



THE SILENT DRIVERS OF EARLY MARRIAGE: HOW PARENTAL SUPPORT OUTWEIGHS KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE

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Abstract

Background: Early marriage is still one of the problems affecting the health of society in Indonesia. The application for marriage dispensation in Jember Regency increases yearly; in 2020, Jember Regency was ranked second nationally. The purpose of this study was to determine the description of knowledge, attitudes, and support of parents who have children who marry early in Silo District, Jember Regency. **Method:** This study is a descriptive study with a quantitative approach in Silo District, Jember Regency, from July 2024 to August 2024. The population of this study was 77 parents who had children who married early in the Silo District, Jember Regency. The sample was obtained from 75 because two people did not meet the inclusion criteria. The data were then analyzed univariately with a descriptive method before being presented in text and table form. **Result:** The results showed that 47 respondents (62.7%) had poor knowledge about the impact of early marriage, while only 28 respondents (37.3%) had good knowledge. Parents' attitudes towards early marriage were mainly negative, with 41 respondents (54.7%) having negative attitudes, and 34 respondents (45.3%) having positive attitudes. **Conclusion:** Most parents support children who marry early, with 52 respondents reporting high support, while 23 respondents reported low support. Providing educational programs on early marriage impacts, encouraging community involvement through forums, and conducting further research on factors like social media and reproductive health information to strengthen prevention strategies.

Keywords: attitude, early marriage, knowledge, parental support

INTRODUCTION

Early marriage is still an essential issue in Indonesia's healthy society. This phenomenon not only affects teenagers who marry at a young age but also has long-term impacts on their mental and reproductive health. (Liesmayani et al., 2022). Indonesia ranks 7th in the prevalence of early marriage, where the incidence of early marriage is higher in villages (27.11%) than in cities (17.09%) (BKKBN, 2020).

Early marriage in Jember Regency has a fluctuating pattern in 2021, showing a fluctuating pattern of 1,370 in 2021, decreasing to 1,311 in 2022, then

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increasing again to 1,361 cases in 2023. The decrease in 2022 of 4.3% can be influenced by the effectiveness of education and prevention programs, but the increase again in 2023 shows that early marriage is still a serious challenge, especially in areas with high economic pressure, low education, and strong cultural influences.

The prevalence of early marriage can impact health in the short and long term. Impact of early pregnancy on the health of the Mother during pregnancy, covering at-risk groups more likely to be affected by anemia, miscarriage, postpartum hemorrhage, and preeclampsia, while the impact on infants is at risk of premature birth and low birth weight (LBW) (Zelharsandy, 2022). Several factors influence the incidence of early marriage in women, namely predisposing factors such as age, education, occupation, knowledge, and attitude, supporting factors (enabling) such as socio-economic status and the availability of adolescent reproductive health services. Reinforcing factors, namely parental support, include emotional, informational, and instrumental support.

Low parental knowledge often results in low education for children. Low awareness and knowledge of children, parents, and society are the leading causes of early marriage. (Arimurti & Nurmala, 2017). Lack of knowledge from adolescent families causes parents to assume that women only need to think about housework, obedience, and good attitudes to be wives and mothers, which influences adolescents to get married early. (Rosanti et al., 2020).

Parents' attitudes also have a close relationship with the occurrence of early marriage. Attitudes are influenced by several factors, namely personal experience, knowledge, emotions, and mass media. The information obtained will become an opinion, forming a positive or negative attitude. (Widiyawati & Muthoharoh, 2020). Parents tend to marry off their children because parents do not yet have an understanding, especially regarding reproductive health and children's rights. (Afdhal & Arsi, 2022).

Information support also shows that information related to the level of communication between children and parents shows that teenagers need to communicate with their parents about school problems, friendships, appearance, hobbies, and future aspirations. Emotional support from parents, including giving

attention, guiding children, and showing affection, is critical in children's growth and development during adolescence. Parental support is provided by encouraging the child to continue moving forward. Instrumental support from parents is provided by assisting children (Afdhal & Arsi, 2022). Parental support, whether in the form of information, emotion, appreciation, or instrumental support, can influence children's attitudes and decisions, thus playing an important role in preventing or encouraging early marriage.

