Relationship Between Parental Knowledge About Cyber Crime and The Intensity of Photo Sharing Behavior on Social Media

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Abstract

TThe development of information and communication technology makes it easy for users to interact each other in everyday life. However, this development has lead to crimes particularly because of social media. Social media has become a popular medium for all layers society, namely children, teenagers, and even parents. Parents usually use social media as a place to share their children's activities in the real world. However, various conveniences of using social media are sometimes misused by others to commit cyber crimes. It can be because of the lack of parental knowledge about cyber crime and indiscretion of social media usage. This study aimed to determine whether or not there is a relationship between parental knowledge about cyber crime and the intensity of photo sharing behavior on social media. This study used correlational quantitative research method that has two scales, namely the Parental Knowledge Scale about Cyber Crime and the Intensity Scale of Photo Sharing Behavior in Social Media. The subjects in this study were selected using purposive sampling technique with total 30 parents, both father and mother whose children aged 0-6 years and have Facebook account. The data was collected using questionnaires and observations of parents' facebook accounts. The data analysis method used in this research was product moment correlation . The results of this study indicated that the value of correlation coefficient of two variables is 0.222 and the significant value is 0.239 > 0.05. It can be concluded that parental knowledge about cyber crime does not have a significant relation with the intensity of photo sharing behavior on social media.

How to cite

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INTRODUCTION

Internet is a popular information technology and mostly used by all people around the world. The presence of internet brought up vairous applications that can be used by users to communicate, obtain information and do a job. Information can be access quickly and easily because of technological developments that are increasingly widespread in various fields of society's life. The ease or advantage of these technological developments has an effect on increasing internet users.

The Association of Indonesian Internet Service Providers (APJII) conducted a survey of internet users and stated that every year, the number of internet users is increasing. Internet users in 2014 were 88 million people. In 2016 there was an increase to 132.7 million users. It has increased again to 143.26 million people in 2017 and is increasing until in 2018, it reached 171.17 million users. Based on Indonesian internet users penetration survey, the total of Indonesian internet users from 2019 to 2020 reached 196.7 million users (APJII, 2020). The increase of internet users number is due to the ease of accessing internet and the ease of having internet devices.

The higher number of internet users, the higher number of social media users. According to data from Hootsuite (We are Social) in 2019, there are 150 million active users of social media in Indonesia (Hootsuite, 2019). Meanwhile, according to the *We Are Social* 2020, social media users have increased to 160 million people. In addition, data on the average time used by social media users in Indonesia aged 16-64 years reaches 3 hours 26 minutes per day (Hootsuite, 2020). The study also stated that 99% of its users use mobile phones to access social media. Popular social media that are often used in 2020 are TikTok, Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat, and Likee (Ikhsan, 2020).

Nowadays almost everyone has social media, and it is not just one or two accounts, there are even more. Social media is used as a daily activities support, for example at work, social or family needs. Facebook is one of the most widely used social media around the world. It is a social networking site built by Mark Zuckerberg in 2004. It provides various facilities, ranging from sharing photos, videos, locations, activities and others. It also continues to make updates as needed. Like instagam, facebook can be used to share a story or a story within 24 hours now. Other its features are adding friends, doing live broadcasts, uploading photos or videos and albums at once, leaving comments, sending files, downloading statuses, videos, photos, and others.

In addition to providing convenience, Facebook can also have impact on the behavior of its users. As an example of the case experienced by an artist, Asri Welas. She is angry and upset with someone's behavior who is considered deviant on Facebook. On Thursday (6/12/2018), someone has abused her child, Rayyan Gibran Rahardja, for his/her personal benefit. The person asked for financial assistance with the aim of paying for his/her son's head surgery through his/her facebook account. According to Asri Welas, this behavior was included in cybercrime because he/she has done everything he couldn profit from social media (Wardhani, 2018).

