



## RELATIONSHIP OF USE OF YOUTH INFORMATION AND COUNSELING CENTER (PIK-R) SERVICES ON ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH BEHAVIOR

Andi Azizah Abdillah Faisal<sup>1</sup>, Surahmawati<sup>2</sup>, Sukfitrianty Syahrir<sup>3</sup>, Syarfaini<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1,2,3,4</sup> Health Policy Administration, Department of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences UIN Alauddin Makassar, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

### ARTICLE INFORMATION

Received : January 2nd, 2023  
Revised : February 2nd, 2023  
Available online : February 28th, 2023

### CORRESPONDENCE

Phone :  
Email : [surahma.wati45@gmail.com](mailto:surahma.wati45@gmail.com)

### KEYWORDS

PIK-R, Utilization, Behavior, Adolescent Reproductive Health

### ABSTRACT

**Background:** PIK-R (Information and Counseling Center for Youth) is a forum for the Family Life Preparation for Adolescents (PKBR) program activities which is a program from the Government in collaboration with the BKKBN, this program can assist adolescents in solving health problems they face through providing information, counseling, and education related to reproductive health. By participating in the PIK-R program, it is hoped that youth can avoid three risks, namely free sex, HIV/AIDS, and the use of illegal drugs or drugs, these three risks are known as TRIAD KRR.

**Objective:** This study aims to determine the relationship between the use of the Center for Information and Counseling for Youth (PIK-R) on adolescent reproductive health behavior at SMAN 2 Gowa.

**Method:** The type of research used is quantitative with a cross-sectional approach, namely observing the dependent variable and the independent variable simultaneously. The research was conducted from July to August 2022 at SMA 2 Gowa, with a total population of 841 people and a sample of 271 people. The sampling method is proportionate stratified random sampling

**Result:** Based on the results of the bivariate test showed that there was no relationship between consultation ( $p = 0.102$ ) on adolescent reproductive health behavior. However, there is a relationship between socialization ( $p = 0.010$ ), parental support ( $p = 0.000$ ), and the social environment ( $p = 0.000$ ) on adolescent reproductive health behavior.

**Conclusion:** Most students of SMAN 2 Gowa have fairly good reproductive health behaviors. They actively participate in PIK-R socialization and also get support from parents in utilizing PIK-R and are in a fairly good social environment, but only a few take advantage of consulting services.

## INTRODUCTION

Several countries in the world have nearly half of the population aged as teenagers. This indicates that youth have a major involvement in fulfilling the UHC (*Universal Health Coverage*). However, there are many problems in adolescents, especially problems in reproductive health, one of which is HIV. Globally, 37.7 million people are living with HIV by the end of 2020. According to the results of a survey conducted by WHO where the incidence of ISR (reproductive tract infection) for adolescent adults is 35% - 42% and for youth 27% - 33%. highest in the world. (WHO, 2021)

The results of the 2017 Indonesian Demographic Health Survey (IDHS) stated that 84% of men and 80% of women had dated at the age of 15 to 19 years. At the age when they first started dating, it was stated that the most were 44% of young men and 45% of young women. Furthermore, 74% of men and 59% of women admitted having sexual intercourse for the first time at the age of 15 to 19 years and ending with pregnancy in adolescents as many as 16% aged 15 to 19 years compared to those aged 20-24 years as much as 8%. (SDKI, 2018)

To support the 2020-2024 RPJMN (National Medium Term Development Plan) regarding national policies and strategies, the government expects to improve services and knowledge regarding adolescent reproductive health across sectors. This service

improvement is sought through the Youth Reproductive Health (KRR) program by the BKKBN (Population and Family Planning Agency). This program is also supported by the Puskesmas through the PKPR program (Adolescent Care Health Services). (RPJMN, 2019)

In supporting the improvement of adolescent reproductive health, the Government is working with the BKKBN to form the GenRe or youth generation program, namely the Planning Generation. The GenRe program is a design designed to plan family life for adolescents in the future, and as a preparation for youth to become the spearhead of change through the PIK-R program, namely the Adolescent Information and Counseling Center. As it is known that various risks will be faced by adolescents such as TRIAD KRR, HIV/AIDS, Premarital Sex/Free sex, and drugs, these risks are risks that are categorized by the BKKBN and the target of the policy is schools by creating the PIK-R organization. (Naufal et al., 2021)

At present, the PIK-R program has been widely implemented in schools, especially Senior High Schools (SMA), but some are active and some are less active. One example of a high school that also has the PIK-R program is SMAN 2 Gowa. The PIK-R program at this school has been around since June 28, 2008, and is called the Ma'minasata Juvenile PIK. SMAN 2 Gowa is one of the leading high schools in Gowa Regency and of course many teenagers in the

Gowa Regency study there, this causes a greater chance of problems related to teenagers. Therefore, the role of the PIK-R organization is very much needed in overcoming adolescent health problems.