METHOD

The type of research used in this study is descriptive research with a quantitative approach. Thus, researchers can obtain an overview of the phenomenon being studied. This study uses data collection techniques through questionnaires, observations, and interviews.

The location of this research was conducted in the Silo District, Jember Regency, from August to September 2024. The population in this study was parents who had teenage children who married early in 2023 in Silo District, Jember Regency, as many as 77 parents with children who married early who were registered at the Religious Affairs Office. The sampling technique in this study was total sampling.

This study's primary data were obtained through questionnaires and interviews covering respondent characteristics, knowledge, attitudes, and parental support. The instrument used in the study was a questionnaire to measure knowledge using the Guttman scale, attitudes using the Likert scale, and parental social support using the Guttman scale. Univariate analysis is a method of analyzing data by explaining or describing the characteristics of each data variable. The presentation method describes the presentation of data in the form of a frequency distribution. Univariate analysis was used in this study to present data on the respondents' characteristics, such as mother's age, mother's educational level, mother's occupation, father's age, father's educational level, father's occupation, and income.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Research result

Respondent Characteristics

Based on the research results, the following are the results of the distribution of sociodemographic characteristics of parents who have children who marry early:

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Sociodemographic Characteristics

Characteristics Respondents	n	%
Mother's Age		
36-45 Years	36	48
46-55 Years	36	48
56-65 Years	3	4
Mother's Education Level		
Low education: Elementary school/Islamic elementary school, junior high school/Islamic junior high school	63	84
Higher Education: High School/ Equivalent	12	16
Mother's occupation		
Unemployment	57	76
Employment	18	24
Father's Age		
36-45 Years	7	9.3
46-55 Years	28	37.3
56-65 Years	40	53.3
Father's Education Level		
Low education: Elementary school/Islamic elementary school, junior high school/Islamic junior high school	43	57.3
Higher Education: High School/ Equivalent	32	42.7
Father's occupation		
Unemployment	0	0
Employment	75	100
Income		
<UMR (Rp. 2,665,392)	54	72
≥ UMR (Rp. 2,665,392)	21	28

Most respondents were mothers aged 36-55 years (48%), with most having low educational attainment, elementary or junior high school (84%). And household heads were predominantly engaged in agricultural labor, either as farm laborers or farmers. Furthermore, the majority of families (72%) reported incomes below the regional minimum wage, indicating a generally low socioeconomic status within the study population.

Parental Knowledge about Early Marriage

Based on the results of the research that has been conducted, the following are the results of the frequency distribution of parental knowledge about early marriage.

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Parental Knowledge

Parental Knowledge	n	%
Good	28	37.3
Poor	47	62.7
Total	75	100

This finding indicates that low parental knowledge can be one of the leading causes of the high rate of early marriage. Based on the study results, parental knowledge about the impact of early marriage tends to be low. Low parental knowledge is associated with a higher risk of marrying children at a young age.

Frequency Distribution of Parents' Attitudes towards Early Marriage

Based on the results of the research that has been conducted, the following are the results of the frequency distribution of parents' attitudes towards early marriage.

Table 3. Frequency Distribution of Parents' Attitudes

Parent's Attitude	n	%
Positive	34	45.3
Negative	41	54.7
Total	75	100

Although most parents have negative attitudes towards early marriage, this phenomenon still occurs, indicating a contradiction between attitudes and actions. These data illustrate the complexity of parental attitudes towards early marriage, which vary depending on economic factors, health, and social norms.

Parental Support for Early Marriage

Based on the results of the research that has been conducted, the following are the results of the frequency distribution of parents' attitudes towards early marriage.

Table 4. Frequency Distribution of Parental Support

Parental Support	n	%
Low	23	30.7
High	52	69.3
Total	75	100

Parental support consists of several things, including informational support from parents in the form of providing information related to reproductive health, early marriage, and the dangers of free sex, which is relatively low. Second, this appreciation supports parents' efforts to provide praise and reminders to encourage positive behavior in children. Third, instrumental support provided by parents tends to focus on providing basic needs and actions when children are sick, but less on routine health monitoring. Fourth, emotional support from parents tends to focus on providing children with confidence and the ability to face challenges, although some aspects are still lacking.

