

Relationship between the Use of Social Media and Knowledge on the Impact of Premarital Sexual Behavior during the Covid-19 Pandemic among Adolescents at SMA Negeri 10 Semarang

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ABSTRACT

Social media usage has increased by 40% during the Covid-19 pandemic since many people use social media to communicate during the pandemic. This increase in use has an impact on adolescents in the form of negative access to social media which has triggered various negative behaviors among adolescents. This study aims to determine the use of social media in seeking information regarding the impact of knowledge on premarital sexual behavior during the Covid-19 pandemic. It is expected that data regarding adolescents' knowledge on the use of social media can be a reference for content creators/writers on social media in a positive and more positive direction. Innovative to be easily accepted by teenagers. This was a quantitative analytic study with correlational design to determine the relationship between daily use of social media during the Covid-19 pandemic and knowledge on the impact of premarital sexual behavior among adolescents. The samples involved 88 students who were selected using purposive sampling technique. Data collection instrument was a questionnaire. Data were analyzed using Chi Square test. It was found that 50 respondents (56.8%) who used social media to find information on the impact of premarital sexual behavior had good knowledge and 7 respondents (7.95%) had poor knowledge. Meanwhile, 20 respondents (22.7%) who did not use social media to find information on the impact of premarital sexual behavior had poor knowledge and 11 respondents (12.5%) had good knowledge. Analysis through Chi Square test obtained a p-value of 0.001 and correlation coefficient (r) 0.829 (>0.60). Therefore, it can be concluded that there was a significant relationship between the use of social media and knowledge on the impact of premarital sexual behavior among adolescents.

Penggunaan media sosial mengalami kenaikan sebanyak 40% selama pandemi Covid-19. Hal ini dikarenakan banyak orang yang menggunakan media sosial untuk berkomunikasi selama masa pandemi. Peningkatan penggunaan tersebut berdampak pada remaja yakni akses negatif di media sosial yang mengakibatkan memicu berbagai perilaku negatif pada remaja. Penelitian ini bermanfaat untuk mengetahui penggunaan media sosial dalam mencari informasi tentang pengetahuan dampak perilaku seksual pranikah pada masa pandemi Covid-19 sehingga diharapkan dengan mengetahui sejauh mana pengetahuan remaja dalam penggunaan media sosial dapat menjadi acuan content creator/penulis di media sosial kearah yang positif dan lebih Inovatif agar mudah diterima kalangan remaja. Jenis penelitian analitik kuantitatif, desain penelitian yang digunakan korelasional design yaitu dengan mengetahui hubungan penggunaan Media sosial setiap harinya selama masa pandemi Covid-19 terhadap pengetahuan remaja tentang dampak perilaku seksual pranikah. Sampel 88 siswa/i dengan tehnik purposive sampling. Intrumen: Angket, data dianalisis menggunakan Chi Square. Sebagian besar responden menggunakan media sosial untuk mencari informasi tentang dampak perilaku seksual pranikah yaitu 62,5% memiliki tingkat pengetahuan yang baik yaitu sebanyak 61 siswa/i (69,3%) dan responden yang memiliki pengetahuan kurang sebanyak 27 siswa/i (30,7%). Analisis dengan Uji Chi Square di dapatkan nilai p-value 0,001 koefisien korelasi (r) 0,829 (>0,60) yang dapat disimpulkan terdapat

Introduction

The Covid-19 pandemic is an outbreak of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) which has been spreading throughout the world (Ismaniar & Utoyo, 2020). The government has started implementing LSRR (Large-Scale Social Restrictions) activities or commonly called social distancing to prevent the spread of Covid-19 virus. Through this policy, residents are required to carry out online or virtual activities using the internet, for example School from Home (SFH), Work from Home (WFH) activities, and others. Such phenomenon reflects that residents always rely on the internet network to carry out online schools or works.

