

COMMERCIAL SEX WORKER COMPLIANCE WITH USING CONDOMS IN THE LOCALIZATION OF MANGROVE BAY, BATAM CITY

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Abstract

Background : According to the World Health Organization (WHO) HIV continues to be a global public health problem, claiming more than 70 million people are infected with the HIV virus and around 35 million people have died. In 2015, approximately 1.1 (940 000-1300000) million people have died due to being infected with the HIV virus. There were an estimated 36.7 (34.0-39.8) million people living with HIV at the end of 2016. Globally, Sub-Saharan Africa is the most affected region, with nearly 1 in 25 adults living with HIV. (WHO 2016). The purpose of this study was to determine the compliance of commercial sex workers on using condoms in the localization of Teluk Bakau, Batam City.

Method : This study used a descriptive research design. The location of this research was carried out in the localization of Teluk Bakau, Batam City. The population in this study were all commercial sex workers (CSWs) in the Teluk Bakau brothels with a total of 95 people. The sample is an object under study and is considered to represent the entire population, here the writer uses a purposive technique, namely by means of sampling based on criteria. The measuring instrument in this study using a questionnaire. This analysis was carried out on each variable. These results are in the form of distribution and percentage of each variable. Data analysis was carried out in a univariate manner by looking at the results of the frequency calculation and the presentation of the results which could later be used as benchmarks for discussion and conclusions.

Results and conclusions : It can be seen that the compliance of CSWs using condoms in the Bakau Bay brothel, Batam City is the majority of the majority behave obediently as many as 46 respondents (93.9%)

Keywords: Compliance, Sex Workers, Condoms

PRELIMINARY

In Indonesia, some time ago we were enlivened by 2 major issues concerning localization evictions, namely the Dolly complex in the Surabaya area and the Kalijodoh complex in Jakarta. However, the eviction turned out to produce two positive and negative sides, normative and social analysis. The eviction of centralized localization had a bad impact on the ex-prostitutes involved in it, who later carried out illegal prostitution activities without supervision so that it had a worse impact than before (Bakasuara, 2017).

Sexually transmitted diseases are pandemics with health, social, economic and

political impacts. Commercial sex workers and their clients play an important role in the increase in HIV / AIDS cases in Indonesia, the bargaining position of women sex workers is very low in the use of condoms and risky behavior, making the spread of cases of sexually transmitted diseases (sexually transmitted infections and HIV / AIDS) increasing (Purnawati, 2013).

HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) is the virus that causes AIDS that attacks human white blood cells which are the most important part of the human immune system (Sunaryati in Haslinda, 2013).

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) HIV continues to be a global public health problem, claiming more than 70 million people are infected with the HIV virus and around 35 million people have died. In 2015, approximately 1.1 (940 000-1300000) million people have died due to being infected with the HIV virus. There were an estimated 36.7 (34.0-39.8) million people living with HIV at the end of 2016. Globally, Sub-Saharan Africa is the most affected region, with nearly 1 in 25 adults living with HIV. (WHO 2016)

In Indonesia since the beginning of the HIV / AIDS epidemic, nearly 78 million people have been infected with HIV and there are around 39 million people who have died from HIV. In general, 35 million people were living with HIV by the end of 2013 and at the end of 20103 there were 1.5 million people who died from HIV, in 2016 there were 41250 people who were infected with HIV cases and 7491 people were in the AIDS stage. As for the cumulative presentation of AIDS cases based on risk factors for transmission mostly through heterosexual (74.0%), homosexual (15.8%), followed by perinatal transmission (3.8%) and IDU of 2.6% (Ministry of Health, Republic of Indonesia, 2017).

In Riau Islands, the number of HIV / AIDS cases reported from 2014-2015 has increased, namely in 2014 HIV cases amounted to 975 cases, then increased to 1,038 cases in 2015. Likewise, the AIDS incidence rate from 2014 was 429 cases increasing. to 430 cases in 2015, and there were 1,031 HIV cases and 402 AIDS cases at the end of 2016. The cumulative percentages of AIDS cases by sex were 52% men and 48% women. It can be seen that the detection of HIV cases was mostly found in men, namely more than 50% (Riau Islands Health Profile, 2016).

Based on data held by the Batam city health office in 2017, HIV / AIDS cases experienced a significant increase. Cumalatively from 2011-2015 the number of HIV sufferers was 2726 people with AIDS cases totaling 1221 and this continues to increase from time to time. In 2016, there were cases of 694 people who were HIV positive and 304 people suffering from AIDS in 2017 totaling 270 people and 47

people who died due to HIV / AIDS (Batam City Health Office Profile 2017).

One of the things that can have a direct influence on condom use behavior in prostitutes is intimate partners. This is because condom use always involves two parties, namely prostitutes and customers. Therefore, the role of clients is very large in terms of using condoms for sex workers as well as being the party that provides the biggest obstacles related to the use of condoms (Saifuddin, et al. 2011).

Basically, customers from prostitutes do not want to use condoms for several reasons. The first reason is because if they use condoms they feel uncomfortable, uncomfortable, and have no taste. In line with research conducted by Zhang et al (2011), that his intimate partner always refuses to use condoms when having sex because condoms reduce pleasure. According to the results of research conducted by Ghimiere et al (2011), that almost all CSWs reveal that clients refuse to use condoms for reasons of reducing enjoyment. CSWs use condoms only if their clients demand that they use them. In the case of rejection by the client's (intimate partner), CSWs cannot refuse because they are afraid that they will lose the client if they try to use a condom.

