

The Effectiveness of Counselling and Educational Videos on the Knowledge and Attitudes of Adolescents About Early Marriage in Asy-Syukur Junior High School Plus

Marits Maqsyalina¹, Riza Yuliawati²

Universitas STRADA Indonesia

***Corresponding author:** maristmaqsyalina@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Early marriage generally causes many problems both physically and mentally, especially with socio-economics. According to the Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning of Blitar Regency throughout 2022, there were 168 applications for marriage dispensation in Blitar Regency, while for 2023 recorded until May 2023 there were 108 application data. The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of counselling and educational videos on the knowledge and attitudes of early marriage in adolescents. This research design is Pre-Experimental Designs, this type of research combines Pretest and Posttest Study with a sample size of 40 respondents. Data analysis using Paired Sample T Test. There is a significant difference in the average results of knowledge of early marriage in adolescents between before and after giving counselling and educational videos with a value of t Count 4.995 and p -value = 0.000 (<0.05). And there is a significant difference in the average results of early marriage attitudes in adolescents between before and after the provision of counseling and educational videos with a value of t Count 6.019 and p -value = 0.000 (<0.05), meaning that there are differences in knowledge and attitudes of early marriage before and after the intervention of counseling and educational videos on adolescents at Asy-Syukur Junior High School Plus. It is important to learn about the impact of early marriage on adolescents, so that adolescents can achieve understanding and understand about themselves in relation to the problems they face later, especially the problem of early marriage.

Keywords : Attitude, Early marriage, Knowledge

INTRODUCTION

Early marriage is a marriage that occurs at the age of under 18 years. Law Number 16 of 2019 concerning Amendments to Law Number 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage states that marriage is only permitted if the man and woman have reached the age of 19 years (Noor, 2022). Marriage before the age of 18 is a violation of fundamental human rights (Unicef, 2023). Early marriage is a marriage that occurs in adolescents and adolescent marriage generally causes many problems both physically and mentally, especially with socio-economics (Maptukhah & Anita, 2023). Early marriage is a topic of discussion among adolescents and the community. According to the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN), the ideal age for marriage for men is at least 25 years and the ideal age for women to marry is at least 21 years.

According to data from the World Health Organization (WHO), 16 million births occur to mothers aged 15-19 years or 11% of all 3 births in the world, the majority (95%) of which occur in developing countries, the problem of early marriage has now become a world problem (Liesmayani et al., 2022). Data from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Worldwide, the highest rates of child marriage occur in West and Central Africa, where almost 4 out of 10 young women are married before the age of 18. Lower rates of child marriage are

found in East and Southern Africa (32%), South Asia (28%), and Latin America and the Caribbean (21%) (Unicef, 2023). Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), it shows that in Indonesia in 2022 around 19.24% of young people were married when they were 16-18 years old (Nurhanisah, 2023). The number of marriage dispensation applications in East Java in 2022 is also high, according to the East Java Province BKKBN reaching 15,212 cases or 29.4% of national cases (Rini, 2023). According to the Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning Service (DP3AP2KB) of Blitar Regency throughout 2022, there were 168 applications for marriage dispensation in Blitar Regency, while for 2023, it was recorded that up to May 2023 there were 108 application data (Assidiq, 2023).

In adolescence, early marriage is very vulnerable to pregnancy risks including miscarriage, premature birth, low birth weight (LBW), congenital abnormalities, easy infection, pregnancy anemia, pregnancy poisoning and maternal death. The reproductive organs of women who marry early are not fully mature so that everything is not ready. According to Susanti & Isrohmaniar (2023) the factors that cause marriage are low education, economic needs, early marriage culture, arranged marriages, and free sex in adolescents which results in premarital pregnancy. In adolescence, the environment greatly influences the process of finding identity (Kusuma & Indarjo, 2017). Lack of knowledge and education on sexual and reproductive health for adolescents so that they do not have the skills to make the right and safe decisions from sexual and reproductive risks.