In previous studies, there have been many studies related to PIK-R in schools, but no one has ever conducted this research at SMAN 2 Gowa, South Sulawesi, even though SMAN 2 Gowa is one of the leading high schools which also has the PIK-R program, and the PIK-R program. R in the school has been running optimally, but there are still deviant student behaviors at SMAN 2 Gowa such as dating and access to porn sites and there are some who carry cigarettes and lighters in their school bags, so researchers see the need for this research to be conducted at SMAN 2 Gowa. The researcher also added a new variable, namely the social environment, where the social environment here is not limited by age, so it is different from the peer support variable which has always been used by previous researchers. It is hoped that the results of this research will contribute to knowledge related to reproductive health in adolescents. Therefore researchers feel the need to conduct research on PIK-R at SMAN 2 Gowa.

## METHODS

This study used a quantitative research type and an analytic observational approach with a cross-sectional study design. Research conducted in July – August 2022 at SMAN 2

Gowa. The population includes students of grades XI and XII at SMAN 2 Gowa, which is 841 students. Determining the number of samples by using the Slovin formula to get a total sample of 271 respondents and using proportionate stratified random sampling, namely, the determination of the sample pays attention to the level (strata) of the population, namely class XI and XII at SMAN 2 Gowa. The way the researchers collected data was with a questionnaire consisting of several questions on each variable which were distributed directly to respondents or online via the Google form. In addition, before the questionnaires were distributed to students, validity and reliability tests were carried out. Data analysis used the SPSS version 22 application, then univariate and bivariate analysis was performed, the test used was the chi-square test.

## RESULT

**Table 1. Relationship Between PIK-R Socialization and Adolescent Reproductive Health Behavior at SMAN 2 Gowa in 2022**

Socialization	Reproductive health behavior				Total		Test Statistical (P)
	Fairly good		Not good		N	%	
	n	%	N	%			
Active	143	92.3	12	7.7	155	100	
Inactive	95	81.9	21	18.1	116	100	0.010
<b>Total</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>100</b>	

*Source: Primary Data, 2022*

Based on Table 1, out of a total of 155 respondents who actively participated in socialization, the majority behaved quite well in their reproductive health, namely 143 respondents (92.3%), and there were 12

respondents (7.7%) who behaved poorly. Likewise with the 116 respondents who did not actively participate in socialization, also most of them behaved quite well, namely 95 respondents (81.9%) and 21 respondents (18.1%) had unfavorable behavior. The results of bivariate analysis using the *Chi-Square* obtained  $p = 0.010$  because the  $p < 0.05$ , there is a relationship between socialization and reproductive health behavior in adolescents.

**Table 2. Relationship Between PIK-R Consultation and Adolescent Reproductive Health Behavior at SMAN 2 Gowa in 2022**

Consultation	Reproductive health behavior				Total		Test Statistical (P)
	Fairly good		Not good		N	%	
	n	%	n	%			
Utilizing	17	100.0	0	0.0	17	100	0.102
Not utilizing	221	87.0	33	13.0	254	100	
<b>Total</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>100</b>	

Source: Primary Data, 2022

Based on table 2, out of 17 respondents who took advantage of the consultation, most of them behaved fairly well in their reproductive health, namely 17 respondents (100%), and none (0%) had bad behavior. Likewise with the 254 respondents who did not take advantage of the consultation, also most of them behaved quite well, namely as many as 221 respondents (87%) and 33 (13%) others had unfavorable behavior. The results of bivariate analysis using the *Chi-Square*, obtained  $p = 0.102$ , because the  $p > 0.05$ , there is no relationship between consultation and reproductive health behavior in adolescents.

