

“HUBUNGAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP TENTANG  
DAMPAK PERNIKAHAN DINI DENGAN PERSEPSI MENIKAH MUDA  
PADA SISWA KELAS XII DI SMA IT BINA UMAT YOGYAKARTA”

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**ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang:** Pernikahan dini masih menjadi permasalahan di Indonesia dengan prevalensi 5,9% pada remaja yang menikah sebelum usia 19 tahun. Oleh karena itu, pernikahan dini perlu mendapat perhatian karena dapat berdampak pada kesehatan reproduksi, pendidikan, serta kondisi sosial ekonomi remaja. Tingkat pengetahuan dan sikap remaja diduga berperan dalam membentuk persepsi terhadap menikah muda.

**Tujuan:** Mengetahui hubungan tingkat pengetahuan dan sikap tentang dampak pernikahan dini dengan persepsi menikah muda pada siswa kelas XII SMA IT Bina Umat Yogyakarta.

**Metode:** Penelitian ini merupakan kuantitatif deskriptif analitik dengan desain *cross-sectional*. Subjek penelitian 75 siswa kelas XII SMA IT Bina Umat Yogyakarta diambil secara total sampling. Variabel meliputi pengetahuan dan sikap (independen), persepsi menikah muda (dependen), serta karakteristik responden sebagai variabel luar. Data dikumpulkan dengan kuesioner tertutup, diuji normalitas (Kolmogorov–Smirnov), serta dianalisis menggunakan *Pearson Product Moment* dan *Chi-square*.

**Hasil:** Rata-rata skor pengetahuan  $15,12 \pm 1,99$ , sikap  $68,17 \pm 6,06$ , dan persepsi menikah muda  $138,80 \pm 7,73$ . Terdapat hubungan positif signifikan antara pengetahuan dan sikap ( $r=0,299$ ;  $p=0,009$ ) dengan kekuatan lemah. Pengetahuan tidak berhubungan signifikan dengan persepsi menikah muda ( $r=0,105$ ;  $p=0,372$ ), sedangkan sikap berhubungan positif signifikan dengan persepsi menikah muda ( $r=0,509$ ;  $p<0,001$ ) dengan kekuatan sedang. Jenis kelamin, pendidikan orang tua, pendapatan orang tua, dan sumber informasi tidak berhubungan signifikan dengan persepsi ( $p>0,05$ ).

**Kesimpulan:** Tingkat pengetahuan memiliki keterkaitan dengan sikap, tetapi tidak menunjukkan hubungan dengan persepsi menikah muda. Sebaliknya, sikap berhubungan positif dan signifikan dengan persepsi menikah muda. Oleh karena itu, penguatan edukasi kesehatan reproduksi perlu difokuskan pada peningkatan pengetahuan serta pembentukan sikap yang positif sebagai upaya pencegahan pernikahan dini.

**Kata Kunci:** pengetahuan, sikap, persepsi, pernikahan dini, remaja.

*“THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE LEVELS AND ATTITUDES  
ABOUT THE IMPACT OF EARLY MARRIAGE WITH THE PERCEPTION OF  
EARLY MARRIAGE AMONG 12TH GRADE STUDENTS AT SMA IT BINA UMAT  
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**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Early marriage remains a public health issue in Indonesia, with a prevalence of 5.9% among adolescents who marry before the age of 19. This issue requires attention due to its impacts on reproductive health, education, and adolescents' socio-economic conditions. Knowledge and attitudes are assumed to play a role in shaping perceptions toward early marriage.

**Objective:** To determine the relationship between knowledge and attitudes regarding the impact of early marriage with perceptions of early marriage among 12th-grade students at SMA IT Bina Umat Yogyakarta.

**Methods:** This study used a quantitative descriptive analytic design with a cross-sectional approach. The study involved 75 12th-grade students selected through total sampling. The variables included knowledge and attitudes (independent variables), perception of early marriage (dependent variable), and respondent characteristics as external variables. Data were collected using closed questionnaires. Normality was tested using the Kolmogorov–Smirnov test. Data were analyzed using Pearson Product Moment correlation and Chi-square tests.

**Results:** The mean scores were  $15.12 \pm 1.99$  for knowledge,  $68.17 \pm 6.06$  for attitude, and  $138.80 \pm 7.73$  for perception of early marriage. There was a significant positive relationship between knowledge and attitude ( $r=0.299$ ;  $p=0.009$ ) with a weak correlation. Knowledge was not significantly related to perception of early marriage ( $r=0.105$ ;  $p=0.372$ ), while attitude showed a significant positive relationship with perception ( $r=0.509$ ;  $p<0.001$ ) with a moderate correlation. Gender, parents' education, parents' income, and information sources were not significantly associated with perception ( $p>0.05$ ).

**Conclusion:** Knowledge is associated with attitude but not with perception of early marriage. In contrast, attitude has a significant positive relationship with perception. Therefore, strengthening reproductive health education should focus on improving knowledge and building positive attitudes as an effort to prevent early marriage.

**Keywords:** knowledge, attitude, perception, early marriage, adolescents..