Many efforts have been made by the government to overcome the problem of early marriage in adolescents (Maptukhah & Anita, 2023). In addition to the government and health workers, the role of parents is very important in conveying basic things about reproductive health for adolescents (Ferusgel et al., 2022). Health education provided. Based on initial data on September 8, 2023 at SMP Plus Asy-Syukur Kanigoro. According to data from the school, among the graduates of the 2016 class, there were students who did not continue to the next level of school after graduating from junior high school for reasons of marriage, with several factors, namely because they had been dating for a long time and economic factors.

Various ways can improve adolescent knowledge, namely by counseling and using educational video media, this is expected to be able to change adolescent attitudes towards knowledge about early marriage. Based on the background above, researchers are interested in conducting research on "The Effectiveness of Counseling and Educational Videos on Adolescent Knowledge and Attitudes About Early Marriage at SMP Plus Asy-Syukur Kanigoro". The purpose of this study was to analyze the differences in adolescent knowledge and attitudes about early marriage before and after treatment, because according to the initial data obtained by researchers, there was a lack of counseling about early marriage from both health workers and related agencies. This is one of the reasons for providing knowledge about early marriage to adolescents. If efforts to reduce early marriage can be achieved, then maternal and infant mortality rates will decrease.

METHODS

This study uses an experimental research type with the form of Pre-Experimental Designs. The research design is One Group Pretest-Posttest Research Design. This research design combines Pretest and Posttest Study by conducting a test on one group before being treated and after being treated. The pretest was conducted at the beginning and the Posttest was given when the study was completed. The population used was all students of SMP Plus Asy-Syukur, based on the calculation of the sample using the slovin formula, the sample found was $n = 40$ people. The sampling technique in this study was simple random sampling.

RESULTS

A. Respondent Characteristics Analysis

Table 1. Analysis of Respondent Characteristics at SMP Plus Asy-Syukur in 2024

Data Types	frequency	%
Age		
12 years old	6	15%
13 years old	10	25%
14 years	13	32.5%
15 years	11	27.5%
Total	40	100%
Gender		
Man	28	70%
Woman	12	30%
Total	40	100%
Class		
VII	14	35%
VIII	11	27.5%
IX	15	37.5%
Total	40	100%

Source:Primary Data, 2024

Based on the data above, it can be seen that the largest age group in this research sample is 14 years old, namely 13 respondents (32.5%), 28 respondents (70%) are predominantly male, and the largest number of respondent classes in this research sample is class IX, namely 15 respondents (37.5%).

B. Variable Characteristics Analysis

Table 2. Analysis Characteristics of Variables in SMP Plus Asy-Syukur in 2024

Data Types	f <i>Pre</i>	%	f <i>Post</i>	%
Teenage Knowledge				
Good	16	40%	35	87.5%
Enough	16	40%	1	2.5%
Not enough	8	20%	4	10%
Total	40	100%	40	100%
Teenagers' Attitudes				
Positive	37	92.5%	40	100%
Negative	3	7.5%	0	0%
Total	40	100%	40	100%

Source:Primary Data, 2024

Based on the research results, it is known that the results of adolescent knowledge show that 16 adolescents (40%) have sufficient knowledge and 8 adolescents (20%) have insufficient knowledge before being given early marriage education and 35 adolescents (87.5%) have good knowledge after being given early marriage education.

Based on the research results, it is known that the results of the attitudes of teenagers, as many as 3 teenagers (7.5%) had negative attitudes before being given early marriage education, and as many as 40 total respondents (100%) had positive attitudes after being given early marriage education.

C. Bivariate Analysis

Bivariate analysis is an analysis conducted on two variables that are suspected of being related or correlated. In this study, a comparative technique was used to determine whether there was a significant difference between one variable and another, where the variables in this study were the level of knowledge and attitudes of adolescents, the test conducted was a Parametric test statistic test, namely the Paired T test, the test results can be concluded if the p-

value > 0.05 means the data is significant.

