

**THE INFLUENCE OF LEGAL AWARENESS OF THE PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION LAW
ON THE INTENSITY OF SELF-DISCLOSURE AMONG STUDENTS OF UNIVERSITAS
LAMBUNG MANGKURAT BANJARMASIN**

Ahmad Jamaluddin Islami¹, Muhammad Gagah Dirgantara², Nasrullah³

^{1,2}Universitas Lambung Mangkurat, ³Universitas Islam Kalimantan Muhammad Arsyad Al Banjari
ajieslami@ulm.ac.id

Abstract:

The objectives of this study are: 1) to determine the level of legal awareness regarding the PDP Law among college students at Universitas Lambung Mangkurat Banjarmasin; 2) to determine the level of self-disclosure intensity among college students at Universitas Lambung Mangkurat Banjarmasin; 3) to describe the influence of legal awareness regarding the PDP Law on self-disclosure intensity among college students at Universitas Lambung Mangkurat Banjarmasin. This study is a quantitative correlational study with an associative approach. The sample involved 115 active college students at Universitas Lambung Mangkurat Banjarmasin. The sampling technique used was non-probability purposive sampling. Data were collected through questionnaires administered to the sample and then analyzed using descriptive analysis and simple linear regression.

*The results showed that the majority of college students at Universitas Lambung Mangkurat Banjarmasin have very good legal awareness regarding the PDP Law. The descriptive analysis showed that **76.52%** of students have very good legal awareness in the very good category. Meanwhile, **68.70%** of students' self-disclosure intensity falls into the very high category. Based on the results of a simple linear regression test, a significance value of **0.001** and an R-square of **0.099** were obtained, indicating that legal awareness regarding the PDP Law has a negative **9.90%** influence on the variation in students' self-disclosure intensity, while other factors were not examined.*

Keywords: Legal Awareness, PDP Law, Self-Disclosure, College Students.

INTRODUCTION

The advancement of information technology has transformed personal data into a new, high-value economic commodity within the big data ecosystem. Generation Z dominates the use of popular social media platforms such as Instagram and TikTok. Student groups utilize these social networks as the primary means to communicate, build relationships, and express their digital identities. The closeness of virtual interactions encourages an increase in the intensity of information exchange in everyday peer group interactions (Susan et al., 2026; Yusuf et al., 2022; Zayana et al., 2025).

The massive increase in digital activities has triggered a surge in cybersecurity risks both globally and nationally. Cases of personal data leaks, account hacking, and the threat of information misuse are increasingly alarming the public. Many technological platforms collect user behavioural data for commercial profiling purposes without adequate transparency. This condition places internet users in a cycle of vulnerability to various cybercrime schemes (Nopriadi Nopriadi, 2024; Putri et al., 2023; Susan et al., 2026)

The Indonesian government has anticipated these cyber threats through the enactment of Law Number 27 of 2022 concerning Personal Data Protection (PDP). This legal framework provides strong guarantees for

fulfilling citizens' constitutional rights to a sense of security (UU No. 27 Tahun 2022, n.d.). The regulation separates data types into specific and general categories to improve the effectiveness of information security. The state imposes severe imprisonment and material fines for perpetrators of personal data forgery (Kangko et al., 2023).

Empirical reality demonstrates a fundamental anomaly between the level of theoretical knowledge and the data protection behaviour of students. Generally, students possess a moderate level of digital privacy awareness. However, they often ignore basic security measures on computer network systems. Statistical findings prove that approximately 52% of students never change the default privacy settings of their social media accounts. Furthermore, 75.2% of students rarely change their passwords periodically out of laziness (Nopriadi Nopriadi, 2024; Putri et al., 2023).

These conditions exacerbate the high intensity of self-disclosure or oversharing behaviours among students. Students voluntarily share daily activities, real-time locations, and personal photos publicly. About 70% of active adolescents routinely upload personal photos without considering the risk of private information exploitation. The psychological drive to gain social recognition overrides vigilance against cyber threats. Cases of doxing and unauthorized data dissemination often occur due to this negligence (Kangko et al., 2023; Prawiro et al., 2025; Ramadhan & Aisyah Nuraini, 2025).

