

The Relationship of Parenting Patterns with Events Early Marriage in Kepahiang District

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Abstract

Early marriage is when children or teenagers are not, yet adults or teenagers aged 10–19 years old when they get married. Parents' critical role as the smallest and most immediate part of their teenagers' environment is expected to shape their character and personality to avoid early marriage decisions. According to survey data from the Kepahiang Regency's Ministry of Religion, there were 127 cases of marriages between people aged 19 and September 2021. This number increased compared to the 111 cases of early marriage reported in 2020, a 6.7 percent increase. The purpose of this study is to examine the factors that contribute to early marriage among pregnant women in Kepahiang Regency in 2021. and parenting styles. The study employed a cross-sectional design. This study surveyed pregnant women in Kepahiang Regency, with a sample size of 66 respondents. The analysis revealed no statistical significance between the respondents' education (p -value = 0.961). In addition, there was statistical significance for the father's education (p -value = 0.012). Furthermore, there was a statistical significance between the mother's education (p -value = 0.009). In addition, there was a statistical significance between income (p -value = 0.016). There is a statistical significance between parenting styles (p -value = 0.026). In addition, there is a statistical significance between respondents' knowledge (p -value = 0.030). Finally, the most dominant factor related to early marriage is the respondent's knowledge, with $PR = 7,532$ (95% CI ; 1. 858-30,543), which means that respondents with more minor and moderate knowledge could marry early 7,532 times compared to respondents who have good knowledge. The importance of providing adolescents with information and health education about early marriage, in which parents also play a critical role in parenting patterns, including preventing the possibility of early marriage.

Keywords

parenting; early marriage; kepahiang district



I. Introduction

The phenomenon of marriages carried out at the age of less than 20 years is still one of the problems that develop in society. 2017 UNICEF data shows that more than 650 million women in the world married as children, of which one in five married before reaching the age of 18. If this trend continues, it is estimated that 142 million girls or 14.2 million per year will be married before the age of 18 from 2011 to 2020, and 151 million girls or 15.1 million per year will be married before the age of 18 from 2021 until 2030 (Merrisa, 2020).

Based on data from the Ministry of Religion, the incidence of early marriage in Indonesia was obtained as much as 14.18% occurred in 2017, namely women who married less than 18 years, and in 2018 the incidence of early marriage increased to 15.66% (Kemenag RI, 2018).

Bengkulu Province is in the top 10 with the highest number of child marriages in Indonesia with 178 cases of child marriage (WCC Bengkulu, 2020). The average age at first marriage in Bengkulu Province is 19.79 years, there are still 7 districts that are below the average, namely Seluma (18.96), Muko-muko (19.06), Bengkulu Tengah and Kepahiang (19.13) Kaur (19.35), Lebong (19.43) and Rejang Lebong (19.56) (BKKBN Bengkulu Province, 2015).

Survey data from the Kepahiang Religious Court Office until September 2021, obtained the results that there has been an increase in the number of early marriages since 2019 where there were 45 teenagers who got married early and increased in 2020 to 111 teenagers or 42.3%. From 2021 to September 2021, there was an increase in the number of teenagers who had early marriages as many as 127 cases or an increase of 6.7%. Based on the sex of adolescents who do early marriage is dominated by adolescent girls with a ratio of boys and girls of 1:3. Meanwhile, based on the location of the sub-district, data obtained that the incidence of early marriage until September 2021, the highest occurred in Kepahiang District with a percentage of 33.85%,

Early marriage is a marriage carried out by children or teenagers who are not yet mature. Early marriage will have an impact on the quality of children, families, family harmony and divorce (Walgito, 2017). Many factors lead to early marriage are economic factors, religious factors and customary and cultural or environmental factors. Lack of education is part of the trigger for anomalous marriages because of the education level of both parents and children.

Parenting is a relationship that is established between parents and children in the parenting process. Parenting in other words, parents educate and direct, provide protection to children until they reach puberty in accordance with the norms prevailing in society (Habib, 2007) in (Purwaningsih and Setyaningsih, 2014). Merissa's research, (2020), shows that there is a relationship between parenting patterns and the incidence of early marriage in young women.

