

## RESEARCH ARTICLE

# Factors Related to HIV/AIDS Prevention Behavior Among Female Sex Workers in Padang in 2018

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Female Sex Workers (FSWs) and their clients are at the first rank among those having high risk of potentially transmitting Sexually Transmitted Diseases including HIV/AIDS due to their unsafe sexual activities and low level of knowledge on HIV/AIDS prevention behavior. Female Sex Workers. **Objective:** This research aims to determine factors that influence the HIV/AIDS prevention behavior among Female Sex Workers (FSWs) in Padang, West Sumatera.

**Methods:** This study applies a quantitative approach with cross-sectional design. A sample of 50 FSWs was taken in Padang using Consecutive Sampling method. Data were collected by distributing questionnaires and doing literature review. The bivariate and univariate data were analyzed using chi-square test while logistic regression test was used to analyze the multivariate data.

**Results:** The results showed that 66% of FSWs performed good preventive behavior such as using condoms during sexual activities, visiting drop-in centers for health and HIV examinations and not injecting drugs. There was a significant relationship between education ( $p=0.024$ ), knowledge ( $p=0.002$ ), attitude ( $p=0.0001$ ), firmness ( $p=0.006$ ), peer support ( $p=0.027$ ), and health workers support ( $p=0.013$ ) for FSWs to conduct HIV/AIDS prevention. However, the availability of condoms, access to information and pimps support have no significant relationship to the behavior of HIV/AIDS prevention. The most dominant factor is attitude (OR= 82.877 CI: 7.717-89.079).

**Conclusion:** Education, knowledge, behavior, and firmness of FSWs greatly influence the behavior of FSWs in preventing HIV/AIDS, coupled with the support of closest people such as peers, pimps, and health workers that make FSWs feel comfortable and feel cared for so that they can do preventive efforts.

**Keywords:** Sexual, FSWs, Clients Condoms

### ABSTRAK

**Pendahuluan:** Pekerja Seks Komersial (PSK) dan kliennya menempati urutan pertama yang berisiko tinggi menderita Penyakit Menular Seksual, termasuk HIV/AIDS, akibat perilaku seksual yang tidak aman, serta tingkat pengetahuan yang rendah terhadap pencegahan HIV/AIDS. **Tujuan:** Penelitian ini bertujuan menentukan faktor determinan yang memengaruhi perilaku pencegahan terhadap HIV/AIDS di antara Pekerja Seks Komersial di Padang, West Sumatera.

**Metode:** Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan desain cross-sectional. Sebanyak 50 PSK di Padang diikutsertakan menggunakan metode sampling Consecutive Sampling. Data diperoleh dari pengisian kuesioner dan melakukan telaah literatur. Data bivariat dan univariat dianalisis menggunakan chi-square test, serta logistic regression test digunakan untuk menganalisis data multivariate.

**Hasil:** Data menunjukkan 66% PSK memiliki perilaku pencegahan baik, meliputi penggunaan kondom selama aktivitas seksual, mengunjungi pusat kesehatan dan pemeriksaan HIV, serta tidak menggunakan obat injeksi. Didapatkan juga hubungan yang bermakna antara tingkat pendidikan ( $p=0.024$ ), pengetahuan ( $p=0.002$ ), tingkah laku ( $p=0.0001$ ), ketegasan ( $p=0.006$ ), dukungan rekan ( $p=0.027$ ), dan dukungan tenaga kesehatan ( $p=0.013$ ) bagi PSK untuk mendukung perilaku pencegahan HIV/AIDS. Namun, ketersediaan kondom, akses informasi dan dukungan induk semang tidak memiliki hubungan yang bermakna terhadap perilaku pencegahan HIV/AIDS. Faktor yang paling berperan adalah tingkah laku (OR= 82.877 CI: 7.717-89.079).

**Kesimpulan:** tingkat pendidikan, pengetahuan, perilaku, dan ketegasan PSK sangat memengaruhi tingkah laku PSK dalam mencegah HIV/AIDS, seiring dengan dukungan kerabat dekat seperti rekan, induk semang, dan tenaga kesehatan yang membuat PSK nyaman dan diperhatikan sehingga dapat melakukan upaya pencegahan.