**Table 3. Relationship Between Parental Support and Adolescent Reproductive Health Behavior at SMAN 2 Gowa in 2022**

Parental support	Reproductive health behavior				Total		Test Statistical (P)
	Fairly good		Not good		N	%	
	n	%	n	%			
Received support	178	93.7	12	6.3	190	100	0.000
Lack of support	60	74.1	21	25.9	81	100	
<b>Total</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>100</b>	

Source: Primary Data, 2022

Based on table 3, out of 190 respondents who received parental support, the majority behaved quite well in their reproductive health, namely 178 respondents (97.3%), and there were 12 respondents (6.3%) who behaved poorly. Likewise, with the 81 respondents who did not receive parental support, most of them behaved quite well, namely 60 respondents (74.1%) and 21 respondents (25.9%) had unfavorable behavior. The results of bivariate analysis using the *Chi-Square* obtained  $p = 0.000$  because the  $p < 0.05$ , there is a relationship between parental support and reproductive health behavior in adolescents.

**Table 4. The Relationship Between PIK-R's Social Environment and Adolescent Reproductive Health Behavior at SMAN 2 Gowa in 2022**

Association environment	Reproductive health behavior				Total		Test Statistical (P)
	Fairly good		Not good		N	%	
	n	%	n	%			
Fairly good	167	97.7	4	2.3	171	100	0.000
Not good	71	71.0	29	29.0	100	100	
<b>Total</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>100</b>	

Source: Primary Data, 2022

Based on table 4, out of 171 respondents who were quite good in their social environment, the majority behaved quite well in their reproductive health, namely 167 respondents

(97.7%), and there were 4 respondents (2.3%) who behaved poorly. Likewise with the 100 respondents who were not good in their social environment, also most of them behaved quite well, namely 71 respondents (71%) and 29 respondents (29%) had unfavorable behavior. The results of the bivariate analysis using the *Chi-Square*, obtained  $p = 0,000$  because the  $p < 0.05$ , there is a relationship between social environment and reproductive health behavior in adolescents.

## **DISCUSSION**

### **The Relationship between Socialization and Reproductive Health Behavior in Adolescents at SMAN 2 Gowa**

Socialization is a means that influences one's personality, which is called *role theory*, namely role theory. The implementation of socialization taught what roles should be carried out by an individual. Another meaning of socialization is the process carried out to inculcate values or rules from one to another in a group. (Murtani, 2019) Socialization is a program that aims to increase the knowledge or understanding of adolescents about reproductive health and readiness for family life in the future. It is hoped that there will be the socialization of the roles and strategies used in PIK-R in adolescent reproductive health, namely instilling values and rules referring to adolescent life patterns. With socialization, adolescents can know good and bad things for themselves. (Murtani, 2019)

Socialization is a program that aims to increase the knowledge or understanding of adolescents about reproductive health and readiness for family life in the future. It is hoped that there will be the socialization of the roles and strategies used in PIK-R in adolescent reproductive health, namely instilling values and rules referring to adolescent life patterns. With socialization, adolescents can know good and bad things for themselves. (Wulandari & Vani Dini Aji, 2021)

From this study, it was found that most of the respondents who were active or who were not actively participating in socialization had quite good behavior in their reproductive health. This can be seen in table 1 that of the 155 respondents who actively participated in socialization, the majority (92.3%) behaved quite well in reproductive health, and there were 7.7% who actively participated in socialization but had unfavorable behavior in reproductive health. Based on the results of the cross tab, respondents who actively participated in socialization but had unfavorable behavior were because after participating in the PIK-R socialization, even though they had been given information, there were still some respondents who did not know how to clean their genitals, use and clean underwear (underwear), and stay away from the dangers of HIV/AIDS and drug use.

Likewise, with the 116 people who did not actively participate in socialization, most



of them behaved quite well, namely 81.9%, this was because most of the respondents answered that they often saw information related to adolescent health/reproductive health from other information media such as social media, so even though they did not actively participate in socialization, they still behave well. In addition, there was a small proportion, namely 18.1%, who had poor reproductive health behavior.

Statistical test *Chi-Square*, obtained  $p = 0.010$ , because the  $p$ -value  $< 0.05$ , there is a relationship between socialization and reproductive health behavior in adolescents. This research supports the findings of P. Hastuti et al (2022) who conducted socialization through PIK-R for youth by providing the material that includes the meaning of PIK-R, goals, administrators, activities, material, facilities, and infrastructure and the result is that there is an increase in adolescent knowledge about PIK-R and reproductive health with a percentage of 88% in Karang Tengah Village, Baturraden District.

