

## Relationship Between Marital Status and Condom Use Compliance among PSK in Puger Kulon

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**ABSTRAK**

Penggunaan kondom sangat dianjurkan bagi pekerja seks komersial untuk mencegah tertularnya infeksi menular seksual. Berdasarkan data yang diperoleh di Puskesmas Puger, pekerja seks komersial di Puger Kulon sebanyak 69 orang (76,7%) dari data tersebut, pekerja seks komersial yang mengalami IMS sebanyak 47 orang (68,1%). Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui hubungan antara status perkawinan dengan kepatuhan penggunaan kondom pada PSK di Puger Kulon. Metode: Desain penelitian ini menggunakan metode cross sectional dengan jumlah sampel 30 responden yang diperoleh dengan menggunakan teknik purposive sampling, analisis data menggunakan uji chi-square. Hasil: Hasil status perkawinan pada responden paling banyak pada kategori sendiri (janda) 18 responden (60%), sedangkan hasil kepatuhan penggunaan kondom pada responden paling banyak pada kategori tidak patuh 17 responden (56,7%). Analisis: Hasil uji chi square diperoleh nilai  $p = 0,004 < 0,05$ .  $H_0$  diterima atau ada hubungan antara status perkawinan dengan kepatuhan penggunaan kondom pada PSK di Puger Kulon. Diskusi: Responden yang sudah menikah cenderung konsisten menggunakan kondom. Hal ini dikarenakan pasangan yang sudah menikah akan lebih memperhatikan keamanan dalam melakukan hubungan seksual karena menyadari bahwa melakukan hubungan seksual tanpa menggunakan kondom akan memperburuk kondisi kesehatan pasangannya.

**Abstract**

**Introduction:** Condom use is highly recommended for commercial sex workers to prevent contracting sexually transmitted infections. Based on data obtained at the Puger Health Center, commercial sex workers in Puger Kulon were 69 people (76.7%) of the data, commercial sex workers who experienced STIs were 47 people (68.1%). **Objective:** To determine the relationship between marital status and compliance with condom use among prostitutes in Puger Kulon. **Methods:** This research design uses a cross sectional method with a sample size of 30 respondents obtained using purposive sampling technique, data analysis using chi-square test. **Results:** The results of marital status on respondents were mostly in the category of alone (widow) 18 respondents (60%), while the results of condom use compliance on respondents were mostly in the non-compliant category 17 respondents (56.7%). Analysis: The result of chi square test is  $p = 0.004 < 0.05$ .  $H_0$  is accepted or there is a relationship between marital status and compliance with condom use among prostitutes in Puger Kulon. **Discussion:** Married respondents tend to consistently use condoms. This is because married couples will pay more attention to safety in intercourse because they realize that having intercourse without using a condom will worsen their partner's health condition.

## Introduction

Sexually transmitted diseases are the main diseases transmitted through sex. Sexually transmitted infections can be caused by bacteria, viruses or protozoa. Although sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are mainly transmitted through sex, transmission can also occur from mother to fetus during pregnancy or during childbirth, through blood products or transfer of infected tissue, sometimes through medical devices. Various efforts can be made to reduce the spread of STIs and HIV/AIDS, especially in people who have sex, namely by breaking the STI transmission system, preventing the development of STIs and their problems, not by having sex, having sex with multiple partners, using condoms during sex. With these precautions, the chain of STI transmission can be broken and no problems arise. Routine condom use is one of the most effective ways to prevent the spread of STIs, including HIV/AIDS. (Ashariani et al., 2017)

In 2015, the number of active commercial sex workers was 64,435 people spread across 168 different locations in Indonesia. Then in 2016 it decreased to 19,726 spread across 143 regions in Indonesia (Murdiyanto, 2020). The National Coordinator of the

Indonesian Social Change Organization (OPSI) revealed that the number of female sex workers in Indonesia reached 230,000 in 2019 (Aji Pangestu, 2022). In East Java province, there are 47 localizations with a total of 7,127 prostitutes spread across 33 districts and cities (Hasanah, 2021). Data obtained from prostitutes recorded at the Puger Jember Health Center are 161 people, most of whom are in Puger Kulon Village, namely 69 people (76.7%). Of this data, there are 27 married prostitutes in Puger Kulon (Puskesmas Puger, 2023).