Internet use during the pandemic is growing rapidly. Currently, social media is not only a medium of communication, but also an important part in the worlds of commerce, industry, social interaction and education (Indonesian Internet Service Provider Association (APJII), 2020). The use of social media applications used such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Youtube, whatsapp and tiktok is currently being favored by various groups and there is an increase in its use during the Covid-19 pandemic (Nabila, 2020). The Statistics reported that the most social media users in Indonesia in 2020 were in the age group of 25-34 years old (35.4%), followed by the age group of 18-24 years old (30.3%), 13-17 years old (13.3%)., and 55-64 years old (1.4%). Internet users are getting higher during the pandemic, which reached 73.7% of the population or around 196.7 million people (Indonesian Internet Service Provider Association (APJII), 2020).

Traffic of the use of social media applications such as WhatsApp and Instagram had increased by 40% during the pandemic since many people use social media to communicate during the pandemic. Since the pandemic started, the use of the WhatsApp application increased from 27% to 41% (Frederick & Maharani, 2021). During the COVID-19 pandemic, there was an increase in sexual deviations which resulted in an increase in early marriage. The dispensation rate for early marriage due to pregnancy was related to the adolescent phenomenon in the digital era (Waroh, 2020). Some phenomena of juvenile delinquency were influenced by the easy and cheap supply of drugs/koplo pills, the lack of communication between teenagers and their parents, addiction to playing gadgets, and the surrounding environment (Hariastuti, 2020).

Social media obviously has an effect on adolescent health. Cyberbullying, educational and mental health consequences, sexuality, and privacy concerns are risky effects of social media use. Despite its risky misuse, social media can provide increased opportunities for collaboration, communication, self-esteem enhancement, health promotion, and access to health information when it is used properly (Guinta MR, 2018). Social media plays an important role in disseminating information about the impact of premarital sex. Increasing education and understanding of reproductive health through social media should be focused by the government and health practitioners by disseminating education about the

impact of premarital sexual behavior to reduce the number of sexual deviant behaviors (Yulianingsih et al., 2020).

Talking about knowledge about reproductive health is still considered a strange or odd thing in society. Thus, children tend to look for it from various sources of information, one of which is social media which is not necessarily true. Therefore, it is necessary to supervise the role of parents regarding the use of social media (Barokah & Zolekhah, 2019). Adolescents need to be more critical in seeking information about reproductive health and the impact of early marriage (Waroh, 2020). The better the knowledge of adolescents on the impact of sexual behavior, the more they avoid premarital sexual behavior (Finlay et al., 2020).

The impacts that will arise among adolescents regarding premarital sexual behavior include psychological impacts in the form of guilty feelings, inferiority/worthlessness, depression, haunted by feelings of sin and guilt, loss of the future, anxiety about not being accepted and being abandoned by a partner (Umaroh et al., 2021). Furthermore, there are also health impacts in the form of no willingness to perform abortions that can endanger lives, stunting or child development problems, as well as risk factors for cervical cancer (Weiss et al., 2019).

The social impact of premarital sexual behavior is alienation by the community, and in marriage, the couples are vulnerable to divorce. One of the causes of divorce in early marriage is immature mind and no experience in working or having a permanent job so that such couples are vulnerable to having a lower middle economy (Sari & Umami, 2020). Lack of economic income is very influential, especially for breastfeeding mothers which can affect the quality of the macronutrient components of breast milk. Low economic income indicates that the diet of breastfeeding mothers will be disrupted and it further has a negative impact on the amount and nutritional composition of breast milk. The low macronutrient components of breast milk will affect the infant growth and development process (Hidayatunnikmah, 2019).

According to a study conducted by (Puspita et al., 2020), it was found that the use of social media and the role of peers simultaneously affected 84.3% of risky sexual behavior among students at SMK Surakarta. In line with a study conducted by (Fitriyana, Aulia, 2021) on the relationship between the use of social media and adolescent sexual behavior, it was found a relationship between the use of social media and adolescent sexual behavior. In addition, a study conducted by (Subhi et al., 2021) regarding sexual health and the use of social media among risky adolescents, it was found a significant relationship between the use of social media and sexual health. Thus, the use of social media needs to be continuously monitored and considered so that adolescents strive to be assertive in order to ensure a more prosperous life in the future.