Cyber crime cases were also experienced by children of other artists, namely Ruben Onsu and Ayu Ting-Ting. Their children are victims of child trafficking on social media. The purpose of the perpetrator doing this is to get money or profit. The perpetrator created an Instagram account "jualbayimurahsangat" and "bayimurahsegera" on June 24, 2015 using the their cellphones. The perpetrators started their actions by taking photos of the artists' children on the internet or on the artist's social media. Furthermore, they uploaded some photos and put their address and price of the child on the social media account. Later, they were threatened with Article 27 Paragraph 3 in conjunction with Article 45 Paragraph 1 of Law Number 11 Year 2008 about Information and Electronic Transactions with a penalty of 6 years in prison or 1 billion rupiah fined (Sasongko, 2015).

Various negative cases that occur on Facebook are mostly the result of Facebook users' behavior. The number of Facebook users is increasing during the pandemic because individual cannot meet directly with family and friends. This is one preventive action to avoid the spread of the Covid-19 virus . On the other hand, social media really helps someone to communicate and even work during pandemic. However, it also has negative impact if the individual cannot use it wisely.

In addition to the development of information technology, the research limitations related to parental knowledge about cyber crime and intensity of photo sharing behavior on Facebook are the background of this research. The negative impact or danger of cyber crime is often discussed by several researchers, but someone's knowledge about the dangers of cyber crime has never been discussed. before. Several studies on cyber crime have also been carried out before, but so

far there was no discussion related to the parental knwledge of cyber crime and intensity of sharing children photos behavior.

Research on cyber crime has been done before. One of it was conducted by Hardiano Djanggih (2018) about the phenomenon of cyber crime whose victims are children. The results showed that the development of cyber crime with various forms and modes of crime that occurs in children is increasing every year. However, the handling of these crimes is still relatively weak. This is due to the weakness of laws and regulations and the performance of law enforcement, as well as the cybersecurity factor in Indonesia. The increasing number of cybercrimes requires energy and synergy from the perspective of law enforcement regulations and all sections of society, including families and parents particulary. However, the research has not discussed how parents can protect their children from crimes in cyberspace.

Research on the behavior of sharing children photos on social media has also been conducted before. It was conducted by Anna Brosch (2016: 226) who studied parents' hobbies in Poland, namely *sharenting*. The results of the study suggested that the behavior of parents who tend to share content about their children can put them at risk, including things such as the child's full name, place and date of birth, or posting photos that may be embarrassing for the children. The research tended to discuss the impact of parental behavior showing information about children on social media, both identities and photos of their children, but not about the intensity of the behavior of sharing children's photos.

Research on parental knowledge about cyber crime and the intensity of behavior in sharing photos of children on social media is very important to do, considering the cases of cyber crime that often occur in Indonesia and the victims of these actions are children. Strict regulations and sanctions have been made in the ITE Law and are regulated in the 2008 Law articles 27, 28, 29, 30 and the Criminal Code (KUHP) regarding negative internet use, but the cyber crime is still in a high category in Indonesia. Even cyber crime that afflicts children in Indonesia has increased (Susanto, 2014).

Cyber crime or in other literature used the term 'computer crime' is an act against the law that uses computers as a means to gain profits at the expense of others (Maskun, 2014: 47). The impact of cyber crime is not only felt by individuals, but it can also be felt by a larger group. The losses caused by cybercrime can be directly felt by children, if the targets are children. This is very dangerous because children are individuals who are not fully developed and have a high curiosity, so they often become the victims of cyber crime (Sejiwa, 2016).

Cyber crimes that afflict children every year have increased. The Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) recorded that total cases of pornography and cyber crime that ensnared children were 322 cases in 2014, it increased to 463 cases in 2015, it increased to 587 cases in 2016, and it became 608 cases in 2017. it rose to 679 cases in 2018. The increase of cyber crime cases in Indonesia is due to the easy internet access, unwise use of social media, and weak parental supervision (Maradewa, 2019). Cyber crime cases will increase along with the increase of internet or social media users who cannot use them wisely.

Various forms of crime in cyberspace can happen to anyone, including children. Even though they cannot use the internet or do not have social media accounts, they can become victims of the use of social media. It is the duty of parents as the closest people to protect their children from various forms of crime that occur on social media. Crimes in cyberspace that usually make children as victims, namely cyber bullying, cyber pornography, death threats against children, falsifying children's identities, and children trafficking.