Theoretical studies explain that legal awareness is a crucial independent variable that shapes the compliance of legal subjects. This concept of digital legal awareness encompasses the pillars of knowledge, understanding, attitude, and compliant behaviour. The level of students' legal awareness is measured based on the extent to which they internalize the formal rules of the PDP Law No. 27 of 2022. This internalization includes understanding data subjects' rights and awareness of the criminal sanctions for privacy violations (Kangko et al., 2023; UU No. 27 Tahun 2022, n.d.; Vidiana et al., 2023).

On the other hand, Self-Disclosure Theory explains that self-disclosure is an interpersonal process measurable through the dimensions of amount, depth, frequency, duration, and honesty of information (Faizah et al., 2026). Communication Privacy Management (CPM) Theory adds that individuals dynamically manage their personal privacy boundaries (Sari & Florina, 2024). Users formulate privacy rules based on cognitive motivation before transforming personal boundaries into collective boundaries. When these boundaries are disrupted by outside interventions, privacy turbulence emerges, forcing a tightening of data security rules (Zayana et al., 2025).

Several previous studies have consistently demonstrated a connection between the cognitive aspects of security and digital privacy protection. Research findings prove that information security awareness has a significant effect on reducing cybercrime risks (Kangko et al., 2023). Good cyber literacy contributes 36.30% to

the effectiveness of adolescent communication privacy management within peer groups. Digital cognitive abilities also exert a strong influence of 63.2% in preventing individuals from falling victim to online fraud. This collection of empirical findings emphasizes the importance of strengthening users' control over private information (Harliani & Kurniawan, 2025; Sarumaha, 2024).

Although studies on digital privacy have been widely conducted, a fundamental literature gap remains. Previous research has been dominated by qualitative descriptive methods focusing on the phenomenon of using secondary accounts. No quantitative research has yet examined the causal relationship between the enforcement of the formal rules of the PDP Law and the operational dimensions of self-disclosure. This study is present to fill this knowledge void by focusing on a specific locus of students at Universitas Lambung Mangkurat Banjarmasin (Nopriadi Nopriadi, 2024; Susan et al., 2026).

This research question focuses on whether the level of legal awareness regarding the PDP Law affects the intensity of students' self-disclosure. The main objective of the study is to analyze the strength of the influence of the state's positive law enforcement on the control of privacy boundaries among students at Universitas Lambung Mangkurat Banjarmasin. The research hypothesis postulates a significant negative influence between legal awareness of the PDP Law and the intensity of student self-disclosure. A systematic improvement in legal understanding will encourage students to reinforce their privacy boundaries and suppress their personal data oversharing behaviours (Sari & Florina, 2024; Vidiana et al., 2023).

METHODS

The researcher applied a quantitative correlational research design with an associative approach to answer the scientific problem. This approach mathematically tests the causal relationship between the level of legal awareness regarding the PDP Law and the intensity of students' self-disclosure behaviour. The researcher collected primary data directly from the field through a field survey technique. The researcher distributed a closed questionnaire via a Google Form link to capture data efficiently. The primary data contains the legal subjects' real perceptions, credential protection attitudes, and habits of sharing personal information on social media.

The researcher determined the population of the study to be all active students of Universitas Lambung Mangkurat Banjarmasin who use social media intensively. The researcher used a non-probability purposive sampling technique to draw the research sample specifically. The criteria for determining the sample included being an active ULM student, possessing an active Instagram account, and having a social media usage duration of at least three hours per day. The researcher calculated the sample size using Slovin's Formula to maintain the accuracy of statistical data generalization (Sugiyono, 2022). The researcher used the following mathematical formulation:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

The formula description designates n as the sample size, N as the total population, and e as the margin of error at five percent or 0.05. Based on this calculation, the researcher set the final sample size at 115 ULM student respondents to support the validity of the inferential statistical test.

The researcher designed the questionnaire instrument using a five-point Likert Scale to measure each indicator of the research variables. The assessment numbers range from a score of 1 for a strongly disagree response to a score of 5 for a strongly agree response. For Variable X, the researcher broke down the concept of legal awareness of the PDP Law into cognitive, affective, and protective behaviour statement items. These items tested students' knowledge of data types, data subjects' rights, and criminal sanctions. For Variable Y, the researcher derived the concept of self-disclosure intensity into statement items regarding the amount, depth, frequency, duration, and honesty of information. The researcher designed the instrument with clear and concise sentences so that respondents could easily understand it.

