

Dindin Abidin

by Arisman Arisman

Submission date: 23-Feb-2024 09:01PM (UTC-0500)

Submission ID: 2302919232

File name: Article_Scopus_Pak_Dindin.docx (519.53K)

Word count: 4571

Character count: 26460



RESEARCH ARTICLE

The Influence of Social Media on Millennial Generation Community Participation in Sports Activities

Dindin Abidin^{*1} , Arisman² , Aan Wasan³ 

¹Universitas Islam 45 Bekasi, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Health and Recreation Physical Education, Bekasi, Indonesia

²Univesitas Negeri Jakarta, Postgraduate, Physical Education, Jakarta, Indonesia

³Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Faculty of Sports Science, Physical Education, Jakarta, Indonesia

*Corresponding author: dindin_abidin@unismabekasi.ac.id

Abstract

Social media has become an integral part of the daily life of the millennial generation. The presence of social media platforms such as Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, and TikTok has affected many aspects of life, including participation in sports activities. This article aims to investigate the influence of social media on the level of millennial participation in sports activities, as well as analyze the dynamics and patterns of interaction that occur through these platforms. This study uses a quantitative approach by collecting data through online surveys distributed to millennial generation respondents. This study involved 100 respondents who are members of the millennial generation, with an age range between 18 to 35 years. The survey included questions that delved into the behavior and habits of participation in sports activities, the frequency of social media use, the types of sports content that are most in demand, and the impact of social media's influence on their motivation and engagement in sports. The collected data is then analyzed using descriptive statistical methods and regression analysis to identify relationships between the variables studied. The results showed a positive correlation between the frequency of social media use and the level of participation in sports activities among millennials. Respondents were inspired to exercise after seeing sports content on social media. In addition, the types of content that are most in demand are training videos, sports photos, and reviews of sports articles. The influence of social media is especially evident in the motivational aspect, where around 68% of respondents feel motivated to participate in sports activities after seeing the achievements and physical transformations of others on social media. Regression analysis also revealed that direct interaction with online sports communities had a significant effect on sports participation. Millennials who actively interact with online sports communities tend to have higher participation rates. The findings reflect how social media has transformed into a space for information exchange, support and community spirit in sports. However, there have also been findings that too much time spent on social media consumption can lead to less active behavior and tend to be passive in physical activities.

Keywords

Social Media, Millennials, Sports Activities, Community Participation

INTRODUCTION

The presence and rapid development of digital technology and the internet has given birth to a variety of social media platforms that have become an inseparable part of the daily routines of many people, especially the millennial generation. The millennial generation, which consists of a young age group born between 1981 and 1996 (Brosdahl & Carpenter, 2011), known as the

first generation to grow up in a digital environment. They are active users and the earliest to adopt various social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Snapchat, to TikTok.

Millennials have a unique identity and characteristics, which are largely influenced by the influence of digital technology and social media (Annamalai et al., 2021). They are known as a generation that is digitally connected, always online, and has strong multitasking skills. This phenomenon has influenced their behavior and

Received:; Accepted:; Published:
¹ORCID: 0000-0001-7444-5916, ²ORCID: 0000-0002-8741-6150, ³ORCID: 0000-0002-8750-6957

activity patterns, including in terms of participation in sports activities.

Social media has changed the paradigm of communication and social interaction (López-Carril et al., 2020). In the past, information and inspiration about sports was generally obtained from traditional sources such as television, newspapers, and sports magazines. However, in the digital age, social media users have unlimited access to personally curated sports content. They can follow their favorite athletes and teams, get training tips from sports experts, and share their own achievements and experiences (Abidin, 2023b).

In addition, social media allows millennials to interact directly with athletes, coaches, and sports figures they admire. Through platforms like Twitter, Instagram, and TikTok, they can ask questions, leave comments, or even get immediate responses from the figures. This kind of interaction not only creates an emotional bond, but also gives the impression of being close to the previously hard-to-reach world of sports.

