



Condom Use Behavior among Female Sex Worker Clients in Makassar City

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Abstract

Indonesia has not yet emerged as one of the countries with the highest HIV/AIDS epidemic rate in the world. The United Nations Organization for AIDS, namely the United Nations Joint Program on HIV and AIDS, said that over the past two years, Indonesia's position has not changed, namely that it is still the country with the fastest AIDS epidemic in Asia. HIV-AIDS transmission in Indonesia is growing rapidly, one of the triggers is risky sexual behavior, including sexual behavior among female sex worker clients. This study aims to analyze the factors that influence condom use behavior among female sex worker clients in Makassar. This research uses quantitative methods with an explanatory research design with a cross sectional approach. Qualitative data carried out as triangulation was used to support the results of quantitative analysis extracted from female sex workers and pimps as a cross check of answers from female sex worker customers. The method used was in-depth interviews and Focus Group Discussions on female sex workers and pimps. The sample size was 66 people. Data analysis was univariate, bivariate with chi-square and multivariate with logistic regression. The results show that the majority of respondents (71.2 %) behave consistently in using condoms.

Keywords: Behavior, Condom Use, Customers, Female Sex Workers

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1. Introduction

Indonesia has not yet emerged as one of the countries with the highest HIV/AIDS epidemic rate in the world. The United Nations Organization (UN) for AIDS, namely the United Nations Joint Program on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS), said that over the past two years, Indonesia's position has not changed, namely that it is still the country with the fastest AIDS epidemic in Asia. Until the end of 2009, there were 19,973 AIDS cases in 32 provinces in Indonesia. Meanwhile, 298 thousand people were infected with HIV/AIDS. HIV/AIDS transmission in Indonesia is growing rapidly. One of the triggers is risky sexual behavior (Fee, 2010).

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) estimates that in Indonesia there are 190 thousand to 270 thousand commercial sex workers with 7 to 10 million clients. Meanwhile, condom use is below 10 percent (around 5.8 percent) (Laksono, 2010). Female sex worker clients who do not care about safe sex practices, namely using condoms when having sex. has a high potential for transmitting HIV/AIDS to their partners. Many of these customers are married or have permanent partners. As a result, customers' wives who do not know about their husbands' behavior in consuming commercial sex become a group at high risk of contracting HIV/AIDS. Which could ultimately become a medium for transmission to his wife.

Sexually transmitted infections are becoming more important with increasing cases of HIV and AIDS. The literature states that HIV transmission increases 5-10 times in someone with a sexually transmitted infection. On the other hand, HIV sufferers will be vulnerable to STDs and make it difficult to treat sexually transmitted infections (Widoyono, 2008). Efforts to spread sexually transmitted infections and HIV-AIDS horizontally occur mainly through unsafe sex, so overcoming the epidemic can be carried out from a public health perspective. One of them is an effort to reduce the incidence of the spread of sexually transmitted infections, HIV-AIDS from female sex worker clients and vice versa.

The existing Regional Regulation (Perda) on AIDS control has indeed adopted Thailand's 100 percent mandatory condom program (<http://jothi.or.id/>). However, there is





a big problem in implementing this program in Indonesia because there is no localization or official embroidery house, besides that the mechanism regulated in the Regional Regulation is not concrete. The behavior of using condoms 100 percent or consistently using condoms in every sexual relationship should be implemented, including between female sex workers and their clients. However, there are still many female sex worker clients who have risky sexual relations with female sex workers who do not use condoms to protect themselves against sexually transmitted infections and HIV-AIDS. Consistent use of condoms can be seen from indicators of cases of sexually transmitted infections and HIV-AIDS in an area, and in the city of Makassar cases of sexually transmitted infections are still quite high. Even though efforts to promote condoms as self-protection against the transmission of sexually transmitted infections and HIV-AIDS have been implemented. For example, through direct localization of condoms through outreach to female sex workers and their clients. Indirect outreach was carried out through posters posted at the localization site as well as rules about having to buy condoms at the localization entrance. This study aims to analyze the factors that influence condom use behavior among female sex worker clients in Makaassar City.