The researcher conducted a pilot test of the research scale on 30 students outside the main sample before distributing the final questionnaire. The researcher tested the validity of each statement item using the Pearson Product-Moment correlation formula. An r -count value exceeding the r -table threshold indicates that the instrument is valid for recording field data. Furthermore, the researcher measured the internal consistency of the questionnaire through a reliability test using the Cronbach's Alpha method. A Cronbach's Alpha coefficient above the minimum statistical standard number proved that the research instrument was reliable for supporting data collection.

In analyzing all the raw data systematically, the researcher utilized IBM SPSS Statistics Version 26 software. Descriptive statistical analysis calculated the mean, percentage, and standard deviation to map the tendency of respondents' answers. The researcher was required to perform classic assumption tests, which included the Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test and the ANOVA linearity test, prior to moving on to inferential statistics. Next, the researcher operated a simple linear regression analysis to determine the strength of the influence coefficient of Variable X on Variable Y. The researcher tested the hypothesis through a partial t -test at an alpha significance level of 0.05. The researcher drew the conclusion to reject H_0 and accept H_a if the p -value was below 0.05. Finally, the researcher calculated the R-Square value to determine the percentage of the independent variable's influence contribution (Sugiyono, 2022).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive Analysis of Research Variables

The researcher successfully collected primary data from 115 active student respondents from Universitas Lambung Mangkurat Banjarmasin who met all the sample criteria. Table 1 presents the detailed demographic profile of the respondents.

Table 1. Respondent Demographic Profile ($n = 115$)

Demographic Characteristics	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Gender	Male	23	20,00
	Female	92	80,00
Semester Level	Semester 2	21	18,26
	Semester 4	48	41,74
	Semester 6	36	31,30
	Semester 8	10	8,70
Total		115	100,00

Table 1 indicates a dominance of female respondents at 80.00 percent. The majority of respondents were studying at the 4th and 6th-semester levels, with an accumulated percentage reaching 73.04 percent.

The researcher categorized quantitative scores using ideal mean and ideal standard deviation calculations. Table 2 shows the distribution of tendencies for Variable X (Legal Awareness of the PDP Law).

Table 2. Tendency Distribution of PDP Law Legal Awareness Variable (X)

Score Interval	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
$X \geq 65$	Very Good	88	76,52
$52 \leq X < 65$	Good	24	20,87
$39 \leq X < 52$	Moderate	3	2,61
$26 \leq X < 39$	Poor	0	0,00
$X < 26$	Very Poor	0	0,00
Total		115	100,00

Table 2 proves that the majority of Universitas Lambung Mangkurat students possess very good legal awareness of the PDP Law. A total of 88 respondents (76.52%) fall into the very good category. The researcher breaks down the score achievements per legal awareness indicator in Table 3.

Table 3. Indicator Scores of the PDP Law Legal Awareness Variable (X)

Working Indicator	Actual Score	Ideal Score	Percentage (%)	Category
Legal Knowledge	512	575	89,04	Very Good
Legal Understanding	488	575	84,87	Very Good
Legal Attitude	454	575	78,96	Good
Legal Behaviour	432	575	75,13	Good

Table 3 displays that the legal knowledge indicator resulted in the highest achievement at 89.04 percent. ULM students theoretically understand the types of personal data and the threats of criminal sanctions in the PDP Law. However, the legal behaviour indicator generated the lowest score at 75.13 percent. This data indicates that students have not fully aligned their daily digital protection actions with their knowledge.

Next, the researcher measured the tendency level of the dependent variable. Table 4 presents the tendency distribution of Variable Y (Intensity of Self-Disclosure Behaviour).

Table 4. Tendency Distribution of the Intensity of Self-Disclosure Behaviour Variable (Y)

Score Interval	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
$Y \geq 59$	Very High	79	68,70
$50 \leq Y < 59$	High	12	10,43
$41 \leq Y < 50$	Moderate	9	7,83
$32 \leq Y < 41$	Low	9	7,83
$Y < 32$	Very Low	6	5,21
Total		115	100,00

Table 4 confirms that the intensity of self-disclosure behaviour among Universitas Lambung Mangkurat students is classified as very high. A total of 79 respondents (68.70%) are in the very high category. The researcher details the score distribution per self-disclosure dimension in Table 5.