Table 3. Results of the Paired Sample T Test in the Study of the Effectiveness of Counseling and Educational Videos on Knowledge and Attitudes of Early Marriage among Adolescents at SMP Plus Asy-Syukur Kanigoro in 2024

Variables		Mean	t Count	t Table	p-value
Knowledge	Pre	8.13	4,995	2,024	0.00
	Post	9.90			
Attitude	Pre	24.90	6,019	2,024	0.00
	Post	28.38			

Source:Primary Data, 2024

Based on the table above shows the results of data analysis through testing *paired Sample T Test* the results of early marriage knowledge in adolescents between before and after the provision of counseling and educational videos with a calculated *r* value of 4.995 and *p*-value = 0.000 (<0.05). And there is a significant difference in the average results of early marriage attitudes in adolescents between before and after the provision of counseling and educational videos with a calculated *r* value of 6.019 and *p*-value = 0.000 (<0.05), which means *H*₀ is rejected, and *H*₁ is accepted, meaning there is a difference in knowledge and attitudes of early marriage before and after the intervention of counseling and educational videos in adolescents at SMP Plus Asy-Syukur.

DISCUSSION

A. Knowledge and Attitudes of Teenagers About Early Marriage Before Being Given Counseling and Educational Videos

Based on the results of a study conducted at SMP Plus Asy-Syukur Kanigoro in July 2024, targeting students of SMP Plus Asy-Syukur. This study was conducted by distributing questionnaires to all students of SMP Plus Asy-Syukur.

The knowledge variable consists of 11 questions. From the results of the study that has been conducted from 40 total respondents, as many as 16 teenagers (40%) have sufficient knowledge and 8 teenagers (20%) have insufficient knowledge before the provision of early marriage education.

These results are in line with research conducted by Novitasari Yulia (2018), in the pretest of knowledge about early marriage there were 72% of respondents with sufficient knowledge. Knowledge is very important to form an Action in a person. The higher the level of knowledge of a person, the higher the individual's ability to assess a material or object. This assessment is a benchmark for responding to something. Limited knowledge in adolescents about the impact of early marriage can cause adolescents to misjudge something and engage in risky sexual behavior.

The attitude variable consists of 8 questions. From the results of the study that has been conducted from 40 total respondents, as many as 3 teenagers (7.5%) had negative attitudes before the provision of early marriage education.

This result is in line with the research of Nurfazriah Indah (2023), obtained attitude data from 59 respondents, before being given health promotion intervention showed that most young women had a positive attitude towards the impact of early marriage, namely 32 people (54.2%). A person's attitude is influenced by personal experience and the influence of their environment or group. What has been experienced through various experiences will affect the appreciation of a social stimulus. Lack of experience and a less supportive environment will form a negative attitude and vice versa.

These results are in accordance with what is in the field that there are still many students or teenagers who do not understand or know about early marriage in teenagers. Early

marriage discussed in this study includes the factors causing early marriage, the impact of early marriage, and efforts to prevent early marriage problems. In respondents who have less knowledge and attitudes because there are some respondents who have never received information about early marriage, and are less active in asking or finding out about events or phenomena that are currently happening a lot such as early marriage.

From the discussion above, it is in line with the research conducted by Damayanti and Azinar (2022), which stated that the results of knowledge and attitudes in adolescents in this study increased after being given intervention, this was due to the provision of information through education, education was delivered using language that is often used by adolescents so that the information obtained is easily understood by their peers. This makes adolescent knowledge, especially on sexuality and reproductive health issues, more widely available. This discussion is also supported by the theory of The Global Partnership to End Child Marriage by UNFPA, regarding health literacy, revealing that access to reproductive health information known by adolescents is still very lacking.

Previous research conducted by Novitasari Yulia (2018), the results of this study obtained an average of respondents' knowledge in the pretest results in the category of sufficient knowledge, but there were also some respondents in the good and poor categories. Sufficient knowledge is because before being given intervention, respondents knew about the problems of early marriage through various sources of information, such as asking parents or accessing various sources of information about it, so that their knowledge increased.