The involvement of the millennial generation in sports activities has a wide variation. Some choose to actively participate in community-based sports such as marathon running, yoga, or fitness classes, while others lean more towards solo sports such as jogging or cycling. However, there is no denying that the role of social media in shaping perceptions and interest in sports has contributed greatly to the growth of participation among this generation.

Widespread sports content on social media has helped shift the millennial generation's paradigm towards physical activity (Vadhera et al., 2023). They not only see exercise as a mere physical routine, but also as a form of self-expression, a healthy lifestyle, and a community that can be easily accessed through digital platforms. Participation in sports has become a way for them to build social identity and connect with people who share similar interests.

According to a survey conducted by Hootsuite in 2022, the average Indonesian spends 3 hours 26 minutes per day accessing social media. This figure is a sharp increase compared to the global average of 2 hours 27 minutes per day. Millennials are the biggest contributors to this national average because they grew up with the advent of digital technology. Social media is now very entrenched and controls many aspects of daily

life. From waking up to going to bed again, most people are always accompanied by scrolling feed activities on social media.

This phenomenon certainly has a variety of impacts, both positive and negative, on the mindset, behavior, and lifestyle of its users. One area that is estimated to get a significant influence from the incessant use of social media is public participation in sports activities and physical activity (Cotterill, 2022). A number of recent studies show that social media now often acts as one of the driving or inhibiting factors for someone to engage in sports activities and maintain body fitness.

Health and Sports Related Content on Social Media

One of the most popular types of content that is widely circulated on social media is content related to healthy lifestyle, body fitness, exercise, and self-care. These contents are generally in the form of video tutorials on training at home or in the gym, photos of sports activities, tips and tricks on a healthy diet, athletic body transformation, to promotions and reviews of sports products such as supplements and fitness equipment (Hasan et al., 2023). Social media platforms make it easy for anyone to produce and disseminate this content to a wide audience, so health and exercise information has now become very open and massive both factual, speculative, and misleading information. Influencers and celebrities are also taking advantage of this gap by aggressively promoting certain health and fitness brands on their social media accounts, or by showing off their ideal bodies and athletic workout routines at the gym. These contents generally reap high interaction and engagement because they touch the desire of many people to have a healthy and ideal body (Freiberger et al., 2023).

The Influence of Social Media on Behavior and Lifestyle

A number of previous academic studies have revealed the impact of social media on various aspects of users' lives. For example (Yang, 2016) Excessive social media use is associated with decreased psychological well-being and life satisfaction. While in terms of lifestyle and consumption behavior, (Djafarova & Trofimenko, 2019) There is interaction and exposure to content on social media significantly affects a person's decisions and consumption patterns (Abidin, 2023a). Content on social media can shape

perceptions, aspirations, and strengthen the desire to have certain products and lifestyles, especially those promoted by public figures. (Filipa & Moreira, 2021) The effect of health and fitness content on Instagram also impacts the body image and dietary behavior of its users. where the more often exposed to health content on Instagram, the higher the user's dissatisfaction with their own body, which then triggers extreme dieting behaviors and eating disorders. (Shen et al., 2020) The negative impact of overuse only occurs in those who use social media passively to consume content, without adequate social engagement and interaction. While for active users who are involved in online communities, the social benefits and emotional support they get from social media platforms actually have a positive impact on their well-being.

The Influence of Social Media on Sports Participation

In the specific context of sports participation and physical activity, exposure to fitness content on social media contributes to increased respondents' motivation to engage in sports (LaGrant et al.,

2021). This motivation is reinforced by the desire to achieve physical transformation displayed by health influencers on social media platforms. However, the study also found that motivation to exercise triggered from social media tends to be temporary and not lasting.