2. Research Methods

The type of research used is explanatory research, namely explaining by testing the correlation between various variables. Data collection techniques using a cross sectional approach. This research was carried out in the localization of Makassar city. The data collection instrument in the research is a questionnaire which has been tested for validity and reliability. Questionnaires were distributed to respondents taken by accidental sampling. Data collection from the independent variables of this research, namely data regarding knowledge about sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS, perceived susceptibility to sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS, perceived severity of sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS, perceived benefits of using condoms, perceived obstacles to using condoms, perception of self-efficacy (self-efficacy) in using condoms, availability of condoms in localizations, condom regulations in localizations, support from female sex workers and support from customer friends.





Meanwhile, the dependent variable is the practice of using condoms on female sex worker clients. To cross-check data from respondents, the researchers conducted in-depth interviews and Focus Group Discussions on female sex workers and pimps, apart from that, the researchers also made observations. The data that has been collected is then processed and analyzed quantitatively, in this case the analysis used is univariate analysis, bivariate analysis with chi-square and multivariate analysis with logistic regression.

3. Results and Discussion

a. Condom use behavior among customers

The results of this study stated that the majority of respondents behaved consistently in using condoms to have sex with female sex workers, namely 71.2%, and those who were inconsistent were 28.8%. The results of the relationship test show that the relationship between each independent variable and the dependent variable has a p value <0.05 , which proves that there is a relationship between each independent variable and the dependent variable. However, in the influence test it was found that there was only one variable, namely the customer friend support variable which had a p value <0.05 , which means customer friend support had a significant effect on the practice variable of using condoms among female sex worker customers and had an OR value of 19.218 which This means that respondents who have "poor" friend support have a tendency not to practice using condoms consistently by 19.218 compared to respondents who have "good" friend support.

This can be caused because as many as 25.8 % of respondents do not always use condoms when having sexual contact through the mouth (oral sex), 13.6% of respondents do not always use condoms when having anal sex and 12.1% of respondents do not always use condoms. during vaginal intercourse.

According to researchers, the research results which show a percentage of 71.2% in terms of consistent use of condoms among customers is something that is very beyond the researchers' expectations, especially if customers think that they are consistent in using condoms, this is very contrary to the use of condoms nationally. where it is stated that the achievement of condom use in risky sexual relations only





reached 0 - 30% in 2010, and this is still far from the MDGS achievement target in 2014, namely 65% (Mboi, 2011).

In the qualitative data, it was stated that not all female sex workers provide services using condoms, there are even female sex workers who cannot really force customers to use condoms, for the reason that they do not have guests and they cannot force them because they are their guests. and must be provided with good service. This indicates that there are respondents' answers that do not really state that customers fully engage in risky sexual relations by using condoms consistently. This is also supported by the pimp's statement that the pimp only "suggests" wearing a condom, the issue of whether or not to use a condom depends on each individual, namely between the female sex worker and her client. And there are female sex workers who state that they sometimes use condoms. This shows that female sex workers and their clients do not always use condoms, or it can also occur that condoms are used for the first sexual contact only, for subsequent sexual contacts without using a condom, so that transmission of sexually transmitted infections can occur.

Consistent use of condoms by female sex worker clients must receive support from female sex workers as their sex partners, however there are still female sex worker clients who refuse to use condoms for reasons of discomfort and lack of awareness about wanting to use condoms as protection against sexually transmitted infections and HIV infection. Here the role of female sex workers as supporters is very important, namely to be able to negotiate with customers to want to use condoms (Hadi, 2004).

b. Support customer friends in the practice of using condoms

Based on the results of the chi square test, the calculated p value was 0.000, so the calculated p was < 0.05 . This proves that there is a relationship between support from customer friends and the practice of using condoms among female sex worker customers. The results of the influence test showed that there was only one variable, namely the customer friend support variable which had a p value of < 0.05 , which





means that there was a significant influence on the support of free customer friends on the practice variable of using condoms among female sex worker customers and had an or value of 19.218, which means that respondents who have "poor" friend support have a tendency not to practice using condoms consistently by 19.218 compared to respondents who have "good" friend support. The research results also showed that 65.2% of customer friends provided support for using condoms in the localization environment and 34.8% of those who were less supportive were 34.8%.