According to the assumption of researchers, the knowledge possessed by adolescents about early marriage can change the mindset and attitude to improve health positively. Lack of knowledge of adolescents tends not to have the skills in making the right and safe decisions from sexual and reproductive risks, because not a few adolescents have had premarital sex and caused pregnancy, this is also a factor in the high number of early marriages. Other factors that cause early marriages are economic needs, young marriage culture, and the environment. The impact of early marriage on adolescents is social problems, increasing poverty rates, dropping out of education, mental health problems, and domestic violence.

While the researcher's assumption about the attitude of teenagers towards early marriage is also very important, the need for understanding about early marriage in negative attitudes in teenagers tends to do early marriage due to lack of knowledge of early marriage. Getting married at a young age can result in conflict because they are still immature, do not understand the responsibilities as husband and wife or as prospective parents.

B. Knowledge and Attitudes of Teenagers About Early Marriage After Being Given Counseling and Educational Videos

Based on the results of a study conducted at SMP Plus Asy-Syukur Kanigoro in July 2024, targeting students of SMP Plus Asy-Syukur. This study was conducted by distributing questionnaires to all students of SMP Plus Asy-Syukur.

The knowledge variable consists of 11 questions. From the results of the study, it is known that out of 40 total respondents, 35 teenagers (87.5%) have good knowledge after being given early marriage education.

This result is in line with Novitasari Yulia's research (2018), after conducting counseling with video media and conducting a posttest on knowledge about early marriage, there were 92% with good knowledge. The increase in knowledge was caused by the respondent's learning process and was caused by the respondent's increased understanding of the material given to the respondent. Learning is an effort to change the ability of students to learn to know, to become aware of what they do not know.

The attitude variable consists of 8 questions. From the results of the research that has been conducted, it is known that as many as 40 total respondents (100%) have a positive attitude after the provision of early marriage education.

This result is in line with the research of Nurfazriah Indah (2023), after being given intervention, the attitude of adolescent girls increased to 57 people (96.6%) having a positive attitude. This result shows that there is an increase in the attitudes of students after being given counseling and educational videos about early marriage because the students paid close attention when the intervention was carried out.

This study is in line with the research of Hidayati W (2018), the results of the study prove that the knowledge of respondents has increased significantly. These results are an indication of the success of health education with video media conducted in the study. This success cannot be separated from various preparations of materials about early marriage, the use of language that can be understood by respondents, the interests and motivations of respondents and supported by the use of good media. So that the knowledge obtained by respondents in the good category will encourage someone to have a positive attitude and behavior.

The results of this study are in line with research (Nurfazriah Indah, 2023) that there was an increase after education was provided. The results of this study are in accordance with the theory that behavioral changes in a person can occur through the learning process. Adolescents who have received health promotion will experience a relearning process related to information about the impact of early marriage so that this allows adolescents to experience changes in attitude (Astutik, et al., 2021).

According to the researcher's assumption, there was an increase in knowledge and attitudes of adolescents after being given counseling on early marriage, as evidenced by the results of field data showing that the knowledge value increased to good, which was initially sufficient and lacking. The increase in knowledge was accompanied by an increase in adolescent attitudes, this increase showed that the provision of counseling and educational videos on early marriage was successful. Previously there were 16 respondents who had sufficient knowledge to 35 respondents with good knowledge in understanding the meaning of early marriage, as well as attitudes, there were 3 respondents who had negative attitudes to 40 respondents with positive attitudes about the impacts of early marriage and factors of high early marriage. Counseling given to adolescents can provide benefits for adolescents in reducing the number of early marriages.

C. Differences in Knowledge and Attitudes of Teenagers About Early Marriage Before and After Being Given Counseling and Educational Videos

Based on the results of a study conducted at SMP Plus Asy-Syukur Kanigoro in July 2024, targeting students of SMP Plus Asy-Syukur. This study was conducted by distributing questionnaires to all students of SMP Plus Asy-Syukur.

