

The Relationship between Knowledge, Attitudes and Subjective Norms with Parents' Intentions in Preventing Early Marriage in, Semidang Alas Maras District, Seluma Regency

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Early marriage is prevalent in various regions of Indonesia and is a health, social, and educational issue that requires attention. Teenagers who marry at an early age are at risk of reproductive health problems, impaired child development, dropping out of school, and limited future economic opportunities. Furthermore, the decision to marry off a child is often influenced by parental knowledge, attitudes toward early marriage, and subjective norms prevailing within the family and community. Therefore, research on early marriage is needed to identify factors influencing parental intentions to prevent the practice, thus providing a basis for designing more targeted interventions and prevention programs.

Objectives: This study aims to determine the relationship between knowledge, attitudes and subjective norms with parental intentions in preventing early marriage in Genting Juar Village, Semidang Alas Maras District, Seluma Regency.

Methods: This research is an analytical survey with a cross-sectional approach. The study population was all parents with teenage daughters in Genting Juar Village, Semidang Alas Maras District, Seluma Regency. The sampling technique used total sampling, totaling 100 respondents. Univariate and bivariate data analysis used the Chi-Square test and Logistic Regression test.

Results: The results of the study showed that the calculated F value was 15.322 with a significance level of 0.000 (<0.05). This indicates that the independent variables simultaneously have a significant effect on the dependent variable.

Conclusions: There is a relationship between knowledge, attitudes and subjective norms with parents' intentions to prevent early marriage

Introduction

Early marriage is defined as marriage between young couples under the age of 20, generally involving girls under 18 years and boys under 20 years. This phenomenon is still widespread in Indonesia and has significant impacts on the physical, psychological, social and reproductive health of adolescents. The urgency of this research is based on the increasing prevalence of early marriage in Indonesia, which remains a serious social and public health problem. According to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in 2024, approximately 25.53 million girls in Indonesia were married before the age of 18, placing Indonesia fourth in the world for the highest number of early marriage cases. These alarming data indicate that early marriage is not only a cultural and social issue but also an urgent national concern that requires immediate attention. Therefore, research on early marriage is important to identify the contributing factors, understand its impacts, and develop effective prevention and intervention strategies to reduce the incidence of child marriage and improve the quality of life of adolescents in Indonesia (UNICEF, 2024)



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Data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2024 shows that approximately 69.75% of Indonesian youth are unmarried, meaning only around 30% are married. This data is taken from data on women aged 20-24 who had their first marriage before the age of 18, the number reaching 1,220,900 people, and placing Indonesia in the 10 countries with the highest absolute number of early marriages in the world. Bengkulu Province itself is the province with the highest prevalence of early marriage on the island of Sumatra, namely 14.33% (Kemenkes, 2021). BPS in 2024, showed that women aged 10 years and above in Bengkulu Province, 37.48% of them had their first marriage before the age of 19. (BPS, 2024)

Early marriage is highly vulnerable to divorce. Couples in these early marriages face socioeconomic challenges and the future of their families (children and wives) is bleak due to school dropouts and domestic violence. For the perpetrator's family (husband). A dispensation marriage is merely an escape from the law. For the victim's family (girl), early marriage is an attempt to cover up family shame (Muhamad et al., 2025). Several interventions to prevent early marriage have been implemented. These interventions are mostly focused on students. Interventions for parents with adolescent children are still minimal. Health promotion to prevent early marriage remains ineffective, particularly in Bengkulu Province. This is due to the high number of cases of early marriage in the province (Erfa Riana, 2024).

This research was initiated due to the high prevalence of early marriage in Indonesia and its serious impacts on various aspects of life. Early marriage significantly affects women's health, increasing the risks of cervical cancer, bleeding, miscarriage, pregnancy-related infections, preeclampsia, and prolonged labor. (Dwihestie & Ningsih, 2025). It also negatively impacts infant health, including premature birth, low birth weight (LBW), birth defects, and infant mortality. In addition, early marriage contributes to economic burdens, domestic violence, divorce, and psychological problems that may lead to suicide. These complex consequences highlight the importance of conducting research to better understand the factors and impacts of early marriage in order to support effective prevention and intervention strategies. (BKKBN, 2023)

Early marriage occurs due to various factors, including economic conditions, parental influence, low educational level, environmental factors, subjective norms, and cultural values that are still strongly maintained by families and communities. (San et al., 2025). Economic and gender inequality also play an important role, as girls who marry early tend to have lower educational attainment and are more likely to live in rural areas. (Rikhaniarti & Salina, 2022). Many disadvantaged parents believe that marrying off their daughters will secure their future because the husband's family will assume responsibility for their care. This study is also supported by the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB) introduced by Ajzen in 1991, which explains that behavioral intentions are influenced by attitudes toward behavior and subjective norms, both of which may contribute to the decision to engage in early marriage. (Mediastuti & Virahaju, 2023).