Djanggih (2018) stated that children trafficking through online media is a form of crime in cyberspace that uses children as victims by utilizing online media. Children are subjected to sexual violence and become commercial sex objects. Cases of online sexual crimes against children are expected to increase along with the increasing number of internet users in Indonesia. Based on these facts, the government certainly must pay attention to this issue by carrying out appropriate handling as a form of child protection against cyber crimes.

A research on the use of Facebook and cyber crime related to early childhood education (PAUD) has never been done in rural areas, so the researchers took a village as a place of research. In the past, the village was considered as an area that was not touched by the internet network. But nowadays people in the village are already common with internet, even though the internet access is limited. This is one of the reasons why researcher took the research place in Bogorejo Village, Sumber District, Rembang Regency.

Bogorejo Village is about 13 km from Rembang Regency. The majority of the population in

the village have jobs as farmers. Geographically, this village is not far from the city compared to other villages in the sub-district. However, Bogorejo Village is surrounded by agricultural land, so internet access is limited. Hence, limited internet access does not reduce the number of internet users in the village. Social media has also spread in various circles, especially parents. One of the social media owned by the parents in the village is Facebook. Later, they are exposed to the culture of photo sharing, namely sharing photos of their children on social media, particularly Facebook.

Based on the results of an observation which included 121 parents who have children aged 0-6 years in Bogorejo Village, Sumber District, Rembang Regency, 30 parents have Facebook and WhatsApp social media, the rest of them do not have social media accounts. Thus, the researcher concluded that the most widely used social media used by parents among all is Facebook. Facebook has been used by several groups, one of which is parents. Facebook is used by parents to share information about their activities in the real world. In addition, they also use Facebook as a medium to share photos of their children on social media.

The researcher conducted observations in April 2020 in Bogorejo Village, Sumber District, Rembang Regency. After the observations were made, the researcher concluded that the use of Facebook among parents was included in quite high category. This was obtained from observations of how often parents make statuses and upload photos or videos on Facebook. For example, there were 10 parents who have been friends with researcher on Facebook and they would update their status 6 times in a row in a day, some were only 2 times a day, and some were not at all. In addition to the status updates, parents also often upload photos of their children on their Facebook.

The intensity of uploading children's photos also varies from one parent to another. Based on observations of 10 parents who have become friends with researcher, some uploaded their children photos more than 5 photos in one post, there were also those who uploaded photos of children as many as 3 photos in a row, some only took one photo a week. Based on these conditions, it can be seen that the intensity of sharing photos of children among parents is quite high. Basically, the intensity is not limited to duration and frequency, so this study will reveal more about intensity based on other aspects.

The intensity of social media use is not only measured by its duration and frequency, but also self-involvement and how important social media is to a person (Barker et al., 2013). The intensity can be seen from the quantity and quality. From the quantity, it can be seen from the number of activities carried out based on the frequency. While from the quality, it can be seen from the attention and interest of a person in using social media and the involvement of emotional feelings in which an interest and appreciation arises when accessing social media (Hidayatun, 2015).

The intensity of social networks use is how often and how long a person accesses social networks as well as a person's appreciation and attention in using fetures contained in the social network. Therefore, the intensity of sharing children's photos behavior on Facebook is the number of photo sharing upload and the length of time a person shares photos of their children on Facebook by involving feelings. The aspects in the intensity of the behavior of uploading photos of children on Facebook are duration (the amount of time a person uses to upload photos of children on Facebook), frequency (the number of children's photos upload on Facebook), and the level of quality of feelings consisting of attention and appreciation. generated when uploading photos of children on Facebook.

Based on the results of the interviews which involved 10 parents who have early childhood in Bogorejo Village, Sumber District, Rembang Regency, as many as 8 parents stated that their goal of uploading photos of their children on Facebook was so that their children's photos were stored safely on their Facebook accounts. If the photo has been deleted from the phone's storage memory, they can still see the child's photo on Facebook. In addition, the researcher also asked parents about the dangers of uploading photos of their children. Some of them think that it is not dangerous if the uploaded child's photo is a photo of a fully clothed child, they mean it is not naked photos. It can be concluded that according to parents, it is legal if they share photos of their children on Facebook.