Table 5. Indicator Scores of the Intensity of Self-Disclosure Behaviour Variable (Y)

Working Indicator	Actual Score	Ideal Score	Percentage (%)	Category
Amount of Information	515	575	89,57	Very High
Honesty of Information	485	575	84,35	Very High

Frequency of Disclosure	446	575	77,57	High
Depth of Information	371	575	64,52	Moderate
Duration of Disclosure	321	575	55,83	Moderate

Table 5 explains that the amount of information indicator dominates students' digital activities with an achievement of 89.57 percent. ULM students are fond of uploading various personal activity moments into the digital realm. Conversely, the duration of disclosure indicator produced the lowest percentage at 55.83 percent.

Classic Assumption Test

The researcher carried out a normality test using the One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov formula to ensure the residual data was normally distributed. Table 6 displays the original output from the SPSS software testing.

Tabel 6. One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

Unstandardized Residual		
N		115
Normal Parameters	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	10.03512405
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.081
	Positive	.054
	Negative	-.081
Test Statistic		.081
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.062

Table 6 shows a Test Statistic value of 0.081 with an Asymp. Sig. significance level of 0.062. Because the significance value exceeds the critical alpha value of 0.05 ($0.062 > 0.05$), the researcher concluded that the research data validly meets the assumption of normality.

The next prerequisite testing step involved testing the linearity of the relationship between the two main variables via an ANOVA test. Table 7 presents a structured summary of the test results.

Tabel 7. ANOVA Table (Linearity Test)

Sum	of	df	Mean	F	Sig.
Squares			Square		

Intensity_Self_Disclosure Kesadaran_Hukum	*	Between Groups (Combined)	5021.660	30	167.389	1.841	.015
		Linearity	1248.510	1	1248.510	13.791	.000
		Deviation from Linearity	3773.150	29	130.109	1.431	.103
		Within Groups	7248.220	84	86.288		
		Total	12269.880	114			

Table 7 displays a significance value on the Deviation from Linearity row of 0.103. This value is greater than alpha 0.05 (0.103 > 0.05). The researcher concluded that the level of legal awareness of the PDP Law holds a linear correlation relationship with the intensity of students' self-disclosure.

Simple Linear Regression Analysis and Hypothesis Testing

The researcher operated a simple linear regression analysis to test the research hypothesis regarding the strength of the influence of Variable X on Variable Y. Table 8 presents the regression coefficient values processed by SPSS.

Tabel 8. Coefficients ^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	20.884	7.895		2.645	.009
	Legal_Awareness	-.449	.128	-.314	-3.521	.001

a. Dependent Variable: Intensity_Self_Disclosure

Based on the figures obtained in Table 8, the researcher constructed the following simple linear regression equation formulation:

$$Y = 20,884 - 0,449X$$

The regression coefficient value for the independent variable (*b*) resulted in a figure of minus zero point four four nine (-0.449). This negative sign proves the direction of the relationship is inverse. Meaning, every one-score increase in legal awareness regarding the PDP Law will decrease the intensity of students' self-disclosure behaviour by 0.449 units. Table 8 also indicates a t-count value of -3.521 with a p-value significance of 0.001. Because the significance value is below 0.05 (0.001 < 0.05), the researcher rejected H0 and

accepted Ha. These findings prove that legal awareness regarding the PDP Law has a negative and partially significant effect on the intensity of self-disclosure behaviour among Universitas Lambung Mangkurat Banjarmasin students.

The researcher calculated the coefficient of determination to measure the percentage of the independent variable's influence variation within the conceptual model. Table 9 displays a summary of the R-Square value.

Tabel 9. Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.314 ^a	.099	.091	10.035

a. Predictors: (Constant), Legal_Awareness

Table 9 shows an R-Square value of 0.099. The researcher concluded that the level of legal awareness regarding the PDP Law contributes a 9.90 percent influence towards decreasing the self-disclosure intensity of ULM Banjarmasin students. External factors outside the regression model influence the remaining 90.10 percent variation in student behaviour.