Respondents who thought that their friends gave them a lot of support, both in terms of stories about friends' experiences when using condoms, praise, support, warnings from friends to use condoms were factors that strengthened their actions in the practice of using condoms when having risky sexual relations with working women. sex is localized, so that in their practice of using condoms they are more consistent than respondents who think that their friends do not support their behavior, this is in accordance with Green's behavioral theory. Support for using condoms from customers' friends is a strengthening factor for customers to use condoms when having risky sex with female sex workers. Even though customers' friends are perceived to have provided support in terms of telling stories from friends and conveying what it feels like when using a condom, as well as praise from friends when customers tell stories about using condoms to their friends, there are still customer friends who respondents perceive as not telling them how to use condoms. It's possible that this could be because the customer's friends don't know how to put on a condom, or it could be because they think that putting on a condom is a very easy thing to do, so they don't feel the need to tell their friends.

According to Notoadmodjo, respondents' good knowledge can be influenced by educational factors (Notoadmojo, 2005), where all respondents in the study can read and write, which allows respondents to receive information from their environment or from the mass media. Good knowledge will be a predisposing factor for consistent use of condoms to more effectively prevent the transmission of sexually transmitted infections and HIV-AIDS. This is in accordance with research by





Widyasanti, which states that public knowledge is generally good, understanding about HIV-Aids among female sex worker service users varies, partly due to limited information about HIV-Aids and other factors (Widyasanti, 2009).

c. Perception of susceptibility to sexually transmitted infections and HIV AIDS in the practice of using condoms

The results of the research show that the results of the chi square test, obtained a calculated p value of 0.002, so that the calculated p is < 0.05 . This proves that there is a relationship between perceived susceptibility to sexually transmitted infections and HIV-AIDS and the practice of using condoms among female sex worker clients. Respondents who have a high perception of vulnerability consistently practice using condoms when having risky sex in local areas, whereas respondents who have a low perception of vulnerability do not consistently practice using condoms. The research results also showed that the majority of respondents had a high perception of susceptibility to sexually transmitted infections and HIV-AIDS, namely 84.8 % and only 15.2% had a low perception.

d. Perceived severity of SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS and HIV-AIDS in the practice of using condoms

The results of the Chi Square test in this study obtained a calculated p value of 0.000, so that the calculated p was < 0.05 . This proves that there is a relationship between the perception of the severity of sexually transmitted infections and HIV-AIDS on the practice of using condoms among female sex worker clients. Respondents who have a high perception of the severity of sexually transmitted infections and HIV-AIDS practice using condoms consistently, and vice versa. The research results also showed that the majority of respondents had a high perception of the severity of sexually transmitted infections and HIV Aids, namely 74.2%.

According to HBM theory, perceived seriousness is a person's perception of the severity of the illness they are suffering from. a person's actions to seek treatment or prevention are driven by the threat of the disease (Green, 2000). The likelihood that an individual will take preventive action depends directly on the perceived threat of





illness or injury. This threat assessment is based on perceived vulnerability and perceived severity. Perceived severity is a person's perception of the seriousness of a health problem. The more severe the disease (seriousness of the disease), the greater the perceived threat. This threat will encourage someone to take disease prevention (Notoadmojo, 2005). The respondent's perception of severity will influence how the respondent follows up on his behavior.

Respondents still have the perception that transmission of sexually transmitted infections can occur quickly and symptoms can be felt immediately, even though in fact sexually transmitted infections can arise without symptoms and symptoms will appear when the infection is already severe due to not receiving treatment or because the wrong treatment will trigger the same condition. worsened. and respondents do not fully understand that sexually transmitted infections can increase the susceptibility to HIV in sufferers of sexually transmitted infections, for which there is no cure for HIV and can result in death. Respondents' poor perception of respondents can be caused by respondents' access to insufficient and limited information. Thus, respondents are aware that unsafe sexual behavior without using condoms with female sex workers can result in them contracting venereal disease or HIV infection, which can threaten their lives along with their families who can be infected by the respondent, so a good perception of severity will encourage respondents to use condoms consistently when having unsafe sex with female sex workers.

e. Perception of the benefits of using condoms in the practice of using condoms

The results of the chi square test in this study showed that the calculated p value was 0.000, so that the calculated p was < 0.05 . This proves that there is a relationship between the perception of benefits and the practice of using condoms among female sex worker clients, which illustrates that respondents who have a high perception of benefits practice using condoms consistently, and vice versa. The research results also showed that the majority of respondents had a high perception of the benefits of using condoms, namely 74.2%.

HBM theory states that individuals will consider whether an alternative is





indeed beneficial in reducing the threat of disease. The perception of benefit is also related to the availability of resources so that this action may be carried out. Perceptions of benefits are also influenced by norms and pressure from the group (Green, 2000). Preventive action depends directly on considerations of advantages and disadvantages (benefits and costs) (notoadmojo, 2005).