The negative impact of early marriage is a problem that must be resolved together. Early marriage has a psychological impact, namely the couple is not mentally ready to face changing roles and face household problems. Early marriage has the potential for Domestic Violence (KDRT) to lead to divorce, trauma to children because psychologically the child is not ready to have sex, another impact is a violation of the right to education.

Programs and strategies that have been implemented by the government in preventing early marriage have been implemented starting from regulations to facilitation activities with community empowerment. But in reality it has not been able to reduce the rate of early marriage in Kepahiang Regency, for that it is necessary to have research related to the causes caused by early marriage which is carried out directly from the closest environment to adolescents, namely the family environment through parenting patterns and other factors that may influence such as social, cultural and educational environment

II. Research Method

The method used in this study is a quantitative method with a cross-sectional design. The population in this study were all pregnant women who did health checks at health services in Kepahiang Regency, with a total sample of 66 respondents. The research variable consists of the dependent variable in the form of early marriage and the independent variable consists of parenting patterns, parental education (father and mother), the respondent's level of knowledge and family income. The instrument used is a questionnaire. Data analysis was carried out by univariate analysis, bivariate through chi-square test and multivariate by multiple logistic regression tests.

III. Results and Discussion

3.1. Univariate Analysis

Based on the results of the research data analysis, the variable frequency distribution data was obtained as follows:

a. Frequency Distribution of Respondents based on Characteristics

1. Characteristics of respondents based on education level

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents based on Education

No	Respondent's Education	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Base	41	62.1
2.	Intermediate	25	37.9

Table 1 shows that the characteristics of the respondents based on the education level of the 66 respondents, most or 38 people (57.6%) have a basic education level.

2. Characteristics of respondents based on father's education level

Table 2. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Father's Education Level

No	Father's Education	F	(%)
1.	Base	55	83.31
2.	Intermediate	9	13.6
3.	Tall	2	3.0
	Amount	66	100

Table 2 shows the characteristics of respondents based on the level of education of the father of 66 respondents, most of whom have basic education or as many as 38 people (69.7%).

3. Characteristics of respondents based on mother's education level

Table 3. Characteristics of respondents based on Mother's Education Level

No	Mother's Education	F	(%)
1.	Base	60	90.9
2.	Intermediate	4	6.1
3.	Tall	2	3.0
	Amount	66	100

Table .3 shows the characteristics of respondents based on the level of education of the mother, where the results of the study show that almost all of the 66 respondents or as many as 49 people (74.2%) with educated mothers are included in the low category.

4. Characteristics of respondents based on family income

Table 4. Characteristics of respondents based on Family Income

No	Family Income	F	(%)
1.	Low	50	75.8
2.	Tall	16	24.2
	Amount	66	100

Table 4 shows that almost all respondents (75.8%) have a family income below the Kepahiang District Minimum Wage (UMK) with an income of less than Rp.2,387,220 and included in the low category.

b. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Parenting Patterns

Table 5. Parenting

No	Parenting	F	(%)
1.	Authoritarian	17	25.8
2.	Democratic	28	42.4
3.	Permissive	21	31.8
	Amount	66	100

Table 5 shows the frequency distribution of respondents based on parenting patterns, where almost most of the respondents have parents who apply democratic parenting, as many as 27 people (40.9%), this number is more than 20 permissive parenting styles. people (30.3%) in authoritarian parenting as many as 19 people (28.8%).

c. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Knowledge

Table 6. Respondents Knowledge Level about Early Marriage

No	Respondent Knowledge	F	(%)
1.	Not enough	6	9.1
2.	Currently	39	59.1
2.	Well	21	31.8
	Amount	66	100

Table 6 shows the level of knowledge of respondents about early marriage from 66 respondents, most or as many as 39 people (59.1%) are in the medium category.

d. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Early Marriage

Table 7. The Incident of Early Marriage in Kepahiang Regency in 2021

No	Early Marriage Events	F	(%)
1.	Early Married	45	68.2
2.	Not Married Early	21	31.8
	Amount	66	100

3.2. Bivariate Analysis

a. The Relationship of Respondents' Education Level with the Incidence of Early Marriage

Table 8. The Relationship of Respondents' Education with the Incidence of Early Marriage

Respondent's Education	Early Marriage Events				Total	%	P-Value	PR (95% CI)
	Early Married		Not Married Early					
	N	%	N	%				
Base	26	68.4	12	31.6	38	100	0.961	1 0.360-2.925
Intermediate	19	67.9	9	32.1	28	100		
Total	45	68.2	21	31.8	66	100		