DISCUSSION

Characteristics of ULM Banjarmasin Students' Legal Awareness of the PDP Law

The descriptive statistical data processing results prove that active students of Universitas Lambung Mangkurat Banjarmasin possess an excellent legal cognitive foundation regarding privacy protection regulations (Vidiana dkk., 2023). The legal knowledge indicator's achievement touching the 89.04 percent mark reflects the successful flow of information dissemination regarding PDP Law Number 27 of 2022 within the academic environment (Vidiana dkk., 2023; Yusuf dkk., 2022). Students understand their constitutional rights as data subjects, including the right to transparency in the purposes of data processing by corporations (Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 27 Tahun 2022, 2022). Students are also aware of the threats of imprisonment sanctions and billions of rupiah in administrative fines for cybercriminals (Kangko dkk., 2023; Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 27 Tahun 2022, 2022).

However, the researcher found a crucial gap because the actual legal behaviour indicator occupied the lowest score position at 75.13 percent. This field condition reflects internal barriers in converting theoretical knowledge into daily protective actions (Ginting dkk., 2023; Ramadhan & Nuraini, 2025). ULM students understand the dangers of cyber data misuse, yet they frequently ignore basic credential security measures on their gadgets (Ginting dkk., 2023; Susan dkk., 2026). These empirical findings support the argument of Erwin

Ginting et al. (2023) regarding the existence of a digital anomaly, wherein a high level of cognitive understanding does not necessarily breed secure cyber behaviours on public facilities.

Dynamics of Students' Self-Disclosure Behaviour Intensity on Social Media

The descriptive analysis of Variable Y confirmed that Universitas Lambung Mangkurat Banjarmasin students exhibit a very high intensity of self-disclosure behaviour on social media (Faizah dkk., 2026). The dominance of the amount of information indicator achievement, touching 89.57 percent, reinforces that the digital space acts as a primary expressive medium for the younger generation (Zayana dkk., 2025). Students actively share self-portraits, hobbies, academic activities, and emotional statuses publicly (Nopriadi, 2025; Prawiro dkk., 2025). This interpersonal communication characteristic is driven by the psychological comfort in interacting virtually using text and visual media (Faizah dkk., 2026; Zayana dkk., 2025).

This high rate of self-disclosure triggers the widespread phenomenon of oversharing, which risks inviting cybercrime threats (Susan dkk., 2026; Prawiro dkk., 2025). The statistical results show the depth of information indicator is in the moderate category at 64.52 percent. This explains that ULM Banjarmasin students have begun to limit the uploading of overly intimate personal secrets onto their main public accounts (Faizah dkk., 2026; Zayana dkk., 2025). To accommodate their need for emotional catharsis, students shift the disclosure of sensitive matters such as romantic conflicts and academic complaints to the backstage through the use of second accounts or utilizing the close friends feature (Sisnawar dkk., 2023; Zayana dkk., 2025).

Analysis of the Influence of Legal Awareness of the PDP Law on Self-Disclosure Intensity

The simple linear regression test results proved that the level of legal awareness regarding the PDP Law has a partial negative and significant effect on the intensity of students' self-disclosure. These findings support the validity of Communication Privacy Management Theory, which formulates that an understanding of external rules will influence an individual's decision in managing their privacy boundaries (Sari & Florina, 2024). As Universitas Lambung Mangkurat students internalize the state's formal legal norms, this legal cognition compels them to thicken their personal boundaries (Sari & Florina, 2024; Vidiana dkk., 2023). Students implement stricter privacy rules to control the flow of information so it is not misused by commercial data controllers (Nopriadi, 2025; Zayana dkk., 2025).

The negative regression coefficient value of -0.449 explains that systematically improving legal understanding acts as a cognitive brake that reduces students' oversharing behaviour. Legally literate ULM Banjarmasin students will limit the amount, frequency, and depth of private information they upload to social networks (Faizah dkk., 2026; Zayana dkk., 2025). Awareness of legal sanctions for data forgery cultivates a highly cautious attitude when providing explicit consent on digital platforms (Vidiana dkk., 2023; Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 27 Tahun 2022, 2022). Based on the pillars of CPM, this reinforcement of

privacy control minimizes the openings for digital communication turbulence to occur in students virtual interactions (Sari & Florina, 2024; Zayana dkk., 2025).