Based on a preliminary study at the Religious Courts in the city of Semarang, child or early-age marriage cases showed an increase during the Covid-19 pandemic from March to December 2020. In 2018 there were 64 incidents, in 2019 it rose to 105 cases then in 2020 it rose again to 217 cases. The surge in cases of early-age marriage one of which is due to the lack of parental supervision in the use of the internet or social media. Adolescents in the age range of 17-18 years or the XI grade are at the stage

of middle adolescence in human development. They tend to look for self-identity and their minds are still abstract. In the use of social media, adolescents have not been fully able to sort out useful access. Teenagers tend to be easily affected by the positive and negative impacts due to their activities in the use of social media (Purnawinadi & Sali, 2020). Therefore, the current study involved the XI grade of Senior High School students as the subjects.

Based on the background, the researcher is interested in conducting a study on the relationship between the use of social media and knowledge on the impact of premarital sexual behavior during the Covid-19 pandemic at SMA Negeri 10 Semarang.

Methods

This was a quantitative analytical study using a cross-sectional design. The populations were all XI Grade students of SMA Negeri 10 Semarang as many as 357 students and the samples were 88 students who were selected using purposive sampling technique. This study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the Midwifery and Midwifery Profession Study Programs, Faculty of Medicine, Sultan Agung Islamic University, Semarang, with Decree No. 256/VIII/2021/Commission on Bioethics. The questionnaire data collection instrument used was a questionnaire on the use of social media and knowledge on the impact of sexual behavior during the Covid-19 pandemic. Such questionnaire applied the Guttman Scale based on inclusion criteria, namely willing to be respondents, XI grade students of SMA Negeri 10 Semarang and students who were exposed to social media. In addition, the exclusion criterion was those who were not following the research procedures. The questionnaire with a total of 20 statement items was tested for validity and reliability with a value of >0.3 for each item and Cronbach's alpha value of 0.829 of >0.60, respectively. Thus, so the questionnaire was declared valid and reliable. Data were collected using a google form questionnaire along with informed consent which was distributed online using the Whatsapp Group application. The data were then analyzed through univariate analysis using the percentage of each variable and bivariate analysis to find the effect of social media use. Data were analyzed through bivariate analysis with Chi Square statistical test using SPSS software. The data collection lasted for 5 days from October 3-8, 2021 by distributing questionnaires 3 times. The study was conducted from August to October 2020.

Results

The study was conducted among 88 students in accordance with the inclusion criteria and the respondents had agreed to be involved based on the informant consent provided. Characteristics of respondents are presented in table 1.

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents by the Use of Social Media

	Variable	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Gender	Male	26	29.5%
	Female	62	70.5%
	Total	88	100%
Frequently used apps	Did not use	31	35.2%
	<i>Google</i>	38	43.2%

	Variable	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
	<i>Instagram</i>	7	8.0%
	<i>Twitter</i>	9	10.2%
	<i>Tiktok</i>	3	3.4%
	Total	88	100%
Reason for Access	Entertainment	48	54.5%
	Socialization	15	17.0%
	Study	25	28.4%
	Total	88	100%
Duration of Social Media Usage	1 – 2 hours	16	18.1%
	3 – 4 hours	21	23.9%
	5 hours	17	19.3%
	>5 hours	34	38.6%
	Total	88	100%

Source: Primary Data, 2021

Based on table 1 above, it was shown that the majority of respondents were female as many as 62 students (70.5%) and there were 26 male respondents (29.5%). The samples were at the stage of middle adolescence in human development. At this age range, they are still looking for self-identity, and their minds are still abstract which not yet fully able to sort out positive and negative content. Therefore, teenagers usually access social media based on interests. In fact, social media can be used to gain certain skills regarding new things in the world of technology and access several applications that can support the learning process (Purnawinadi & Salii, 2020).

Based on the results of the study, 38 students (43.2%) frequently used the google application to search for reproductive health information and 31 students (35.2%) did not use social media applications to search for reproductive health information. The study finding is in line with a study conducted by (Harahap & Adeni, 2020) which revealed that many teenagers looked for information that was accessed from social media, one of which is the Google application (Rulli Nasrullah, 2015:28).

