



**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL MEDIA INFORMATION AND ATTITUDES
TOWARD AVOIDING AIDS AND PROMISCUITY**

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ABSTRACT

Currently, there are cases of AIDS transmission due to HIV in teenagers and it has become a serious global problem. Teenagers are quite exposed to information media, making it possible for teenagers to know things related to health. So this research aims to analyze and explain whether or not there is a relationship between exposure to social media information by teenagers and attitudes towards preventing AIDS and promiscuity. The research design used cross-sectional where samples were taken using Proportionate Stratified Random Sampling. Questionnaires for each variable were administered and tested using Spearman's Rho Correlation. There is a relationship between exposure to social media information and attitudes towards avoiding AIDS and promiscuity with a significance value of <0.05 . Exposure to information on social media turns out to be related to teenagers' attitudes towards avoiding AIDS and promiscuity where information via social media about this matter.

Keywords: attitudes; AIDS; information; promiscuity; social media

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INTRODUCTION

Adolescents are an age group that is very vulnerable to peer influence because they are motivated to engage in behavior that is acceptable to their peers rather than considering risky behavior in the future. Apart from spending a lot of time with friends their age, they more often feel stressed and show increased emotionality towards their friends. On the one hand, they are also less able to restrain their desires by thinking about rational assessments of the consequences that could occur (Nesi, Choukas-Bradley and Prinstein, 2018). Sexual and reproductive health problems in women aged children and adolescents result from low levels of information about reproductive health, child marriage, risky sexual activity, unwanted pregnancies, unsafe abortions, and maternal deaths in adolescence. This high-risk adolescent behavior describes risky sexual activity at the interval level, relationships with family, environment and influence of friendships, school environment and culture in society (Agu et al., 2024; Kurniawan et al., 2022; Mustayah et al., 2022; Swarjana, 2022).

Based on global data, 39.9 million people are living with HIV. Meanwhile, 630,000 HIV sufferers died (WHO, 2024). There were 6,085 cases of AIDS among adolescents aged 15-19 years who were affected by HIV and AIDS. In Jayapura district there were 2154 HIV cases, 2528 AIDS cases, while 504 people died (Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi Papua, 2023). Hormones during puberty affect the neurotransmitter system in neuronal circuits unequally, thereby increasing function in brain areas and potentially detecting and responding to all forms of information. Changes in a teenager's body system are consistent with the increased motivation and appreciation they receive from their social environment. Adolescent brain development shows that neuronal circuits with cognitive and emotional outcomes develop

more rapidly than the ventromedial prefrontal cortex and the lateral part plays a role in cognitive and emotional regulation (Nesi, Choukas-Bradley and Prinstein, 2018).

Very high-risk behavior in late adolescence and young adults requires information about prevention in their social environment (Cimino et al., 2023). Teenagers always use social media, because the context provided is very interesting for teenagers to navigate in their development. Social media also has the opportunity to provide considerable interaction between teenagers and their peers, especially through communication tools like cell phones (Nesi, Choukas-Bradley and Prinstein, 2018; Papageorgiou, Cross and Fisher, 2023). The impact of using social media is that teenagers can contribute to their relationships positively and negatively, so that this behavior can open up opportunities for learning, connecting and providing mutual support among their peers (Papageorgiou et al., 2023). Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, WeChat, WhatsApp, and YouTube are social media sites that make it easier for friends, family, relatives and co-workers to socialize through these networks (Petkovic et al., 2021)

Lentera Harapan high Scholl is one of the favorite schools in Jayapura regency. However, students have never been given health education about preventing promiscuity. Most students also use smartphones to access social media information so that through exposure to this information, they tend to be able to socialize because they get good information about “hanging out” or gathering in a fun cafe after school hours end so this indirectly risks smoking and drinking alcohol because of “trial and error”, dating and even having casual sex which is considered normal nowadays. So, with this phenomenon, researchers are interested in conducting this research to analyze and explain the relationship between exposure to social media information and attitudes toward avoiding HIV-AIDS and the risk of promiscuity in teenagers, especially at Lentera Harapan High School..

METHOD

The research used a cross-sectional design with a sample size of 56 respondents. The criteria for this research are teenagers aged 15 to 17 years, who can participate in this research to completion and who have a cellphone as a communication medium. The sampling method used Proportionate Stratified Random Sampling, so that each class had 28 respondents. Researches explain the purpose and permission of the oldest research in the research approval form. Respondents who were willing to be respondents were gathered in 1 class and filled out a questionnaire with a time allocation of 10-15 minutes. The first questionnaire was about exposure to social media information, the second questionnaire was about attitudes towards avoiding AIDS and the third questionnaire was about promiscuity. The answer choices in the first questionnaire have statements that are all favorable, namely “Strongly Agree” with a score of 4, “Agree” with a score of 3, “Disagree” with a score of 2, and “Strongly Disagree” with a score of 1. The second and third questionnaires also have all favorable statements, namely “Always” with a score of 4, “Often” with a score of 3, “Sometimes” with a score of 2, and “Never” with a score of 1. The measurement results of the first questionnaire are “High” if the answer is $\geq 81\%$, “Medium” if the answer is 56-80%, and “Low” if the answer is $< 56\%$. The measurement results of the second questionnaire are “Positive” if the answer is $\geq 50\%$ and “Negative” if the answer is $< 50\%$. Meanwhile, the third is “No risk” if the explanation is $\geq 50\%$ and “Risky” if the explanation is $< 50\%$. Respondents who did not understand statements from the contents of the questionnaire were facilitated to ask questions and were given explanations. In the research process, researches pay attention to the rights of respondents, such as not being harmed, being given the freedom to participate in research or not, not being discriminated against, and maintaining confidentiality.