Respondents who stated that they were consistent in using condoms, of course already understood the importance of preventing sexually transmitted infections and HIV-Aids by using condoms, although they also knew the disadvantages or disadvantages of condoms. for example, many respondents were of the opinion that condoms do not increase the user's sexual satisfaction or that using condoms cannot be included in foreplay which is not necessarily enjoyable in sexual activities. There are still respondents who think that using a condom will not increase their sexual satisfaction. This is possible due to condom myths that have developed in society that using a condom is uncomfortable and you cannot feel the real touch. so that this myth enters the respondent's perception and becomes something that the respondent remembers. Respondents who have a high perception of the benefits of using condoms can understand the benefits of using condoms for their behavior which is at risk of transmitting sexually transmitted infections and HIV-AIDS, this is driven by their knowledge about the benefits of condoms from information sources, for example from print media, from the environment where they live. hanging out with female sex workers and their friends. to follow up on everything related to condoms.

f. Condom regulations in the practice of using condoms

The results of the chi square test, obtained a calculated p value of 0.000, so that the calculated $p < 0.05$. This proves that there is a relationship between condom regulations and the practice of using condoms among female sex worker clients. The research results also showed that 66.7% of respondents thought that condom regulations in local areas were good. Regulations in localization complexes are made with the aim of controlling promiscuous sexual behavior between female sex workers and their clients so that their behavior remains responsible in a healthy manner,





meaning that they do not transmit dangerous and deadly diseases such as sexually transmitted infections and HIV to other people who do not engaging in casual sex, for example with their husband/wife or their children. One of the regulations made is the mandatory use of condoms in localization complexes. Mandatory condom regulations need support from all parties, local administrators/managers, pimps, female sex workers and guests/customers must implement/participate. Existing regulations in the localization complex have not been fully implemented properly. Strict sanctions for those who do not use condoms when carrying out sexual transactions have not been implemented properly, because there has been no direct monitoring at the time of the sexual transactions. The pimp's trust factor in female sex workers is the reason why direct monitoring has never been carried out. Condom regulations were created as an infrastructure to create conducive conditions in localities to jointly provide protection to female sex workers and their clients against the transmission of sexually transmitted infections and HIV. Efforts to regulate the use of condoms start at the localization entrance where it is mandatory to buy condoms, to implementing the rules for providing services to customers using condoms.

g. Support female sex workers in the practice of using condoms

The results of the chi square test, obtained a calculated p value of 0.002, so that the calculated $p < 0.05$. This proves that there is a relationship between female sex workers' support for the practice of using condoms among female sex worker clients. The research results also showed that the majority of respondents stated that female sex workers provided support for using condoms, namely 87.9% and only 12.1% of female sex workers provided less support according to respondents. The research results also showed that the majority of respondents stated that female sex workers provided support for using condoms, namely 87.9% and only 12.1% of female sex workers provided less support according to respondents. female sex workers provide support to their customers because they want to stay healthy, not contract sexually transmitted infections or HIV-Aids. Women sex workers also say that their health is very important for their survival. Apart from that, they also want to





continue working to earn money, for their living needs, including providing financial needs for their children/families. However, there are still female sex workers who do not provide enough support, this is because they do not want to disappoint their guests/customers, because if they refuse guests/customers who use condoms then they will not get any money. Female sex workers cannot force clients to use condoms. Respondents believed that female sex workers provided support for respondents to use condoms, so that respondents were willing to use condoms during risky sexual relations.

4. Conclusion

Practice of using condoms among female sex worker clients was 71.2% while inconsistent was 28.8%. Factors related to the practice of using condoms among female sex worker clients are, knowledge about sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS, perceived susceptibility to sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS, perceived severity of sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS, perceived benefits of using condoms, perceived obstacles. using condoms, perception of self-efficacy in using condoms, availability of condoms in localizations, condom regulations in localizations, support from female sex workers and support from customer friends. Customer friend support is the most dominant factor influencing condom use practices among female sex worker customers.

5. Compliance with ethical standards

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Disclosure of conflict of interest

This research collaboration is a positive thing for all researchers so that conflicts, problems and others are absolutely no problem for all writers.





Statement of informed consent

Every action we take as authors is a mutual agreement or consent.

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