

Relationship between Social Media Access and Adolescent Reproductive Health Behavior in SMK Banyumas Regency

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ARTICLE INFORMATION

Article history

Received (26 February 2025)

Revised (14 July 2025)

Accepted (23 July 2025)

Keywords

Social media access, adolescent reproductive health behavior

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Adolescence is a critical developmental period during which individuals are at increased risk of engaging in unhealthy reproductive health behaviors. Social media has emerged as a major source of health information for adolescents, yet the extent to which access to social media is associated with reproductive health behavior is not fully understood, particularly in Banyumas Regency. **Objectives:** This study aimed to analyze the relationship between social media access and adolescent reproductive health behavior among vocational high school students in Banyumas Regency, Central Java, Indonesia. **Methods:** A quantitative, cross-sectional study was conducted at SMK Tujuh Lima 1 Purwokerto and SMK Ma'arif NU 2 Ajibarang. A total of 290 students in grades X and XI were selected using proportionate random sampling. Inclusion criteria included current enrollment, willingness to participate, and ability to complete an online questionnaire. Validity and reliability of the research instruments were confirmed in a preliminary study. Data were collected using structured online questionnaires and analyzed using univariate and bivariate methods. The Spearman rank correlation test was used to examine the relationship between social media access and reproductive health behavior, with statistical significance set at $p < 0.05$. **Results:** Most respondents were 16 years old (49%) and female (60%). While 54% of adolescents had low access to social media for reproductive health information, 91% demonstrated good reproductive health behavior. A weak but statistically significant positive correlation was found between social media access and reproductive health behavior ($r = 0.188$, $p = 0.001$). **Conclusions:** Increased social media access was associated with better reproductive health behavior among adolescents, though the effect was modest. These findings suggest that enhancing the quality and appeal of reproductive health content on social media, alongside traditional sources, may improve adolescent health outcomes in this context.

Introduction

Adolescence is a crucial period of growth and development, representing a significant proportion of the world's population. The World Health Organization (2023) reports that there are approximately 1.2 billion adolescents worldwide, with 90% aged 10–19 years. In Indonesia, adolescents make up around 67 million people or 24% of the population, with an age range of 10–24 years (WHO, 2023).

Adolescent reproductive health is strongly influenced by reproductive health behaviors, which include preventive actions against sexually transmitted diseases, risky sexual behaviors, and efforts to maintain healthy reproductive organs (Demon et al., 2019). However, poor reproductive health behavior remains a global challenge. The World Health Organization (2021) notes that about 1.1 million adolescents die each year from preventable causes, including those related to reproductive health. In Indonesia, 11% of adolescent girls aged 15–24 years are



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reported to engage in poor reproductive health behaviors, such as substance abuse and risky sexual activities leading to unwanted pregnancies (Novrizaldi, 2021).

Limited reproductive health literacy is a major factor contributing to poor reproductive health behavior among adolescents. The National Population and Family Planning Agency highlights a lack of accessible health information, insufficient knowledge about the reproductive system, and the prevalence of risky behaviors as key issues affecting adolescent reproductive health in Indonesia (Bulan, 2023). Variations in literacy levels among adolescents have been reported in several studies. For example, research at SMA Negeri 5 West Simeulue found low levels of reproductive health information due to poor attitudes towards seeking health literacy (Warta et al., 2022). Conversely, students at SMA Muhammadiyah 1 Surakarta demonstrated relatively good online reproductive health literacy (52.1%) (Nisaa & Arifah, 2019).

In addition to literacy, adolescents' ability to access accurate and relevant reproductive health information through various media also plays a critical role. Studies show that even when information is available, many adolescents do not optimize its use due to a lack of awareness regarding credible sources or an inability to find the right content (Rahmadhani, 2021; Rahmawati & Susanti, 2019). Access to social media is increasingly important as part of the health literacy domain, as outlined by Sørensen et al., (2012), who emphasize that access is the first step in acquiring health literacy and can significantly affect adolescent health behavior.

