

Completeness of Facilities and Teacher Support for the Utilization of the Youth Counseling Information Center Program on Student's Knowledge, Attitude, and Behavior at Bali Mandara Senior High School

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ABSTRACT

Background: Adolescents are a group of people with a fairly high vulnerability to reproductive health problems in Indonesia. To reduce vulnerability to reproductive health problems, the Youth Counseling Information Center Program (PIK-R) program was introduced, one of which was at Bali Mandara senior high school, but its utilization was still low. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between completeness of facilities and teacher support on the knowledge, attitudes, and behavior of using youth counseling information center.

Subjects and Method: The cross-sectional survey research was conducted on all students in Bali Mandara senior high school from October 2017 to March 2018. A total of 118 students were selected by total sampling. The dependent variables were knowledge, attitude, and behavior. The independent variables were youth counseling information center facilities and teacher support. Data were collected using a questionnaire and analyzed by a multiple logistic regression.

Results: Factors related to student knowledge were completeness of facilities (aOR= 3.14; 95%CI= 1.25 to 7.85; p= 0.014) and teacher support (aOR= 3.22; 95% CI= 1.27 to 8.15; p= 0.013). Completeness of facilities (aOR= 9.26; 95% CI= 3.30 to 25.97; p= 0.001) and teacher support (aOR= 6.27; 95% CI= 2.23 to 17.59; p= 0.001) were associated with student attitude. While the factors related to the behavior of using youth counseling information center were the completeness of the facilities (aOR= 11.56; 95% CI= 3.96 to 33.70; p= 0.001) and teacher support (aOR= 4.59; 95% CI= 1.60 to 13.17; p= 0.005).

Conclusion: The completeness of facilities and teacher support for the youth counseling information center program is related to the knowledge, attitudes, and behavior of using youth counseling information center.

Keywords: youth counseling information center program, knowledge, attitude, behavior.

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BACKGROUND

Development in adolescence is an important phase of life that can determine the level of health and welfare of society in the future. During their development period, adolescents have various health problems including three risks of adolescent reproductive health (the KRR triad), namely sexuality, HIV/AIDS, and drugs (IDHS, 2013). Research conducted in Indonesia on 10,830 samples of adolescents by Heni and Sugihani found that 6% of boys and 1% of girls aged 15 to 24 years admitted to having had a sexual relationship before marriage (SKRRI, 2007).

Furthermore, research conducted in Jakarta, Tangerang, and Bekasi in 2010 by the Australian National University (ANU) study on 3006 adolescents found that there were 59.6% of adolescents married due to unwanted pregnancies, 20.9% were pregnant and gave birth before marriage, and 38.7% were pregnant before marriage but gave birth after marriage (BKKBN, 2015).

Another problem is the threat of HIV/AIDS, the Ministry of Health report in 2017 showed the proportion of HIV infection in adolescents aged 20-24 years was in second place as much as 18.1% with a cumulative percentage of AIDS in the age group 20 to 24 years as much as 32.3%. The ratio of HIV and AIDS cases between men and women is 2:1 (Kemenkes RI, 2016).

To overcome these various reproductive health problems, the Indonesian government through the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) responded by implementing the GenRe (Generation Planning) program. The GenRe program by the BKKBN is facilitated in the form of a Youth Information and Counseling Center or abbreviated as youth counseling information center through secondary schools. So far, the youth counseling information center program has been

implemented in each school through collaboration with the Guidance Counseling Teacher program (BkkbN, 2013).

One of the schools that has implemented youth counseling information center is SMAN Bali Mandara. In six years of its establishment, SMAN Bali Mandara has proven to produce graduates who are disciplined and have high academic achievements even at the international level. This shows that the pattern of coaching in schools has been going well. However, youth counseling information center is reported to be still not optimal.

Based on the results of interviews with counseling teachers and 10 students, it turns out that student visits to youth counseling information center schools are still low. The results of the first author's initial search for counseling guidance teachers found that students preferred to solve their reproductive health problems with their peers rather than using school youth counseling information center. There is an assumption that schools are not very comfortable for counseling and teacher support for solving student problems through school youth counseling information center is still low.

This study aims to determine the relationship of completeness of facilities and teacher support to the knowledge, attitudes, and behavior of using youth counseling information center.

SUBJECTS AND METHOD

1. Study Design

A cross-sectional study was conducted at SMAN Bali Mandara in October 2017.

2. Population and Sample

The population is all students of class X, XI, XII except those who refuse to be respondents. A total of 118 students were successfully recruited as respondents. This rese-

arch was conducted from October 2017 to March 2018 at SMAN Bali Mandara.

3. Study Variables

The dependent variable in this study is the knowledge, attitudes and behavior of students. The independent variable in this study is the adolescent counseling information center.

4. Operational Definition of Variables

Knowledge is information that students know about the youth counseling information center.

Attitude is a positive or negative student response about the youth counseling information center.

Behavior is the student's behavior towards the use of the adolescent counseling information center.