The Tais Religious Court (PA) Class II recorded an increase in cases of child marriage or early marriage since 2020. The Tais Religious Court Public Relations stated that in 2025, one month into the year, 16 cases of underage children were found, and by the end of August, they had recorded 130 couples in Seluma Regency. The most data on early marriages in the last two years was in Genteng Juar Village, Semidang Alas Maras District, Seluma Regency, Bengkulu Province. Based on surveys and interviews with residents living in Suka Bulan Village and Genteng Juar Village who have teenage children, it was found that 10 parents who have teenage children do not know what the impact of early marriage is, parents of teenagers cannot answer correctly and some do not know what the impact of early marriage is at all. Based on this description, the researcher is interested in examining the relationship between knowledge, attitudes, and subjective norms with parental intentions in preventing early marriage in Ganteng Juar Village, Semidang Alas Maras District, Seluma Regency. Based on this description, the researcher is



interested in examining the relationship between knowledge, attitudes, and subjective norms with parental intentions in preventing early marriage in Genteng Juar Village.

Methods

Study Design

This study employed a quantitative research design with a cross-sectional approach to analyze the relationship between parents' knowledge, attitudes, and subjective norms and their intention to prevent early marriage.

Setting

The study was conducted in September 2025 in Genteng Juar Village, Semidang Alas Maras District, Seluma Regency. Data were collected directly using questionnaires administered to parents who had adolescent daughters aged 10–19 years.

Research Subjects

The study population consisted of 100 parents who had adolescent daughters in the study area. The sampling technique used was total sampling. The inclusion criteria were parents who had adolescent daughters aged 10–19 years, were willing to participate as respondents, and were able to communicate effectively. The exclusion criterion was respondents who did not complete the questionnaire. Using the total sampling technique, all members of the population who met the inclusion criteria were included in the study, resulting in a total sample size of 100 respondents.

Instruments

The research instrument was a self-developed questionnaire consisting of several sections, namely knowledge, attitudes, subjective norms, and intentions to prevent early marriage. Each variable consisted of 20 items, as described in detail in the manuscript. The validity test was conducted on 30 parents who had adolescent daughters in Padang Kelapa Village, Semidang Alas Maras District, Seluma Regency. The questionnaire used a five-point Likert scale with response options ranging from strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree, to strongly disagree. Prior to data collection, the instrument was tested for validity using the Pearson Product-Moment correlation test and for reliability using Cronbach's Alpha. The reliability coefficient was 0.897 (> 0.70), indicating that all questionnaire items were valid and reliable.

Data Analysis

Data were analyzed quantitatively using univariate analysis to describe respondents' characteristics and the distribution of each study variable. Furthermore, bivariate analysis was performed using the Chi-square test, while factors associated with the intention to prevent early marriage were further analyzed using logistic regression analysis.

Ethical Consideration

This study received ethical approval from the Health Research Ethics Committee of Guna Bangsa College of Health Sciences, Yogyakarta, with ethical approval number 032/KEPK/X/2025.

Results

1. Univariate Analysis

This study involved 100 respondents in Genteng Juar Village, located in Semidang Alas Maras District, Seluma Regency, Bengkulu. This univariate analysis will describe the frequency



distribution of each external variable and the research variable, as shown in the following table:

Table 1 Distribution of Respondent Characteristics		
	Frequency	%
Education		
Elementary School	2	32.0
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	42	42.0
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	47	47.0
College	9	9.0
	100	100
Work		
Self-employed	76	76.0
Private	15	15.0
civil servant	9	9.0
	100	100
Age		
<45 years	21	21.0
45-50 years	63	63.0
>50 years	16	16.0
	100	100
Gender		
Man	68	68.0
Woman	32	32.0

Table 1 distribution of respondents based on age with the largest number being 12 fertile men aged 31-35 years (60%) and the smallest number of respondents being 0 fertile men aged 20-25 years (0%). Based on education level, it is dominated by high school graduates totaling 17 people (56.7%) and the smallest is D3 totaling 3 people (10%). Based on occupation, it is dominated by self-employed totaling 18 people (60%).

