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

Syarifah¹, Argyo Demartoto², Ruben Dharmawan³

¹Masters Program in Public Health, Universitas Sebelas Maret
²Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Sebelas Maret
³Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Sebelas Maret

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 behavior 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 behavior 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

Correspondence:
Syarifah. Masters Program in Public Health, Sebelas Maret University, Jl. Ir. Sutami 36 A, Surakarta 57126, Central Java. Email: syarifahsst@yahoo.co.id.