The quality of information accessed through social media further determines the impact on adolescent reproductive health behavior. Positive, accurate information can encourage healthy behaviors, whereas misinformation may promote risky behaviors (Bawental et al., 2019). Nevertheless, data from the World Health Organization indicate that more than 1 million cases of sexually transmitted infections occur annually among adolescents, and 16 million adolescent girls aged 15–19 years face unwanted events due to unsafe reproductive health behaviors and limited access to accurate health information (WHO, 2024; UNAIDS, 2024).

In Central Java, particularly in Banyumas Regency, issues related to adolescent reproductive health remain prevalent. Data from the Indonesian Ministry of Health (Afriana et al., 2023) show that in 2022, there were 10,525 HIV cases nationally, with 3.1% occurring in adolescents aged 15–19 years. Central Java reported 2,882 new HIV cases and 2,432 AIDS cases as of March 2024. Locally, the Banyumas District Health Office reported that, in 2024, there were 7 adolescents affected by sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in Purwokerto Selatan and 5 in Ajibarang District. Additionally, 29 adolescents aged 15–24 were living with HIV, and drug use among adolescents remained significant. According to the Population Statistics Agency (BPS), Ajibarang and Purwokerto Selatan are sub-districts with the highest number of private vocational school (SMK) students in Banyumas, highlighting the strategic importance of these locations for adolescent health interventions.

The proliferation of social media presents both opportunities and challenges for adolescent health promotion. Social media platforms, such as Instagram, Tiktok, and Youtube, are among the most frequently accessed by Indonesian adolescents (Iradat, 2024). While previous studies have shown that social media can effectively deliver reproductive health education and influence positive behavioral change (Atik & Susilowati, 2021; Agustina et al., 2023; Pihahay & Soripet, 2023), other research indicates that social media access does not always translate into improved reproductive health literacy or behavior (Warta et al., 2022). These mixed findings suggest a research gap regarding the actual impact of social media access on reproductive health behavior, especially in specific local settings.

Preliminary findings from local interviews in Banyumas highlight the varied levels of reproductive health knowledge and behavior among students at SMK Tujuh Lima 1 Purwokerto and SMK Ma'arif NU 2 Ajibarang. Many students have social media accounts but rarely use them to access reproductive health information, often due to cultural taboos, embarrassment, or lack



of appealing content. Based on these considerations, this study aims to analyze the relationship between social media access and adolescent reproductive health behavior among students in vocational high schools (SMK) in Banyumas Regency, with particular focus on the current prevalence and local context.

Methods

This study used a quantitative research design with a cross-sectional approach. The research was conducted at SMK Tujuh Lima 1 Purwokerto and SMK Ma'arif NU 2 Ajibarang, involving all students in grades X and XI as the target population. A total sample of 290 respondents was selected using a proportionate random sampling technique to ensure representation from both schools and grades.

Inclusion criteria:

- (1) Students enrolled in grades X and XI at SMK Tujuh Lima 1 Purwokerto and SMK Ma'arif NU 2 Ajibarang during the study period;
- (2) Willing to participate and provide informed consent;
- (3) Able to access and complete an online questionnaire.

Exclusion criteria:

- (1) Students who were absent during data collection;
- (2) Incomplete or invalid questionnaire responses;
- (3) Students in grade XII (as they were used only for instrument testing).

Before data collection, a preliminary study was conducted to test the validity and reliability of the research instruments. The validity and reliability tests were performed on a separate group of class XII students at SMK Ma'arif NU 2 Ajibarang on August 27, 2024. The research instruments consisted of a social media access questionnaire and an adolescent reproductive health behavior questionnaire. Validity testing was conducted using Pearson correlation, and reliability was assessed with Cronbach's alpha, both utilizing SPSS version 25.0.

Following instrument validation, data collection for the main study was conducted from September to October 2024. Data were gathered using online questionnaires distributed via Google Forms. Respondents were informed about the research objectives and provided online informed consent prior to participation. Additional interviews were conducted to supplement quantitative findings.