The third reason why sex workers' intimate partners do not want to use condoms is because they believe in their sex workers about hygiene and disease. This is in line with research conducted by Zhang et al (2011), which states that customers always refuse to use condoms when having sex because of a sign of belief in the inability of CSWs to communicate condom use to clients to CSWs. This is in line with research conducted by Wojcicki, et al (2001), that men have power and women are powerless, which means that there is powerlessness of FSW in terms of sexual negotiation with clients.

The research conducted by Grace, entitled "Knowledge Relationship with the Attitudes and Actions of Using Male Condoms in Female Sex Workers in Manado City in 2011" with 71 respondents using a questionnaire. The results showed that most of the respondents had less knowledge about HIV / AIDS (53.52%), had good attitudes towards condom use (64.79%) and did not always use condoms (66.19%). Based on the data analysis, there was no

relationship between knowledge of HIV / AIDS and attitudes towards male condom use in female sex workers and there was a relationship between knowledge of HIV / AIDS and actions against male condom use in female sex workers.

The localization of Teluk Bakau is one of the localizations with the most CSWs in Batam City, with the status of illegal localization and less exposure to health promotion, this can be seen from the distance of health facilities, unlike the localization of Teluk Pandan (Sintai) which has the number 1 most CSWs in the City. Batam, however, this lokalisasi is also a place for rehabilitation of prostitutes with legal status and has 1 health facility (pustu) located in the lokalisasi.

The purpose of this study was to determine the compliance of commercial sex workers on using condoms in the localization of Teluk Bakau, Batam City

RESEARCH METHODS

This study used a descriptive research design. The location of this research was carried out in the localization of Teluk Bakau, Batam City. The population in this study were all commercial sex workers (CSWs) in the Teluk Bakau brothels with a total of 95 people. The sample is an object under study and is considered to represent the entire population, here the writer uses a purposive technique, namely by means of sampling based on criteria. The measuring instrument in this study using a questionnaire. This analysis was carried out on each variable. These results are in the form of distribution and percentage of each variable. Data analysis was carried out in a univariate manner by looking at the results of the frequency calculation and presentation of the results which could later be used as benchmarks for discussion and conclusions.

RESEARCH RESULT

Table 1 Compliance Frequency Distribution of Commercial Sex Workers in Using condoms in the Teluk Bakau lokalisasi, Batam City

NO	Obedience	Frequency	%
1	Obey	46	93,9
2	Not obey	3	6,1
Jumlah		49	100

It can be seen that the compliance of CSWs using condoms in the Teluk Bakau brothel, Batam city is the majority of the majority behave obediently as many as 46 respondents (93.9%)

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the study, it can be seen that most respondents have obedient behavior using condoms as many as 46 respondents (93.9%), and a small proportion of respondents have obedient behavior using condoms as many as 3 respondents (6.1%).

According to Notoadmojo (2005) the higher a person's knowledge of health, the more he will know how to maintain his health. In general, a person's behavior is based on their background, including knowledge of HIV / AIDS. A person with good knowledge of HIV / AIDS is expected to have a better level of understanding and awareness about HIV / AIDS, and in the end, he is expected to have safe sexual behavior so as to avoid HIV / AIDS infection.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Widyastuti (2006). The behavior of using condoms in women who colonize street skes in East Jakarta with a sample size of 112 CSWs. The results showed that more than half of the respondents (60.7%) used condoms during the last sex with their partner. .

The results of this study are also in accordance with Green's theory in Notoatmodjo (2010) that a person's behavior about health, in this case the act of using male condoms, is influenced by knowledge (predisposing factors). Also supported by the explanation according to Notoatmodjo (2003) that knowledge is a cognitive domain that is very important in the

formation of one's actions. If the acceptance of new behavior or adoption of behavior is based on knowledge, then what is learned, among others, the behavior will be lasting, conversely, if the behavior is not based on knowledge, it will not last long. This means that the better the respondents' knowledge about HIV / AIDS, the more likely it will affect their actions to always use condoms during sex. For this reason, the existing knowledge of FSW must be improved by the AIDS Commission or the Health Office so that the behavior of using condoms can also be improved.

Based on the above discussion, it can be concluded that the behavior of commercial sex workers who are predominantly obedient to using condoms is due to the large amount of information they get about HIV / AIDS from social media and health workers, while those who do not comply with using condoms because they prioritize the comfort of themselves and their customers and It's just a few people, and others even if the customer gives more tips they will still insist on using a condom, and if the customer doesn't want to they won't serve the customer.

CONCLUSION

It can be seen that the compliance of CSWs using condoms in the Teluk Bakau brothel, Batam city is the majority of the majority behave obediently as many as 46 respondents (93.9%)

SUGGESTION

For CSWs, it is hoped that they can be more active in seeking information both from print media, electronic media, health workers and others about HIV / AIDS and ways to prevent HIV / AIDS so that they can increase their understanding of HIV / AIDS and know the correct prevention methods so that they comply use condoms to avoid HIV / AIDS

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