

Parental Role, Social Media, Peer Support, and Their Associations on Attitude Toward Reproductive Health in Female Students in Junior High Schools, Manokwari, West Papua

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ABSTRACT

Background: The risky behavior of adolescents in Indonesia towards their reproductive health makes adolescents vulnerable to experiencing pregnancy at an early age, pregnancy outside of marriage, unwanted pregnancy, and infection with sexually transmitted diseases to unsafe abortions. Adolescent attitudes toward risky behavior depend on information obtained from parents, peers and social media. This study aimed to determine how much influence the role of parents, social media, and peers had on the attitudes of young women to maintain their reproductive health.

Subjects and Method: The research design was an observational analytic research study, with a cross-sectional approach. It was carried out at SMP Negeri 1 and SMP Negeri 2, Manokwari, West Papua in April to July 2022. A total of 130 girls were selected by random sampling. The dependent variable is attitude. The independent variables are the role of parents, peers, and social media. Data analysis with logistic regression model using the STATA 17 program.

Results: Parental role (OR= 17.40; 95% CI= 5.32 to 56.90; $p < 0.001$), peers OR= 11.28; 95% CI 3.23 to 39.33; $p < 0.001$), and social media (OR= 7.30; 95% CI= 2.25 to 23.71; $p = 0.001$) positively and significantly affected positive attitude of reproductive health.

Conclusion: The role of parents, peers, and social media influences the positive attitudes of adolescents about their reproductive health.

Keywords: reproductive health, attitude, parental role, peers, social media, adolescent.

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BACKGROUND

Reproductive health is a state of complete physical, mental and social health, not only free from illness and disability related to the reproductive system, functions and processes (Kemenkes RI, 2017). Common problems in adolescents related to reproductive health are smoking, drinking alco-

hol, drug abuse and premarital sexual behavior, abortion, dysmenorrhea, manarche, early marriage, sexual violence, pornography, child trafficking and so on. The results of the 2017 Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey on adolescent reproductive health provide information that dating behavior is the beginning of the practice of

risky behavior that makes adolescents vulnerable to pregnancy at an early age, pregnancies outside of marriage, unwanted pregnancies, and infection with sexually transmitted diseases to abortions. unsafe (BKKBN et al., 2017).

Appropriate information, assistance and supervision can increase good knowledge of reproductive health through formal and informal education. Adolescent attitudes about reproductive health will increase if health education is given continuously and as early as possible. Information about reproductive health is very important for adolescents, especially in early adolescents who have experienced dynamic development both biologically and psychologically. Information obtained by adolescents will help adolescent beliefs which are expressed in the form of attitudes. Several factors influence adolescent attitudes towards reproductive health such as information received from schools, parents, peers, social media, mass media and frequent discussions among adolescents.

The family is the smallest social unit in society so that the family is the main foundation in building an information system on reproductive health that can produce healthy and prosperous young generations. In general, women and men who know about reproductive health discuss it with friends, 62% and 51% respectively. Women who discuss with mothers 53% compared to fathers 8% (BKKBN et al., 2017). Parents must play an active role in every aspect of adolescent life including reproductive health (Wanje et al., 2017).

Girls in Indonesia who were married before the age of 18 totaled 1,220,9000. Meanwhile, women aged 20-24 who were married before the age of 18 were four times less likely to finish high school than those who were married after the age of 18 (UNICEF, 2020). Adolescent attitudes to-

wards reproductive health such as sexual behavior are influenced by family, religious foundations, and the environment (Maesaroh et al., 2020). The role of parents has no relationship but has a more dominant influence on changes in adolescent attitudes compared to the role of educators (Hazanah et al., 2019).

In addition to the important role of parents in providing correct health information, adolescents are influenced by the widespread use of social media which has an impact on adolescents' knowledge and attitudes towards their reproductive health. In January 2022 there were 91.4 million active social media users in Indonesia, equivalent to 68.9 percent of the total population (Kemp, 2022). It is undeniable that as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic throughout the world, many people, regardless of their age, social status, gender, have become active online through various social media platforms to communicate both individually and in groups. Social media platforms that are currently often used by the public such as WhatsApp, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Facebook Messenger, TikTok, Youtube and so on.

The existence of social media can cause social changes in society that affect negative and positive behavior, but this also depends on its use (Nursyifa & Hayati, 2020). The media also plays an important role in disseminating information, including about adolescent reproductive health. Utilization of social media in health communication, namely providing information about a disease, management of health information, information on the nearest treatment or vaccine, emergency services and others (Arif, 2021).

