DETERMINANTS OF SAFE SEX BEHAVIOR FOR PREVENTING SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTION IN FEMALE SEX WORKERS IN SURAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Background: Sexually transmitted infection (STI) is a global issue because the gates HIV transmission. Female sex workers have a high risk of contracting and transmitting the STI and HIV/ AIDS because of unsafe sex behavior. This study aimed to analyze safe sex behavior determinants for preventing sexually transmitted infection in female sex workers in Surakarta.

Subjects and Method: This was an analytic observational study with a cross-sectional design. The study was conducted in Surakarta, from December 2017 to January 2018. A sample of 105 female sex workers selected by fixed disease sampling. The dependent variable was safe sex behavior. The independent variables were perceived susceptibility, perceived seriousness, perceived benefit, perceived barriers, cues to action, self-efficacy, and perceived threat. The data were collected by questionnaire analyzed by path analysis.

Results: Safe sex behaviour increased with perceived threat (b=0.19, SE=0.05, p=0.003), perceived benefit (b=0.29, SE=0.05, p=0.002), and self-efficacy (b=0.35, SE=0.12, p<0.001). Safe sex behaviour decreased with perceived barrier (b=-0.29, SE=0.06, p=0.002).

Conclusion: Safe sex behavior is positively and directly affected by perceived threat, perceived benefit, and self efficacy. The safe sex behavior is negatively and directly affected by perceived barrier. Perceived barrier, perceived seriousness, and cues to action indirectly and positively affect on safe sex behavior.

Keywords: Safe sex behavior, safe sex, STI, FSW

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