Data were analyzed using both univariate and bivariate approaches. Univariate analysis was performed to describe the characteristics of respondents, levels of social media access, and reproductive health behaviors. Bivariate analysis was used to determine the relationship between social media access and adolescent reproductive health behavior, employing the Spearman rank correlation test. All analyses were conducted using SPSS version 25.0, with statistical significance set at $p < 0.05$.

Results

This study had a population of 1,050 respondents and was sampled using the slovin formula with a 5% leeway presentation. The research was conducted to 290 respondents at SMK Tujuh Lima 1 Purwokerto, namely class X as many as 41 respondents and class XI as many as 50 respondents, and SMK Ma'arif NU 2 Ajibarang, namely class X as many as 107 respondents and class XI as many as 92 respondents to find out the relationship between social media access and adolescent reproductive health behavior in SMK.

1. Characteristics of respondents based on age, gender, and other sources of information accessed by adolescents at SMK Banyumas Regency



Table 1. Frequency distribution of respondent characteristics based on age, gender at Banyumas Regency Vocational School

Respondent Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age		
14 years	5	2
15 years	86	30
16 years old	142	49
17 years old	52	18
18 years old	3	1
19 years old	2	1
Gender		
Male	116	40
Female	174	60
Total	290	100

Source: Primary Data Processing Results (2024)

Table 4.1 shows that most of the respondents were 16 years old, totaling 142 respondents (49%), and the majority were female, totaling 174 respondents (60%).

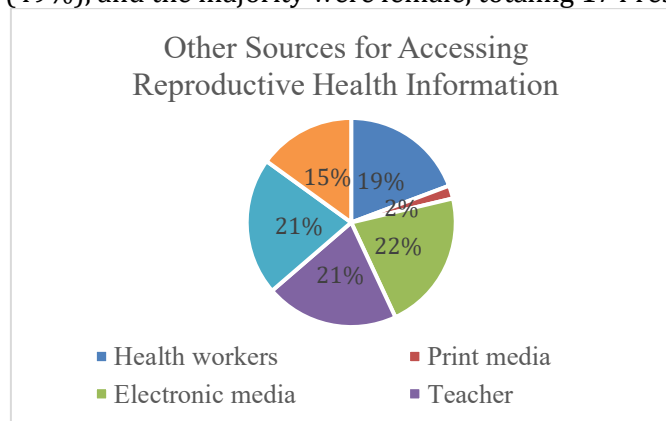


Figure 1: Other sources for accessing reproductive health information

Other sources used by respondents to access reproductive health information are electronic media (TV, radio, video, and internet) 38 respondents (22%), parents 37 respondents (21%), teachers 36 respondents (21%), health workers 33 respondents (19%), peers 27 respondents (15%), and print media (pamphlets, leaflets, flip charts, posters, and photos) 3 respondents (2%). It can be concluded that the majority of respondents mostly used electronic media (22%) and the least used print media (2%) to access reproductive health information sources.

2. Social media access among adolescents in SMK Banyumas Regency

Table 2. Frequency distribution of social media access among adolescents in vocational schools in Banyumas Regency, 2024

Social Media Access	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Able to access	0	0
Simply access	134	46
Lack of access	156	54
Total	290	100

Source: Primary Data Processing Results (2024)

Based on table 2 shows that the category of social media access in this study is mostly less access as many as 156 respondents (54%) and enough access as many as 134 respondents (46%).

3. Adolescent reproductive health behavior at SMK Banyumas Regency

Table 3. Frequency distribution of adolescent reproductive health behavior at SMK Banyumas Regency in 2024

Adolescent Reproductive Health Behavior	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Good behavior	263	91
Bad behavior	27	9
Total	290	100

Source: Primary Data Processing Results (2024)

Table 3 shows that the category of good reproductive health behavior was 263 respondents (91%) while poor reproductive health behavior was 27 respondents (9%).

