

Differences in Teenagers' Attitudes About Early Marriage Before and After Providing Education Through Leaflet at Asy Syuja'i High School in Jember

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Background: In 2022, 33.77% of Indonesian teenagers reported marrying for the first time when they were between 19 and 21 years old. This statistic comes from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS). In addition, 19.24% of teenagers married for the first time between the ages of 16 and 18. The province with the highest rate of child marriage in 2022-10.44% higher than the national average-is East Java Province. Teenagers' attitudes towards early marriage are one of the factors that influence the prevalence of early marriage. Teenagers' views and personalities are reflected in their attitudes. The aim of this study was to compare teenagers' opinions on early marriage before and after they received instructions through leaflets.

Method: A one-group pretest and posttest was used in the design of this study. Saturated sampling was used in the sampling process. There were sixty respondents in the sample. The paired t-test was the statistical analysis method used in this investigation

Result: Teenagers who received education had 13.3% fewer attitudes before and 0% fewer after receiving education. Paired T-test analysis yielded a p value of $0.000 < \alpha 0.05$, indicating a change in teenagers' opinions about early marriage between before and after they received education through leaflets. In summary, there was a difference in the mean scores on the pretest and posttest: the former was 35.08 and the latter rose to 39.33 after schooling.

Conclusion: The use of leaflets allows schools to provide education and learning materials on early marriage to teenagers.

Keywords: *Early Marriage, Teenage Attitudes, Leaflets*

Introduction

Adolescence is a period of rapid development of physical, psychological and cognitive patterns that separate childhood from adulthood. They often make judgments at this time without taking into account long-term or short-term dangers. Early marriage is one of the problems often experienced by adolescents, this usually occurs when someone is under 20 years old. Adolescents' views on marriage itself, which are shaped by their social and cultural environment, are one of the factors that influence early marriage. Based on data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (2022), early marriage in Jember Regency is still high, with various factors influencing it. Education through media such as leaflets can be one solution to improve a teenager's positive attitude towards early marriage. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to determine the comparison of teenagers' opinions about early marriage before and after being given education through leaflets at Asy Syuja'i High School in Jember.

Method

A Pre-Experimental approach with a One Group Pretest-Posttest design was used in this research. Although there was no control group in this design, a pre-test or observation was conducted to measure the changes that occurred after the experiment. There were a total of sixty students who became the population and sample of the study, all of whom were in classes X, XI, and XII at Asy Syuja'i Jember High School. The sampling method used was saturation, and every member of the population was included in the sample. Participants in the sample had to be willing to participate as respondents, able to communicate well, and aged between 15 and 17 years old. The variables studied were the attitudes of teenagers before and after they were given information about early marriage through leaflets, with an emphasis on post-intervention attitude change.

A Likert scale-based questionnaire modified from Siti Salamah's (2016) research was the instrument used in this study. The survey measured participants' attitudes, beliefs and views towards early marriage; response options ranged from "Strongly Agree" to "Disagree." To verify the validity of the instrument, Pearson's Product Moment Correlation was used and all questions were declared valid. Data collection was conducted through several administrative stages, including obtaining permission

from various institutions. After that, respondents were given a pretest questionnaire, followed by an intervention in the form of a leaflet, and then a posttest. Data were analyzed using univariate tests to describe the variables, as well as bivariate tests such as the Paired T-Test or Wilcoxon test, depending on the data distribution, to see differences in attitudes before and after the intervention.

Results

1. General Data

General data presents data related to variables that have an influence but are not researched and are not included in the research variables.

a. Characteristics of respondents based on age

Table 1.1 Frequency distribution of respondents based on student age at Asy Syuja'i Jember High School in 2024

Age	Total	Percentage
15 Years Old	31	51,7%
16 Years Old	12	20%
17 Years Old	17	28,3%
Total	60	100%

Table 1.1 shows that 31 respondents, or 51.7% of the sample, were 15 years old. A small number were 16 years old, amounting to 12 people or 20%, while the remainder, 17 people or 28.3%, were 17 years old.

