



---

## Relationship Between Individual Characteristics And Level Of Knowledge With The Risk Of Marriage Of Parents To Children

---

<sup>K</sup>Yulianti<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan, Universitas Medika Suherman  
Corresponding authors Email (<sup>K</sup>): [yyanty19@gmail.com](mailto:yyanty19@gmail.com)

---

### ABSTRACT

Violence against children is all forms of action or treatment that hurts physically or emotionally, sexual abuse, neglect, commercial exploitation or other exploitation, which results in actual or potential injury or loss to the child's health, child survival, child development or child dignity, which done in the context of a relationship of responsibility. This study uses a quantitative research method through a cross sectional approach which aims to determine the relationship between individual characteristics and level of knowledge on the impact of violence on school-age children and parental marriage in Nambo Village. The population participating in the study were all women of childbearing age in Nambo Village, Klapanunggal District, Bogor Regency. The sample used in this study was 84 women of childbearing age using purposive sampling technique. Data analysis used in this study is bivariate and multivariate analysis. The results of the study showed that there was a relationship between the age of the mother's marriage and the risk of violence in children with the mother's education with a P-value = 0.000. There is a relationship between the age of the mother's marriage to the risk of violence in children with the mother's knowledge with P-value = 0.000. The results of the multivariate analysis showed that the mother's education variable was the strongest factor in influencing the risk of violence in children with a P-value = 0.000. Suggestions that can be submitted to be able to prevent the risk of violence in children health workers can work together with agencies in the community to provide counseling and assistance to be able to create welfare for the growth and development of children by preventing the risk of violence in children.

Keywords: Knowledge, Children, Marriage, Parent

---

### *Article history :*

*Received: 3 Februari 2023*

*Received in revised form: 17 Maret 2023*

*Accepted: 30 April 2023*

*Available online: 1 Juni 2023*



Licensed by [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/).

---

## INTRODUCTION

Violence against children is all forms of action or treatment that hurts physically or emotionally, sexual abuse, neglect, commercial exploitation or other exploitation, which results in actual or potential injury or loss to the child's health, child survival, child development or child dignity, which done in the context of a relationship of responsibility <sup>1</sup>. There are many risk factors for violence against children, namely risks originating from the child, from parents and family. Factors that cause parents to commit acts of violence are divorce of parents, psychological immaturity of a person, there is a history of experiencing violence in the past <sup>2</sup>

One other factor is adolescent education and parental education which causes early marriage which becomes more complex through psychosocial maturity which is influenced by a person's level of education <sup>3</sup>. The number of reported cases of violence against children has increased from 11,057 in 2019, 11,278 cases in 2020 and to 14,517 cases in 2021 <sup>4</sup>. The Integrated Service Center for the Protection of Women and Children (P2TP2A) Bogor Regency, West Java recorded that 47 children in the Bogor Regency area experienced violence during <sup>5</sup>.

One of the causes of violence against children is early marriage. Early marriage provides a risk of 33.8% of violence against children. Marriage at an early age causes stress during parenting because mothers are still young and do not understand how to care for children <sup>6</sup>. Early marriage has both positive and negative impacts. The positive impact of early marriage is avoiding adultery. The negative impact of early marriage has a physical impact, namely maternal and infant mortality <sup>7</sup>. The psychological impact is that women who get pregnant at an early age can experience prolonged trauma and a crisis of confidence. Marriage at an early age can also cause parenting stress because mothers at a young age still do not understand how to care for children. Parenting stress experienced by mothers will affect the responsibilities of parents in caring for their children. Parenting stress experienced by mothers will affect the responsibilities of parents in caring for their children.

Based on phenomena data obtained by the Integrated Service Center for the Protection of Women and Children (P2TP2A) Bogor Regency, West Java, it was recorded that 47 children in the Bogor Regency Area experienced violence during 2020 <sup>5</sup>. Therefore the researcher was interested in researching "The Relationship between Individual Characteristics and Level of Knowledge about the Impact of Violence on School-Age Children and the Age of Parents' Marriage in Nambo Village.

## METHOD

This study uses a quantitative analytic approach with a Cross-Sectional design. The population used in this study were all women of childbearing age in Nambo Village, Klapanunggal District, Bogor Regency. The samples taken in this study were 84 women of childbearing age in Nambo Village, Klapanunggal District, Bogor Regency. The sample collection technique used by researchers is the

Purposive Sampling technique. Data analysis carried out by the research was Univariate Analysis, Bivariate Analysis and Multivariate Analysis. The expected hypothesis isinTo determine the relationship between individual characteristics and level of knowledge on the impact of violence on school-age children and parents' marriage in Nambo Village, Klapanunggal District, Bogor Regency.