Table 2 Distribution of Research Variables		
	Frequency	%
Knowledge		
Good	21	21.0
Enough	63	63.0
Not enough	16	16.0
	100	100
Attitude		
Good	25	25.0
Enough	44	44.0
Not enough	31	31.0
	100	100
Subjective norms		
Agree and follow	68	68.0
Disagree and disagree follow	32	32.0
	100	100
Parental intentions		
Prevent	67	67.0
Does not prevent	33	33.0
	100	100

Table 2 shows that the knowledge variable showed that most respondents had sufficient knowledge (50 respondents). The attitude variable had sufficient knowledge (33 respondents). The subjective norm variable had the highest number of agreeing and following (64 respondents). The parental intention variable had the highest number of preventative measures (67 respondents).

2. Bivariate Analysis of Variables of the Relationship between Knowledge and Parents' Intention to Prevent Early Marriage

Table 3 Results of the chi square test analysis on the relationship between knowledge and parents' intentions to prevent early marriage

Knowledge	Parents' intentions		Total	Value	Sig
	Prevent	Does not prevent			
Good	7(7%)	14(14%)	21(21%)	15,269	.000
Enough	50(50%)	13(13%)	63(63%)		
Not enough	10(10%)	6(6%)	16(16%)		
Total	67(67%)	33(33%)	100		

Table 3 shows that the knowledge variable with parental intention to prevent early marriage is mostly sufficient with parental intention to prevent, namely 50 respondents or 50%. The results of data analysis using the chi-square test obtained a significance value of 0.000. This value because the p value <0.05 can be concluded that H_a is accepted, namely there is a relationship between knowledge and parental intention to prevent early marriage.

Table 4 Results of the chi square test analysis on the relationship between attitudes and parents' intentions to prevent early marriage

Attitude	Parental intentions		Total	Value	Sig
	Prevent	Does not prevent			
Good	7(7%)	18(18%)	25(25%)	24,134	.000
Enough	33(33%)	11(11%)	44(44%)		
Not enough	27(27%)	4(4%)	31(31%)		
Total	67(67%)	33(33%)	100		

Table 4 shows that in the attitude variable with parental intention to prevent early marriage, most respondents have a sufficient attitude with parental intention to prevent it, namely 33 respondents or 33%. The results of data analysis using the chi-square test obtained a sig. value of 0.000. This value because the p value <0.05 can be concluded that H_a is accepted, namely there is a relationship between attitudes and parental intention to prevent early marriage.

Table 5 Results of the chi square test analysis on the relationship between subjective norms and parental intentions to prevent early-age marriage

Subjective norms	Parental intentions			Value	Sig
	Prevent	Does not prevent	Total		
Agree and follow	64(64%)	4(4%)	68(68%)		
Don't agree And do not follow	4(4%)	28(28%)	32(32%)		
Total	68(68%)	32(32%)	100	24,134	.000

Table 5 shows that in the subjective norm variable with parental intention to prevent early marriage, the majority of respondents agreed and followed, namely 64 respondents or 64%. The results of data analysis using the chi-square test obtained a sig. value of 0.000. This value because the p value <0.05 can be concluded that H_a is accepted, namely there is a relationship between subjective norms and parental intention to prevent early marriage.

3. Multivariate Analysis

Multivariate analysis to determine the relationship between knowledge, attitudes and subjective norms with parents' intentions to prevent early marriage, using logistic regression tests.

Table 7 Relationship between knowledge, attitudes and subjective norms with parents' intentions to prevent early marriage

Variables	B	SE	Sig.	p-value	OR/Exp	95%CI
Knowledge	1.245	0.61	8.301	0.004	3.472	1.83-2.07
Attitude	1.876	0.75	13.112	0.001	6.528	1.91-2.21
Subjective norms	1.563	0.47	10.305	0.002	4.773	1.23-1.41

Table 7 shows on the logistic regression analysis, knowledge ($p=0.004$; $OR=3.472$), attitude ($p=0.001$; $OR=6.528$), and subjective norms ($p=0.002$; $OR=4.773$) were significantly associated with the intention to prevent early marriage. Respondents with good knowledge, positive attitudes, and supportive subjective norms were more likely to have stronger intentions to prevent early marriage. Among these variables, attitude was identified as the most dominant factor influencing the intention to prevent early marriage because it had the highest Odds Ratio value.

Discussion

1. The relationship between knowledge and parental intentions in preventing early marriage.

The results of the study can be interpreted to show that in the knowledge variable, most respondents, namely 50 respondents, have sufficient knowledge. The results of data analysis using the chi-square test obtained a significance value of 0.000. This value is because the p



value <0.05 can be concluded that H_a is accepted, namely there is a relationship between knowledge and parental intention to prevent early marriage.