### **Relationship of Consultation with Reproductive Health Behavior in Adolescents at SMAN 2 Gowa**

Consultation is a process of collaboration or exchange of ideas, from people asking for a consultation to get solutions or conclusions in finding a problem in the professional sphere in the form of the best possible advice or advice. Consultation is included in the PIK-R program to provide

counseling services to adolescents who are accompanied by peer counselors who are adolescents who are members of the PIK-R organization. Consultations can be carried out directly or indirectly. Teenagers who consult are free to consult any problems with the counselor. (Sari & Wirman, 2021)

From this study, it was found that most of the respondents who did or did not use consultations had quite good behavior in their reproductive health. This can be seen in table 2 that of the 17 respondents who took advantage of the consultation, all (100%) behaved fairly well in reproductive health, and none of them behaved unfavorably in utilizing the consultation.

Based on the results of the cross tab, only 17 respondents took advantage of the consultation and all of them (100%) behaved quite well. By consulting, respondents feel that they have obtained a solution to their problem, feel free to express their complaints, and feel that the information provided during the consultation is easy to understand and implement. These results are in line with research conducted by Nisak et al., (2020), stating that the implementation of individual counseling is a curative and preventive effort carried out for coaching and providing counseling to students who behave in deviant ways and to enter into agreements.

Most of the respondents, namely 221 people, did not take advantage of the consultation, but they behaved quite well. From the results of observations, most felt

that they had no problems that needed to be consulted and a small number also felt uncomfortable doing consultations at school, especially those related to privacy. Even if they experienced problems, respondents stated that they were more comfortable telling stories to those closest to them, such as siblings or parents. In addition, there were 13% of respondents did not take advantage of consultations and behaved unfavorably. The results of the Chi-Square statistical test, obtained  $p = 0.102$ , because the  $p\text{-value} > 0.05$ , therefore there is no relationship between consultation and reproductive health behavior in adolescents.

This research supports the findings of Yuliastanti & Ria (2020) in Denty & Devy (2022) regarding the procurement of PIK-R in schools in efforts to prevent unwanted pregnancies (KTD) for adolescents in Plaosan District, which explains the implementation of active counseling PIK-R can increase knowledge for students and an overview of life skills, as well as according to their respective talents and interests and can realize adolescents have healthy behavior. The results of the study showed that 87% of students who did not receive counseling programs still behaved defiantly.

This research contrasts with the results of research by Amarullah & Oktriyanto, (2019) which states that adolescents who are exposed to the PIK-R program education have a significant influence on increasing adolescent knowledge about the effects of

drug use, because adolescents who participate in the PIK-R program show increased knowledge about drugs, education about drugs is also able to increase knowledge about the dangers and effects of drug use and its types and contents.

### **The Relationship between Parental Support and Reproductive Health Behavior in Adolescents at SMAN 2 Gowa**

Parents also play an important role in providing supervision, and information to children, opening discussions, guidance, and also advice that will shape behavior in their children. Parents who do not understand reproductive health and care less about their children can cause adolescents to have deviant behavior in their reproductive health and relationships. (Denty & Devy, 2022)

From this study, it was found that respondents who received support or who lacked parental support mostly had quite good behavior in their reproductive health. This can be seen in table 3 that 190 respondents received parental support, the majority, namely 93.7%, behaved quite well in reproductive health, and there were 6.3% who received parental support but had poor behavior in reproductive health.

Based on the results of the crosstab, respondents who received parental support had poor reproductive health behavior, because some respondents, although they received support from their parents to take advantage of PIK-R consultations, told their

friends/girlfriends more often than their parents or consulting services. school, besides that there are parents of respondents who never know if the respondent has menstruation or wet dreams, and there are parents who do not forbid the respondent from dating and going out with the opposite sex. Research by Nisak et al., (2020), states that parental support defends dating, and allowing teenagers to date is an obstacle to preventing dating behavior in students.