4. The relationship between social media access and adolescent reproductive health behavior in SMK Banyumas Regency

Table 4.1 Cross tabulation between social media access and adolescent reproductive health behavior at SMK Banyumas Regency in 2024

Social Media Access	Reproductive Health Behavior				Total		Results		
	Good		Bad		f	%	CC	Sig.	N
	f	%	f	%					
Able to access	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0.188	0.001	290
Simply access	120	41%	14	5%	134	46%			
Lack of access	143	49%	13	4%	156	54%			
total	263	90%	27	9%	290	100%			

Source: Primary Data Processing Results (2024)

The results of the spearman rank statistical test obtained a correlation coefficient value of 0.188 with a significance value (p-value) of 0.001 so that H_a is accepted, namely the more able to access good social media, the better reproductive health behavior. However, this correlation relationship is categorized as a weak positive relationship because the correlation coefficient value is 0.188 where the effect is not too large. Limited access of adolescents to social media does not significantly affect adolescents' behavior in accessing reproductive health information. This is due to the existence of other sources of information that can be accessed, so that adolescents can still obtain a good understanding of reproductive health.

Discussion

1. Respondent Characteristics

The characteristics of respondents from the results of this study are adolescents who are analyzed from age, gender, and other sources accessed to seek reproductive health information. The first characteristic in this study is the age of adolescents who have a range of 14-19 years. The results showed that the majority of respondents were 16 years old as many as 142 respondents (49%).

Adolescence is a period of self-discovery because of its distinctiveness and important role in individual life so that adolescents get a lot of attention (Saparini, 2022) . Adolescents at this age are included in middle-age adolescents aged 15-19 years, which are more vulnerable to bad behavior related to reproductive health than early and late adolescents. The characteristics of adolescents at this age are that they tend to be interested in relationships of the opposite sex, are looking for identity, and like new challenges that raise concerns, especially related to adolescent reproductive health behavior (Hamidah & Rizal, 2022) . This indicates adolescents' ignorance



about healthy living, the dangers of engaging in unhealthy behaviors, and lack of coping or preventing harmful behaviors (Putri et al., 2024) .

This study is in line with research conducted on adolescents in Surakarta High School with the majority of adolescents aged 16 years (Nisaa & Arifah, 2020) . Adolescents at this time are easily influenced by the social environment because of the social interactions they do, adolescents at this age need serious attention because they are included in school age and are very at risk of reproductive health problems, namely premarital sexual behavior, drug abuse, and HIV/AIDS (Lestari et al., 2022) .

The second respondent characteristic is gender. Respondents in the study were mostly female as many as 174 respondents (60%). SMK Ma'arif NU 2 Ajibarang has a ratio of more female students than SMK Tujuh Lima 1 Purwokerto. Another fact states that women often use social media to stay connected with their social groups where women like to communicate, interact and socialize according to their needs (Chen, Liu, Ding, Ying, Wang, & Wen in Nissa et al., 2019) . In line with the results of the analysis of the characteristics of respondents who are female more than male (Saputra, 2019) (Mahfudah & Arifah, 2020) . This study is also different from previous studies which show the results of the analysis of the characteristics of respondents who are male more than female (Demon et al., 2019) (Nisaa & Arifah, 2020) (Saparini, 2022) .

The third respondent characteristic is other sources to access information on reproductive health. In this study, the majority of adolescents in addition to using social media, adolescents also accessed reproductive health information through electronic media (22%). One source of access to information is electronic media known in the form of TV, radio, videos, slides, and now the internet (Saparini, 2022) . This is in line with previous research, adolescents obtained information on reproductive health or RHR from electronic media or the internet by 88.06% (Indraswari et al., 2021) . Likewise, research conducted by Mahfudah & Arifah (2020) , electronic media is widely used to find reproductive health information with a percentage of 66.1%.

Other sources of information accessed were parents and teachers. This study found that adolescents obtained information from parents and teachers as much as 21%. Parents as solution providers, role models and mentors can have a positive impact on adolescent behavior, where adolescents who get good parenting from parents tend not to have risky reproductive health behavior and vice versa. Meanwhile, teachers as educators, motivators, and evaluators have a role in preventing risky reproductive health behavior by delivering information to adolescents (Purba & Novita, 2022) .