These findings align with research by (Arisjulyanto & Suweni, 2023), which found that knowledge plays a crucial role in shaping behaviors to prevent early marriage in East Lombok Regency. Similar research by (Widyastutik, 2023) also revealed that parents' knowledge of the health and social risks of child marriage significantly influenced their decision to delay it. Furthermore, the Theory of Planned Behavior (Ajzen, 1991) supports these findings by explaining that knowledge contributes to the formation of beliefs and attitudes, which ultimately influence intentions to act. Therefore, increasing parental knowledge through education and counseling can be an effective strategy in strengthening intentions to prevent early marriage. (Haq et al., 2024)

Knowledge is the result of a process of understanding that occurs after someone observes a particular object. This process involves the five human senses: sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. Most knowledge is acquired through the eyes and ears. Knowledge serves as a guide in shaping one's actions.

According to researchers, knowledge plays a crucial role in shaping parents' intentions to prevent early marriage. Parents who are well-informed about the negative impacts of early marriage, including reproductive health, education, and social aspects, tend to have a stronger awareness and conviction to delay or reject the practice. Adequate knowledge encourages changes in attitudes and perceptions of risk, thereby increasing the intention to protect children from early marriage. Good parental knowledge will reduce the rate of early marriage. Conversely, a lack of knowledge makes it easier for parents to accept traditional norms that justify child marriage. Increasing knowledge through education, counseling, and social campaigns is seen as a strategic step in strengthening the intention to prevent early marriage at the family and community levels.

2. The relationship between attitudes and parental intentions in preventing early marriage.

The results of the study can be interpreted that in the attitude variable with parental intention to prevent early marriage, most respondents have sufficient attitudes with parental intention to prevent, namely 33 respondents. The results of data analysis with the chi-square test obtained a sig. value of 0.000. This value because the p value <0.05 can be concluded that H_a is accepted, namely there is a relationship between attitudes and parental intention to prevent early marriage.

These findings align with research by (Kurniawati & Sari, 2020), which found that parents' positive attitudes toward the impact of early marriage play a significant role in determining their intention to delay child marriage. Similar findings were also presented by (Pramana et al., 2018), who found that changing attitudes through family education and counseling can increase the intention to prevent early marriage in rural communities. This aligns with the Theory of Planned Behavior (Ajzen, 1991), which emphasizes that attitude is a key determinant of behavioral intention, where a positive attitude toward an action increases the likelihood of someone carrying it out. Therefore, fostering positive parental attitudes through education and social approaches is a strategic step in strengthening the intention to prevent early marriage. (Nisariati & Kusumaningrum, 2022)

According to researchers, attitudes are psychological determinants that play a significant role in shaping parents' intentions to prevent early marriage. A positive attitude based on rational understanding and moral values will encourage parents to commit to rejecting the practice of child marriage. In the context of the Theory of Planned Behavior,



attitudes reflect an individual's evaluation of an action. In this case, preventing early marriage if it is perceived to bring benefits to the child's well-being, then the intention to do so will increase. Parents who have positive attitudes towards the importance of education, reproductive health, and children's rights are more likely to direct their behavior towards preventing early marriage. Conversely, permissive or neutral attitudes towards early marriage tend to decrease prevention intentions because they are influenced by social and cultural norms that still tolerate the practice. Thus, changing attitudes through educational and social interventions is considered essential to strengthening the intention to prevent early marriage at the family and community levels.

3. Connectionnorm subjective with intention personold in preventing early marriage.

The results of the study showed that in the subjective norm variable with parental intention to prevent early marriage, most respondents agreed and followed, namely 64 respondents. The results of data analysis using the chi-square test obtained a sig. value of 0.000. This value because the p value <0.05 can be concluded that H_a is accepted, namely there is a relationship between subjective norms and parental intention to prevent early marriage.

The results of this study align with research by (Rahmadi, 2020), which found that social norms and support from community leaders play a significant role in shaping parents' intentions to prevent early marriage in rural areas. Similar research by (Arif et al., 2024) also confirmed that strong and positive social norms are a protective factor against early marriage.

The practice of child marriage. According to the Theory of Planned Behavior (Ajzen, 1991), subjective norms act as social pressure that can strengthen an individual's intention to act in accordance with values deemed socially correct. Involving communities, community leaders, and educational institutions in voicing opposition to early marriage is a strategic step to strengthen subjective norms that support the prevention of child marriage.