After collecting the results of the respondents' answers, the data were analyzed using Spearman's Rho Correlation test with a significance of <0.05. If there is a relationship 1 is accepted and hypothesis 0 is rejected, and the closeness of the relationship between these variables is also analyzed. The questionnaire was previously tested as valid with a calculated rvalue greater than rtable and reliable with a value >0.6 in one of the high schools in Jayapura Regency for 30 respondents. This research has also gone through ethical testing with number of 70/II/2024/Bioethics Commision.

RESULT

Table 1.
Variabels of Exposure To Social Media Information, Attitudes Toward Avoiding AIDS and Promiscuity (n= 56)

Variables	f	%
Exposure to Social Media Information		
High	23	41
Medium	33	59
Attitudes Toward Avoiding AIDS		
Positive	47	84
Negative	9	16
Promiscuity		
No risk	41	73
Risky	15	27
Total	56	100

Table 2.
Relationship Between Exposure To Social Media Information and Attitudes Toward Avoiding AIDS and Promiscuity (n= 56)

Variables	f		Sig. (2-tailed)
	Attitudes Toward Avoiding AIDS	Promiscuity	
Exposure to Social Media Information	.594*	.667*	.000

DISCUSSION

On Table 1, the majority of respondents, 33 people (59%) had moderate exposure to social media information, 47 people (84%) had a positive attitude toward avoiding AIDS and 41 people (73%) were not a risk in promiscuity. Meanwhile, Table 2 shows a correlation between exposure to social media and attitudes towards avoiding AIDS and promiscuity with a significance value of 0.000. The relationship between exposure to social media information and attitudes towards avoiding AIDS has a strong relationship with a value of 0.594*, and the relationship between the variables is positive. Likewise, the relationship between exposure to social media information and promiscuity has a strong and positive relationship with a value of 0.007*. this shows that exposure to information from social media is enough to influence teenagres to take a stance to avoid AIDS and also avoid promiscuity. Age can influence teenagers' comprehension skills so that the information or knowledge they obtain increases (Mahayaty, Citra, Nirmala, Studi, et al., n.d.). Based on age, teenagers or students go through a psychological and physical stage that begins to stabilize so that they can think realistically, their views also begin to improve and they begin to form a sexual identity with full maturity. Adolescents who have a positive attitude towards preventing HIV or AIDS and promiscuity will be the first to approach their peers who do not yet understand the prevention of the risky behavior. So the importance of positive youth activities both in the scholl environment and in the community is to have a positive impact on risky behavior. When used well and effectively, social media can reduce sexual problems and behavior that includes promiscuity

(Witdiawati et al., 2023). Social media is an instant platform that functions as a medium and also a source of all kinds of information (Lumbantoruan et al., 2024). Sources of information about HIV/AIDS are quite important in influencing knowledge about prevention. When individuals do not know information about HIV and its dangerous impacts, this can lead to a lack of information about HIV prevention. On the other hand, if knowledge is high, efforts to prevent HIV and AIDS will be successful (Aisyah et al., 2020; Diana & Rusmariansa, 2023; Puspita, 2017; Yohanis & Winarti, 2024). A positive family role and environment can also influence teenagers' relationships, conversely, if they are negative then teenagers' relationships will also be bad (Mahardani et al., 2021; Witdiawati et al., 2023).

After increasing knowledge about information that is felt to be useful, it can lead to a positive attitude and create interest in taking action on something (Anjasmara Permatasari et al., n.d.; Mahayaty, Citra, Nirmala, Ners, et al., n.d.). Human nature always feels curious about what is happening around them, causing them to introspect or evaluate what they observe and this will create an internal process based on positive perception because a person's attitude is a repeated response to an observation, especially regarding the prevention of infectious diseases (Asrina et al., n.d.). Behavior is influenced by two kinds of knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, values and so on (Dahulai & Listia, n.d.). Teenagers who receive all information can independently search for information by filtering it properly via the internet. The current context of social media makes the media very important in increasing adolescent health knowledge (Berliana et al., 2021). Many media as well as information sources from the media themselves, whether informed directly or indirectly, can influence prevention such as free sex and behavior that tends towards infectious diseases (Febyani et al., 2024; Handayani, 2024). Attitude is an individual's closed response to a stimulus or object with manifestations that cannot be seen but can only be interpreted first (Rahaya et al., 2021). In this research it appears that the attitude of prevention by avoiding AIDS is in the positive category. This can be seen from the respondent's ability to answer whether he should avoid promiscuous sexual behavior, avoid sharing razors, and the importance of having an HIV examination or test. Promiscuity is also in the no-risk category, because of the respondent's ability to answer about smoking activities, illegal drugs, sharing needles, and activities that are beneficial for the future. Respondents received information about preventing HIV or AIDS from having a positive attitude, which indirectly encouraged respondents to take care of themselves and not be at risk of promiscuity.

Researchers think that adolescence is an age that is experiencing increased vulnerability to various health risks, especially those related to sexual and reproductive health, including the increased threat of HIV-AIDS due to insufficient knowledge of the dangers of HIV-AIDS. At adolescence, curiosity about sex is very great, especially if their peers say that sex is enjoyable, plus there is unlimited legal information. From there their curiosity increased to carry out various kinds of experiments according to their whims. Apart from that, this intention is also influenced by the parties closest to them, this is because the people closest to them also do the same thing, even teenagers sometimes act in premarital sexual behavior with these parties. The context of information provided by social media can function as an intervention in promoting sexual health so that it can indirectly influence adolescent behavior to prevent infectious infections that can lead to HIV or AIDS.

CONCLUSION

It turns out that teenagers' exposure to social media is related to their attitude toward avoiding AIDS and promiscuity. They always use social media and indirectly get information about health and social problems.

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