The results of data analysis through the paired Sample T Test of the results of early marriage knowledge in adolescents between before and after the provision of counseling and educational videos with a calculated r value of 4.995 and p -value = 0.000 (<0.05). And there is a significant difference in the average results of early marriage attitudes in adolescents between before and after the provision of counseling and educational videos with a calculated r value of 6.019 and p -value = 0.000 (<0.05), which means H_0 is rejected, and H_1 is accepted, meaning that there is a difference in knowledge and attitudes of early marriage before and after the intervention of counseling and educational videos in adolescents at SMP Plus Asy-Syukur.

The results of this study are in line with Pambudi's research (2017), which obtained a p -value = 0.000, meaning that there was a significant difference in the increase in the average value of respondents after being given a video on maturing the age of marriage. From several studies that have been conducted, so far health education has been carried out more often using lecture methods and leaflet media. With the lecture method, the impact will be felt quickly but will not last long. So it would be better if, in addition to lectures, delivery was also carried out using other methods and media such as using video media so that the knowledge, attitudes and

behavior that were changed could last longer and more effective media were found (Edyati, 2014).

According to Bhakti (2010), counseling is one of the factors that influence the increase in a person's cognitive abilities. Counseling provides stimulation as an object that must be remembered again while also providing new input that adds to or straightens the memory that has been stored. Sexual education is a way of teaching or education that can help young people to face life problems that originate from sexual urges.

Video media is an effective medium in delivering reproductive health education information. Health education using video media can increase adolescent knowledge about preventing early marriage. According to Harginson's theory, learning by seeing can absorb 50%, and hearing 10%, so that providing education using video media students can understand 60% of the material presented. Audio-visual media is an effective medium in delivering health education information.

The increase in the average value of respondents is influenced by the effectiveness of the implementation of counseling with video media, the motivation of respondents to listen to the material. While respondents who feel bored, even sleepy, and pay less attention to the delivery of the material cause information about early marriage provided through counseling with video media not to be absorbed properly, thus affecting the increase in the low average value of respondents.

Counseling with video media about early marriage is related to problems that often occur in the respondent's environment, so it will attract interest and attention to counseling with video media that is carried out. The provision of knowledge about early marriage, the respondent's interest and attention to the material causes the information to be absorbed well.

The results of this study provide important information about the influence of counseling and providing educational videos on adolescents' knowledge and attitudes about early marriage. The importance of providing counseling and providing educational videos to adolescents, so that adolescents can achieve understanding and understand themselves in relation to the problems they will face later, especially the problem of early marriage.

According to the researcher's assumption, there is a significant difference between knowledge and attitudes before and after the intervention in the form of counseling and providing educational videos about early marriage, as evidenced by the results of data analysis showing a p-value of knowledge and attitudes with a significant value of 0.00, which means p-value < 0.05 , it can be concluded that there is a difference in knowledge and attitudes about early marriage in adolescents. Adolescent knowledge about early marriage must continue to be improved in order to reduce the high rate of early marriage. Changes in attitude indicate that respondents want to change their views on the factors and impacts of early marriage. Changes in attitude can occur along with increasing adolescent knowledge about early marriage.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results and discussion, the researcher can conclude. Based on the research results, it shows that the knowledge variable It is known that out of 40 total respondents, 16 teenagers (40%) had sufficient knowledge and 8 teenagers (20%) had insufficient knowledge before the provision of early marriage education, while on the attitude variable It is known that out of 40 total respondents, 3 teenagers (7.5%) had negative attitudes before early marriage education was provided.

Based on the research results, it shows that the knowledge variable It is known that out of 40 total respondents, 35 teenagers (87.5%) had good knowledge after being given education on early marriage, while on the attitude variable It is known that a total of 40 respondents (100%) had a positive attitude after being given early marriage education.