Likewise, of the 81 respondents who lacked parental support, most of them behaved quite well, namely 74.1%. This is because some parents did not provide an understanding of PIK-R and directed respondents to take part in PIK-R activities, did not teach care for and maintain genital hygiene, and did not provide information about drugs, but respondents behaved quite well such as participating in PIK-R activities, caring for and maintaining the cleanliness of the genitals and avoiding the use of drugs. Some factors cause a lack of parental support, as in research by Yenti et al., (2021) which states that one of the causes that influence the level of parental support is the age of the parents themselves, that it is likely that older people can provide support to adolescents. in involvement in positive organizations and their reproductive health behaviors. In addition, in this study, there were 25.9% did not receive parental support and had poor reproductive health behavior. It is certainly clear that with the loss of parental control,

adolescents are freer to socialize and tend to behave defiantly because adolescents are still in the search for identity phase.

Statistical test *Chi-Square* obtained  $p = 0.000$ ,  $p < 0.05$ , so it was concluded that there was a relationship between parental support and reproductive health behavior in adolescents. This is in line with research conducted by K.W et al., (2020) namely parents influence reproductive health behavior in their adolescents by providing positive communication that can help children make healthy decisions. The results obtained stated that there was a relationship between the role of parents and reproductive health behavior in adolescents with a significance of  $p = 0.001$  with a CC value of 0.263.

### **The Relationship between the Social Environment and Reproductive Health Behavior in Adolescents at SMAN 2 Gowa**

Adolescents are someone who experiences a phase of change physically, psychologically, or socially leading to characteristics such as great curiosity, desire to try new things, and like challenges, and often their actions do not through careful consideration. (Najallaili & Wardiati, 2021)

From this study, it was found that for respondents whose social environment was quite good or not good enough, most of their reproductive health behaviors were quite good. Table 4 explains that of the 171 respondents who had a fairly good social environment, the majority (97.7%) behaved



fairly well in reproductive health, and there were 2.3% who had a fairly good social environment but had unfavorable behavior in reproductive health.

Based on the results of the crosstab, respondents who had a fairly good social environment but had poor reproductive health behavior, this was because respondents stated that they had watched pornographic films, even though they are in a positive environment, their social friends have invited them to positive things such as avoiding drugs, porn sites and providing an understanding of the dangers of HIV/AIDS, but they still carry out negative actions.

Likewise, of the 100 respondents whose social environment was not good, most of them behaved quite well in their reproductive health, namely 71%. This was because most of the respondents, even though they were in a bad environment, were still able to control themselves and not behave negatively, they did not join dating as their friends do, and only a small proportion of respondents are jealous when they see their friends dating. Most of the respondents also stay away from associating with people who consume drugs. Only a small proportion have friends outside of school who are much older. As in the research of Nisak et al., (2020), because they want to be adults, causes teenagers to associate with more mature people and do various things that adults usually do, such as smoking, using illegal drugs, and problems related to health.

reproduction. In addition, there were 29% had a bad environment and poor reproductive health behavior. This is of course undeniable, if a teenager is in a negative environment, and is unable to control himself then of course he will be easily influenced by the surrounding environment.

## CONCLUSION

The results showed that there was a relationship between socialization ( $p = 0.010$ ), parental support ( $p = 0.000$ ), and social environment ( $p = 0.000$ ) with reproductive health behavior, the chi-square statistical test was  $p < 0.05$ . However, in the consultation variable, there is no relationship with reproductive health behavior,  $p\text{-value} = 0.102$ , and the results of the chi-square test are  $p\text{-value} > 0.05$ . The results showed that most of the respondents had relatively good reproductive health behaviors, actively used or participated in PIK-R socialization, are in a good social environment, and received support from their parents to use PIK-R, but only a few used consultation services. The results of this study are expected to be able to contribute to similar research related to adolescent reproductive health. This research still has limitations, one of which is that the research topic is sensitive or still considered taboo by some respondents so some respondents may have a closed attitude in answering questions about reproductive health. provide clearer and more in-depth information. This study only used several

variables to look at factors related to the use of PIK-R on adolescent reproductive health behavior, while there are still many other possible variables related to this topic.

## SUGGESTION

There are several suggestions in this study, namely; for the school/PIK-R administrators, it is better to provide outreach to students more frequently to increase students' understanding and interest in consulting with PIK-R and develop programs with parents of students to improve information provision and communication skills, because Parents are the most important source of information for their teens. It is hoped that students can take advantage of and participate in activities carried out by PIK-R to add information and be able to educate about sexual and reproductive health. For further researchers who are interested and wish to research the theme of this research, it is advisable to examine in depth the variables of the PIK-R consultation with a different methodology.

