ABSTRAK

FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN PERILAKU PENCEGAHAN PERNIKAHAN DINI PADA REMAJA DI KECAMATAN SAPURAN

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Latar Belakang : Pernikahan dini merupakan pernikahan yang dilakukan oleh seseorang, dengan usia di bawah 19 tahun untuk perempuan dan 20 tahun untuk laki-laki. Angka Pernikahan dini di Kecamatan Sapuran cukup tinggi yaitu sebanyak 394 kasus. Tindakan pencegahan dilakukan untuk menurunkan kasus pernikahan dini.

Tujuan : Untuk mengetahui faktor yang berhubungan dengan perilaku pencegahan pernikahan dini pada remaja di Kecamatan Sapuran

Metode : Kuantitatif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional* dengan sampel berjumlah 95 remaja berusia 15-18 tahun yang di peroleh dengan metode *proportionate stratified random sampling.* Instrument kuesioner. Analisis dilakukan sampai *chi square.*Variabel penelitian terdiri dari pengetahuan, budaya, pergauan bebas, dan peran orang tua.

Hasil Penelitian : Dari 95 remaja yang menjadi responden mayoritas merupakan remaja dengan kategori umur remaja awal sebanyak 58,9%, berjenis kelamin perempuan sebanyak 55%, pendidikan SMP/Sederajat sebanyak 67,4%, dan penghasilan Rp 1.000.000 – Rp 3.000.000 sebanyak 58,9%. Pencegahan baik 83,2%, pengetahuan baik 58,9%, presepsi budaya baik 47,7%, peran orang tua baik 66,3%, pergaulan baik 68,4%. Hasil analisis Bivariat menunjukkan faktor yang berhubungan dengan perilaku pencegahan pernikahan dini adalah pengetahuan (*p= 0,001*), budaya (*p=0,000*), sikap pergaulan bebas (*p=0,028*).

Kesimpulan : Peran orang tua tidak memiliki hubungan dengan perilaku pencegahan pernikahan dini. Namun, pengetahuan, budaya, serta sikap pergaulan bebas memiliki hubungan dengn perilaku pencegahan pernikahan dini.

Kata Kunci : Chi square, Perilaku Pencegahan, Pernikahan Dini.

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ABSTRACT

FACTORS CONNECTING TO SAPURAN DISTRICT ADOLECTS' EARLY MARRIAGE PREVENTION ACTIONS

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Context: An early marriage is one in which the couple marries before the age of 19 for women and 20 for men. With 394 occurences, the early marriage rate in Sapuran District is relatively high. To lower the number of early marriage, preventive measures are implemented.

The goal: Is to identify the behavioural characteristics that keep teens in Sapuran District from getting married young.

Method: Proportionate stratified random sampling was used to obtain a sample of 95 teenagers aged 15-18 years for this quantitative, *cross-sectional* study. Instrument for questionnaires. The analysis was done all the way up the *chi-square*. Research variabels consist of knowledge, culture, promiscuity, and the role of parents.

Finding of the study: Of the 95 teens who completed the survey, 58.9% were in the early teenage age group, 55% were female, 67.4% had junior or comparable education, and 58.9% had an income between IDR 1,000,000 and IDR 3,000,000. Good relationships are 68.4%, good preventive measures are 83.2%, good knowledge is 58.9%, good cultural perception is 47.7%, and an excellent parental role is 66.3%. The results of the bivariate analysis indicate that knowledge ($p = 0.001$), culture ($p = 0.000$), and attitudes toward promiscuity ($p = 0.028$) are factors connected to conduct that prevent early marriage.

In conclision: There is no correlation between parental behaviour and the prevention of early marriage. Promiscuity-related conduct is correlated with attitudes, knowledge, and culture. Nonetheless, these factors can still delay marriage.

Keywords: early marriage, preventive behavior, and chi square.

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