## RESULTS

**Table 1. Univariate Analysis Results**

Variable	Category	Frequency	Presentation (%)
Age of Mother's Marriage	Risky	67	79,8
	No Risk	17	20,2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>100</b>
Mother's Education	Law	67	79,8
	Tall	17	20,2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>100</b>
Mother's Job	Doesn't Work	79	94,0
	Work	5	6,0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>100</b>
Knowledge	Not enough	52	61,9
	Enough	25	29,8
	Tall	7	8,3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>100</b>

Based on table 1 above, the proportion of married mothers who are at risk of violence against children is 79.8% and those who are not at risk are 20.2%. The proportion of education of mothers who have low education is 63.1% and mothers who have higher education is 36.9%. The proportion of mothers who do not work is 94.0% and those who work are 6%. The proportion of mothers who have less knowledge is 61.9%, sufficient knowledge is 29.8% and high knowledge is 8.3%.

**Table 2. Relationship Between Mother's Education And Mother's Marriage Age On The Risk of Violence in Children**

Mother's Education	Age of Mother's Marriage				Total		P.Value
	Risky		No Risk		N	%	
	n	%	n	%			
<b>Law</b>	64	76,1	3	3,7	67	79,7	0,000
<b>Tall</b>	3	3,7	14	16,7	17	20,3	
<b>Total</b>	67	79,7	17	20,3	84	100	

The results of table 2 above state that mothers who have low education are at risk of violence against children as many as 64 people (76.1%) and mothers who have higher education are at risk of violence against children as many as 3 people (3.7%). The results of the statistical test obtained a P-value = 0.000, which means that there is a relationship between the mother's education and the age of the mother's marriage to the risk of violence against children.

**Table 3. Relationship between Mother's Occupation and Age of Mother's Marriage on the Risk of Violence in Children**

Mother's job	Age of Mother's Marriage				Total		P.Value
	Risky		No Risk		N	%	
	n	%	n	%			
Doesn't Work	63	75	16	19,1	79	94	1,000
Work	4	4,7	1	1,2	5	6	
<b>Total</b>	67	79,7	17	20,3	100	100	

The results of table 3 above state that mothers who do not work are at risk of violence against children as many as 63 people (75%) and working mothers are at risk of violence against children as many as 4 people (4.7%). The results of the statistical test obtained a *P-value* = 1.000, which means that there is no relationship between the mother's occupation and the age of the mother's marriage to the risk of violence against children.

**Table 4. Relationship between mother's knowledge and age of mother's marriage to the risk of violence in children**

Knowledge	Age of Mother's Marriage				Total		P.Value
	Risky		No Risk		N	%	
	n	%	n	%			
Not enough	49	58,3	3	3,6	52	61,9	0,000
Enough	16	19	9	10,7	25	29,7	
Tall	2	2,4	5	6	7	8,4	
<b>Total</b>	67	79,7	17	20,3	84	100	

The results of table 4 above state that mothers who have less knowledge about the risk of violence against children are 49 people (58.3%), mothers who have sufficient knowledge about the risk of violence against children are 16 people (41.9%) and mothers who have higher education with a risk of violence in children as many as 2 people (2.4%). The statistical test results obtained a *P-value* = 0.000, which means that there is no relationship between mother's knowledge and the age of mother's marriage to the risk of violence against children.

**Table 5. Simple Regression Bivariate Selection Results between the variables of mother's education, mother's occupation and knowledge**

No	Variable Independen	P-Value	Information
1.	Mother's Education	0,000	Continue to multivariate
2.	Mother's Job	1,000	Cannot continue multivariate
3.	Knowledge	0,000	Continue to multivariate

Based on table 5 it is obtained from the 3 variables that pass the selection of bivariate analysis there are 2 variables that will be continued for the Multivariate Test.

**Tabel 6 The Results of Multivariate Simple Regression Analysis Between The Variables Mother's Education And Knowledge With The Age of Marriage of Mothers At The Risk of Child Violence**

No	Variable	P-Value	OR	95% CI
1.	Mother's Education	0.000	55,72	0,009 – 344,552
2.	Knowledge	0.207	2,39	0,616 – 9,312

The final model of multivariate analysis shows that mother's education and mother's knowledge are variables related to the risk of violence against children in Nambo Village, Klapanunggal District, Bogor Regency. The results of the statistical test using Logistic Regression stated that the results of model I had 2 variables that were analyzed, namely the mother's education variable (*p-value* 0.000) and Mother's Knowledge Variable (*p-value* 0.207). The results of model 1 can be concluded that the factor most related to the occurrence of the risk of violence against children in Nambo Village, Klapanunggal District, Bogor Regency, namely the Mother's Education factor with an OR value 55.72 and the second factor with an OR value of 2.39.