The Youth Counseling Information Center is a forum for the Generation Planning program (GENRE) which is managed from, by, and for adolescents to provide information and counseling services on family life planning for adolescents.

5. Instruments

The questionnaire consisted of statements about subjects' characteristics, completeness of school facilities, teacher support, knowledge of youth counseling information center, student attitudes towards youth counseling information center, and behavior in using youth counseling information center. Data on completeness were obtained by using a checklist system, knowledge through questions about youth counseling information center, attitudes with students' views on youth counseling information center, while utilization behavior was obtained from student responses. The support variable is obtained through the teacher's response questions.

6. Data Analysis

The data obtained were analyzed by logistic regression method to determine the rela-

tionship between completeness of facilities and teacher support with knowledge, attitudes, and behavior of using youth counseling information center. Variables that have a p value <0.05 in bivariate analysis are included in the regression model using the backward method: LR.

7. Research Ethics

Ethics approval was obtained from the Research Ethics Commission of the Faculty of Medicine, Udayana University/Sanglah Central General Hospital Denpasar with Number: 610/UN14.2.2/PD/KEP/2018.

RESULTS

1. Sample Characteristic

Table 1 presents the sociodemographic frequency distribution of subjects based on age, gender, class/interest, completeness of facilities, teacher support, knowledge, attitudes, and behavior in using PIK-R. Based on the demographic characteristics of the respondents, it is known that the average age of students at SMAN Bali Mandara is 17 years (16.62 ± 0.986). Of the 118 subjects, the number of women dominated, as many as xx (64.4%) female students.

The results of interviews related to the completeness of youth counseling information center facilities at SMA Negeri Bali Mandara showed that most respondents perceived the facilities to be incomplete, namely 73 (61.9%), the support of youth counseling information center teachers was also felt to be lacking, namely 75 (63.6%) students. Judging from the internal factors, namely knowledge about the Information and Counseling Center for Youth, most of them have less knowledge as many as 63 (53.4%) students. Most of the respondents gave a negative attitude towards PIK-R as many as 77 (65.3%) and student behavior towards the use it was still lacking as many as 61 (51.7%) students.

Table 1. Characteristics, completeness of facilities, teacher support, knowledge, attitudes, and behavior of using Youth Counseling Information Center.

Variable	n	Mean	SD
Age	118	16.62	0.98
Gender			
Male	118	42.00	35.60
Female	118	76.00	64.40
Class/ Concentration			
X/Science class	118	28.00	23.70
X/Social class	118	21.00	17.80
XI/Science class	118	17.00	14.40
XI/Social class	118	18.00	15.30
XII/Science class	118	24.00	20.30
XII/Social class	118	10.00	8.50
Completeness of PIK-R facilities			
Incomplete	118	73.00	61.90
Complete	118	45.00	38.10
PIK-R teacher support			
Lacking	118	75.00	63.60
Good	118	43.00	36.40
Students' knowledge			
Lacking	118	63.00	53.40
Good	118	55.00	46.60
Students' Attitude			
Negative	118	77.00	65.30
Positive	118	41.00	34.70
PIK-R Utilization Behavior			
Lacking	118	61.00	51.70
Good	118	57.00	48.30

Table 2. The relationship between the Youth Counseling Information Center program and the knowledge, attitudes, and behavior of using Youth Counseling Information Center.

Variable	Students' Knowledge		Students' Attitude		PIK-R Utilization Behavior		P
	Lacking (%)	Good n (%)	Negative n (%)	Positive n (%)	Lacking N (%)	Good n (%)	
Completeness of PIK-R facilities							
Incomplete	50 (68.5)	23 (31.5)	64 (87.7)	9 (12.3)	55 (75.3)	18 (24.7)	0.001
Complete	13 (28.9)	32 (71.1)	13 (28.9)	32 (71.1)	6 (13.3)	39 (86.7)	
PIK-R teacher support							
Lacking	51 (68.0)	24 (32.0)	64 (85.3)	11 (14.7)	53 (70.7)	22 (29.3)	0.001
Good	12 (27.9)	31 (72.1)	13 (30.2)	30 (69.8)	8 (18.6)	35 (81.4)	

Table 2 showed a cross tabulation of the information center and counseling program for adolescents is presented with the knowledge, attitudes, and behavior of using PIK-R. It can be seen that the statistically significant variables related to students'

knowledge are the completeness of PIK-R facilities and teacher support (p= 0.001).

2. Bivariate Analysis

Table 3 explains that in table 3 the variables related to student knowledge are completeness of PIK-R facilities (aOR= 3.10; 95%

CI= 1.20 to 7.80; p=0.014) and teacher support (aOR= 3.20; 95% CI= 1.20 to 8.10; p= 0.013), statistically significant.

