and (3) empirically test the statistical relationship between the factors of "Economics" and "Continuous Disputes and Arguments" at the provincial level.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Divorce has increasingly emerged as an important socio-demographic phenomenon in Indonesia rather than merely a private or legal matter. The rising number of divorce cases reflects broader changes in family structures, socioeconomic conditions, gender relations, and social values. Previous studies indicate that divorce in Indonesia is influenced by multiple and interconnected factors, including economic difficulties, persistent marital conflict, domestic violence, changes in gender relations, and broader processes of social and economic transformation. Therefore, divorce should be understood as a multidimensional social phenomenon resulting from the interaction between individual, household, socioeconomic, and spatial factors.

Economic conditions are among the factors most consistently associated with marital dissolution. Amri, Adnan, and Fitri (2022) examined the relationship between poverty and divorce and highlighted the role of women's income in this relationship. Similarly, Firdaus, Wahyudani, and Agustina (2022) identified family economic conditions as an important factor associated with divorce. These findings suggest that economic circumstances affect marital stability not only through household income but also through the ability of families to meet basic needs, manage financial pressures, and maintain household welfare. Economic insecurity may therefore create persistent stress within the family and increase the vulnerability of marital relationships to conflict and dissolution.

The relationship between economic hardship and marital conflict can be further interpreted through Family Stress Theory. This perspective suggests that external stressors, including financial difficulties, can reduce individuals' emotional and coping resources and consequently increase interpersonal tension. Within marriage, persistent economic pressure may affect communication, emotional well-being, and the capacity of couples to resolve disagreements constructively. Consequently, economic difficulties may contribute to divorce not only as a direct reported reason but also indirectly by intensifying marital conflict. This theoretical perspective is particularly relevant to the Indonesian divorce data because "Continuous Disputes and Arguments" represents the most frequently recorded category of divorce causes.

Marital conflict is consistently identified as one of the most prominent reasons for divorce in Indonesia. Historical court data discussed in the study indicate that "Continuous Disputes and Arguments" accounted for approximately 63.41 % of divorce cases in 2022, while economic problems accounted for approximately 24.76 %. However, the distinction between these categories should be interpreted carefully. Matondang (2014) argues that disputes and arguments may function as a symptomatic category rather than representing the deeper structural causes of marital breakdown. Persistent conflict may therefore reflect underlying economic, psychological, interpersonal, or social pressures. This perspective provides a theoretical basis for examining the statistical association between economic difficulties and continuous marital disputes rather than treating them as entirely independent causes.

Changes in gender relations also constitute an important dimension of divorce in contemporary Indonesia. Previous research has documented the increasing prominence of divorce petitions initiated by women. This pattern has been associated with increasing educational attainment, women's economic independence, and greater female agency following the Reformasi period. From this perspective, an increase in divorce does not necessarily indicate a uniform deterioration of family institutions. Instead, it may also reflect changes in women's capacity to leave marriages characterized by persistent conflict, economic insecurity, or other forms of marital dissatisfaction. Rinaldo, Nurmila, and Nisa Nurmila (2023) further demonstrate the importance of class inequalities and social context in understanding divorce narratives in Indonesia.

Beyond economic difficulties and marital conflict, divorce is associated with a broader set of social and behavioral factors. Indonesian court data classify divorce causes into several categories, including adultery, alcohol consumption, drug addiction, gambling, abandonment, imprisonment, polygamy, domestic violence, physical disability, continuous disputes and arguments, forced marriage, apostasy, and economic problems. The diversity of these categories demonstrates that marital dissolution cannot be adequately explained through a single-factor perspective. Sa'adah et al. (2024), for example, identified changing patterns of divorce reasons in the Religious Court of Bekasi, including a shift from predominantly financial concerns toward broader moral and ethical considerations. These findings reinforce the importance of viewing divorce as a multidimensional phenomenon in which economic, interpersonal, behavioral, and moral factors may intersect.