Discussion of Research Results

Characteristics of Parents Who Have Children Who Marry Early

The sociodemographic characteristics of parents who have children who marry early show the important role of age, education, occupation, and economic conditions in the decision to marry early. Based on research in Silo District, Jember Regency, most mothers are in the age range of 36-55 years. As stated by (Prayogo, 2021) At that age, mothers have a crucial role in the family. However, they also face various difficulties that encourage them to see early marriage as a solution to improve their economic situation.

In terms of education, most mothers have a low level of education (84% have only an elementary or junior high school education), which is considered to contribute to early marriage. According to research by BKKBN (2020), mothers with low education tend not to understand the risks of early marriage, such as reproductive health disorders and psychological impacts on children who marry at

a young age. This worsens the condition and further increases the number of early marriages. In a study (Wadjaudje et al., 2019), it was found that parents with low levels of education are more vulnerable to making decisions to marry off their children at an early age, due to their limited understanding of the potential long-term impacts.

Most mothers in this study were unemployed (76%), while all fathers were employed, with most working as farmers. This condition places mothers as the primary caregivers of children, but also limits their ability to make rational decisions regarding their children's future, including early marriage. Research (Khayun et al., 2021) shows that homemakers, although more involved in their children's daily lives, often face social and economic pressures that can drive decisions to marry off children at an early age. However, Gusnarib and Rosnawati (2020) highlight that many homemakers still face limited access to information and social support, which makes them vulnerable to these pressures, thus reinforcing the complexity of decision-making in families regarding early marriage.

The family's economic condition, as reflected in income, is also an important factor in the decision to marry early. In the Silo District, 72% of families have incomes below the Regional Minimum Wage (UMR), which is directly related to the decision of parents to marry their children at an early age as a way to reduce the economic burden. According to (Layyinah et al., 2024) Families with low incomes tend to see early marriage as a solution that can reduce their financial burden. However, research (Khaerani, 2019) Shows that although economic factors play a role, understanding the negative impacts of early marriage on children can reduce the decision, given that early marriage often adds psychological and social burdens later in life.

Overview of the Knowledge of Parents Who Have Children Who Marry Early

Based on the study's results, parents' knowledge about early marriage varies. The majority of parents understand that early marriage is a marriage that occurs under the age of 19. As many as 47 respondents (62.7%) have poor knowledge about the impact of early marriage. This finding indicates that low parental knowledge can be one of the leading causes of the high rate of early marriage. The

results of this study are in line with Buton's study, which found that parents in South Buru Regency knew the physical impacts of early marriage, such as the risk of preeclampsia and postpartum hemorrhage, but did not understand the psychological impacts (Buton et al., 2021). Research by Hariyani and Sakdiyah found that most respondents experienced hyperemesis, with as many as 10 respondents (38.5%), and 11 respondents (42.3%) experienced anemia, and as many as five respondents (19.2%) experienced abortion (Hariyani & Sakdiyah, 2022). This shows that women who marry at an early age are at risk of experiencing a negative pregnancy.

Overview of the Attitudes of Parents Who Have Children Who Marry Early

In terms of attitude, some parents believe that marrying off children under the age of 19 can make children independent quickly. The study results showed that parental attitudes towards early marriage were mainly negative, with 41 respondents (54.7%) having a negative attitude, and 34 respondents (45.3%) having a positive attitude. Although most parents have a negative attitude towards early marriage, this phenomenon still occurs, indicating a contradiction between attitudes and actions. Research (Juliawati et al., 2021) Supports this finding, noting that 54% were married at a reasonably early age, namely at 16-17 years. However, (Raden et al., 2021) The research used the interview method, stating that this attitude is often influenced by social norms, with parents considering early marriage as an effort to maintain family honor. In contrast, research by (Salsabila & Nuh, 2024) Shows that DP3AKB has made various efforts through socialization programs to prevent early marriage.