Based on data analysis results through testing *paired Sample T Test* the results of early

marriage knowledge in adolescents between before and after the provision of counseling and educational videos with a calculated r value of 4.995 and p -value = 0.000 (<0.05). And there is a significant difference in the average results of early marriage attitudes in adolescents between before and after the provision of counseling and educational videos with a calculated r value of 6.019 and p -value = 0.000 (<0.05).

REFERENCE

- Ardan, F. (2021, Desember 3). *Pengertian, Jenis-Jenis, serta Fungsi Media*. Media Indonesia.
- Assidiq, Y. (2023, Juni). *Hingga Mei, 108 Pengajuan Dispensasi Nikah Dini Diterima Pemkab Blitar*. Republika.co.id. <https://rejogja.republika.co.id/berita/rvjzhe399/hingga-mei-108-pengajuan-dispensasi-nikah-dini-diterima-pemkab-blitar>
- BPK RI. (2019). <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/122740/uu-no-16-tahun-2019>
- Dewi, M. M. (2018). *Manfaat Penyuluhan Dengan Media Leaflet Terhadap Pengetahuan Dan Sikap Ibu Mengenai Kejadian Ikutan Pasca Imunisasi Di Puskesmas II Denpasar Selatan*. Politeknik Kesehatan KEMENKES Denpasar.
- Ferusgel, A., Farida, F., & Esti, E. D. (2022). EFEKTIVITAS PENYULUHAN TERHADAP PENINGKATAN PENGETAHUAN DALAM UPAYA PENCEGAHAN PERNIKAHAN DINI PADA REMAJA. *Jurnal Kesehatan Tambusai*, 3(4), 659–664.
- Kusuma, F. R., & Indarjo, S. (2017). Film mancur (manten kencur) sebagai peningkat pengetahuan dan sikap tentang pernikahan dini. *Journal of Health Education*, 2(1), 53–59.
- Liesmayani, E. E., Nurrahmaton, N., Juliani, S., Mouliza, N., & Ramini, N. (2022). Determinan Kejadian Pernikahan Dini Pada Remaja. *Nursing Care and Health Technology Journal (NCHAT)*, 2(1), 55–62. <https://doi.org/10.56742/nchat.v2i1.37>
- Maptukhah, A., & Anita, N. (2023). Efektivitas Edukasi Melalui Media Leaflet terhadap Peningkatan Pengetahuan Remaja Putri Tentang Risiko Pernikahan Dini. *Jurnal Ilmiah Universitas Batanghari Jambi*, 23(1), 637. <https://doi.org/10.33087/jiubj.v23i1.3283>
- Musthofa, D. D., & Yati, D. (2023). Pengaruh Video Edukasi Terhadap Pengetahuan Remaja Tentang Dampak Pernikahan Dini di SMAN 1 Panggang. *Jurnal Keperawatan*, 13(1), 7–13.
- Nengsi, Y. U. (2021). *Efektivitas Edukasi Resiko Pernikahan Dini Dengan Metode Video Terhadap Peningkatan Pengetahuan dan Sikap pada Remaja*. Politeknik Kesehatan KEMENKES Bengkulu.
- Ni Kadek Ayu Sri Wahyuni. (2018). HUBUNGAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN DAN SIKAP REMAJA TENTANG PERNIKAHAN DINI DI SMA NEGERI 1 BANGLI. SEKOLAH TINGGI ILMU KESEHATAN BALI DENPASAR .
- Noor, M. A. L. (2022, Agustus 4). *Kenali Dampak Pernikahan Dini*. Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia. https://yankes.kemkes.go.id/view_artikel/1001/kenali-dampak-pernikahan-dini#:~:text=Pernikahan%20dini%20adalah%20akad%20nikah,sudah%20mencapai%20usia%2019%20tahun.
- Novitasari Yulia. (2018). PENGARUH PENYULUHAN DENGAN MEDIA VIDEO TERHADAP TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN REMAJA TENTANG PERNIKAHAN DINI DI SMP PGRI KASIHAN BANTUL. FAKULTAS ILMU KESEHATAN
- Nurhanisah, Y. (2023, Maret). *Mayoritas Pemuda di Indonesia Menikah Muda*. Indonesia Baik. <https://indonesiabaik.id/infografis/mayoritas-pemuda-di-indonesia-menikah-muda>
- Nurfazriah Indah, H. A. (2023). Efektivitas Promosi Kesehatan dengan Metode Peer Education terhadap Pengetahuan dan Sikap Remaja Putri tentang Dampak Pernikahan Dini di SMPN 5 Cilegon. *Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan Dan Keperawatan*, 1(3), 306–318.