The spatial dimension of divorce provides another important perspective for understanding variations in marital dissolution. Demographic phenomena are rarely distributed evenly across geographical areas because regions differ in population characteristics, economic opportunities, social structures, urbanization, and living conditions. Weeks (2001) emphasizes the importance of spatial analysis in demographic research for identifying geographical variations and patterns that may be obscured when data are examined only at the national level. In Indonesia, where socioeconomic development and demographic structures vary considerably between provinces, spatial analysis can provide important insights into the

geographical concentration and regional heterogeneity of divorce.

Urbanization represents one possible explanation for geographical differences in divorce. In Indonesia has experienced substantial urbanization and socioeconomic transformation, particularly in major population and economic centers. Firman, Kombaitan, and Pradono (2007) describe Indonesian urbanization as a dynamic process involving significant changes in population distribution and social structures. Urban environments may expose households to higher living costs, employment competition, changing social values, and greater pressures associated with modern lifestyles. These pressures may increase household stress and contribute to marital conflict. At the same time, urban areas generally provide greater employment opportunities and may increase women's economic independence, thereby strengthening their ability to make decisions regarding the continuation or dissolution of marriage.

The interaction between socioeconomic conditions and spatial context therefore provides an important framework for understanding divorce in Indonesia. Economic hardship may increase household stress, while urbanization and regional socioeconomic disparities may determine how strongly households are exposed to such pressures. At the same time, regional differences in social norms, access to employment, women's economic independence, and family structures may influence the way these pressures translate into marital conflict and divorce. Consequently, the geographical distribution of divorce should not be interpreted simply as a reflection of population size but also as an expression of differences in socioeconomic and social environments.

Taken together, the existing literature suggests that divorce in Indonesia can be conceptualized through three interconnected dimensions. The first is the economic dimension, which encompasses poverty, financial difficulties, household resources, and economic insecurity. The second is the interpersonal dimension, represented by marital conflict, persistent disputes, domestic violence, and other forms of relationship dysfunction. The third is the structural-spatial dimension, encompassing urbanization, regional socioeconomic disparities, population concentration, and differences in social environments. These dimensions are not necessarily independent; rather, economic pressures may contribute to interpersonal conflict, while spatial and structural conditions may shape the intensity and distribution of those pressures.

Despite the growing literature on divorce in Indonesia, an important empirical gap remains. Previous studies have frequently adopted qualitative approaches, focused on particular regions or religious courts, or relied on data from earlier periods. Consequently, there is limited national-level quantitative research that simultaneously examines the prevalence of different divorce factors, their geographical distribution across Indonesian provinces, and the statistical relationships between major contributing factors using recent data. The need for updated analysis is particularly relevant following the COVID-19 period, given the potential changes in household economic conditions and social relationships.

The present study addresses this gap by analyzing divorce data from 34 Indonesian provinces in 2024. It integrates descriptive analysis, spatial comparison, and correlation analysis to examine the national prevalence of divorce factors, identify geographical patterns, and assess the relationship between economic factors and continuous disputes and arguments. This approach extends previous studies by combining the economic, interpersonal, and spatial dimensions of divorce within a single quantitative framework.

Importantly, the study conceptualizes economic factors as a potential source of household pressure that is strongly associated with marital conflict rather than assuming a direct causal relationship. This distinction is essential because the available data are aggregated at the provincial level and cross-sectional

in nature. Therefore, a strong correlation between economic factors and continuous disputes and arguments should be interpreted as evidence of a substantial statistical association, not definitive proof that economic difficulties causally produce divorce or marital conflict. The study itself acknowledges this limitation and recommends longitudinal and econometric research to investigate causal mechanisms more rigorously.

Accordingly, the literature supports a conceptual framework in which economic conditions, marital conflict, and spatial context constitute interconnected dimensions of divorce in Indonesia. Examining these dimensions using recent national-level data can provide a more comprehensive understanding of how divorce is distributed across Indonesia and how major reported divorce factors are statistically related. Such evidence is relevant not only for advancing the demographic and family studies literature but also for informing policies related to premarital counseling, financial literacy, family welfare, and conflict prevention.