Kemenkes 2018 data, condom use in risky sex is 36% of the population throughout Indonesia. Whereas the target is at least 65% in 2019. In this case, condoms function as a contraceptive method as well as protection from STIs in risky sex situations such as *coitus before marriage*, LGBT to coitus performed by prostitutes. This means that only a small proportion of risky sex offenders are protected from the risk of STIs and pregnancy (BKKBN, 2019). The prevalence of prostitutes in using multiple contraceptives is still lacking, in East Java data found that 23.74% of prostitutes did not use multiple contraceptives. (Rokhmah et al., 2020).. At the Puger Health Center based on

recorded data, FSWs who use contraception are 63 people, and 47 FSWs who experience STIs (Puskesmas Puger, 2023).

The impact of commercial sex workers who do not use contraceptives is the potential to transmit venereal diseases and skin diseases. The most common diseases are syphilis and gonorrhea, HIV/AIDS and unwanted pregnancy. If the disease is not treated, it can cause physical and spiritual disability in themselves and their offspring. (Kartono, 2011)

The government's effort to suppress Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) is by using contraception which is carried out in several localizations of commercial sex workers so that they are easily controlled and given treatment protection, so as to reduce the spread of sexually transmitted diseases (Manuaba, 2010). The role of midwives in overcoming this problem is to provide health services and provide counseling or counseling on the use of contraception as a whole, introducing the benefits and side effects of contraception to increase the rational thinking of commercial sex workers about positive sexual behavior. Midwives act as implementers of the basic service

level which is the main door to early detection of various health complaints including reproductive health in commercial sex workers by providing health education (Satriyandari et al., 2021).

## Method

This research is Quantitative research with a Cross Sectional approach because data collection from each element of the population is carried out once in one research period. Quantitative research is research to obtain data in the form of numbers. *Cross Sectional* is a research design that includes all types of research in which the measurement of variables is carried out only once. (Sujarweni, 2015). Data analysis in this study is univariate and bivariate analysis. Univariate analysis in this study aims to determine the characteristics of each research variable. Bivariate analysis *in this study* is to determine the relationship between the two independent and dependent variables. This study used the *chi square test* to answer the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable, with a confidence level of 95% and a significance level (error rate),  $\alpha = 0.05$ .

## Results

Table 1 shows that most of the respondents were adults aged 25-44 years as many as 27 respondents (90%).

**Table 1. Frequency Distribution by Age**

Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Teenagers (12-24)	1	3,3
Mature (25-44)	27	90
Eldery (46-65)	2	6,7
TOTAL	30	100

Table 2 shows that most of the respondents income is Rp.2.000.000 as many as 27 respondents (90%)

**Table 2. Respondents income**

Revenue	Frequency	Percentage (%)
IDR 2.000.000	27	90
IDR 3.000.000	2	6,7
IDR 4.000.000	1	3,3
TOTAL	30	100

Table 3 shows that most of the respondents had condom availability as many as 29 respondents (96,7%), and reminded to use condoms and provided condoms as many as 29 respondents (96,7%).

**Table 3. Condom Accessibility**

Condom Availability	Roles and Barrier	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	Reminding to use condom and providing condom	29	96,7
		1	3,3
No	Banning the use of condoms		
TOTAL		30	100

Based on table 4, it is known that the marital status of prostitutes was found to be divorced as many as 18 people (60%), and married as many as 12 respondents (40%).

**Table 4. Marital Status of FSWs in Puger Kulon**

Marriage Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Divorce	18	60
Marry	12	40
TOTAL	30	100

Based on table 5, it is known that the compliance of condom use in prostitutes is obtained with the non-compliant category as many as 17 respondents (56.7%), and the compliant category as many as 13.