Table 8 shows that of the 38 respondents with basic education level, most or as many as 26 people (68.4%) had early marriages and of the 28 respondents with secondary education level, most or as many as 19 people (67.9%) who married early. Data analysis with chi-square statistical test obtained a significant number p value = 0.0961, then H0 is accepted and H1 is rejected, which means that there is no relationship between the respondent's education level and the incidence of early marriage, the PR value is 1.02 = 1, indicating that there is no there is an association between respondents' education factors and the incidence of early marriage in Kepahiang Regency in 2021.

3.3.The Relationship between the Education Level of Parents (Fathers) with the Incidence of Early Marriage

Table 9. The Relationship between the Education Level of Parents (Fathers) with the incidence of Early Marriage in Kepahiang Regency in 2021

Father's Education	Early Marriage Events				Total	%	P-Value	PR (95% CI)
	Early Married		Not Married Early					
	N	%	N	%				
Base	35	75.9	9	20.5	44	100	0.012	2 1.532-14,216
Middle & High	10	45.5	12	54.5	22	100		
Total	45	68.2	21	31.8	66	100		

Table 9 shows that of the 44 respondents with the educational level of their parents (fathers) included in the basic category, there are most or as many as 35 people (76.1%) who have early marriages, of the 20 respondents with secondary and higher education levels there are half of them. respondents or as many as 10 people (50%) did early marriage.

Data analysis with chi-square statistical test obtained significant figures p value = 0.012 with PR = 2, CI 1.532-14,216 (then H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted, which means that there is a relationship between the education level of the respondent's parents (father) and the incidence of early marriage, which indicates that the father's education factor is associated with the incidence of early marriage or the lower the father's education will increase the incidence of early marriage.

3.4. The Relationship between the Education Level of Parents (Mother) and the Incidence of Early Marriage

Table 10. Relationship between Parental Education (Mother) and Early Marriage

Mother's Education	Early Marriage Events				Total	%	P-Value	PR (95% CI)
	Early Married		Not Married Early					
	N	%	N	%				
Base	37	78.7	10	21.3	47	100	0.009	2 1,614-16,032
Medium + High	8	42.1	11	57.9	19	100		
Total	45	68.2	21	31.8	66	100		

Table 10 shows that of the 49 respondents with the education level of their parents (mothers) included in the basic category, there were the majority or as many as 37 people (78.7%) who married under the age of 19 years, while from 17 parents (mothers) respondents with secondary and higher education levels, most or as many as 19 people (57.9%) did not marry early. Data analysis with chi-square statistical test obtained significant figures p value = 0.009) Prevalence Ratio (PR) = 2, CI (1,614-16,032) then H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted which means that there is a relationship between the education level of the respondent's mother and the incidence of early marriage, from the results of the calculation of the PR value = 2 > 1, indicating that the mother's education factor is associated with the incidence of early marriage or the lower the mother's education will increase the incidence early-age marriage.

3.5. Relationship between family income and early marriage

Table 11. Relationship between family income and the incidence of early marriage

Family Income	Early Marriage Events				Total	%	P-Value	PR (95% CI)
	Early Married		Not Married Early					
	N	%	N	%				
Low	38	76.0	12	24.0	50	100	0.016	2 1,249-13,275
Tall	7	43.8	9	56.3	16	100		
Total	45	68.2	21	31.8	66	100		

Table 11 shows that of the 50 respondents with family incomes included in the low category, 38 people (76.0%) had early marriages, while of the 16 respondents with family incomes included in the high category, most or as many as 9 people (56, 3%%) did not marry early. Data analysis with chi-square statistical test obtained a significant number p value (0.036) < 0.005, PR = 2, CI (1,249-13,327) then H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted, which means that there is a relationship between the level of family income and the incidence of early marriage, from the calculation of the value of PR = 2 > 1, indicating that the family income factor is associated with the incidence of early marriage or the lower the mother's income will increase the incidence of early marriage.