According to a 2006 report published by Pew Internet and the American Life Project, approximately 80% of American adults who use the Internet go online to

access health information. Healthcare providers are concerned about the adverse effects on patient health because people rely more on the Internet than healthcare providers for health information (Jayasundara, 2021). When adolescents use social media to access reproductive health information appropriately, good knowledge and healthy behavior will be created.

The place where teenagers share information about themselves is their peers, a book entitled *Enjoy Life Forever* suggests that the influence of friends is even if we often hang out directly or through social media, our behavior and way of thinking can be more similar to theirs (jw.org, 20-22). Friends have an important role for adolescents, wrong information from friends can have an impact on adolescent deviant behavior (Uti & Pihahey, 2021). The meaning of the word attitude is an act based on convictions and beliefs or it can be interpreted that attitude is a way of life (KBBI, 2021). Attitudes are very influential on adolescent reproductive health. A person's attitude shows how knowledgeable he is. Attitude is a person's closed response to a certain stimulus or object, which already involves the person's opinion and emotional factors (Labego et al., 2020).

According to a report by UNICEF in the province of West Papua, around 15% of women are married or live together before they reach the age of 18 and the highest rate of child marriage comes from poor households. Survey results in 2016 more than one in three women aged 14–64 years reported experiencing physical and/or sexual violence by their intimate partner at least once in their lifetime in West Papua (UNICEF & BAPENAS, 2017). Other reproductive health problems in the province of West Papua, namely the increase in unsafe sexual behavior and the increase in drug abuse (Narcotics, Psychotropics and other Addic-

tive Substances) through injection, have simultaneously increased the level of risk of spreading HIV/AIDS. HIV sufferers are increasing at the age of 25-49 years, then followed by the age group of 20-24 years (West Papua Provincial Health Office, 2018).

Reproductive health problems can be overcome with the right information, this will produce a positive attitude towards adolescent reproductive health. Therefore, it is important to measure the attitude of adolescents after obtaining various information regardless of good, moderate and low knowledge of adolescents. From the results of the researcher's interview with the school, it was found that this research was the first study conducted on young girls in 2 junior high schools (SMP) in the Manokwari Regency area to describe how much influence the role of parents, peers, and social media had on young women's attitudes about reproduction health. The aim of the study was to find out how much influence the role of parents provides reproductive health education, reproductive health information from social media and peers on the attitude of young women to maintain their reproductive health.

SUBJECTS AND METHOD

1. Study Design

The research was conducted in April-July 2022. This research was initiated by determining the research design, namely an observational analytic research study, with a cross-sectional approach where the measurements of the independent and dependent variables were carried out simultaneously on the respondents. The statistical model used to explain the direct relationship between variables with logistic regression.

2. Population and Sample

The target population in this study were all young women who attended SMP Negeri 1 and Negeri 2 Manokwari Regency. A total of 130 young women were selected by random sampling in this study.

3. Study Variables

The dependent variable is attitude. The independent variables are the role of parents, social media, peers.

4. Operational Definition of Variables

Attitudes are the attitudes and beliefs of adolescents towards their reproductive health using questionnaires. The continuous measurement scale is then categorized with a code of 0 for a negative attitude and 1 for a positive attitude.

The role of parents was measured by a questionnaire in the form of a question about how parents provide education about female adolescent reproductive health with a category scale where the code is 0 for not supporting and 1 for yes if parents provide support in the form of reproductive health information.

Peers are defined as an interaction with people who are similar in age and status. Peers are influential in providing or sharing information about the reproductive health of female adolescents. Measuring with a questionnaire, measuring scale category with code 0 for not sharing information and 1 for yes, sharing information on reproductive health of female adolescents.

Social media is defined as the ownership of social media accounts and the active use of social media (such as Facebook, Instagram, TikTok, Twitter, Whats App, Youtu-

bes) which affect young women's knowledge about reproductive health. Measurement with a questionnaire, a category measurement scale, with code 0 for negative information and 1 for positive information.

5. Data Analysis

The data collected from the questionnaire was checked again and data validation was then continued with data processing (editing, coding, processing, cleaning). Furthermore, data analysis was carried out using univariate, bivariate and multivariate logistic regression models using the Stata 17 program.

6. Research Ethic

A research ethics permit approval letter was obtained from the Research Ethics Committee at the Sorong Ministry of Health Polytechnic, Number: DM.03.05/6/022/2022 on February 22, 2022.

RESULTS

1. Sample Characteristic

Table 1 shows the characteristics of the subjects from 130 young women, 73 (56.1%) received information about reproductive health from their parents. 128 (98.5%) young women have accounts on social media (such as Facebook, Instagram, TikTok, Twitter, WhatsApp, YouTube) and use them actively.