The negative impact of children photo sharing on social media, especially Facebook, is as stated by Paullet & Pinchot (2012) that all information that users send online in the form of photos, statuses, or something interesting can offer information to cyber criminals to follow, kidnap, or steal someone's identity. Brosch (2016: 234) also argued that the impact of exposing children on Facebook or on other social media is that parents create a generation of children who are born under the media spotlight and public attention. Therefore, children grow up feeling that a

world where what should be private is public and sharing private information is common thing

Social media does not prohibit parents from sharing photos of their children. However, given the risks, parents should avoid this behavior. Several parenting experts and psychologists suggested that parents who publish information about their child's identity such as full name, place and date of birth, and where the child lives, can have a negative impact on children. Some posts are harmless, but the posts that involve detailed information about a child's identity can cause a child to become a target for crime (Kirnandita, 2017). Therefore, knowledge about cyber crime is important for parents, especially those who like to publish photos of their children on Facebook.

According to Sudjiono (2011:50), "knowledge is the ability to understand something that someone has after he/she knows something. Parents' knowledge about cyber crime is the parents' knowledge and understanding related to cyber crime. Knowledge is very important because it plays an important role in shaping someone's behavior. Behavior will be more lasting if it is based on knowledge. On the other hand, behavior cannot last long if it is not based on knowledge (Notoatmodjo, 2010). Factors that influence parents' knowledge about cyber crime are namely education level, age, occupation, information, experience and interest factors. Parents who have sufficient knowledge about cyber crime are expected to avoid the behavior of uploading photos of their children on social media.

Based on the problems above, the researcher is interested in conducting research on the relationship between parental knowledge about cyber crime and the intensity of photo sharing behavior on social media.

RESEARCH METHODS

The approach used in this research was quantitative approach. Research with a quantitative approach was chosen because it would test hypotheses and analyze data using statistical analysis in this study. This research used a type of research in the form of correlational research with the aim of knowing the relationship between a variable and other variables. The relationship between one and several other variables was expressed by the magnitude of the correlation coefficient and statistical significance. This study used a bivariate correlation, namely the relationship between two variables. The purpose of this study was to determine whether there is a relationship between parental knowledge about cyber crime and the intensity of photo sharing behavior on social media.

The population in this study were all parents who have children aged 0-6 years in Bogorejo Village, Sumber District, Rembang Regency. The data on the number of parents who became the population in this study were 121 parents. Sampling in this study was carried out using the purposive sampling method, which is a sampling technique used by researcher with certain objectives that have been set by the researcher (Arikunto, 2010: 97). The aim of the researcher was to use a purposive sampling technique, it was because the researcher has determined the criteria that would be the sample in the study. The sample criteria in this study were:

1. Parents who have children aged 0-6 years

2. Have smartphone

3. Have Facebook account and have been actively used for the last 6 months

Based on the criteria set by the researcher, a sample of 30 people was obtained.

Data collection in this study used primary data sources, namely data sources obtained directly from research subjects using measurement tools. This study used a questionnaire as a measurement tool for research variables. The measuring instrument in this study used two scales, namely the scale of parental knowledge about cyber crime and the scale of the intensity of photo sharing on social media. The scale aimed to determine the range and obtain quantitative data.

The data collection instrument model in this study used Likert model of attitude scale. Likert scale was used to measure attitudes, opinions, and perceptions of a person or group of people about social phenomena. This scale aims to measure variables that are translated into indicators which are then made a research instrument and selected using a checklist form (Sugiyono, 2015). The Likert scale has two forms of statements, namely favorable statements (statements that support the attitude object) and unfavorable statements (statements that do not support the attitude object). The answer choices in the scale of parental knowledge about cyber crime and the scale of the intensity of sharing photo behavior using four answer options, namely: Strongly Agree (SS), Agree (S), Disagree (TS), and Strongly Disagree (STS). The scoring for each favorable and unfavorable item can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Score Answer Scale