3.6. The Relationship of Parenting Patterns with Early Marriage

Table 12. The Relationship of Parenting Patterns with the incidence of Early Marriage

Parenting	Early Marriage Events				Total	%	P-Value	PR (95% CI)
	Early Married		Not Married Early					
	N	%	N	%				
	Authoritarian and Democratic	27	58.7	19				
Permissive	18	90.0	2	10.0	20	100		
Total	45	68.2	21	31.8	66	100		

Table 12 shows that of the 46 respondents with parenting styles included in the authoritarian and democratic categories, most or as many as 27 people (58.7%) did early marriage, while in permissive parenting, almost all of the 20 respondents or as many as 18 people (90%) do early marriage. Data analysis with chi-square statistical test obtained a significant number p value (0.026) < 0.005, PR of 0.7 CI (0.033-0.762) then H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted which means that there is a relationship between parenting patterns with the incidence of early marriage, PR = 0.7 < 1, indicating that parenting is a protective factor in the occurrence of early marriage

3.7. The Relationship of Respondents' Knowledge Level with the Incidence of Early Marriage

Table 13. Relationship between Respondent's Knowledge Level with the incidence of Early Marriage

Respondent Knowledge	Early Marriage Events				Total	%	P-Value	PR (95% CI)
	Early Married		Not Married Early					
	N	%	N	%				
	Less & Medium	35	77.8	10				
Well	10	47.6	11	52.4	21	100		
Total	45	68.2	21	31.8	66	100		

Table 13 shows that of the 45 respondents with less and moderate knowledge, almost entirely or as many as 35 people (77.8%) had early marriages, while respondents with good knowledge of 21 people were mostly or as many as 11 people (52.4%) who did not. do early marriage. Data analysis with chi-square statistical test obtained a significant number p value (0.030) < 0.005, PR of 2 CI (1,272-11,657) then H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted, which means that there is a relationship between the respondent's knowledge and the incidence of early marriage, PR = 2 > 1, indicating that the respondent's knowledge factor is associated with the incidence of early marriage or the lower the respondent's knowledge will increase the incidence of early marriage.

3.8. Multivariate Analysis

Table 14. Multivariate Final Model

	B	Sig.	Exp(B)	95% CI for	
				Lower	Upper
Knowledge	2.019	0.005	7.532	1,858	30.543
Father's Education	1,880	0.009	6.554	1,585	27,100
Parenting	-2,424	0.007	0.089	0.015	0.518
Constant	-3,034	0.068	0.048		

The results of the multivariate analysis show that after the family income variable, a sequence of variables with a p-value is obtained as shown in table 14, where the respondent's knowledge of early marriage becomes a variable with a value of The smallest p value is 0.005 (< 0.05), so it can be concluded that Of all the independent variables that are thought to affect the incidence of early marriage, the knowledge variable is the variable that is most related to the incidence of early marriage with p value $0.005 < 0.05$. The largest OR value obtained is 7.532, meaning that the respondent's knowledge has a 7.532 times risk of causing an early marriage. The second rank is the parenting style variable with a p value of 0.007 ($p < 0.05$) with an OR of 0.089 meaning that parenting has the opportunity 0.089 times the risk of causing early marriage and third place is the father's education variable with a p value of 0.009 with an OR of 6.554, meaning that father's education has 6.554 times the risk of causing early marriage.

3.9. Characteristics of Respondents based on education level

Based on the education level of the respondents in this study, the results showed that most of the respondents (62.1%) had basic education and a small proportion (37.9%) had secondary education. The results of this study are similar to the results of Salamah's research (2016) which shows that almost all respondents (81.7%) have low education and a small proportion (18.3%) have secondary education, while there are no respondents with higher education (0%).

The low level of education of respondents in this study was caused by several factors, including most of the respondents in this study were pregnant women who were married under the age of 19 years who were most likely to drop out of school because they had to get married, in addition to the Covid-19 pandemic that hit lately it has had an impact on the world of education and also a decrease in family income.

3.10. Parenting

The results also showed that from parents with authoritarian and democratic parenting, most of the respondents (58.7%) did early marriage. Respondents with permissive parenting patterns showed that almost all (90%) had early marriages. In line with the research entitled 'Parenting Style In Early Marriage Mother in Indonesia' which states that authoritative parenting is a general parenting pattern (54.6%) followed by authoritarian (32.7%) and permissive (12.7%) patterns. education level ($r=-0.07$; $p=0.325$ decreased parenting style, but not statistically significant. Family income ($r=0.27$; $p=0.700$, decreased parenting style, but not statistically significant)

3.11. Incidents of Early Marriage in Kepahiang District

From the results of the study showed the incidence of early marriage where from 66 respondents there were most or as many as 45 people (68.2%) who did early marriage, and almost some or as many as 21 people (31.8%) who did not marry early.