Another source for accessing reproductive health information is health workers. This study found that adolescents obtained health information from health workers as much as 19%. This is different from previous studies where the majority of adolescents seek health information from health workers (30.90%) because schools work with health centers as providers of information on reproductive health comprehensively (Nisaa & Arifah, 2019) .

The next source is peers. It was found that adolescents get information about health through peers as much as 15%. Peers can bring influence to adolescents so that adolescents do the same things as their friends to get recognition and are more ready to talk about various problems with their peers (Ernawati in Warta et al., 2022) . Adolescents who have friends who have a negative influence are more likely to engage in risky behavior as much as 7.6 times greater than peers who have a positive influence, one of the risky behaviors is premarital sexual behavior (Shakti et al., 2022) .

Another source to access information is print media. This study found that print media (2%) was used by adolescents to seek information about reproductive health. Print media as a medium that can be used to disseminate information about health can be in the form of pamphlets, leaflets, flip charts, posters, and photos that can be obtained at health facilities or counseling held by health workers (Saparini, 2022) . This is in line with previous research, where as many as 9.19%



of adolescents use print media to get information about reproductive health (Nisaa & Arifah, 2019).

These findings demonstrate the diversity and complexity of information-seeking behaviors among adolescents. While digital and electronic media have become dominant sources, the continued importance of interpersonal relationships such as those with parents, teachers, and peers should not be overlooked. The tendency of adolescents to seek information from a variety of channels highlights the need for comprehensive, accessible, and youth-friendly reproductive health education strategies. It also signals that interventions to improve adolescent reproductive health behaviors must be multifaceted, combining digital innovation with active involvement from families, schools, and healthcare providers.

2. Social Media Access among Adolescents in SMK Banyumas Regency

Overall, the majority of respondents in accessing social media fall into the category of less access as many as 156 respondents (54%). Judging from the frequency of access, it is known that adolescents access reproductive health information 1-2 times (75%) a month. This is in line with research by Nisaa & Arifah (2019), it was found that adolescents accessed reproductive health information as much as 52.1% and the frequency of access was 1-2 times in the last month.

Access to information is the first step towards health literacy according to Sorensen's theory. A person's ability to search, find, and obtain appropriate information is called access (Sørensen et al., 2012). Although respondents have access to social media, the use for reproductive health education is still low. This shows that access alone is not enough, the quality and relevance of the content must still be improved. This study is in line with previous research where respondents lack access to health information, one of which is reproductive health information (Mahfudah & Arifah, 2020).

This research is inversely proportional to research Nisaa & Arifah (2020) and Saparini (2022) where adolescents have a high ability to access (52.1%) and (95.5%) to find health information sources, one of which is by accessing social media to find and get information. Supported by previous research access to information about adolescent reproductive health obtained most of the time (60%) (Susilowati et al., 2023).

Social media can also potentially be a health education tool. According to Chen & Wang (2021), social media can be used for various health purposes, several new uses have emerged including advancing health research and practice. Social media has many positive effects but also has negative effects, one of which is changing behavior including health behavior (Athiutama, 2023).

Health education (digital health literacy) that can be found on social media is one of the topics searched by respondents. The results of the instrument showed that the majority of respondents searched for topics about health including adolescent reproductive health (81%), the impact of reproductive health problems (9%), sexuality and gender (8%), and family planning, contraceptives (2%). In line with previous research where the topic of adolescent reproductive health (93%) is a topic that is widely sought by adolescents while the topic of contraceptives is rarely accessed because it is still considered taboo and dangerous so it is rarely discussed (Nisaa & Arifah, 2019).

Accessing health information can use platforms such as websites and social media. This study found that adolescents accessed websites (37%) and social media (53%) to get health information. The websites that are widely accessed are Google (62%), alodokter.com (15%), and doktersehat.com (7%). Meanwhile, social media that teenagers like to access today are Tiktok (53%), Instagram (20%), Youtube (19%), X (6%), and Facebook (3%). In line with previous research where adolescents can also get sources of information through social media platforms such as Instagram, Facebook, Tiktok, and Youtube (69.7%) (Berliana et al., 2021).