The quantitative findings of this research strengthen the body of prior empirical research results regarding the importance of cyber cognitive awareness (Kangko dkk., 2023; Yusuf dkk., 2022). These research findings align with the study by Danang Dwijo Kangko et al. (2023), which found that strengthening adolescents' information awareness correlates significantly with mitigating cyber data misuse risks. However, this study presents theoretical novelty by proving that the enforcement of formal state legal regulations (the PDP Law) exercises tangible control power over the dimensions of students' interpersonal communication actions (Sari & Florina, 2024; Vidiana dkk., 2023). These written legal rules intervene in the habits of youth in Banjarmasin, who are vulnerable to carelessly sharing real-time locations (Ramadhan & Nuraini, 2025; Prawiro dkk., 2025).

Even though this simple linear regression model yielded a significant conclusion, the R-Square value sitting at 9.90 percent indicates a weak contribution from the single independent variable. This statistical discovery is in line with the sociological phenomenon where the younger generation's self-disclosure decisions in Banjarmasin are largely determined (by 90.10 percent) by external variables. These dominant external factors encompass the strong currents of cyber pop culture, the pressures of peer group conformity solidarity, and the visual persuasions of digital media algorithms (Susan dkk., 2026; Putri dkk., 2025). Therefore, formal legal awareness serves as a crucial controlling instrument, but its practical effectiveness continuously interacts with the cultural dynamics of students' digital communities (Ramadhan & Nuraini, 2025; Yusuf dkk., 2022).

Policy Implications, Limitations, and Recommendations for Future Research

The results of this quantitative research bring urgent practical implications for the bureaucracy ranks of Universitas Lambung Mangkurat Banjarmasin to promptly formulate a cyber literacy curriculum regulation based on positive law (Putri dkk., 2025; Syahfiar & Mahpudin, 2025). Campus authorities need to collectively organize practical training on cyber database security to protect student data privacy (Daulay dkk., 2023; Prawiro dkk., 2025). The theoretical contribution of this study successfully extends the reach of CPM Theory in explaining how the state's positive law can intervene in the personal privacy rules of legal subjects (Sari & Florina, 2024; Vidiana dkk., 2023).

However, the researcher acknowledges a fundamental limitation because this simple regression modeling only tested a single linear correlation relationship (Sarumaha, 2024). The research design has not thoroughly explored the students' internal psychological parameters, such as the level of emotional control, self-control, or the profound influence of digital platform algorithm characteristics (Susan dkk., 2026; Putri dkk., 2025). Based on these limitations, the researcher suggests that future research agendas operate a

Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) path model to test the mediating variable of the state's independent supervisory authority governance (Angnesia & Wiraguna, 2025; Ramadhan & Nuraini, 2025).

CONCLUSION

The researcher concluded that Universitas Lambung Mangkurat Banjarmasin students possess a level of legal awareness regarding PDP Law Number 27 of 2022 in the very good category (Vidiana dkk., 2023). Students fully master the knowledge dimension of the regulation but still show weaknesses in the consistency of daily data protection behaviours (Ginting dkk., 2023). Meanwhile, the intensity of self-disclosure behaviour among students on social media falls into the very high category (Faizah dkk., 2026). Students actively share quantities of information openly, even though they have begun to limit the depth of sensitive information via the backstage, such as utilizing second accounts or the close friends feature (Zayana dkk., 2025).

The inferential statistical analysis results prove that legal awareness regarding the PDP Law has a partial negative and significant effect on the intensity of self-disclosure behaviour among Universitas Lambung Mangkurat Banjarmasin students (Kangko dkk., 2023; Faizah dkk., 2026). The simple linear regression mathematical formulation yielded a negative direction coefficient value of -0.449 with a p-value significance of 0.001. This finding signifies that every systematic increase in regulatory understanding will noticeably decrease the intensity of self-disclosure and reduce students' oversharing behaviours (Kangko dkk., 2023; Faizah dkk., 2026). Nevertheless, this independent variable offers a fairly weak influence contribution of 9.90 percent due to the dominant influence of other external cyber-cultural variables (Faizah dkk., 2026; Yusuf dkk., 2022).