The above research is only a small part of the effort to understand the influence of social media on people's sports participation (Sedgewick et al., 2022). Empirical data on this topic, especially in the Indonesian context, are still very limited. In fact, with the massive penetration of social media use among young Indonesians, it is very likely that there will be changes in behavior and lifestyle in maintaining health and physical fitness due to the influence of these online platforms. Therefore, this study aims to investigate specifically how the use of social media affects the participation of Indonesian millennials in sports and physical activities (Abidin et al., 2023). The study focused on millennials as they are the most active users of various social media platforms today.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study used a quantitative approach with survey methods to collect data from participants. The survey was conducted online by distributing online questionnaires to respondents from the millennial generation aged between 18 to 35 years.

The target population is Indonesians from the millennial generation who are active users of social media. The sample size was set at 100 respondents randomly selected (random sampling) from the target population. This amount is determined with reference to the determination of the sample size (Krejcie & Morgan, 1970) in order to obtain an adequate level of precision.

Data Collection

Data collection is carried out by distributing questionnaires online using the Google Forms platform. The questions in the questionnaire are grouped into several sections, namely:

1. Demographic profile of respondents
Includes questions about age, gender, domicile, education level, and occupation.
2. Behavioral use of social media
It consists of questions about what social media platforms are used, the daily duration of use, and the main activities commonly carried out on social media.
3. Sports content on social media
This includes questions about what sports-

related content is often consumed on social media, which social media platforms are used the most to access this content, how often to access it, and the level of interest in each type of content.

4. Behavior and participation in sports
Contains questions about the frequency, duration, and type of sports activity or physical exercise performed in the past week.
5. The influence of social media on sports motivation
Contains a statement regarding the extent to which content on social media influences respondents' interests, enthusiasm, and motivation to engage in sports or physical activity.
6. Interaction with the online sports community
It consists of questions whether respondents are members or actively interact with certain sports communities/groups on social media, which social media platforms are used to interact, and how often the intensity of these interactions.

Questions in the questionnaire use a Likert scale of 1-5 to measure the level of agreement or level of involvement of respondents to the statements given. In addition, there are also a number of qualitative open-ended questions. The questionnaire is verified first by experts to ensure the validity of its content and construction before being distributed to respondents. A questionnaire

trial was also conducted on 30 respondents to detect possible biases and deficiencies in the questions and survey flow. After going through revisions based on trial results and expert input, the questionnaire is ready for distribution. The questionnaire link was disseminated through the researcher's personal social media and shared in a number of online groups consisting of millennials. Respondents filled out questionnaires voluntarily without receiving incentives.

Data Analysis

The collected quantitative data will be analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistical techniques with the help of JASP software. Descriptive analysis includes presenting frequency distributions, mean, standard deviation, and other forms of visualization for each research variable. Meanwhile, inferential analysis will use the Pearson

correlation test to measure the strength of the relationship between variables, followed by simple and multiple linear regression analysis to examine the influence of independent variables (intensity of social media use, consumption of online sports content, interaction with online sports communities) on sports participation as a dependent variable.

Qualitative data in the form of open-ended responses to the questionnaire will be analyzed using coding techniques to identify similar themes and answer patterns that emerge. The frequency and distribution of these themes are then taken into account along with the results of quantitative data analysis in drawing conclusions and recommendations.

RESULTS

Description of Respondents

Table 1. Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Gender		Age		Domicile			Work				
Male	Female	21-25 Years	26-30 years	31-35 years	Jabodetabek	Bandung	Other	Private Employees	Self employed	Student	Other
36%	64%	38%	30%	32%	68%	14%	18%	38%	20%	12%	30%

Of the 100 survey respondents, the majority were women (64%) with an age range between 21 to 25 years (38%). As many as 68% live in urban areas in Java, dominated by Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, and Bekasi (Jabodetabek). Educational backgrounds are quite diverse from diploma to

postgraduate, with the main job status being private employees (38%), self-employed (20%), and young professionals such as student dentists (12%), and others (30%). For more details can be seen on the radar below.