Student attitudes related to the completeness of the facilities (aOR=9.20; 95% CI= 3.30 to 25.90; p= 0.001), and teacher support (aOR= 6.20; 95% CI= 2.20

to 17.50; p= 0.001), and were statistically significant. The behavior of PIK-R users was significantly related to the completeness of the facilities (aOR= 11.50; 95% CI= 3.90 to 33.70; p= 0.001) and teacher support (aOR= 4.50; 95% CI= 1.60 to 13.10; p= 0.005).

Table 3. Variables related to knowledge, attitudes, and behavior of using Youth Counseling Information Center.

Variable	Knowledge			Attitude			Utilization Behavior		
	aOR	95% CI	p	aOR	95% CI	p	aOR	95% CI	p
Completeness of Facilities	3.14	1.25-7.85	0,014	9.26	3.30-25.90	0.001	11,56	3.90-33.7	0.001
Teachers' support	3.22	1,27-8,15	0.013	6.27	2.20-17.50	0.001	4,59	1.60-13.10	0.005

DISCUSSION

In the multivariate analysis, the completeness of the facilities was related to students' knowledge. Teacher support is also a factor related to student knowledge. Knowledge is the result of knowing. This occurs after people have sensed a certain subject. Sensing occurs through the five human senses, namely the senses of sight, smell, taste, touch, and hearing. Most of human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears. Knowledge is also a mediator of behavior change that can directly affect attitudes (Wulandari, 2015).

According to a study conducted in Vanuatu on 341 informants, socio-cultural norms and taboos about adolescent sexual behavior are the most significant factors preventing adolescents from accessing adolescent counseling services. Lack of confidentiality and privacy, cost, and lack of knowledge of SRH youth are also important barriers. Adolescents and service providers identified opportunities to make existing services more accessible and friendly, the need to address socio-cultural norms and

community knowledge and attitudes was also highlighted (Kennedy et al., 2013).

Youth counseling information center activities in the form of counseling and coaching cadres are one of the activities in providing health information and education for teenagers in need, and useful in adding insight about their health. Judging from the respondents' answers to the question item "one of the materials from the youth counseling information center program is?" most of the respondents' answers are wrong, this shows that general knowledge about youth counseling information center is still low among students at that school. This is due to the lack of intensity of material or information counseling organized by related parties (schools and government agencies) so that students' knowledge of youth counseling information center is not optimal.

In this study, it was shown that the information center and adolescent counseling were related to student attitudes which were analyzed using multivariate analysis. The same research was also conducted on high school students which stated that

there was a significant relationship between youth counseling information center and student attitudes. In his research, knowledge, attitude and behavior factors contribute to youth counseling information center in schools (Lucin, 2012). Attitude is a person's closed response to a particular stimulus or object, which already involves the relevant opinion and emotion factors (happy-not happy, agree-disagree, good-bad, and so on).

Attitudes that are directly influenced by knowledge indicate that if knowledge is high, it will have the opportunity to take advantage of youth counseling information center. In addition to increasing utilization, high knowledge can also improve adolescent attitudes to utilize youth counseling information center (Wulandari, 2015). Based on the results of the questionnaires filled out by the respondents, the data showed that students' attitudes towards the PIK-R program were classified as negative.

Their attitude did not show a positive attitude towards youth counseling information center. This is reflected in the attitude of students who do not want to visit youth counseling information center to solve their problems. This could be due to students' ignorance of the service program provided by youth counseling information center. In addition, ignorance and distrust of school youth counseling information center services also shows the low attitude of students towards the use of school youth counseling information center.

The factor of completeness of facilities is also related to the utilization of youth counseling information center. A similar study conducted in Ethiopia on the pattern of adolescent health service use stated that the main barriers to using reproductive health services were (72.0%) shame and (67.8%) fear of being seen by their parents or people who knew them (Frehiwot et al.

al., 2005). Behavior is an action or human activity itself such as talking, walking, treatment, and so on. Changes in behavior occur through the process of changing knowledge, attitude, and practice (Dedi and Ratna, 2013).

Behavior is a permanent orientation with cognitive, affective, and behavioral components. The cognitive component consists of all the cognitions that a person has regarding certain behavioral objects in the form of facts, knowledge, and beliefs about objects (Sears, 2010). A similar study was conducted in Nepal which stated that none of the respondents were aware of the adolescent sexual and reproductive health services available in their community and had never used any services. The most important reasons identified for not using the service were social stigma, lack of information, service quality and service provider behavior (Khanal, 2016).

The limitation of this study is the use of quantitative research with a cross sectional design so that it cannot dig deeper into the causes that really hinder the knowledge, attitudes, and lack of utilization of youth counseling information center.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION

Ketut Eka Larasati Wardana, Dyah Pradnyaparamita Duarsa, Ni Luh Putu Suariyani compiled a research design, conceptual framework, framework for collecting data, analyzing data, and interpreting them. Arini Banowati Azalia Adnin who chooses a topic, searches for and collects research data and analyzes the data. Made Sintha Kurnia Dewi reviewed research documents.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

There is no conflict of interest in this study.

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