No	Answer Options	Score	
		Favorable Statement	Unfavorable Statement
1	Strongly Agree (SS)	4	1
2	Agree (S)	3	2
3	Disagree (TS)	2	3
4	Strongly Disagree (STS)	1	4

This study used data analysis techniques in the form of descriptive statistical analysis, namely the technique used to describe the research subject based on variable data, assumption test consisting of normality test and linearity test and product moment correlation test with the help of SPSS 19 for windows. Product moment correlation test is used to measure the relationship between one independent variable and the dependent variable. The data that has been obtained using a questionnaire then the results are presented in the form of a table and analyzed based on the variable of parental knowledge about cyber crime which can then be seen in relation to the intensity of photo sharing behavior on facebook.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the descriptive analysis in this study were to describe the number of research subjects. It was based on gender, age, education level and occupation as follows:

1. Respondent's Gender

Based on the results of the study, it is known that the ratio of the gender ratios of children from research subjects in Bogorejo Village, Sumber Subdistrict, Rembang Regency is as follows:

Based on the table of respondents' gender, it is known that there are 16 boys with percentage of 53% and 14 girls with percentage of 47%. Most of the children's gender from 30 parents were boys. Meanwhile, the gender of the children's parents as the research subject is female. The subjects in this study were actually parents, but because the mother is more responsive to this and they have facebook accounts, so the respondents in this study are mothers.

2. Respondent Age

A total of 30 parents who were sampled in this study had different age levels with an age range of 19-38 years. Based on the results of research that has been carried out in the field, the age of the parents who are the samples in this study are grouped as follows:

Based on the data in the respondents' age table, the knowledge that parents have about cyber crime is in good and fair category. There are no parents who have low knowledge about cyber crime. Parents who have knowledge in good category are 7 people, while parents who have fair knowledge about cyber crime are 23 people. Parents aged 25-27 years have good knowledge about cyber crime with the highest number, namely 3 people.

The intensity of photo sharing behavior on Facebook is in the medium and low categories. There are no parents with high intensity in uploading photos of their children on Facebook. Among 30 respondents, there are 23 parents who have moderate intensity in uploading photos of their children on Facebook and 7 parents who have low intensity in uploading photos of their children on Facebook. The intensity of photo sharing is in medium category, which is mostly

Table 2. Gender of Children

Child gender			Intensity of photo sharing behavior on Facebook		Total
			Medium	Low	
Boy	Parents' knowledge about cyber crime	Good	3	0	3
		Enough	9	4	13
	Total		12	4	16
Girl	Parents' knowledge about cyber crime	Good	2	2	4
		Enough	9	1	10
	Total		11	3	14
Total	Parents' knowledge about cyber crime	Good	5	2	7
		Enough	18	5	23
	Total		23	7	30

Table 3. Age of Respondents

Parents age range			Intensity of photo sharing behavior on Facebook		Total
			Medium	Low	
37-38	Parental knowledge about cyber crime	Fair		1	1
	Total			1	1
34-36	Parental knowledge about cyber crime	Fair	2		2
	Total		2		2
31-33	Parental knowledge about cyber crime	Good	1	1	2
		Fair	0	1	1
	Total		1	2	3
28-30	Parental knowledge about cyber crime	Fair	2		2
	Total		2		2
25-27	Parental knowledge about cyber crime	Good	3		3
		Fair	4		4
	Total		7		7
22-24	Parental knowledge about cyber crime	Good	1	1	2
		Fair	8	2	10
	Total		9	3	12
19-21	Parental knowledge about cyber crime	Fair	2	1	3
	Total		2	1	3
Total	Parental knowledge about cyber crime	Good	5	2	7
		Fair	18	5	23
	Total		23	7	30

found in people aged 22-24 years, namely 9 people. While the intensity of photo sharing with the lowest category is also found in parents aged 22-24 years, namely 3 people.