3. METHOD

This study uses quantitative primary data from a dataset file titled "Number of Divorces by Province and Factors Causing Divorce (cases), 2024 from BPS-Statistics Indonesia website. This dataset presents aggregate data on the number of divorce cases decided by courts in 34 provinces in Indonesia for the period 2024. The data is classified based on 13 predetermined factors causing divorce, namely: adultery, drunkenness, drug addiction, gambling, abandonment of one party, imprisonment, polygamy, Domestic Violence (DV), Physical Disability, Continuous Disputes and Arguments, Forced Marriage, Apostasy, and Economic Issues. Each row of data represents one province, and each column represents the number of cases for each cause factor. To answer the research questions, a systematic multi-stage quantitative analysis approach was used (Creswell, 2004):

1. **Descriptive Statistics:** The first stage involved descriptive statistical analysis to obtain an overview of the national divorce landscape. Absolute frequency (number of cases) and relative frequency (percentage) were calculated for each of the 13 factors causing divorce to summarize the data in a simple quantitative form (Nick, 2007). This analysis aimed to identify the most dominant and least frequent factors causing divorce throughout Indonesia in 2024.
2. **Comparative Spatial Analysis:** The second stage focuses on analyzing the geographical distribution of divorce cases, an approach commonly used in demographic research to understand how social phenomena vary by region (Weeks, 2001). Provinces are ranked based on the total number of divorce cases to identify regions with the highest (hotspots) and lowest divorce rates. Furthermore, to analyze macro-regional patterns, the 34 provinces were grouped into six major island clusters: Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Bali Nusa Tenggara, and Maluku Papua. The total number of divorce cases was calculated for each island cluster, and the top three contributing factors were identified.

Inferential Statistical Analysis: The third stage aims to test the hypothesis regarding the relationship between the two primary causal factors. Pearson's correlation coefficient (r) was calculated to measure the strength and direction of the linear relationship between the number of divorce cases caused by the "Economic" factor and the number of cases caused by "Continuous Disputes and Arguments" in 34 provinces (Y H Chan, 2003). The statistical significance level (α) was set at 0.05. The null hypothesis (H_0)

was that there was no correlation between the two variables, while the alternative hypothesis (H_a) was that there was a significant correlation.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Result

A descriptive analysis of 399,908 divorce cases in 34 provinces in 2024 shows a clear hierarchy of contributing factors. As presented in Table 1, "Continuous Disputes and Arguments" was the most dominant cause in absolute terms, accounting for 251,125 cases or 62.80 % of the total number of divorces nationwide. The "Economic" factor ranked second with 100,198 cases (25.06%). These two factors collectively account for 87.86% of all divorce cases. The next significant factor is "Abandonment of One Party" with 31,265 cases (7.82 %). Conversely, some factors had very low prevalence, such as "Physical Disability" (252 cases, 0.06 %) and "Forced Marriage" (307 cases, 0.08 %), which were the least common causes of divorce nationally.

Table 1: National Descriptive Statistics on Divorce Causes in Indonesia, 2024

Divorce Factors	Number of Cases	Percentage
Constant Disputes and Arguments	251,125	62.8
Economy	100,198	25.06
Leaving One Party	31,265	7.82
Domestic Violence	7,243	1.81
Gambling	2,889	0.72
Drunk	2,004	0.50
Sentenced to Prison	1,335	0.33
Adultery	1,005	0.25
Apostasy	1,000	0.25
Polygamy	849	0.21
Opium	436	0.11
Forced Marriage	307	0.08
Physical Disability	252	0.06
Total	399,908	100.00

Table 2 presents descriptive statistics for each cause factor in 34 provinces, providing an overview of the variation and geographical distribution. It can be seen that the factors with the highest number of cases nationally, such as "Continuous Disputes and Arguments" and "Economics," also have the highest mean and standard deviation (Std.). The large standard deviations for these two factors (11,308.12 for Disputes and 8,499.50 for Economic) indicate extreme variation between provinces. This result suggests that divorce cases caused by these two factors are highly concentrated in certain provinces, while the numbers are much lower in others. Conversely, factors with low national case numbers, such as "Physical Disability" and "Forced Marriage," have small means and standard deviations, indicating a more even distribution despite the small numbers.