## THANK-YOU NOTE

This research was made possible thanks to the participation of SMAN 2 Gowa students, and thanks to the support of teachers and staff at SMAN 2 Gowa.

## REFERENCES

- Amarullah, H., & Oktriyanto. (2019). *Keterpaparan Program Pusat Informasi Konseling Remaja (PIK-R) dan Penyalahgunaan NAPZA pada Remaja di Indonesia*. 81–90.
- Denty, zada N., & Devy, S. R. (2022). Jurnal Ilmiah Permas: Jurnal Ilmiah STIKES Kendal. *Peran Mikronutrisi Sebagai Upaya Pencegahan Covid-19*, 12(3), 471–484. <http://journal.stikeskendal.ac.id/index.php/PSKM>
- Hastuti, P., Rusmini, & Purwandani, S. (2022). Pusat Informasi dan Konseling Remaja (PIK R ) di Kawasan Wisata Baturraden. *Open Community Service Journal*, 01(02), 47–53. <https://coms.openscie.com/journal%0APusat>
- K.W, N. amaylia, Arifah, I., & Setiyadi, N. A. (2020). Faktor-Faktor Yang Berhubungan dengan Perilaku Seksual Berisiko di SMAN X Jember. *Jurnal Penelitian Dan Pengembangan Kesehatan Masyarakat Indonesia*, 1(2), 108–114.
- Murtani, A. (2019). Sosialisasi Gerakan Menabung. *Sindimas 2019*, 279–283.
- Najallaili, & Wardiati. (2021). Pengaruh PIK-Remaja Terhadap Pengetahuan Tentang Kesehatan Reproduksi, Sikap Seksual Pra Nikah dan Perilaku Seksual Remaja di Sekolah Menengah Atas Negeri Kota Banda Aceh. *Kesehatan Masyarakat Khatulistiwa*, 8(3), 113–121. <https://doi.org/10.29406/jkmk.v8i3.2797>
- Naufal, S. M. R., Salehudin, M., & Kusuma, R. H. (2021). Trik Konselor Sebaya dalam Upaya Mencegah Perilaku Seks Pranikah di Kalangan Remaja. *Journal of Instructional and Development Researches*, 1(1), 2807–5471. <https://www.journal.iel-education.org/index.php/JIDeR>
- Nisak, K., Bakar, A., & Bustamam, N. (2020). *Upaya Konselor Sekolah dalam Mencegah dan Mengatasi Penyimpangan Berpacaran pada Siswa SLTA di Kecamatan Banda Raya*. 3(April), 19–24.
- Peraturan Menteri Pembangunan Nasional/Kepala Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional RI, Pub. L. No. 651, 1 (2019).
- Sari, G. G., & Wirman, W. (2021). Telemedicine sebagai Media Konsultasi Kesehatan di Masa Pandemic COVID 19 di Indonesia. *Jurnal Komunikasi*, 15(1), 43–54.

- <https://doi.org/10.21107/ilkom.v15i1.10181>  
SDKI. (2018). *Survei Demografi dan Kesehatan Indonesia*. Perwakilan Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional.
- WHO. (2021). *HIV/AIDS*. WHO.  
<https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/themes/hiv-aids>
- Wulandari, C., & Vani Dini Aji, A. P. (2021). Peran Dan Strategi Penerapan Pusat Informasi Konseling Remaja (PIK R) Dalam Upaya Sosialisasi Pengetahuan Dan Reproduksi Remaja. *JIWAKERTA: Jurnal Ilmiah Wawasan Kuliah Kerja Nyata*, 2(1), 23–27.  
<https://doi.org/10.32528/jiwakerta.v2i1.6731>
- Yenti, M., Haq, A., Roza, S. H., & Mivtahurrahimah. (2021). Studi Kasus Kontrol : Dukungan Orang Tua dengan Keterlibatan Remaja pada Program PIK-R di SMAN 3 Sukoharjo. *Kajian Ilmiah Problema Kesehatan*, 6(3), 622–630.  
<http://ejournal.kopertis10.or.id/index.php/endorance>