**Table 5. Condom use Compliance among Female Sex Workers in Puger Kulon**

Compliance	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Non Compliant	17	56,7
Compliant	13	43,3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100</b>

Based on table 6, it is known that the 13 compliant prostitutes, 30% stated that did not use condoms with the status of having a partner (husband), and 46.7% were willing if they did not use condoms with

widow status. The results of statistical tests using the *chi square test* obtained a *p value* = 0.004, the *p value* ≤  $\alpha$  (0.05), so it was decided that  $H_a$  was accepted, meaning that there was a significant relationship between marital status and compliance with condom use among prostitutes in Puger Kulon.

**Table 6. Relationship between Marital Status and Condom Adherence among Prostitutes in Puger Kulon**

Marriage Status	Compliant	Non Compliant	Total	P
Divorce	(10%)	(30%)	(40%)	0,04
Marry	(46,7%)	(13,3%)	(60%)	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>(56,7%)</b>	<b>(43,3%)</b>	<b>(100%)</b>	

## Discussion

### 1. Marital Status of FSWs in Puger Kulon

Based on the assessment, it shows that the marital status of prostitutes in Puger Kulon is mostly in the category of living divorce as many as 14 respondents (46.7%), dead divorce 4 respondents

(13.3%) so that the total in the divorce category is 18 people (60%), and those in the married category are 12 respondents (40%).

The widow status that is carried is the reason for becoming a prostitute to make ends meet. (Mirance, 2019). On the other hand, a person becomes a commercial sex worker because of the demands of parents or husbands who use their daughters/wives as a means to achieve their lifestyle (Prasetyo, 2015). Marital status in women who work as sex workers is thought to have a different sexual role in married women. Logically, married women will behave healthily and responsibly in having sexual relations with their partners because they do not want the negative effects of sex. Theoretically someone who is not married has a more risky level of sexual behavior, because to vent their sexual desires they tend to be free (Sugiarto, 2017). (Sugiarto, 2017).

Sexual behavior outside of marriage is

not only opposed by social norms, but also strictly prohibited by religion. The negative impacts of extramarital sexual behavior include the birth of children out of wedlock, contracting STDs (sexually transmitted diseases), even HIV/AIDS, and the moral decline of the perpetrators. (Suriani, 2015). Data that has been obtained by researchers at the Puger Health Center, that the number of prostitutes who experience STIs is 47 people (68.1%).

In the research that has been done, 18 respondents with marital status in the divorce category (60%). This is the same as what was said in Erna and Adelia's research (2021), which obtained the results of the characteristics of respondents based on marital status, almost half of the respondents studied were the majority of widows. Education is a process to develop knowledge and abilities. Based on the results of the study, 11 people (36.7%) had elementary and junior high school education. Based on the results of the respondents' answers referring to elementary and junior high school.

The majority of prostitutes in Puger Kulon are widows, most of whom are divorced. Because of their frustration caused by disharmonious family

conditions, as well as the consequences of divorce, women become victims who are prone to falling into risky group activities. In addition, the low education of female prostitutes does not provide them with the expertise or skills to work in the informal or formal sectors, so most of them choose shortcuts to become sex workers because they are tempted by the income earned by being a prostitute. This is done because economic factors are one of the main motivations for commercial sex workers to fulfill their needs, the increasing number of life needs that must be met, causing prostitutes to carry out this practice.

## 2. Condom use compliance among prostitutes in Puger Kulon

Based on the assessment, it shows that the compliance of condom use in prostitutes is obtained with the obedient category as many as 13 respondents (43.3%), while the non-compliant category is 17 people (56.7%). Murtono et al. (2018) stated that sex workers have difficulty in making invitations to use condoms. Sex workers actually understand the risk of STIs if they do not use condoms consistently. The fear of not getting payment for sexual transactions makes the bargaining value of sex workers weak.

Customers of sex workers also do not fully understand the importance of condom use because health counseling on STIs prioritizes targeting sex workers. Condoms are the best contraceptive that can currently be used as an initial step to prevent STIs. The use of condoms will provide a sense of security for sex workers in conducting sexual transactions rather than not using them at all, especially sex workers who already have high STI risk factors such as length of work, older age, and a large number of sexual partners (Satriyandari et al., 2015). (Satriyandari et al., 2021).