Based on the level of education, it shows that respondents with basic education have early marriages compared to respondents with secondary education. The same thing is shown in the level of education of parents both father and mother, where the results of the study show that parents with basic education are dominant in marrying their children at an early age. Based on the level of family income, the results show that most respondents with low-income families tend to marry early compared to high-income families. Based on the parenting pattern, it is known that the incidence of early marriage is more common in parents with permissive parenting compared to parents with authoritarian and democratic parenting.

3.12. The relationship between the respondent's education level and the incidence of early marriage

The results showed that most (68.4%) of the respondents had basic education, the results of statistical tests showed that there was a relationship between the respondent's education level and the incidence of early marriage with a p value of $0.096 > 0.05$, meaning that there was no relationship between the respondent's education level and the incidence of early marriage. , with an opportunity in Kepahiang Regency in 2021, from the calculation of the PR value obtained a value of $1.02 = 1$, indicating that there is no association between the respondent's education factor and the incidence of early marriage.

In this study, most respondents with basic education did early marriage due to the lack of information related to sexual education programs received while undergoing basic education (SD and SMP) because in general reproductive education will only be received when undergoing secondary education (SMA). In a study entitled "Does Marital Status Influence the Parenting Styles Employed by Parents?" These findings indicate that the marital status of parents does not affect their parenting style. There is no significant relationship between the marital status of the parents and the parenting style they adopt in raising their children. So in this case that the incidence of early marriage is usually done by teenagers today

3.13. The relationship between the levels of education of parents (fathers) with the incidence of early marriage

The results showed that most of the respondents (75.9%) had parents, in this case fathers with basic education, statistical test results showed that there was a relationship between the education level of parents (fathers) and the incidence of early marriage with a p value of $0.012 < 0.05$, PR value = 2 , CI1.532-14,216 (then H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted, which means that there is a relationship between the education level of the respondent's parents (father) and the incidence of early marriage, the PR value = $2 > 1$, indicating that the father's education factor is associated with the incidence of early marriage or the lower the father's education will increase early marriage incident

3.14. The relationship between the levels of education of parents (mother) with the incidence of early marriage

The results showed that the education of the respondents' parents, especially mothers in this study, showed that most (78.5%) belonged to the category of basic education, and a small portion of them had secondary and higher education. The results of the cross tabulation showed that most (78.7%) of respondents who had early marriages had mothers with basic

education, while respondents with mothers with secondary and higher education (42.1%) did not marry early.

Data analysis with chi-square statistical test obtained a significant number p value (0.009) < 0.005, PR = 2, CI (1,614-16,032) then H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted which means that there is a relationship between the education level of the respondent's mother and the incidence of early marriage, from the results of the calculation of the PR value = 2 > 1, indicating that the mother's education factor is associated with the incidence of early marriage or the lower the mother's education will increase the incidence early-age marriage.

3.15. The relationship between parental income and the incidence of early marriage

Data analysis with chi-square statistical test obtained a significant number p value (0.036) < 0.005, PR = 2, CI (1,249-13,327) then H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted, which means that there is a relationship between the level of family income and the incidence of early marriage, from the results of the calculation of the value of PR = 2 > 1, indicating that the family income factor is associated with the incidence of early marriage or the lower the mother's income will increase the incidence of early marriage. .

The results of this study are also in accordance with the results of Azzahroh and Parinata's research (2017). Statistical test results obtained p value = 0.005 means P Value, so it can be concluded that there is a relationship between Family Economic Status and Early Marriage in Teenagers in Cisauk Village, Tangerang Regency, Banten Province Period January-May Year 2017. From the OR value of 7.111, it can be concluded that respondents with low family economic status have 7 times the opportunity to do early marriage compared to those with high economic status.

3.16. The relationship between the level of parenting and the incidence of early marriage

The results showed that almost most of the respondents (42.4%) had democratic parenting and more when compared to permissive and authoritarian parenting where there were only a small proportion of respondents with permissive parenting (31.8%) and authoritarian (25.8%). %).