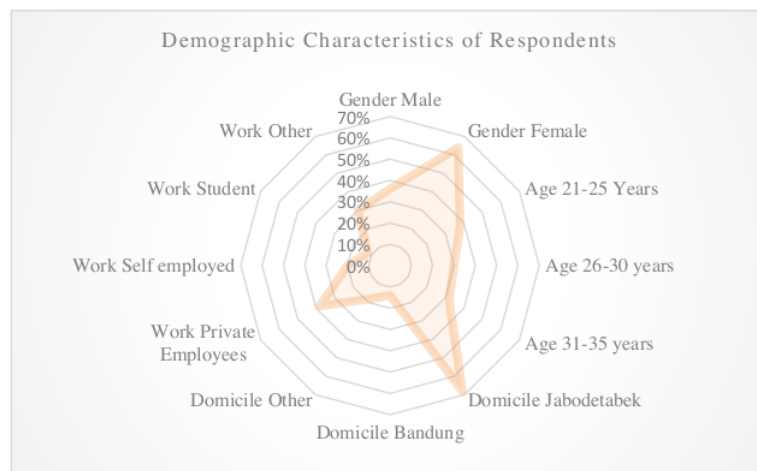


Figure 1. Radar Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Use of Social Media

Table 2. Intensity of Social Media Use

< 1 hour per day	1-3 Hours Per Day	3-5 Hours Per Day	>5 Hours Per Day
14%	45%	21%	20%

The majority of respondents use social media for more than 1-3 hours per day (45%) and some even more than 5 hours a day (20%). The main activity on social media is accessing entertainment

(music, videos, inspiration) and following the latest developments (trending topics). For more details can be seen on the following radar:

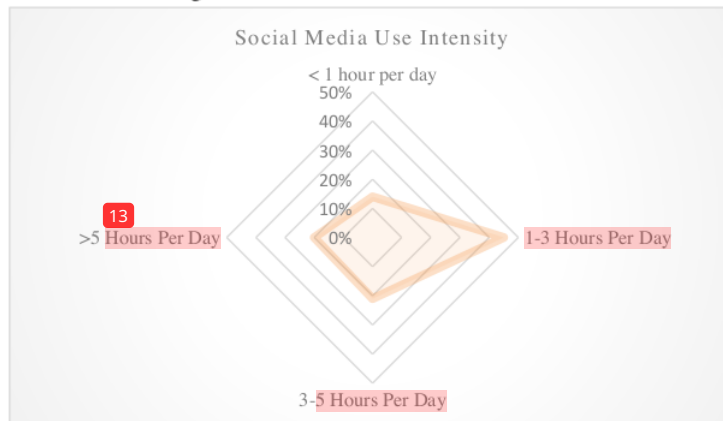


Figure 2. Social Media Use Intensity Radar

Sports Content on Social Media

Table 3. Sports Content Preferences on Social Media

Fitness Video Tutorials	Celebrity Sports activity photos	Sports Articles	Instagram	Youtube	Facebook
88%	68%	54%	69%	63%	44%

The most consumed types of sports-related content from social media are sports/fitness tutorial videos (88%) and photos of public figures' sports activities (68%). As many as 54% of respondents

also often read articles on fitness and health tips. The main social media platforms to access this content are Instagram (69%), Youtube (63%), and Facebook (44%).