Overview of Parental Support for Children Who Marry Early

a. Information Support

In terms of informational support provided by parents to their children, the results of the study showed that most parents were not yet active in providing information related to reproductive health and the risks of early marriage. Only a small number of parents admitted to providing information about reproductive health, while the rest did not. These figures indicate a lack of parental awareness of the importance of their role in educating children about reproductive health and the risks of early marriage. This finding is in line with research (Amanda et al.,

2023) that the lack of parental knowledge and understanding of reproductive health is a significant factor in increasing the risk of early marriage. Research (Wulandari & Tarsikah, 2022) also states that the lack of information provided by parents to children regarding reproductive health increases the risk of children being involved in unhealthy relationships. Conversely, research (Syafitriani et al., 2022) states that premarital sexual behavior in adolescents is influenced by various factors, where adolescents with a dating style are 20 times more at risk of premarital sex.

b. Instrumental Support

In terms of instrumental support, there are significant differences in the pattern of providing material support to children. This study found that most parents always provide for their children's material needs during their growth period. However, only a few consistently ask about their health, provide nutritious food, and carry out routine health checks. Research supports this low level of instrumental support related to health. (Sarjito, 2024) This shows that low-income parents have a significant impact on health-seeking behavior. On the other hand, research by Wijaya et al. (2024) found that as many as 44.3% received instrumental support from their parents. Research by Nadia and Kusmawati (2024) also explored this aspect in the context of adolescent mental health, finding a positive relationship between parental instrumental support and adolescent mental health, especially in adolescents with toxic relationships.

c. Award Support

The support and appreciation given by parents to children can influence children's attitudes and behavior, especially in encouraging positive behavior expected by parents. Based on the results of the study, most parents in Silo District, Jember Regency, showed support and appreciation by giving praise when children were able to comply with expectations related to social behavior and norms that were considered reasonable by the family. This support is consistent with the study's results (Maimun, 2023), where families who support early marriage often prioritize authoritarian parenting patterns and demand compliance with social rules that are considered reasonable by the family. This study is also supported by research (Rahayu & Yunianti, 2023), where parents who marry early often apply parenting patterns with absolute standards that reduce children's freedom to think



independently. However, in contrast to Handayani and Windasari (, there is a positive relationship between social support and self-acceptance of adolescents with early marriage.

d. Emotional Support

Emotional support provided by parents is critical in creating harmonious relationships and shaping children's emotional stability. In Silo District, Jember Regency, the majority of parents show emotional support in various ways, such as creating a comfortable atmosphere at home and taking care of children's feelings when facing problems. This shows parents' concern for their children's activities and allows them to provide guidance. This emotional support is in line with (Rusmalinda et al., 2024), which states that although parents who marry at an early age face financial and emotional challenges, they tend to provide high emotional support. However, the study also showed that parents who marry at a young age often face obstacles in aligning emotional support with healthy boundaries, so that mistakes can occur in excessive or overprotective parenting patterns. This may indicate that even though parents are aware of the impact of early marriage, they still provide support to their children who choose to marry early, possibly due to social or cultural pressure.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The study results showed that 47 respondents (62.7%) had poor knowledge about the impact of early marriage. In comparison, only 28 respondents (37.3%) had good knowledge. Parents' attitudes towards early marriage were mainly negative, with 41 respondents (54.7%) having negative attitudes, and 34 respondents (45.3%) having positive attitudes. Most parents provided high support for children who married early, with 52 respondents (69.3%) reporting high support, while 23 respondents (30.7%) reported low support.

The suggestions that can be given to the Department of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Family Planning are expected to provide educational programs on the impact of early marriage because many parents still have limited knowledge. The community is also expected to be more active in

supporting efforts to prevent early marriage by forming forums and preventing child marriage in the Silo District area. Finally, further research is advised to expand the research focus on other factors, such as the influence of social media and access to reproductive health information. More in-depth research can provide a more comprehensive picture of early marriage prevention strategies.

DECLARATION

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest in this research.

Authors' Contribution

All contributors were involved in every research stage, from the initial concept to the drafting of the article.

Ethical Approval

Ethics Test study overview of knowledge, attitude, and support of parents who have married children in Silo District, Jember Regency was conducted at the Faculty of University of Jember Dentistry by the committee of ethics, Faculty of University of Jember Dentistry, with number 2630/UN25.8/KEPK/DL/2024.

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Data Availability

In this part, data supporting the research findings are available upon request.

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