Based on the results of the study, most of respondents revealed the reason for using social media as entertainment, namely as many as 48 students (54.6%). Furthermore, 25 students (28.4%) accessed social media to learn and 15 students (17.0%) accessed social media for socialization. Based on the results of the study, 54.5% of respondents (48 respondents) accessed social media to seek entertainment and the intention to access social media as a learning media was quite low (25 respondents or 28.4%). This is in line with a study conducted by (Wulandari & Netrawati, 2020) which found that the level of addiction to using social media for entertainment reached 54.8%, which meant that half of the respondents experienced addiction to social media for entertainment.

The number of students who accessed social media for more than 5 hours per day was quite high, namely as many as 34 students (38.6%) and the second highest duration was 1-2 hours as many as 16 students (18.1%). Furthermore, the use of social media with duration of 3-4 hours involved 21 students (23.9%), and duration of 5 hours involved 17 students (19.3%). During the Covid-19 pandemic, the duration of the use of social media was quite high because all activities were carried out from social media or online. Such condition automatically made the duration of social media use quite high or longer (Tania Intan et al., 2021). Positive use of social media can provide great benefits for education, research, commerce, and other aspects of life. Positive impact is able to encourage adolescents to use social media

as an important tool to assist education, increase knowledge, and expand opportunities and empowerment in achieving a better quality of life (Indanah et al., 2020).

Other benefits of using social media are as a learning platform, e-learning website network, creative self-expression, job opportunities and marketing. Likewise, some students can take advantage of virtual learning during the Covid-19 pandemic which is part of several social networking applications to involve themselves in class. Students can also share subject matter through social media networking applications such as Facebook, Instagram, and WhatsApp (Information Communication and Coding Department, 2021). Students are easily interested in learning new things, but sometimes they do not realize the risks that can be caused by the use of social media (Alfiyah et al., 2018).

Thus, the use of social media among adolescents is more intended for social interaction, entertainment and communication facilities than as a means of seeking information. A student who is too preoccupied with social media will usually find it difficult to understand lessons because of a lack of concentration (Purnawinadi & Sali, 2020). The use of social media may reduce interactions in the real world and as a result, students may become lazy to learn. In addition, social media make students to be less responsive to the environment around them (Gani, 2020). Another negative impact of using social media is the abuse of privacy (Rulli Nasrullah, 2015).

Table 2. Frequency Distribution by the Use of Social Media among Students at SMA Negeri 10 Semarang

	Variable	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Use of Social Media	Used	57	67.8 %
	Did not use	31	35.2%
	Total	88	100%

Source: Primary Data, 2021

Based on table 2, 57 students (67.8%) used social media to find information about reproductive health and 31 students (35.2%) did not use social media to find information about the impact of reproductive health due to premarital sexual behavior. It can be concluded that respondents still did not use social media to find information about the impact of premarital sexual behavior. In addition, the use of social media is still widely misused to write rumors, manipulate news or hoaxes, fraud modes, information wars, violate other people's privacy and just for entertainment. It was revealed that the use of social media access to find information was quite low, especially access to information about reproductive health during the Covid-19 pandemic (Indonesian Internet Service Provider Association (APJII), 2020).

Table 3. Frequency Distribution by Knowledge on Reproductive Health Impact of Premarital Sexual Behavior among Students at SMA Negeri 10 Semarang

	Variable	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Knowledge	Good	61	69.3%
	Poor	27	30.7%
	Total	88	100%

Source: Primary Data, 2021

Based on table 3 above, it was shown that most of respondents had good knowledge on the impact of premarital sexual behavior as many as 61 respondents (69.3%) and 27 respondents (30.7%) had poor knowledge. Knowledge is the result of knowing about an object using five senses. The intensity of attention and perception of objects in sensing affects the results of knowledge. The sense of hearing

(ears) and the sense of sight (eyes) are the most widely used senses to increase knowledge (Notoatmodjo, 2012).

Adolescents can analyze the level of knowledge about the impact of sexual behavior by distinguishing, separating, classifying good and bad behavior in relationships in order to avoid premarital sexual behavior and its adverse effects (Notoatmojo, 2012).