The results show parents with authoritarian and democratic parenting, there are most respondents (58.7%) who marry early, in parents with permissive parenting almost all respondents (90%) do early marriage. The results of data analysis with the chi-square statistical test showed that there was a relationship between parenting patterns and the incidence of early marriage with a p-value of 0.026 (p<0.05), PR = 0.7 <1, indicating that parenting is a protective factors for the occurrence of early marriage

The results of the research above are in line with the research of Septianah (2019), which states that there is a relationship between parenting and early marriage, and the correlation coefficient value is 0.564 so that it can be seen the close relationship between parenting and early marriage at a moderate level. The results of this study are also in accordance with Purwaningsih's (2014) research which states that based on statistical tests with chi square, the results show that there is a relationship between parenting patterns and the incidence of early marriage in Jambukidul Village, Ceper District, Klaten Regency with a value of $\chi^2 = 18,901$ with p value = 0.000 (p<0.05).

3.17. The Relationship of Respondents' Knowledge Level with the Incidence of Early Marriage

The results showed that almost all respondents with low and moderate levels of knowledge (77.8%) did early marriage, while the respondents with good knowledge mostly (52.4%) did not marry early. The results of the chi-square statistical test show that there is a

relationship between knowledge and the incidence of early marriage with a p-value of 0.030 ($p < 0.05$), a PR of 3.850 CI (1,272-11,657) then H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted, which means that there is a relationship between the respondent's knowledge and the incidence of early marriage.

The results of this study are in line with Septianah's research (2019) with the results showing that the statistical test results obtained a value ($p = 0.000 < 0.05$) and it was concluded that there was a relationship between knowledge and early marriage. The correlation coefficient between knowledge and early marriage is -0.741, which means that both have a negative relationship, that is, if they have good knowledge, they do not marry early, and vice versa if they have bad knowledge, they marry early. Another result obtained from the statistical test is the PR value of 0.008 meaning that respondents with poor knowledge have a 0.008 times risk of getting married early compared to respondents with good knowledge.

3.18. Dominant Factors in Early Marriage

Based on the results of logistic regression analysis, it was found that the logistic regression equation model that can interpret the respondent's knowledge variable is the most dominant variable associated with early marriage, p value = 0.005; OR = 7.532 (95% CI; 1.858-30.543) which means that respondents with less and moderate knowledge have the opportunity to marry early 7.532 times compared to respondents who have good knowledge. Parenting pattern variable is the second most dominant factor related to early marriage ($p=0.007$; OR=0.089).

The results of this study are in line with Dina's research (2016), the results of the analysis of the dominant factors that influence the cause of early marriage in mothers in RT 2 RW II, Pahandut Village in the Work Area of Pustu Pahandut Seberanga, Palangka Raya City, show a significant influence on the knowledge factor shown by the number is 0.000 and the coefficient is 0.564, which means that knowledge is the dominant factor that affects early marriage.

IV. Conclusion

Based on the results of the study it can be concluded that

1. Characteristics of respondents:
 - a. Most respondents (57.6%) have basic education
 - b. Almost all respondents (83.3%) have parents (fathers) with basic education
 - c. Most respondents (74.2%) have parents (mother) with basic education
 - d. Almost all respondents (75.8%) with family income fall into the basic category
2. Almost some respondents (40.9%) have parents who apply democratic parenting.
3. Most respondents (59.1%) with moderate knowledge about early marriage
4. Most of the respondents (68.2%) had an early marriage
5. Relationship characteristics of respondents with the incidence of early marriage:
 - a. There is no relationship between respondents' education and the incidence of early marriage in Kepahiang District
 - b. There is a relationship between father's education and the incidence of early marriage in Kepahiang District
 - c. There is a relationship between maternal education and the incidence of early marriage in Kepahiang District
 - d. There is a relationship between family income and the incidence of early marriage in Kepahiang District

6. There is a relationship between parenting patterns with the incidence of early marriage in Kepahiang District
7. There is a relationship between respondents' knowledge and the incidence of early marriage in Kepahiang District
8. Respondents' knowledge about early marriage is the dominant factor associated with the incidence of early marriage in Kepahiang District

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