3. Level of education

Respondents who became the sample in this study consisted of 30 parents of early childhood. The children of 30 parents consist of 11 preschool children, 6 play group children, and 13 Kindergarten children. While as many as 30 parents of children have different levels of education. Based on the research that has been done, the education level of the respondents can be grouped as follows:

The table shows that respondents with elementary and undergraduate education levels have the same number of 3 people. Respondents with junior high school education level have total of 8 people. Most respondents are at the high school education level have total of 16 people.

Based on the data of respondents' education level table, parents who have good category knowledge about cyber crime are parents with high school education level, namely 6 people. While parents whose knowledge with fair category are also parents who have high school edu-

Table 4. Respondents Education Level

Parents' education level			Intensity of photo sharing behavior on Facebook		Total
			Medium	Low	
S1	Parental knowledge about cyber crime	Fair	3		3
	Total		3		3
high school	Parental knowledge about cyber crime	Good	4	2	6
		Fair	7	3	10
	Total		11	5	16
middle school	Parental' knowledge about cyber crime	Good	1	0	1
		Fair	5	2	7
	Total		6	2	8
SD	Parental knowledge about cyber crime	Fair	3		3
	Total		3		3
Total	Parental knowledge about cyber crime	Good	5	2	7
		Fair	18	5	23
	Total		23	7	30

cation level on average, namely 10 people. Based on the research data, it can be seen that the respondents in this study have high school education level on average. It can be concluded that high level of education does not guarantee someone to have high knowledge about cyber crime.

The intensity of photo sharing behavior on Facebook can be seen based on the education level of parents. Based on the table of parents' education level, the intensity of photo sharing is in the medium category, which is mostly found in parents with high school education level, as many as 11 people. While the intensity of photo sharing with the lowest category is also found in parents with high school education level, namely 5 people. It can be concluded that the level of education has no effect on the intensity of parents in uploading photos of their children on Facebook.

4. Ocuppations

Respondents who became the sample in this study consisted of 30 parents with different occupations. Based on the research that has been done, the respondent's work can be grouped as follows:

Table 5. Respondents' Occupation

Type of work of parents Medium Low			Intensity of photo sharing behavior on social media		Total
House-wives	Parental knowledge about cyber crime	Good	5	2	7
		Fair	14	4	18
	Total		19	6	25
Private	Parental knowledge about cyber crime	Fair	2	1	3
	Total		2	1	3
Teacher	Parental knowledge about cyber crime	Fair	2		2
	Total		2		2
Total	Parental knowledge about cyber crime	Good	5	2	7
		Fair	18	5	23
	Total		23	7	30

Based on the data in the respondent's occupation table, parents who have knowledge about cyber crime are in good category with the highest number being parents with housewives, namely 7 people. While the knowledge with fair category and highest number is also found in parents who have jobs as housewives, namely

18 people. It can be concluded that the work of parents does not affect the knowledge of parents about cyber crime.

The intensity of photo sharing is in the medium category, which is mostly found in parents who work as housewives, as many as 19 people. While the intensity of photo sharing with the lowest category is also found in parents who work as housewives, namely 6 people. It can be concluded that the work of parents as housewives has fairly high intensity in uploading photos of children on Facebook.

The categories of parental knowledge scale scores about cyber crime in this study are as follows:

Table 6. Categories of Parental Knowledge Scores About Cyber Crime

Interval	Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
91-120	Good	7	23%
61-90	Fair	23	77%
30-60	Less	0	0%
Total		30	100%

Based on the table above, it shows that the interval class of parental knowledge about cyber crime is divided into three categories, namely less, fair, and good. Less class has a value range of 30-60 with respondent frequency of 0. In fair class, has value range of 61-90 with respondent frequency of 23 people or 77%. The good class has value range of 91-120 with frequency of 7 respondents or 23%. Based on these data, the average parental knowledge about cyber crime is at fair level.