Table 4. Frequency Distribution by Knowledge on Reproductive Health Impact of Premarital Sexual Behavior among Students at SMA Negeri 10 Semarang

Use of Social Media	Knowledge				Total		P-Value	OR
	Poor		Good					
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Did not use	20	22.7	11	12.5	31	35.2	0.000	12.987
Used	7	7.95	50	56.8	57	64.8		
Total	27	30.7	61	69.3	88	100		

Source: Primary Data, 2021

Based on table 4 above, bivariate analysis using the Chi-square test obtained a *P*-value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$), which indicated a significant relationship between the use of social media and knowledge on reproductive health impact of premarital sexual behavior during the Covid-19 pandemic. The variable of social media use was found to affect the level of knowledge of adolescents on the impact of sexual behavior with an OR of 12.987, which meant that respondents who did not use social media to seek information had 12,987 times the chance of a lack of knowledge on the reproductive health effects of premarital sexual behavior.

Based on the results of study, 50 respondents (56.8%) who used social media to find information on the impact of premarital sexual behavior had good knowledge and 7 respondents (7.95%) had poor knowledge. Meanwhile, 20 respondents (22.7%) who did not use social media to find information on the impact of premarital sexual behavior had poor knowledge and 11 respondents (12.5%) had good knowledge.

Discussion

It can be concluded that respondents who accessed social media tended to have good knowledge on the impact of premarital sexual behavior, while respondents who did not access social media tended to have poor knowledge about the impact of premarital sexual behavior. Lack of knowledge of adolescents about premarital sexual behavior has an impact on adolescents who behave sexually without accurate information on reproductive health. Such fact places adolescents in unsafe sexual behavior and can lead to various impacts of sexual behavior such as unwanted pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections (STD) and various other impacts (Kurniasari et al., 2018).

Many factors influence knowledge about the impact of premarital sexual behavior on adolescents such as education level, experience, and beliefs. In addition, adolescents get reproductive health knowledge from school materials, social media, books, health education videos, films about sexual behavior, family, and friends (Alfiyah et al., 2018). Increased knowledge among adolescents can be obtained from various sources of information such as through mass media such as newspapers,

magazines, television news and some of them can also be obtained from social media content, counseling as well as health education (Aprilia et al., 2020).

Social media has not been fully utilized properly in various fields, including in education (Tania Intan et al., 2021). The use of social media can be performed anytime and anywhere. During a pandemic, sometimes some teachers only provide material virtually without providing an optimal explanation. So that teenagers are not necessarily able to understand and apply their knowledge well (Yulianingsih et al., 2020). Thus, certain character of social media to be concerned is dissemination or sharing. Sharing shows that the audience is actively developing and disseminating information or content (Rulli Nasrullah, 2015:33).

The more exposure to reproductive health information, the easier it is for adolescents to understand information about the impact of premarital sexual behavior. With the proper amount of health information obtained, adolescents will pay more attention to their sexual behavior and consider the pros and cons of sexual behavior, especially in dating (Rihardini, 2018). Adolescent knowledge is also influenced by the surrounding environment since the new knowledge will be sorted according to the conditions that exist around a person, namely the work environment, living environment and the environment of friendship or peer influence (Puspita et al., 2020).

Information from education can provide a faster understanding due to its short-term impact (immediate impact) (Barokah & Zolekhah, 2019). Non-formal education on reproductive health can be accessed through various social media platforms, from educational videos, images and posters. Formal education to increase information about reproductive health knowledge can be obtained from the participation of adolescents in in webinars, adolescent reproductive health organizations and the healthy youth movement (Wirenviona, 2020). During a pandemic, social media is another way for adolescents to interact with friends, a means of entertainment and a means of learning in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic and teenagers being vulnerable to being exposed to inaccurate information on social media. In addition, social media may increase cyberbullying behavior, exploitation to pornographic sites, cybersex and others (Aisyah et al., 2020).

According to Unicef Indonesia (2020) in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic, there are various other negative impacts of using the internet or social media, including sexual violence, sexual harassment, self abuse or self-abuse, and exploitation of children or pedophile behavior. Openness and parental assistance to children is the most appropriate way to prevent negative impacts of social media (Zahara, 2021). The use of social media must be supervised by parents so that its use is appropriate and avoids negative content. Understanding from parents is important in monitoring the behavior of using social media in adolescents (Yulianingsih et al., 2020). When children feel comfortable and openly understood by their parents, they will discuss their use of social media and are willing to share stories. Meanwhile, parents who do not understand make children become introverted and in some cases, engage in risky social media use behavior during the Covid-19 pandemic (Biernesser1 et al., 2020).