Teenagers believe that people who use social media are considered slang and up-to-date, while other people are considered out of date if they don't use social media (Rosmalina & Khaerunnisa, 2021) . These results are in line with the results of the survey of the Indonesian Internet Service Providers Association (APJII) in 2024 where Gen Z is 34.40% which shows that the largest contribution of internet users is adolescents aged 16-24 years with the most popular content, namely social media (Iradat, 2024) . In line with previous research, adolescents get information about reproductive health mostly through social media (82.7%) (Nurmayani et al., 2024) .

This study also found that from each social media accessed, there are several accounts and hashtags used to search for reproductive health information. The majority of adolescents on the Facebook platform accessed the adolescent health and reproductive info account (8%) and hashtag #Youth Health (7%). On the Instagram platform, they accessed tanya_dokter (17%), dr.oz (4%), weminac (1%), and dr.tirta (1%) accounts and the hashtag #teenreproductivehealth (16%). For the Tiktok platform, they accessed the accounts of Dr. Jennifer Lincoln (22%), dr.tirta, Maze Sexual Health (4%), and Planned parenthood (3%) and the hashtag #edukasikesehatanremaja (24%). For the Youtube platform, they accessed the Yayasan Gemilang Sehat Indonesia account (6%) and accessed the hashtag #kesehatanreproduksiremaja (13%).

This is in line with previous research which found that the majority knew the tanyadokter account (49.8%), infiahealth (34%), and WHO (20%) (Mahfudah & Arifah, 2020) . while research conducted on SMA Muhammadiyah 1 Surakarta students found that most accessed the dr.Oz account (41.9%) and least accessed the Perpustakaan account (4.8%) and the #health hashtag (60%) on the Instagram platform (Nisaa & Arifah, 2019) .

The relatively low access to reproductive health information on social media among adolescents highlights several important challenges. First, there is a clear need for reproductive health content that is not only accurate and trustworthy, but also presented in a manner that appeals to adolescents and addresses the topics they consider relevant and interesting. Additionally, addressing cultural taboos and embarrassment around reproductive health discussions is essential to encourage more frequent and open information-seeking behaviors among youth. The researcher believes that collaboration between health professionals, educators, content creators, and policymakers is crucial to develop youth-friendly digital health communication strategies, so that social media can be optimized as an effective tool for improving adolescent reproductive health literacy and behavior.

3. Adolescent Reproductive Health Behavior in SMK Banyumas Regency

The majority of respondents had good behavior, as many as 263 respondents (91%). Most respondents showed high scores, especially on question items in the indicators of not abusing drugs and actively participating in reproductive health activities. This shows that adolescents know that drug use is one of the bad actions that can damage health. This is evidenced from the results of the instrument data which shows that many adolescents participate in health activities, such as youth posyandu (14%), reproductive health seminars (13%) and the Youth Information and Counseling Center (PIK R) (1%) to increase knowledge and improve behavior for the better.

This activity carried out by adolescents is a reproductive health service that aims to prevent and protect adolescents from risky behaviors that can affect their reproductive health (Atik & Susilowati, 2021) . This is in line with previous research where adolescents who participate in health service activities have good behavior so that it can allow safe for the reproductive health of these adolescents (Saparini, 2022) .

The results of the study also found that some respondents behaved badly which was included in the indicators of risky dating patterns and premarital sexual behavior. In this study, respondents showed risky dating patterns, namely holding hands (39%), hugging (8%), stimulating and kissing lips (2%) and most attitudes refused to have premarital sexual



intercourse in both men and women by (96%). However, based on questionnaire data, one adolescent was found to have had premarital sexual intercourse at the age of 15 years.