A Pearson correlation analysis was conducted to test the relationship between various divorce triggers quantitatively. As summarized in Table 5, the results show a strong and statistically significant relationship between the "Economy" factor and various other factors.

Tabel 2: Descriptive Statistics of Divorce Factors Across 34 Provinces, 2024

Divorce Factors	Mean	Std.	Minimum	Maximum
Constant Arguments and Disputes	7,386.03	11,308.12	276.0	51,122.0
Economy	2,947.00	8,499.50	1.0	33,264.0
Leaving One Party	919.56	1,461.90	76.0	7,019.0
Domestic Violence	213.03	343.40	11	1,985.0
Gambling	84.97	159.68	1.0	819.0
Drunk	58.94	93.31	0.0	517.0
Imprisoned	39.27	44.70	3.0	177.0
Apostasy	29.41	40.12	0.0	164.0
Adultery	29.56	118.34	0.0	695.0
Polygamy	24.97	38.68	0.0	180.0
Opium	12.82	16.16	0.0	75.0
Forced Marriage	9.03	3 1.29	0.0	181.0
Physical Disability	7.41	11.51	0.0	52.0

Tabel 3: Comparison Case Divorce Between Main Island Group, 2024

Island	Number of Cases	Percentage
Sumatra	77170	19.30
Java	263838	65.97
Bali-Nusa Tenggara	8511	2.13
Kalimantan	21685	5.42
Sulawesi	25139	6.29
Maluku-Papua	3565	0.89
Total	399908	100

Tabel 4: Comparison of the Top Three Factors Causing Divorce Between Main Island Groups

Island Group	Total Cases	Top Factor 1	Top Factor 2	Top Factor 3
Java	263,838	Constant Arguments and Disputes	Economy (93,001)	Leaving Party (17,581)
Sumatra	77,170	Constant Arguments and Disputes	Leaving Party (5,598)	Economy (4,494)
Sulawesi	25,139	Constant Arguments and Disputes	Leaving Party (3,559)	Domestic Violence (1,022)
Kalimantan	21,685	Constant Arguments and Disputes	Leaving Party (2,487)	Economy (1,366)
Bali & NT	8,511	Constant Arguments and Disputes	Leaving Party (1,522)	Domestic Violence (372)
Maluku & Papua	3,565	Constant Arguments and Disputes	Leaving Party (518)	Economy (168)

The strongest correlation was found between "Economics" and "Continuous Disputes and Arguments" ($r=0.948$, $p<.001$), providing strong statistical evidence that these two factors are closely related. In addition, the "Economy" factor also showed a robust positive correlation with "Polygamy" ($r=0.909$, $p<.001$) and "Apostasy" ($r=0.886$, $p<.001$). Strong positive relationships were also identified between "Economy" and "Imprisonment" ($r=0.810$, $p<.001$), "Domestic Violence" ($r=0.787$, $p<.001$), and "Physical Disability" ($r=0.767$, $p<.001$). These findings indicate that economic pressure does not stand alone, but also has the potential to exacerbate or trigger a series of other problems in marriage.