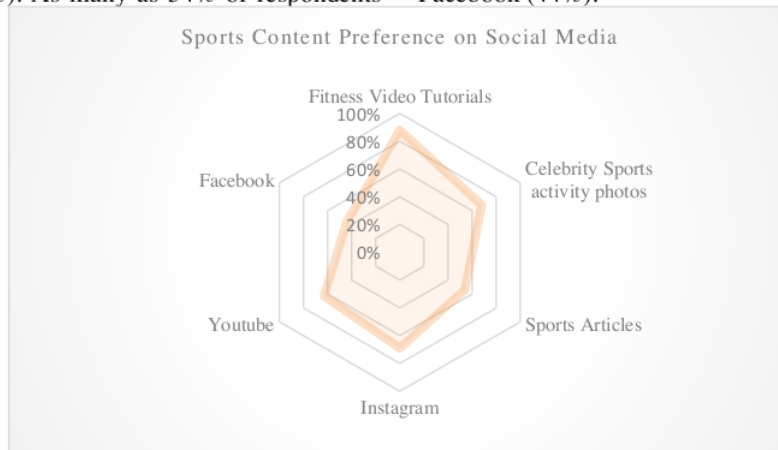


Figure 3. Sports Content Preference Radar on Social Media

Behavior and participation in sports

Table 4. Correlation Test Results

Variable 1	Variable 2	r	p
Intensity of social media use	Frequency of consumption of online sports content	0,421	<0.01
Intensity of social media use	Exercise frequency	0,112	0,061

The frequency with which most respondents access online sports content is several times per week (39%) followed by daily (29%). Only 12% rarely access it. The level of interest in online sports content is also quite high for some respondents, with 49% expressing very interest and 36% interested. The bivariate correlation showed that the more intensive the use of social media, the more often the consumption of fitness and exercise content on these platforms ($r = 0.421$; $p < 0.01$).

Although the consumption of online sports content is quite massive, the actual participation rate in sports activities is still relatively low. Only

17% of respondents exercise regularly (4-5 times a week), 21% exercise 2-3 times a week, and the rest below that there are even 22% who do not exercise at all.

On the other hand, analysis of the correlation between the intensity of social media use and exercise frequency showed no significant relationship between these two variables ($r = 0.112$; $p = 0.061$). This means that more massive use of social media is not associated with higher sports participation, but tends to be inversely related although weak and insignificant.

Influence on Sports Motivation

Table 5. Regression Test Results

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	t	p
Intensity of exposure to online sports content	0,155	0,079	1,95	0,055
Constant	1,213	0,253	4,8	<0.001

However, most respondents (68%) admit that sports and fitness content on social media often influences their interest and motivation to exercise. Celebrity and influencer body transformations were the most common driving factor (49%), followed by inspiring workout videos (38%).

Based on the results of the regression test, it can be concluded that the intensity of exposure to online sports content has a significant positive influence on the level of sports participation. That is, the higher the intensity of exposure to online sports content, the higher the level of sports

participation. This can be interpreted that online sports content can be one of the factors that can increase a person's motivation to exercise. Online sports content can provide information and entertainment that can inspire someone to exercise.

However, this influence is only 9.8%. This means that 90% of other contributing factors outside of social media content are still needed to drive consistent engagement on sports activities. These other factors can include availability, time, cost, and accessibility.

Interaction with Online Communities

Table 6. Multiple Regression Test Results

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	t	p
Online community interaction	0,357	0,156	2,27	0,026
Intensity of exposure to online sports content	0,188	0,098	1,92	0,059
Constant	0,945	0,253	3,74	<0.001

As many as 41% of respondents are active in online sports communities such as sports Facebook groups and running/cycling community discussion forums. Those involved in these communities had significantly higher rates of sports participation (an average of 4.2 times a week) than those who did not belong to the community (an average of 2.1 times a week)³

Based on the results of multiple regression tests, it can be concluded that online community interaction and the intensity of exposure to online sports content have a significant positive influence on sports participation rates. This means that the higher the interaction of the online community and the intensity of exposure to online sports content, the higher the level of sports participation. This can be interpreted that these two factors can be factors that can increase a person's motivation to exercise. Online community interaction can provide social support and motivation from fellow sports activists, while the intensity of exposure to online sports content can provide information and entertainment that can inspire someone to exercise.

However, online community interaction has a stronger influence than the intensity of exposure to online sports content. This means that active engagement with the online sports community is a stronger predictor than simply consuming related content. This can mean that real social interaction with fellow sports activists is more effective in increasing sports motivation than simply consuming online sports content.