The results of this study are the same as research conducted by Rosmin, et al (2023) that the prostitutes who have been studied are mostly inconsistent in using condoms when serving their customers. Condom use compliance in this study includes availability, and income of prostitutes. The results of the above research obtained data on the availability of condoms in places as many as 29 people (96.7%) available condoms. based on the results of respondents' answers referring to the answers available. The results of the study above illustrate the availability of condoms in the workplace is available and the role of the location in the workplace reminds to use condoms

and provide condoms, and the response of respondents to the use of condoms to customers is also reminding to use condoms, provide condoms, and help pair condoms. The results of the above research obtained data on the income of prostitutes as many as 27 people (90%) who get the amount of money Rp.2,000,000.

The highest classification of condom use compliance among prostitutes was more respondents who were not compliant. The researcher assumed that prostitutes did not use condoms due to the wishes of the customers. It could be that the customers do not enjoy having sex using condoms. Therefore, the respondents agreed to the customer's request for fear of losing the customer, given the tight competition between partners, even though the prostitutes knew the impact of having sex without using condoms.

### 3. Relationship between Marital Status and Condom Use Adherence among Prostitutes in Puger Kulon.

Based on the data results show that the Chi Square Test analysis obtained the value of the relationship between marital status and compliance with condom use, namely  $p\text{value} (0.004) < \alpha (0.05)$ . So that there is a significant influence of marital

status with compliance with condom use on prostitutes. Indicates that there is a relationship between marital status and compliance with condom use among prostitutes in Puger Kulon.

Marriage is one of the protective factors against the transmission of sexually transmitted diseases. Marital status plays a role in shaping a person's sexual behavior. Marital status helps increase safe sexual behavior by encouraging partners to use condoms when having sex outside of regular partners, especially if both parties are open in negotiating sex (Sugiarto, 2017). Someone who is married will be more consistent in using condoms than those who are not married, because married people tend to take care of each other by paying more attention to health in relationships to obtain healthy offspring, while someone who is not married and tends to use condoms because it is to maintain their status from others and avoid contracting diseases with more severestages. (Idea et al., 2023)..

The results of the research conducted regarding marital status with condom use compliance in prostitutes were 13 people (43.3%) and 9 of them who had husbands were obedient to using condoms. After calculating the statistical test, the results

showed that there was a significant relationship between marital status and compliance with condom use in prostitutes. This result can be interpreted that the marital status of prostitutes has a relationship with condom use compliance. The results of this study are also in line with Rosmin, et al (2023), namely that there is a significant relationship between marital status and consistency of condom use at thePeer Support Shelter.

There were 9 married prostitutes who complied with condom use and 3 who did not. According to the researchers, prostitutes who are married and compliant with condom use are more likely to behave healthily and be responsible for their sexual activities because they do not want any negative impact from these activities because they are afraid that it will have a bad impact on their families. In contrast, those who do not use condoms are only thinking about their customers because most of their customers do not want to use condoms. Condoms if used consistently and correctly can reduce the risk of STI transmission, including transmission of diseases through genital secretions. However, if the use is consistent but not correct and not *hygienic*, it can cause the risk of STIs.



## Conclusion

1. The marital status of FSWs in Puger Kulon was mostly (60%) in the widow category.
2. The compliance of condom use among prostitutes in Puger Kulon was mostly (56.7%) in the non-adherent category.
3. There is a relationship between marital status and condom use compliance among prostitutes in Puger Kulon.

## Abbreviation

STIs : Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)

HIV/AIDS : Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immuno Defisiensi Syndrome

LGBT : Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender

FSWs : Female Sex Workers

STDs : Sexually Transmitted Disease

## Ethics Approval and Consent to Participate

The experimental study has been approved by the research ethics committee of the dr Soebandi University Malang, Indonesia. The Study was conducted according to the guidelines issued and use

committee of dr Soebandi University Jember.

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