The categories of intensity scale scores for photo sharing behavior on social media in this study are as follows:

Table 7. Category of Photo Sharing Behavior Intensity Scores on Facebook

Interval	Criteria	Frequency	Percentage
91-120	High	0	0%
61-90	Medium	23	77%
30-60	Low	7	23%
Total		30	100%

The table above shows that the interval class for photo sharing behavior on Facebook is divided into three categories, namely low, medium, and high. The low class has value range of 30-60 with a respondent frequency of 7 or

23%. The medium class has value range of 61-90 with a frequency of 23 respondents or 77%. The high class has value range of 91-120 with a respondent frequency of 0. Based on these data, the average intensity of photo sharing behavior on Facebook is at medium level.

The product moment correlation test in this study was used to measure the relationship between parental knowledge about cyber crime and the intensity of photo sharing behavior on Facebook. The data analysis technique in this study used the help of SPSS 19 for windows. In the study, it was said that there is a significant correlation if the significance value is < 0.05 and the r arithmetic value is > r table.

Table 8. Product Moment Correlation Test Results Data

		Parental Knowledge About Cyber Crime	Intensity of Photo Sharing Behavior on Facebook
Parental Knowledge About Cyber Crime	Pearson Correlation	1	-,222
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,239
N		30	30
Intensity of Photo Sharing Behavior on Facebook	Pearson Correlation	-,222	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,239	
	N	30	30

Based on the table above, the variable of parental knowledge about cyber crime has a significance value of 0.239 and the intensity variable of photo sharing behavior on Facebook has a significance value of 0.239. Product moment correlation data analysis used a significance level of 0.05. The research sample of 30 parents of children aged 0-6 years obtained a probability value (sig 2 tailed) of 0.239. The hypothesis criteria would be accepted if the probability value (sig 2 tailed) < 0.05 and the value of r arithmetic > r table. The results of the above analysis obtained a value (sig 2 tailed) 0.239> 0.05 and the calculated r value is 0.222 smaller than r table n(30) is 0.361. So the hypothesis is rejected, meaning that there is no relationship between parental knowledge about cyber crime and the intensity of photo sharing behavior on Facebook.

Based on the results of observations on parents' facebook accounts, the researchers found that there were 6 parents' facebook accounts that used their children's names as their facebook names. And 17 out of 30 parents' accounts used their children's photo as profile photos. Parents created Facebook account using the children's profile picture and it contained all the photos of their children with various poses as if the children have personal account. But it is the parents who have the role to create, upload and manage the account.

The results of interviews with parents obtained several things. First, parents argue that photos of children uploaded on Facebook can be stored safely even though the photos have been deleted from the cellphone memory. This is supported by research by Febrina (2019) which suggested that the behavior of uploading children›s photos on social media is carried out based on parents' exxperiences related to the limitations of mobile phone storage memory. When the cellphone is lost, the photos of children that have been stored in the cellphone memory are also lost. Therefore, parents look for solutions by uploading photos of children on Facebook so that the photos that have been uploaded can be saved even if the cellphone is damaged or lost.

Second, on average, parents do not ask their children for permission before uploading photos of their children on Facebook. The reason is that the parents assume that the children will not forbid them to upload their photos on Facebook. This is contrary to research conducted by Sarita Schoenebeck on the behavior of parents who upload photos of their children on social media. The results of the study stated that the children aged 10-17 felt uncomfortable when their parents shared information about them. Children want parents to ask for their consent before uploading anything related to their lives (Kirnandita, 2017).

Based on the research of John Wiley (2020), the results of his research stated that children want to be asked and listened by their parents before their parents share stories or photos about their children on social media. Before sharing children's activities on social media, parents should ask their children for permission when they understand. But parents often do not pay attention to this. Nowadays, people cannot escape from the imprint of the digital world. Babies can't prevent or refuse parents who will upload their photos on social media, but when children grow up, they can see their photos that their parents have uploaded for a long time and the photos may be considered as embarrassing photos for children (Desideria, 2016).

Based on the results of interviews with parents on preliminary observations, parents think

that it is okay if they upload photos of children on social media because the photos uploaded are photos of children with complete clothes. This opinion is true, but there are other rules or ethics that must be considered in uploading photos of children on social media. According to Efendi (2020), there are six ethics in uploading photos of children on social media. First, parents must pay attention to the types of photos that should not be uploaded, namely photos of children bathing and naked without clothes, photos of children being injured, photos of prone to bullying , and photos of children's personal information.