DISCUSSION

The study's findings are generally consistent with previous studies on the impact of social media on users' lifestyle⁸ and behaviors. Millennials as digital natives, spend most of their daily time surfing and interacting on various social media platforms (Kim & Kim, 2019). This activity has implications for the consumption patterns of content and information they get from social media, including fitness and health topics that are now rife circulating on the timeline (Greif et al., 2022). This high interest in content related to an active and healthy lifestyle reflects the millennial generation's concern for their health status and physical appearance. But unfortunately these interests and interests are not directly proportional to actual practices and behaviors. Participation in sports and physical exercise was consistently low for most respondents, regardless of the intensity with which

they used or consumed content related to the topic on social media.

The motivating potential of online fitness and exercise content is temporary and volatile. This is likely related to the basic nature of social media platforms designed for users to keep scrolling and moving from one content to another in a short period of time (Gong & Wang, 2021). The user's attention becomes often divided and unfocused. The motivating effects of emerging fitness content are also driven more by extrinsic factors and social comparisons alone, namely the desire to emulate the ideal body or sporting achievements of public figures, rather than because of an intrinsic awareness of the health benefits of the sport itself. This is what causes the motivation tends to be temporary.

Active involvement in online communities is much more effective in encouraging and maintaining exercise routines. Interaction and social support from fellow community members are able to meet the needs of individuals to feel belonging, so they are more motivated to obey the norms and rules of behavior that exist in the group (Morgan & Wilk, 2021).

In addition to the factors previously discussed, there are a number of other aspects that are thought to play a role in the phenomenon of low levels of sports participation in some respondents despite actively consuming fitness content from social media. First is the issue of availability of facilities and access. Even though they are motivated, the main obstacle for many people to really do sports activities regularly is the limited space, equipment, and other supporting instruments. This is especially experienced by those who live in densely populated urban areas with minimal green open land. Not to mention the problem of time and traffic jams that make mobility difficult. This access obstacle then became a barrier even though the spirit of sports had emerged due to inspiration from social media. Gender issues are also thought to play a role in this context. As seen in the demographic data of respondents, the majority are young women who work full-time with high mobility in urban areas. Outside of busy careers, the double burden of being a young woman often makes it difficult for them to make time for regular physical activities.

Despite these obstacles, ultimately the key to sustainably increasing sports participation still depends on the intrinsic motivation and will of the

individuals themselves, not merely external factors such as trends on social media. Special strategies are needed to make millennials aware of the urgency of maintaining physical health through physical fitness as an important investment for their productivity and quality of life in the future.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The author would like to thank all respondents who have participated in this research survey. Their contribution in taking the time to fill

out the questionnaire is very beneficial to the success of this article. Appreciation was also conveyed to social media and sports experts who have provided valuable input regarding the development of questionnaires and research methodologies. Feedback and evaluation from them has improved the quality of research instruments. Thank you also to fellow researchers who helped in the process of collecting and entering questionnaire data. Thanks to their support, this article was able to be completed in a timely manner.