Positive information received from social media about reproductive health by 81 respondents (62.0%). The influence of peers as friends shares information with 67 respondents (51.5%). 81 female adolescents (62.3%) have a positive attitude towards their reproductive health.

Table 1. Characteristics of research subjects.

Variables	Categoris	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Parents role	Yes	73	56.1
	No	57	43.9
Social Media Account Ownership	Yes	128	98.5
	No	2	1.5
Social Media	Negative Information	49	38.0
	Positive Information	81	62.0
Peers	Yes	67	51.5
	No	63	48.5
Attitude	Positive	81	62.3
	Negative	49	37.7

2. Bivariate Analysis

Tables 2 showed the result of bivariate analysis using chi-square. Parents who play an active role in providing education about adolescent reproductive health influence the positive attitude of adolescents 90.4% (OR= 26.4; p<0.001). Sharing information

with peers has an effect on the positive attitude (OR= 17.0; p< 0.001). Positive information from social media influences the positive attitude of 66 adolescents (OR= 9.90; p< 0.001).

Table 2. Factors influencing reproductive health attitudes of young women (an analysis by Chi Square).

Variable	Attitudes on Reproductive Health of Young Women				OR	p
	Positive		Negative			
	N	%	N	%		
Parents’ role						
Yes	66	90.4	7	9.6	26.4	<0.001
No	15	26.3	42	73.7		
Peers						
Yes	57	90.5	6	9.5	17.0	<0.001
No	24	35.8	43	64.2		
Social Media						
Positive Information	66	81.5	15	18.5	9.9	<0.001
Negative Information	15	30.6	34	69.4		

Table 3. The results of Mann-Whitney test

Media	OR	Mean Rank		p
		Lower Limit	Upper Limit	
Parents’ role	17.40	5.32	56.90	<0.001
Peers	11.28	3.23	39.33	<0.001
Social Media	7.30	2.25	23.71	0.001
N observation= 130				
Log likelihood = -38.87				

Table 3. showed the result of multivariate analysis with logistic regression with the dependent variable attitude and the independent variable the role of parents, peers and social media. The role of parents in providing adolescent reproductive health education influences the positive attitude of adolescents (OR=17.40; 95% CI= 5.32 to 56.90, $p < 0.001$). Sharing information with peers about adolescent reproductive health has an effect on adolescents' positive attitudes (OR=11.28; 95% CI= 3.23 to 39.33, $p < 0.001$.) Information from various social media regarding adolescent reproductive health that is appropriate influences adolescents' positive attitudes (OR = 7.30; 95% CI= 2.25 to 23.71, $p < 0.001$).

DISCUSSION

1. Parents role

Parents have a responsibility to provide early education to their children, this includes providing information about reproductive health to girls or young women. Young women have unique growth compared to young men, especially in the reproductive organs. The changes in young women can be very disturbing if they don't understand what they are going through. The role of parents in providing reproductive health information to adolescents such as menarche, the importance of maintaining cleanliness during menstruation, dating, free sex, abortion, early marriage, sexually transmitted diseases, pornography, drugs, alcohol, smoking and others will greatly assist adolescents in making decisions right in terms of reproductive health. Reproductive education for adolescents is very effective if it is provided by those closest to them such as parents and family members to prevent adolescent sexual deviant behavior (Maesaroh et al., 2020).

From the questions about whether parents provide information and find ways to deal with their reproductive health problems, 96.9% of respondents said they got help from their parents. Teenagers also stated that their parents also provided information about maintaining cleanliness during menstruation, the dangers of sexually transmitted diseases and early marriage.

The results of this study are statistically significant, the role of parents is very important in providing reproductive health information to adolescents which will increase adolescents' positive attitudes by 17.40 times compared to adolescents who do not receive reproductive health information from their parents and statistically significant (OR=17.40; 95% CI= 5.32 to 56.90; $p < 0.001$). Esan and Bayajidda's research (2021) concluded that parents have a role to play in counseling and providing education regarding reproductive health issues. Stress on children is also reduced when both father and mother are involved in parenting.

Democratic parenting from parents can increase reproductive health resilience in married female adolescents (OR= 5.11; 95% CI=1.62 to 16.05; $p = 0.005$). Building communication and providing motivation for young women will help them have a positive attitude towards their reproductive health (Yohana et al., 2020). The role of good parents towards adolescents in reproductive health can increase positive attitude toward premarital sexual behavior by 6.3 times compared to the role of bad parents (OR= 6.336; 95% CI= 2.18 to 18.40; $p = 0.001$) (Ariani, 2018).