Second, before uploading photos of children, parents must regulate privacy by setting permissions for those who can and cannot view the photos on social media because currently several social media have provided this feature, for example Facebook. Third, parents should give watermarks to photos that will be uploaded on social media with the aim of avoiding misuse of these photos. Fourth, parents need to turn off the geotag feature on their *smartphone* before taking photos to hide photo information such as full name, home address, school name, and other important identities.

Fifth, it is better for parents to avoid bullying comments on photos so that children will not get hurt by those comments. Sixth, it is better for parents to ask permission from other parents when uploading photos of children with their friends because some parents will not be happy when their children's parents are uploaded on other people's social media. Several rules related to the ethics of uploading photos of children on social media aim to prevent negative things that can happen to children due to the behavior of parents who like to share photos of their children on social media.

Parental knowledge about cyber crime is a collection of information about cyber crime that parents have after seeing, knowing, and understanding through their senses of sight and hearing. Parental knowledge about cyber crime and the intensity of sharing children photos behavior on social media did not have a significant relationship. Parents who are highly educated or have high knowledge about cyber crime do not rule out the possibility to share children photos with high intensity as well.

Based on research conducted by Estiningtyas (2016), parents show negative attitude towards violence caused by social media. Parents are angry with perpetrators of child abuse and concerned about many victims of violence caused by social media. In addition, researchers also found that parents whose children became victims of violence due to social media, continued to support their children to use social media, even though parents had high education. Their goal is to continue to support as a means to develop themselves by providing knowledge to children.

Like public figures, some of them have high education level. This means that their knowledge is not in doubt, moreover their knowledge about cyber crime. Parents who have knowledge about cyber crime, especially parents who know the impact of these crimes do not guarantee them not to share photos of their children on social media. Parents have certain intentions and goals when sharing photos of their children on social media.

Febrina (2019) found that there are two motives for parents to share photos of their children on social media. These motives are *because motives* and *inorder to motives*. The *because motives*, related to parents' experiences about past photos and the limitations of parents in using technology. While *the inorder to motives* are related to the parents' goal for the child to be known by others through social media, a demand for parents to share information about their children's development with others, and the efforts made by parents as a form of pride in their children.

Therefore, parental knowledge about cyber crime does not have any significant relationship with the intensity of sharing children's photos behavior on social media. Having high education background never becomes a guarantee for parents not to upload photos of their children on social media. On the other hand, parents who have less knowledge about cyber crime do not guarantee them to upload their children photos often on social media.

The quantitative data from the correlation test showed that there was no relationship between parental knowledge about cyber crime and the intensity of photo sharing behavior on Facebook. This result is also evidenced by the dependent consistency postulate theory which states that the relationship between attitudes and behavior is largely determined by certain situational factors. The mediating factor between parental knowledge about cyber crime and the intensity of photo sharing behavior on Facebook is the motives of parents in sharing their children's photos on Facebook. It can be concluded that the intensity of the behavior of sharing photos of children on Facebook depends on the motives of parents in uploading photos of children on Facebook. This is not obtained from quantitative results, but from qualitative results, namely interviews.

CONCLUSION

The results of the study were obtained from questionnaires filled out by parents and observations of parents' Facebook social media. Based on the data that has been obtained, parental knowledge about cyber crime does not have a significant relationship with the intensity of photo sharing behavior on social media. This is evidenced by the results of the product moment correlation test which is indicated by a significance value of $0.239 > 0.05$ and r count of $0.222 < 0.361$. If the value of sig < 0.05 and r arithmetic $>$ r table then there is a relationship between variables, and vice versa if the value of sig > 0.05 and r arithmetic $<$ r table then there is a relationship. Therefore, the results of this study are that there is no relationship between parental knowledge of cyber crime with the intensity of photo sharing behavior on social media. One of the factors that mediate between parents' knowledge about cyber crime and the intensity of photo sharing behavior on Facebook is the motives of parents in sharing their children's photos on Facebook. This was obtained from the results of interviews with parents of children.

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