REFERENCES

- Abidin, D. (2023a). Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam Pembangunan. In *NBER Working Papers*. CV.EUREKA MEDIA AKSARA. <http://www.nber.org/papers/w16019>
- Abidin, D. (2023b). *Pengembangan Dimensi Sosiologi dalam Penjas dan Olahraga* (Vol. 01). KLIK MEDIA.
- Abidin, D., Rusmanto, & Sutisna, N. (2023). *Pengantar Sosiologi Olahraga*. CV. Tripe Konsultan - JOURNAL CORNER AND PUBLISHING. upipress.upi.edu
- Annamalai, B., Yoshida, M., Varshney, S., Pathak, A. A., & Venugopal, P. (2021). Social media content strategy for sport clubs to drive fan engagement. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, 62(May), 102648. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jretconser.2021.102648>
- Brosdahl, D. J. C., & Carpenter, J. M. (2011). Shopping orientations of US males: A generational cohort comparison. *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, 18(6), 548–554. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jretconser.2011.07.005>
- Cotterill, S. T. (2022). Sport psychology practitioner's perceptions and use of social media. *Asian Journal of Sport and Exercise Psychology*, 2(3), 156–164. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajsep.2022.06.001>
- Djafarova, E., & Trofimenko, O. (2019). 'Instafamous'—credibility and self-presentation of micro-celebrities on social media. *Information Communication and Society*, 22(10), 1432–1446. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1369118X.2018.1438491>
- Filipa, J., & Moreira, S. (2021). *Influencer Marketing The Effect of Influencer Credibility on Attitude towards the Influencer-Brand Collaboration and Purchase Intention*. May.
- Freiberger, C., Kale, N. N., Gallagher, M. E., Ierulli, V. K., O'Brien, M. J., & Mulcahey, M. K. (2023). Patients Prefer Medical Facts and Educational Videos From Sports Medicine Surgeons on Social Media. *Arthroscopy, Sports Medicine, and Rehabilitation*, 5(3), e649–e656. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.asmr.2023.03.004>
- Gong, X., & Wang, Y. (2021). Exploring dynamics of sports fan behavior using social media big data - A case study of the 2019 National Basketball Association Finals. *Applied Geography*, 129(May 2020), 102438. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apgeog.2021.102438>
- Greif, D. N., Shah, H. A., Luxenburg, D., Hodgins, B. H., Epstein, A. L., Kaplan, L. D., Munoz, J., Letter, M., & Baraga, M. G. (2022). Word of Mouth and Online Reviews Are More Influential Than Social Media for Patients When Selecting a Sports Medicine Physician. *Arthroscopy, Sports Medicine, and Rehabilitation*, 4(3), e1185–e1191. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.asmr.2022.04.022>
- Hasan, S. S., Shaikh, H., Visahan, K., Navarro, S., Sulapas, I., & Shybut, T. (2023). The Social Media Presence of Professional Sports Team Physicians Is High Among Major League Soccer, Major League Lacrosse, Major League Rugby, Winter Olympics, and Women's National Basketball Association, But Highest Among MLS Team Physicians. *Arthroscopy, Sports Medicine, and Rehabilitation*, 5(1), e59–e65. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.asmr.2022.10.008>
- Kim, B., & Kim, Y. (2019). Growing as social

- beings: How social media use for college sports is associated with college students' group identity and collective self-esteem. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 97, 241–249. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2019.03.016>
- Krejcie, R. V., & Morgan, D. W. (1970). Determining Sample Size for Research Activities. *Educational and Psychological Measurement*, 30(3), 607–610. <https://doi.org/10.1177/001316447003000308>
- LaGrant, B., Navarro, S. M., Becker, J., Shaikh, H., Sulapas, I., & Shybut, T. B. (2021). Fellowship Training Is a Significant Predictor of Sports Medicine Physician Social Media Presence. *Arthroscopy, Sports Medicine, and Rehabilitation*, 3(1), e199–e204. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.asmr.2020.09.010>
- López-Carril, S., Anagnostopoulos, C., & Parganas, P. (2020). Social media in sport management education: Introducing LinkedIn. *Journal of Hospitality, Leisure, Sport and Tourism Education*, 27(December 2019). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhlste.2020.100262>
- Morgan, A., & Wilk, V. (2021). Social media users' crisis response: A lexical exploration of social media content in an international sport crisis. *Public Relations Review*, 47(4), 102057. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pubrev.2021.102057>
- Sedgewick, J. A., Arnold, E. P., Stamm, M. A., & Mulcahey, M. K. (2022). Orthopaedic Sports Medicine Podcasts Should Tailor Characteristics Such as Episode Length and Social Media Utilization for Best Audience Engagement. *Arthroscopy, Sports Medicine, and Rehabilitation*, 4(3), e957–e964. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.asmr.2022.01.008>
- Shen, H., Yan, J., Hong, J. T., Clark, C., Yang, X. N., Liu, Y., & Chen, S. T. (2020). Prevalence of physical activity and sedentary behavior among Chinese children and adolescents: Variations, gaps, and recommendations. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 17(9), 1–18. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17093066>
- Vadhera, A. S., Verma, J., Kunze, K. N., McCormick, J. R., Patel, S., Lee, J. S., Hodakowski, A. J., Dogiparthi, A., Chahla, J., & Verma, N. N. (2023). Social Media Use Among Arthroscopic and Orthopaedic Sports Medicine Specialists Varies by Subspecialty. *Arthroscopy, Sports Medicine, and Rehabilitation*, 5(2), e349–e357. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.asmr.2022.12.004>
- Yang, C. C. (2016). Instagram Use, Loneliness, and Social Comparison Orientation: Interact and Browse on Social Media, but Don't Compare. *Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking*, 19(12), 703–708. <https://doi.org/10.1089/cyber.2016.0201>