- Prameswari, V. eka, Yanti, A. dewi, Kusmindarti, I. kusmindarti, & Pratiwi, W. (2019). SIKAP REMAJA PUTRI TERHADAP PERNIKAHAN DINI DI DESA BENING KECAMATAN GONDANG KABUPATEN MOJOKERTO. *Journal of Health Sciences*, 12(1), 78–83. <https://doi.org/10.33086/jhs.v12i1.623>
- Putri, H. A., Satriani, S. S., & Runjati. (2023). Efektivitas Pendidikan Kesehatan Video Animasi tentang Pernikahan Dini terhadap Pengetahuan Remaja Putri. *Jurnal Ilmu Kebidanan (Journal of Midwifery Science)*, 11(1), 11–18. <https://doi.org/10.36307/jik.v11i1.242>
- Rahma. (2021). *Pengertian Remaja dan Ciri-cirinya*. Gramedia Blog. <https://www.gramedia.com/literasi/pengertian-remaja/>
- Rini, R. A. P. (2023, Mei). Jawa Timur Jadi Provinsi Penyumbang Angka Pernikahan Dini Tertinggi di Indonesia. *Tribun news*. https://www.tribunnews.com/lifestyle/2023/05/05/jawa-timur-jadi-provinsi-penyumbang-angka-pernikahan-dini-tertinggi-di-indonesia#google_vignette
- Sari, D. R. I. (2020). *Literature Review Pengaruh Media Video Terhadap Pengetahuan dan Sikap Remaja Tentang Pernikahan Dini*. POLITEKNIK KESEHATAN KEMENKES BENGKULU.
- Sina, I. (2022). *Metodologi Penelitian* (A. T. Putranto, Ed.). Widina Bhakti Persada Bandung.
- Susanti, D., & Isrohmaniar, D. R. (2023). Peningkatan Pengetahuan Remaja tentang Pernikahan Dini dengan Media Audiovisual. *Jurnal Kesehatan Madani Medika*, 14, 114–121.
- Tampubolon, E. P. L. (2021). Permasalahan Perkawinan Dini di Indonesia. *Jurnal Indonesia Sosial Sains*, 2(05).
- Unicef. (2023, Juni). *Child marriage*. Unicef. <https://data.unicef.org/topic/child-protection/child-marriage/>
- Verni. (2018). *Gambaran Pengetahuan dan Sikap Remaja Putri Tentang Resiko Kehamilan pada Pernikahan Dini di SMAN 1 Kulisusu Kabupaten Buton Utara Provinsi Sulawesi Tenggara 2018*. Poltekkes Kemenkes Kendari.
- World Health Organization. (2023). *Adolescent health*. World Health Organization. https://www.who.int/health-topics/adolescent-health#tab=tab_1
- Yuhandini, D. S., Jubaedah, E., & Sriyatin, S. (2023). Perbedaan Pengetahuan Dan Sikap Sebelum Dan Sesudah Intervensi Menggunakan Media Video Tentang Bahaya Pernikahan Dini Pada Siswa Siswi SMP Di Kota Cirebon Tahun 2022. *Care: Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Kesehatan*, 11(1), 208–219. <https://doi.org/10.33366/jc.v11i1.4293>