## DISCUSSION

### Relationship Between Mother's Education And Mother's Marriage Age On The Risk of Violence in Children

Statistical test results stated that mothers with low education were at risk of experiencing violence against children as many as 64 people (76.1%) and mothers with higher education were at risk of experiencing violence against children as many as 3 people (3.7%). The statistical test results obtained *P-value* = 0.000, which means that there is a relationship between maternal education and the age of the mother at marriage with the risk of violence against children.

The level of education is the level of education that a person passes in one of the places where a person understands something on a scientific basis. If the level of education is low, it will be difficult for someone to be able to understand a message or information conveyed<sup>8</sup>

Parental education factors have a very important influence on parenting styles for their children. The low education of parents causes a lot of injustice and tyranny that occurs in children, even less understanding that children have legal protection from the government and that there are sanctions against parents who commit violence against children<sup>9</sup>. The factor of low parental education is the ignorance of parents about children's rights and obligations as parents<sup>10</sup>.

Education is owned through a learning process that is realized in a certain time, location and curriculum but can be obtained through special guidance in order to gain good abilities and skills. A good education is the basis for being able to receive knowledge<sup>11</sup>.

Based on the results of the discussion of some of the research results above, researchers have the opinion that maternal education has a relationship with the risk of violence in children. Mother's

education is very important because the lower the education the mother has, the more difficult it is for the mother to understand the knowledge provided regarding parenting so as to prevent the risk of violence in children. So that every prospective spouse who will become parents must be able to prepare themselves to become parents by getting a good education and being able to understand how to properly care for children.

### **Relationship between Mother's Occupation and Age of Mother's Marriage on the Risk of Violence in Children**

Statistical test results revealed that 63 people (75%) had a risk of experiencing violence against children and working mothers were at risk of experiencing violence against children of 4 people (4.7%). The statistical test results obtained P-value = 1.000, which means that there is no relationship between mother's work and the risk of violence against children.

Violence perpetrated by unemployed mothers is rarely a household burden, which is a must for a mother to care for her child, but there are also mothers who work in offices and cannot accompany their children. violence on children <sup>12</sup>

Working mothers are more prone to experiencing stress because they have to have job responsibilities, take care of the family and take care of household chores. This is the same as research <sup>13</sup> that mothers who have jobs outside of household work are more susceptible to stress than mothers who do not have a workload outside the household.

The stress felt by mothers is more likely to occur in working mothers compared to non-working mothers because non-working mothers only have pressure in household matters. mothers are able to focus more on their activities as a housewife by doing household chores, namely taking care of their children and husband and doing all the household chores <sup>13</sup>.

Based on the results of the discussion of some of the results of the research above, the researchers argue that the mother's occupation does not have a close relationship in parenting, which can put the child at risk of violence. Mothers who work only as housewives are not at risk of causing violence to children compared to working mothers, because working mothers have higher levels of stress with a dual role as housewives so they have greater opportunities to provide poor parenting styles.

### **Relationship between mother's knowledge and age of mother's marriage to the risk of violence in children**

Statistical test results state that mothers who have less knowledge about the risk of violence against children are 49 people (58.3%), mothers who have sufficient knowledge about the risk of violence against children are 16 people (419%) and mothers who have higher education with a risk of violence in children as many as 2 people (2.4%). The statistical test results obtained a P-value = 0.000,

which means that there is no relationship between mother's knowledge and the age of mother's marriage to the risk of violence against children.

In line with research which says that mothers who have good knowledge have mostly positive behaviors, on the other hand mothers who have less knowledge have a risk of negative behavior<sup>14</sup>. One of the factors that causes acts of violence against children is the lack of knowledge possessed by mothers in applying parenting to children<sup>15</sup>. The knowledge possessed by parents, one of which is the mother, is very important in good parenting in accordance with the child's growth and development<sup>16</sup>. The more knowledge gained by mothers, the more likely they are to be aware of the importance of information that can be obtained about violence against children, thus providing benefits for mothers to know more about good parenting styles for children<sup>17</sup>

### CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of univariate, bivariate and multivariate research on the relationship between individual characteristics and level of knowledge and the risk of marriage between parents and children, the researchers interpreted, among other things :

- a. In univariate analysis, it was found that the proportion of married mothers who were at risk of experiencing violence against children was 79.8% and 20.2% who were not at risk. The proportion of mothers with low education was 63.1% and mothers with higher education was 36.9%. The proportion of mothers who do not work is 94.0% and those who work are 6%. The proportion of mothers who have less knowledge is 61.9%, sufficient knowledge is 29.8% and high knowledge is 8.3%.
- b. There is a relationship Between Mother's Education And Mother's Marriage Age On The Risk of Violence in Children, with a value of  $P= 0,000$ .
- c. There is no a relationship between Mother's Occupation and Age of Mother's Marriage on the Risk of Violence in Children, with a value of  $P= 1,000$ .
- d. There is a relationship between mother's knowledge and age of mother's marriage to the risk of violence in children, with a value of  $P= 0,000$ .
- e. The results of statistical tests using Logistic Regression stated that the results of model I had 2 variables analyzed, namely mother's education variable (p-value 0.000) and mother's knowledge variable (p-value 0.207). The results of model 1 can be concluded that the factor most related to the risk of violence against children in Nambo Village, Klapanunggal District, Bogor Regency, is the mother's education factor with an OR value of 55.72 and the second factor with an OR value of 2.39.