This work is distributed under <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>

Dindin Abidin

ORIGINALITY REPORT

12%

SIMILARITY INDEX

9%

INTERNET SOURCES

6%

PUBLICATIONS

5%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	Submitted to Cardiff University Student Paper	2%
2	Submitted to College of Education for Pure Sciences/IBN Al-Haitham/ Baghdad University Student Paper	1%
3	repo.ppb.ac.id Internet Source	1%
4	hsr-journal.com Internet Source	1%
5	Nickolai, Valentin. "The Influence of Geographical Distance on Motivations for Social Media Engagement and Its Influence on Fan Loyalty: A Comparison of Local and International Satellite Fans", University of Northumbria at Newcastle (United Kingdom), 2023 Publication	1%
6	Submitted to Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi Student Paper	1%
7	www.researchgate.net	

Internet Source

<1 %

8

www.diva-portal.org

Internet Source

<1 %

9

www.themercycommunity.org

Internet Source

<1 %

10

KAYE. "Ebook: Issues and Debates in Cyberpsychology", Ebook: Issues and Debates in Cyberpsychology, 2021

Publication

<1 %

11

rcastoragev2.blob.core.windows.net

Internet Source

<1 %

12

media.neliti.com

Internet Source

<1 %

13

www.hhdw.org

Internet Source

<1 %

14

Submitted to Hong Kong Baptist University

Student Paper

<1 %

15

id.123dok.com

Internet Source

<1 %

16

library.walsh.edu

Internet Source

<1 %

17

etheses.uin-malang.ac.id

Internet Source

<1 %

18	Altman, Allison Diamond. "An Idiographic Approach to Assess the Negative Effects of Instagram on Mental Health", University of California, Berkeley, 2022 Publication	<1 %
----	--	------

19	essay.utwente.nl Internet Source	<1 %
----	-------------------------------------	------

20	123dok.com Internet Source	<1 %
----	-------------------------------	------

21	Christina Freiburger, Nisha N. Kale, Madeleine E. Gallagher, Victoria K. Ierulli, Michael J. O'Brien, Mary K. Mulcahey. "Patients Prefer Medical Facts and Educational Videos From Sports Medicine Surgeons on Social Media", Arthroscopy, Sports Medicine, and Rehabilitation, 2023 Publication	<1 %
----	---	------

22	lauda.ulapland.fi Internet Source	<1 %
----	--------------------------------------	------

23	ouci.dntb.gov.ua Internet Source	<1 %
----	-------------------------------------	------

24	repozitorij.unizg.hr Internet Source	<1 %
----	---	------

25	www.ale.by Internet Source	<1 %
----	-------------------------------	------

26

Internet Source

<1 %

27

www.wjgnet.com

Internet Source

<1 %

28

Fernandes, Abigail Gaspar Gonçalves. "The Audience Response to Different Referral Reward Programs' Designs in Social Networking Sites", ISCTE - Instituto Universitario de Lisboa (Portugal), 2022

Publication

<1 %

29

repository.usd.ac.id

Internet Source

<1 %

30

Cano-Gillis, Sierra. "Subjective Well-being Among Adolescents Who Engage in Social Media", Michigan School of Psychology, 2023

Publication

<1 %

Exclude quotes

Off

Exclude matches

Off

Exclude bibliography

On