Teenagers who initially do not want to behave negatively on social media can also be influenced by content that leads them to negative actions. There is a crucial need for the role of parents in

accompanying children in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic so that children will be able to be supervised and further reduce negative impacts (Suherniati Antina, 2021). One of the important challenges of using social media is overcoming the perception of using social media as a mere communication and entertainment tool. Moreover, social media has the potential as a health promotion tool for adolescents so that it can increase the knowledge of its users. However, many adolescents have not used social media to get various reproductive health information, especially the impact of premarital sexual behavior (Marie Plaisime, 2020).

The flexibility and versatility of the use of social media is the responsibility of health practitioners and researchers who must always update their knowledge and provide messages according to the needs of adolescents in their communities, especially regarding reproductive health (Aprilia et al., 2020). The use of social media in seeking information on reproductive health and various health programs, including social media-based programs on adolescent knowledge, attitudes, and behavior, is still not intensified. Therefore, given the lack of information, it is necessary for health observers to further explore how social media platforms can be used to promote health (Marie Plaisime, 2020). Effective youth health promotion using social media must utilize a variety of communication strategies to expand, reach and encourage youth involvement in obtaining interesting, accurate and easy-to-understand health information from social media access (Pramono et al., 2019).

With regard to negative impact of using social media, a media literacy movement is needed. Media literacy is a movement to increase control over the use of media for each individual (Muttaqin, 2020). Thus, messages that link reproductive health problems with social determinants of premarital sexual behavior can be packaged more attractively for adolescents. For example, from a public health perspective, premarital sexual risk and adolescent health are framed as social impacts (Bemj et al., 2021). Topics or social media content related to drugs and premarital sexual behavior are more popular on social media platforms. Many adolescents stated they were more comfortable looking for this knowledge information online, compared to non-virtual communication (in person). Teenagers were found to be more receptive to online platforms for sexual health information (Marie Plaisime, 2020).

Adolescents are more interested in reading articles using health messages, stories, and images targeted at teenagers, visually appealing, funny, and entertaining on social media. Thus, they have the potential to share health information across their peer network. Despite a lot of valid information that is disseminated through social media, there is also a variety of medically and scientifically inaccurate information (Djalante et al., 2020). Accurate and actual health promotion/updates need to be blown up more, because there are many myths related to health that can be strengthened through various sources (social media sites, education, friends and the environment), and there are many inaccurate stories or personal experiences that are spread through social media (Gani, 2020).

Conclusions

There are some conclusions based on the study. Most of respondents had good knowledge on the impact of premarital sexual behavior as many as 61 respondents (69.3%) and 27 respondents (30.7%)

had poor knowledge. Furthermore, there was a relationship between the use of social media and knowledge on reproductive health impact of premarital sexual behavior with a P -value of $0.000 < (0.05)$.

Based on the results of study, 50 respondents (56.8%) who used social media to find information on the impact of premarital sexual behavior had good knowledge and 7 respondents (7.95%) had poor knowledge. Meanwhile, 20 respondents (22.7%) who did not use social media to find information on the impact of premarital sexual behavior had poor knowledge and 11 respondents (12.5%) had good knowledge. Adolescents are expected to be wiser in using social media and can access more information on the impact of premarital sexual behavior on social media. The current study is expected to be a reference for school managements to take preventive action in reducing premarital sexual behavior among adolescents by knowing the level of knowledge of students about premarital sexual behavior.

Healthcare workers are expected to use social media as a reference to add insight into the level of knowledge of adolescents by optimizing programs for adolescents in health facilities, so as to help suppress the rise of negative behaviors regarding premarital sexual behavior among adolescents. For further researchers, thus study is expected to be a reference to design educational content about the impact of premarital sexual behavior on social media that is attractive and easily accessible to adolescents.

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