Gender	Total	Percentage
Female	34	56,7%
Male	26	43,3%
Total	60	100%

b. Characteristics of respondents based on gender

Table 1.2 Frequency distribution of respondents based on gender of students at Asy Syuja'i Jember High School in 2024

Table 1.2 reveals that 43.3% of respondents were male and 34 respondents, or 56.7% of the total, were female.

2. Specific Data

In the specific data, the attitude of teenagers about early marriage before and after being given education through leaflets is presented as in tables 1.3 to 1.6 below:

- a. Teenagers' attitudes about early marriage before being given education through leaflets

Table 1.3 Distribution of adolescents' attitudes about early marriage before education through leaflets in 2024

No	Respondent's attitude	Frequency	Percentage
1	26 – 28	4	6,7%
2	29 – 31	10	16,7%
3	32 – 34	20	43,3%
4	38 – 40	7	11,7%
5	41 – 43	5	8,3%
6	44 – 46	8	13,3%
Total		60	100%

Based on Table 4.3, the respondents' attitudes regarding early marriage before being given education through leaflets showed that almost half of the respondents had a score of 32-34, totaling 26 people (43.3%). Respondents with a score of 29-31 amounted to 10 people or 16.7%, while those with a score of 44-46 were 8 people or 13.3%. In addition, 7 respondents or 11.7% had scores of 38-40, 5 respondents or 8.3% had scores of 41-43, and 4 respondents or 6.7% had scores of 26-28.

- b. Teenagers' attitudes about early marriage after education through leaflets

Table 1.4 Distribution of teenagers' attitudes about early marriage after education using leaflets in 2024

No	Respondent's attitude	Frequency	Percentage
1	30 – 31	1	1,7%
2	32 – 33	4	6,7%
3	34 – 35	5	8,3%
4	36 – 37	7	11,3%
5	38 – 39	10	16,7%
6	40 – 41	16	26,7%
7	42 – 44	17	28,3%
Total		60	100%

Based on Table 1.4 Respondents' attitudes about early marriage after being given education through leaflets, almost half had the highest respondent attitude score 42 - 44 as many as 17 or 28.3%, the respondent's attitude score 40 - 41 was 16 or

26.7%, the respondent's attitude score 38-39 was 10 or 16.7%, the respondent's attitude score 36 - 37 was 7 or 8.3%, the respondent's attitude score 34 - 35 was 5 or 8.3%, the respondent's attitude score 32 - 33 was 4 or 6.7%, and the respondent's attitude score 30 - 31 was 1 (1.7%).

- c. Differences in teenagers' attitudes about early marriage before and after being given education through leaflets

Table 1.5 Differences in teenagers' attitudes about early marriage before and after being given education via leaflets at Asy Syuja'i Jember High School in 2024

Teenagers' attitudes	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
<i>Pretest</i>	26	46	35,08	5,353
<i>Posttest</i>	30	44	39,33	3,717

Teenagers' attitudes	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	T (t – test)	Hasil Uji
<i>Pretest</i>	60	35,08	5,353	8,835	0,000
<i>Posttest</i>	60	39,33	3,717		

Table 4.5 shows that after the intervention, the average value (mean) of respondents' views increased from 35.08 in the pretest to 39.33. The p value obtained from the Paired T-Test using SPSS is 0.000, which is smaller than α 0.05. Thus, it can be said that when H0 was rejected, teenagers' opinions towards early marriage changed significantly between before and after they received health education through leaflets.

Discussion

It is hoped that this research can be used as literature in the implementation of further research by discussing further about adolescents' attitudes about early marriage using educational media that is more interesting and easy to understand. The use of educational media such as leaflets containing information about the prevention of early marriage, the risks and consequences of marriage, both in terms of health, education, and social are expected to change the attitudes and views of teenagers towards early marriage.

Conclusion

The conclusion in the study of differences in adolescent attitudes about early marriage before and after being given education through leaflets at Asy Syuja'i Jember High School is that the respondent's attitude about early marriage before being given education through leaflets almost half had an attitude score of 32 - 34, the respondent's attitude about early marriage after being given education through leaflets almost half had the highest attitude score of 42 - 44 and showed there was a difference before being given education the mean value at pretest 35.08 and after being given education the mean value at posttest increased to 39.33.

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