REFERENCE

- Faizah, S. L. N., Putri, V. A., & Guritno, W. (2026). Pengaruh Close Friend Terhadap Self-Disclosure Generasi Z Di Yogyakarta. *Journal of Media and Communication* | E-ISSN : 3063-9581, 2(3), 82–87.
- Harliani, S., & Kurniawan, F. (2025). Pengaruh Kemampuan Literasi Digital Terhadap Pencegahan Penipuan Online Pada Remaja Desa Saentis. *Edukasiana: Jurnal Inovasi Pendidikan*, 4(4), 2234–2248. <https://doi.org/10.56916/ejip.v4i4.2481>
- Kangko, D. D., Dewi, E. P. T., Maulana, A. Y., & Yarsi, U. (2023). PENGARUH KESADARAN KEAMANAN INFORMASI REMAJA TERHADAP PENYALAHGUNAAN DATA PRIBADI DALAM PENGGUNAAN MEDIA SOSIAL TWITTER.
- Nopriadi Nopriadi. (2024). Menjaga Privasi Digital: Studi Tentang Kesadaran Mahasiswa dalam Perlindungan Data Pribadi di Media Sosial. *Polygon : Jurnal Ilmu Komputer dan Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam*, 2(6), 87–97. <https://doi.org/10.62383/polygon.v2i6.297>
- Prawiro, R., Jamhur, A. I., Ariandi, V., & Afira, R. (2025). Literasi Keamanan Digital Edukasi Perlindungan Data Pribadi bagi Remaja di Era Media Sosial pada organisasi Pemuda dan Karang Taruna Nagari Sungai Pinang. 1.
- Putri, Y. E., Ginting, E., Nisya, C., & Febriyanti, S. (2023). KESADARAAN KEAMANAN INFORMASI DATA PRIBADI TERHADAP PENGGUNA MEDIA SOSIAL. *Unes Journal of Information System*, 8(1), 001–008.

- Ramadhan, F. A., & Aisyah Nuraini, S. (2025). Privasi Data dan Perlindungan Hak Warga Negara dalam Praktik Media Sosial di Indonesia: Pendekatan Sosio-Legal. *PERSEPTIF: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Humaniora*, 3(1), 27–36. <https://doi.org/10.70716/perseptif.v3i1.434>
- Sari, Y. I. P., & Florina, I. D. (2024). COMMUNICATION PRIVACY MANAGEMENT DALAM BERMEDIA SOSIAL: ANALISIS FANS ACCOUNT NCT DREAM DI MEDIA SOSIAL X. *JURNAL ILMU KOMUNIKASI*, 1(2).
- Sarumaha, K. V. (2024). PENGARUH LITERASI DIGITAL TERHADAP PENCEGAHAN PERILAKU CYBERBULLYING PADA REMAJA TRENDBENDERS DI KECAMATAN MEDAN PETISAH. *Journal Net. Library and Information*, 1(1), 38–48. <https://doi.org/10.51544/jnli.v1i1.5341>
- Sugiyono. (2022). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Alfabeta. https://digi-lib.stekom.ac.id/assets/dokumen/ebook/feb_35efe6a47227d6031a75569c2f3f39d44fe2db43_1652079047.pdf
- Susan, S., Aditya, A. A., Afgiansyah, S., & Jaza, F. D. (2026). Analisis Resiko Penyalahgunaan Data Pribadi pada Media Sosial. *Jurnal Ilmiah Wahana Pendidikan*, 12(5.D), 205–219.
- UU No. 27 Tahun 2022. Retrieved July 18, 2026, from <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/229798/uu-no-27-tahun-2022>
- Vidiana, V. O., Ruhtiani, M., & Afrilies, M. H. (2023). KESADARAN HUKUM TERHADAP PERLINDUNGAN DATA PRIBADI MEDIA SOSIAL (STUDI MAHASISWA HUKUM BANYUMAS). *LONTAR MERAH*, 6(1), 609–618. <https://doi.org/10.31002/lm.v6i1.3800>
- Yusuf, N. M., Cahyani, I. P., & Nathanael, G. K. (2022). Pengaruh Tingkat Literasi Digital Terhadap Pengelolaan Privasi Komunikasi Remaja Dalam Peer Group (Survei Pada Siswa Ma Usb Filial Man Batam). *Jurnal Ilmiah Komunikasi Makna*, 10(2), 90. <https://doi.org/10.30659/jikm.v10i2.21999>
- Zayana, Muhammad Hidayatullah, & Muhammad Rizal Ardiansyah Putra. (2025). Analysis of Main Account Versus Second Account Instagram as A Media for Self-Disclosure of Generation Z in Baubau City. *Mediakita*, 9(2), 270–289. <https://doi.org/10.30762/mediakita.v9i2.2936>