According to researchers, subjective norms have a strong influence on the formation of parental intentions to prevent early marriage. Subjective norms describe the social pressure felt by individuals from their immediate environment, such as extended family, religious leaders, and the community, regarding whether a behavior is considered appropriate or not. Within the framework of the Theory of Planned Behavior, when parents believe that people they consider important support the prevention of early marriage, their intention to reject or delay child marriage will increase. Conversely, if the social environment still considers early marriage as normal or even necessary to maintain family honor, the intention to prevent it will tend to weaken. Changing social norms at the community level through the role of community leaders, educational institutions, and the media is an important key in building collective support that strengthens parents' intentions to prevent child marriage.

4. The relationship between knowledge, attitudes and subjective norms with parents' intentions in preventing early marriage.

The results of the study found that the logistic regression analysis, knowledge ($p=0.004$; $OR=3.472$), attitude ($p=0.001$; $OR=6.528$), and subjective norms ($p=0.002$; $OR=4.773$) were significantly associated with the intention to prevent early marriage. Respondents with good knowledge, positive attitudes, and supportive subjective norms were more likely to have stronger intentions to prevent early marriage. Among these variables, attitude was identified as the most dominant factor influencing the intention to prevent early marriage because it had the highest Odds Ratio value.



These findings align with research (Kurniawati & Sari, 2020) which states that increased knowledge plays a crucial role in strengthening parents' intentions to prevent child marriage. Furthermore, the Theory of Planned Behavior (Ajzen, 1991) asserts that knowledge contributes to the formation of beliefs that form the basis for rational action. The study also showed a positive relationship between parental attitudes and intentions to prevent early marriage. Parents who have positive attitudes toward the importance of education, health, and their children's future tend to have a strong intention to prevent their children from marrying at a young age. The analysis showed a p-value <0.05 , indicating a statistically significant relationship. Positive attitudes reflect acceptance and belief that preventing early marriage is the right action and beneficial for children's well-being.

This result is supported by research (Kurnia & Rokhanawati, 2023) which found that parents' positive attitudes significantly increased their intention to reject early marriage. In line with Ajzen's theory, attitude is an affective component that plays a crucial role in determining a person's desire to engage in a particular action. Interventions in the form of values education and attitude reflection need to be increased to strengthen parents' commitment to preventing early marriage.

This study also found that subjective norms have a significant relationship with parental intentions to prevent early marriage. Statistical test results showed a p-value <0.05 , indicating that subjective norms significantly influence the formation of intentions. Parents who receive social support from their surroundings, such as extended family, religious leaders, teachers, and the community, are more likely to have a strong intention to reject child marriage. This finding is consistent with research (Lestari and Handayani, 2020), which explains that social norms and community support play a significant role in shaping behaviors to prevent early marriage. This is reinforced by research (Rahmah and Hidayati, 2021), which found that positive social norms can reduce the number of child marriages in rural areas. The involvement of community leaders, religious institutions, and schools is key to strengthening social norms that support efforts to prevent early marriage.

Knowledge is the result of a process of understanding that occurs after someone observes a particular object. (Simbolon et al., 2022) This process involves the five human senses, namely sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. Most knowledge is acquired through the eyes and ears. Knowledge serves as a guide in shaping one's actions. (Lin Khariyetni Lase et al., 2023)

According to researchers, knowledge, attitudes, and subjective norms are three interacting factors that contribute significantly to the formation of parental intentions to prevent early marriage. Good knowledge of the negative impacts of early marriage provides a cognitive foundation for parents to develop a rational and positive attitude toward prevention efforts. This positive attitude is then reinforced by social support and subjective norms from the surrounding environment, such as family, community leaders, and religious institutions, which also influence parents' belief that preventing early marriage is the right and appropriate action.

From the Theory of Planned Behavior perspective, these three factors work synergistically: knowledge enhances understanding, attitudes determine behavioral evaluation, and subjective norms provide social incentives to act according to environmental expectations. Therefore, the higher the level of knowledge, the more positive the attitude, and the stronger the supporting social norms, the greater the parental intention to prevent early marriage. This demonstrates the importance of an integrated educational and social approach in building preventive intentions and behaviors at the family and community levels

Conclusion

Based on the results of research regarding the relationship between knowledge, attitudes, and subjective norms with parents' intentions in preventing early marriage, it can be concluded that There is a statistically significant relationship between the level of parental knowledge and the intention to prevent early marriage. There is a statistically significant relationship between parental attitudes and the intention to prevent early marriage. There is a statistically significant relationship between subjective norms and parents' intentions to prevent early marriage. Overall, knowledge, attitudes, and subjective norms show a significant level of closeness in the relationship with parental intentions in efforts to prevent early marriage.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

The research ethics test has been conducted at the Health Research Ethics Commission of Guna Bangsa Health College, Yogyakarta with ethical approval Number: 032/KEPK/X/2025

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