This study is in line with previous research which found that adolescents in the province of North Sumatra have committed negative behaviors where risky dating patterns such as holding hands (26.5%), hugging (12.1%), kissing lips (4.7%), fingering / stimulating (1.5%), and sexual intercourse (0.7%) (Ramadhani, 2021) . While dating, female teenagers (64%) and male teenagers (75%) hold hands, female teenagers (17%) and male teenagers (33%) hug, female teenagers (30%) and male teenagers (50%) kiss lips, female teenagers (5%) and male teenagers (22%) touch/stimulate, female teenagers (2%) and male teenagers (8%) have had premarital sexual intercourse (Sumarni et al., 2023) .

Changes in adolescents' perspectives are shown when adolescents begin to enter the dating period which is considered a learning period to engage in sexual activities with the opposite sex, such as kissing cheeks and lips, masturbation, oral sex, to having sexual intercourse is a contributing factor to adolescent premarital sexual behavior. This is also corroborated by other studies which state that adolescents' reasons for engaging in sexual activities or premarital sexual behavior include sexual pleasure, complying with group norms, and as gifts and expressions of love to their partners (Kyllieh in Shakti et al., 2022) .

The behavior that has been carried out can affect reproductive health, this is also influenced by several factors, one of which is free access to social media without filtering information properly and the peer environment. (Warta et al., 2022) In this research, it is in accordance with Lawrence Green's theory which shows that one of the enabling factors is very influential in adolescent behavior, namely access to information (Dewi in Susilowati et al., 2023).

The high percentage of good reproductive health behavior among adolescents in this study is a positive sign, but it should not lead to complacency. The existence of risky behaviors, even among a minority of respondents, suggests that continuous education and preventive interventions are still necessary. The researcher believes that effective reproductive health programs should combine formal health education in schools with peer-to-peer initiatives and involvement of families. Additionally, the integration of engaging and contextually relevant content both in traditional settings and digital platforms will further support adolescents in making informed and healthy choices related to their reproductive health.

4. Relationship between Social Media Access and Adolescent Reproductive Health Behavior in SMK Banyumas Regency

The results of bivariate analysis with the Spearman Rank test showed a weak relationship with a positive relationship between social media access and adolescent reproductive health behavior at SMK Banyumas Regency with a p value = 0.001 ($p < 0.05$; $r = 0.188$). The correlation coefficient is positive but weak, which means that the more able to access good social media, the better reproductive health behavior.

The use of social media in this study showed a contribution to the level of adolescent reproductive health behavior. This study is in line with previous research where there is a significant relationship between information access and adolescent reproductive health behavior, better information exposure can increase positive behavior towards reproductive health behavior (p-value = 0.001). (Saparini, 2022a)

The results of this study are also in line with research conducted by Septiani (2019) , showing that there is a relationship between mass media access and adolescent reproductive health behavior with a p-value < 0.001 . In line with previous research that found a relationship between media access and adolescent reproductive health behavior with a p-value = 0.006 found that adolescents who have easy access to negative information about reproductive health are more likely to engage in risky health behavior (Karmiati et al., 2023) .

Social media has become one of the main ways for adolescents to find out about reproductive health. Studies show that platforms such as Instagram, Youtube, and Facebook are often used by adolescents to find out about these issues. Sources of reproductive health information available on social media show a significant relationship with adolescents' level of access. However, exposure to reproductive health information through social media does not always immediately stop with increased access to the information. Several factors such as the relevance of information and individual needs can influence individual behavior. (Mahfudah & Arifah, 2020)

From the results of this study, respondents fall into the category of less access to reproductive health information because adolescents still get other sources related to good reproductive health information so that adolescent behavior is also good, however access to reproductive health has an impact on behavior so that it still includes materials that educate about reproductive health.

Conclusion

Based on research at SMK Tujuh Lima 1 Purwokerto and SMK Ma'arif NU 2 Ajibarang, the majority of respondents were 16 years old and female, with 22% accessing reproductive health information through electronic media. Although 54% of respondents had poor access to social media, 91% showed good reproductive health behavior. The results also revealed a weak positive relationship between social media access and reproductive health behavior ($p=0.001$, coefficient=0.188), indicating that increased social media access contributes to better reproductive health behavior, although the role of other information sources remains significant in providing a good understanding of reproductive health.

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