Openness in providing information makes adolescents not afraid or hesitant when talking about their reproductive health, including sexual behavior. Teenagers communicating about repro-

ductive health to their mothers have a 0.88 lower risk. 0.328). Respondents who did not discuss premarital sex with their fathers had a 1.02 risk of having sex (OR= 1.02; 95% CI= 0.78 to 1.33; p= 0.859). Empathy from parents provides an opportunity for adolescents to share the problems they face, including their reproductive health problems (Utii & Pihahay, 2021). According to Willoughby and Guilamo-Ramos (2022) there are 3 important principles in parent-based sexual health promotion that can have an effect, namely parents need to take preventive measures, parents increase their knowledge and skills in communicating with children, parents provide special communication content that can help adolescents make decisions about sexual health.

2. Peer influence

Peers have an important role in adolescent reproductive health. Peers are usually friends who are the same age as teenagers, have the same interests and hobbies, peers may go to school in the same place or come from the same environment. Information about reproductive health from peers can increase knowledge and be more trusted (Mulati & Lestari, 2019). Anindya and Indawati (2022) concluded that there is no peer influence on adolescent sexual behavior where bad peer influence does not necessarily cause adolescents to engage in risky sexual behavior, and vice versa.

The results of this study show that 59.2% of adolescents get information about reproductive health from their peers. Of the 130 respondents, only 8.5% of their peers invited them to watch pornography and 34.5% of their peers shared information about dating, and even asked teenagers to date. Peers influence adolescents to have a positive attitude towards their reproductive health by 11.28 times compared to those who do not share reproductive health infor-

mation and this is statistically significant (OR=11.28; 95% CI= 3.23 to 39.33; p <0.001). A positive attitude means that when adolescents associate with peers, there is an exchange of information on reproductive health which will result in good reproductive health decisions and practices. Mulati and Lestari's research (2019) found that the majority of peer influences at SMPN X had a negative effect on the formation of adolescent sexual behavior. Peers can have positive and negative effects on the behavior of their peers/friends. For example, in the practice of hygiene behavior during menstruation, research by Wulandari and Saparwati (2020) assessed that peer support is 2.963 times the possibility that peers support the hygiene behavior of young women during menstruation compared to peers who do not support it with a significance value of p= 0.027.

Reproductive health education is more effective by using peer educators compared to parents, the chance for youth to follow advice from peers is 5.6 times (Hoerster et al, 2007 in Wulandari and Saparwati, 2020). Peers who have the right adolescent reproductive health information will have a positive impact on adolescent attitudes.

3. The use of social media

Through the internet, women can access information related to reproductive health, increase knowledge with the aim of empowering themselves (Widyastuti & Vidiadari, 2021). Likewise for young women in this study 98.5% of teenagers have accounts on social media (such as Facebook, Instagram, TikTok, Twitter, Whats App). About 82.6% of respondents stated that they received information about reproductive health. Young women also feel that there is information from social media that is not useful, such as inappropriate messages or advertisements, as many as 41.5% of respondents.

Although social media can provide information but can also have a negative influence on adolescents' risky behavior, adolescents need to get supervision from their parents for the use of social media. The results of this study indicate that obtaining adolescent reproductive health information through social media has a 7.30 times greater effect on being positive compared to adolescents who do not receive information on social media (OR=7.30; 95% CI= 2.25 to 23.71, $p < 0.001$).

Advances in technology today have an impact on everything being easily accessible via the internet. Social media are electronic forms where users create online communities to share information, ideas, personal messages and other content. Research on students at SMPN X East Jakarta regarding the use of social media stated that the use was moderate (with a duration of 30-120 minutes/day and a frequency of 3-7 times/day) (Mulati & Lestari, 2019).

Adolescents spend more time viewing content or information from social media, therefore it is necessary to carry out digital literacy for adolescents so that adolescents can use social media properly and be able to reject false information (hoaxes). Other research conducted on Instagram @tabu.id social media content regarding reproductive health information has a significant effect on the positive attitude of followers (cognitive, affective, and conative) to maintain their reproductive health (Fitri, 2020).

Adolescents usually feel uncomfortable or taboo to discuss sexuality and reproductive health issues (Nurhidayah, 2011). The existence of social media can provide useful information but also become a door of access related to inappropriate information such as pornography. Social media is an extensive online friendship network that is not limited by place and time. This social

network can provide more friends in cyberspace by sharing types of content including reproductive health content. Using social media, teenagers find it easier to access information from friends, parents, close family, teachers, peers and friends of friends. Using social media wisely can eliminate cultural taboos on reproductive health.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION

Priscilla Jessica Pihahey as the main researcher in data collection, data processing, formulating articles. Merlin Soripet takes care of licensing, compiling questionnaires and collecting data in the field.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

There is no conflict of interest in this study.

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