## REFERENCES

1. Asy'ary S. Kekerasan terhadap anak. 2(2):178-194.
2. Batusangkar I. Faktor-Faktor Penyebab Orang Tua Melakukan. 2020;4197.
3. Desiyanti IW. Faktor-Faktor yang Berhubungan Terhadap Pernikahan Dini Pada Pasangan Usia Subur di Kecamatan Mapanget Kota Manado Factors Associated With Early Mariage In Couples Of Childbearing Age At Kecamatan Mapanget Manado City. *Jikmu*. 2015;5(2):270-280.
4. Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak. *Laporan Kasus Kekerasan Terhadap Anak*.(2021).
5. P2TP2A. *Pusat Pelayanan Terpadu Perlindungan Perempuan Dan Anak (P2TP2A) Kabupaten Bogor*.(2021).
6. Hertika PM, Sulistyorini L, Wuryaningsih EW. Hubungan Pernikahan Usia Dini dengan Risiko Tindak Kekerasan oleh Ibu pada Anak Usia Prasekolah di Kelurahan Sumbersari Kecamatan Sumbersari Kabupaten Jember (The Relation between Early Marriage and the Risk of Abusing by Mothers Towards her Preschoolers. *Pustaka Kesehat*. 2017;5(3):481-488. <https://jurnal.unej.ac.id/index.php/JPK/article/view/6139/4548>
7. Badan Pusat Statistik. Pencegahan Perkawinan Anak Percepatan yang Tidak Bisa Ditunda. *Badan Pus Stat*. Published online 2020:6-10.
8. Notoadmodjo. *Penelitian Kesehatan*.; 2012.
9. Ariany T. Faktor-Faktor Penyebab Terjadinya Kekerasan Terhadap Anak Oleh Orang Tua Dalam Rumah Tangga Di Tinjau Dari Kriminologi Di Kota Pontianak. Published online 2013.
10. Harianti E, Siti N, Siregar S. Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan dan Sosial Politik UMA Faktor-Faktor Penyebab Terjadinya Kekerasan Orang Tua terhadap Anak. *J Ilmu Pemerintah dan Sos Polit*. 2014;2(1):44-56. <http://ojs.uma.ac.id/index.php/jppuma>
11. Sari Y, Kurnia SS, Sundaya Y. The risk of divorce: Style of communication, stages of family development, and type of socioeconomic status. *Int J Cult Hist*. 2016;2(1):5-8. doi:10.18178/ijch.2016.2.1.028
12. Afifah L, Maryoto M, Susanto A. Hubungan Tingkat Stres Ibu dengan Perilaku Kekerasan pada Anak Usia Sekolah Dasar selama Pandemi Covid-19. *Semin Nas Penelit dan Pengabd Kpd Masy*. Published online 2021:216-225.
13. Apreviadizy P, Puspitacandri A. Perbedaan Stres Ditinjau dari Ibu bekerja dan Ibu Tidak Bekerja. *J Psikol Tabularasa*. 2014;9(1):58-65.
14. Yuni Fitriana, Kurniasari Pratiwi AVS. Faktor-Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Perilaku Orang Tua Dalam Melakukan Kekerasan Verbal Terhadap Anak Usia Pra - Sekolah Yuni Fitriana, Kurniasari Pratiwi, Andina Vita Sutanto. 2015;14(1):81-93.
15. Perdani FL, Yusuf H. Faktor potensi kekerasan orangtua terhadap Anak : Studi kasus di kelurahan Cibeber , kecamatan Cimahi Selatan kota Cimahi. *J Ilmu Kesejaht Sos*. 2013;12(2):67-74.
16. Halawa A. Populasi sebanyak 40 lansia dan didapatkan sampel sebanyak 36 lansia yang dibagi menjadi 18 lansia yang berada di Panti Werda Usia Undaan Wetan dan 18 lansia yang ada di Lakarsantri Surabaya. Metode sampling yang digunakan “. Published online 2014.
17. Indika LM, Rokhanawati D. Hubungan Pengetahuan Orang Tua Dengan Perilaku Kekerasan Verbal Pada Anak. *J Kebidanan dan Keperawatan Aisyiyah*. 2018;13(2):104-110. doi:10.31101/jkk.393