Tabel 5: Pearson Correlation Matrix Between Economic Factors and Some Factors

Factor	Pearson (r)	Significance Level (p)
Constant Arguments and Disputes	0.948	$p < 0.01$
Gambling	0.926	$p < 0.01$
Polygamy	0.909	$p < 0.01$
Apostasy	0.886	$p < 0.01$
Imprisoned	0.810	$p < 0.01$
Domestic Violence	0.787	$p < 0.01$
Physical Disability	0.767	$p < 0.01$
Forced Marriage	0.741	$p < 0.01$
Drunk	0.743	$p < 0.01$
Adultery	0.672	$p < 0.01$
Opium	0.601	$p < 0.01$

4.2. Discussion

The finding that "Constant Disputes and Arguments" is the most dominant cause of divorce (62.80 %) requires critical interpretation. This category functions more as a symptomatic label than a deep causal diagnosis, because constant arguments are a product of underlying pressures and conflicts. The results of the correlation analysis in this study strongly point to the conclusion that behind the facade of "disputes," there are often more concrete problems, especially economic pressures. This causal relationship is in line with Family Stress Theory, which states that external stressors such as financial difficulties can deplete a couple's emotional and coping resources, resulting in interpersonal conflict (Lestari, 2012). Thus, the 100,198 cases explicitly attributed to "economic" factors are likely an underestimation of the actual impact, as this factor also fuels the 251,125 cases categorized as "disputes" (Matondang, 2014).

The descriptive data in Table 2 show enormous variation between provinces, primarily for economic and dispute factors. The high standard deviation implies extreme geographical concentration, with most cases occurring in certain provinces. This phenomenon aligns with the sociological theory of urbanization, which argues that urbanization creates social tensions due to shifting values, increased life pressures, and family fragmentation. The concentration of cases on the island of Java, which is the center of urbanization and industrialization, can be explained by the pressures of urban life, such as high living costs and intense competition for work, which add to the stress burden on families (Firman, Kombaitan and Pradono, 2007). At the same time, greater economic independence for women in urban areas gives them the option of not staying in marriages that are considered failed.

The results of the correlation analysis provide a solid empirical foundation for the argument that economic factors serve as the primary catalyst for marital conflict in Indonesia. The robust correlation

between "Economics" and "Disputes" ($r=0.948$, $p<.001$) is quantitative evidence of a social mechanism that qualitative studies have long identified. Furthermore, the significant correlation between "Economics" and other factors such as "Domestic Violence" ($r=0.787$) supports Strain Theory, which states that the inability to achieve financial stability can cause psychological pressure that triggers aggressive reactions (Aini, 2020). The strong relationship with "Polygamy" ($r=0.909$) is also interesting; although the law requires financial capability, economic pressure can cause dissatisfaction that drives the search for other relationships, or conversely, polygamy itself creates an economic burden that leads to conflict. The correlation with "Apostasy" ($r=0.886$) can also be interpreted through a socio-economic lens, where several case studies show that poverty can be one factor that drives a person to convert to another religion to secure a better life (Abubakar et al., 2020). These findings collectively validate that financial stability is fundamental to marital harmony (Lestari, 2012).

5. CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this study shows that although 'Continuous Disputes and Arguments' were the most dominant cause of divorce nationally in 2024, this category is more symptomatic. The deeper root cause was identified as economic factors, which proved to be a fundamental driver both directly and as a catalyst for conflict, supported by a robust positive correlation ($r=0.948$) with the dispute factor and other triggering factors such as polygamy and domestic violence. This phenomenon shows extreme geographical concentration, indicating that urban pressures in population centers play an important role. These findings imply the need for focused policy reform; premarital counseling programs should be enriched with financial literacy and conflict resolution modules, while targeted economic support programs must be developed for young families in densely populated urban areas. For more incisive analysis in the future, it is recommended that court case recording systems detail the category of 'disputes' into more specific subcategories. However, this study has limitations due to the cross-sectional and aggregate nature of the data without demographic denominators, leaving room for future research. Future research directions could include longitudinal studies to analyze trends, mixed-method research to explore the meaning behind the 'dispute' statistics, and econometric studies to model the causal relationship between divorce and macroeconomic indicators formally.

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION STATEMENT

The author is responsible for the research conceptualization, data collection, data analysis and interpretation, manuscript drafting, and finalization of the article. The author has read and approved the final manuscript for publication.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST STATEMENT

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest regarding the conduct of the research or the publication of this article..

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