**Kata kunci:** Sexual, FSWs, Clients Condoms

### INTRODUCTION

According to the Joint United Nations Program on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS), until March 2016 there

were approximately 78 million people worldwide living with HIV/AIDS. 11.4% or approximately 8.9

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million of them were new cases and 35 million people worldwide died of HIV/AIDS. In Asia Pacific, there were approximately 5.1 million people living with HIV/AIDS by the end of 2016; of which 300,000 of them were new cases (WHO, 2016). Indonesia has the fastest rate of spread of HIV/AIDS in Asia. HIV/AIDS epidemic has occurred in almost all provinces. Since 2000 the epidemic phase has changed from low into concentrated epidemic stage (more than 5% prevalence). An increase occurs in high-risk populations including injecting drug users (IDUs), Female Sex Workers (FSWs), sex worker's clients, homosexual, and transgender (Simarmata, 2010). Cases of HIV/AIDS spread in 407 (80%) of the 507 districts/cities all over the 33 provinces in Indonesia. Based on data from the Center for Data and Information of the Ministry of Health, the number of reported HIV infections are 242,699 and the number of AIDS are 87,453 people. The highest percentage of AIDS is in the 20-29-year-age group (31.4%), mostly females and the majority of risk factors for transmission through heterosexual (68%) (Directorate General of Disease Control and Environmental Health, 2017).

HIV/AIDS cases in West Sumatra continued to increase. Until March 2017, it recorded 3,306 cases of HIV and AIDS comprising 1,935 HIV and 1,371

AIDS. West Sumatra ranked 17th nationwide for the province with the highest AIDS case rate. Until March 2017 there were 21.94 cases per 100,000 population. This figure is still below the national AIDS case rate (28.45 cases per 100,000 population) and this figure is lower than the 2016 AIDS case rate (24.59 cases per 100,000 population) (Directorate General of Disease Control and Environmental Health, 2017). The highest number of HIV/AIDS cases was found in Padang, West Sumatra with 1,076 cases of HIV and 575 cases of AIDS in 2016. The HIV/AIDS case rate was reported as 56.96 per 100,000 population (Public Health Office of Province West Sumatera, 2016). In 2017, 370 HIV cases and 93 AIDS cases were identified (Public Health Office of Padang City, 2017).

An updated report by Center for Disease Control (CDC) indicated that HIV is transmitted through sexual intercourse (69%), syringes for intravenous drug passing (24%), contaminated blood transfusions or blood treatment in the treatment of certain cases (3%), blood transmission prior to birth giving (1%), and unknown (3%) (Centres for Disease Control and Prevention, 2004). Some previous studies show there are high numbers of risk behavior and HIV/AIDS among sex workers. Female Sex Workers and their clients are the high risk group of people who potentially

**Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents**

Characteristics	f (n=50)	%
<b>Age</b>		
≤ 20 years	8	16
21- 30 years	26	52
31-40 years	9	18
≥ 41 years old	7	14
<b>Marital Status</b>		
Single	24	48
Married	1	2
Separated	5	10
Divorced	15	30
Widowed	5	10
<b>Living Together</b>		
Own	17	34
With friends at the rented house	16	32
With family	17	34
<b>Occupation</b>		
Students	9	18
Private sector workers	15	30
Housewives	9	18
Unemployed	17	34
<b>Place of Origin</b>		
Padang	30	60
Outside Padang	20	40

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transmitting the HIV/AIDS because of their unsafe sexual behaviors. According to the theory of Green, the person's behavior is influenced by predisposing factors (socio-demographic, knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, and experiences), enabling factors (availability of resources), and the braces factor such as the family, friends, and community leaders or health workers supports (Notoatmodjo, 2007).

Some studies conducted in Indonesia noted that the obstacle factors to the prevention of HIV/AIDS in the FSWs group are lack of education, lack of knowledge about HIV/AIDS, and lack of a positive attitude towards the prevention of HIV/AIDS. In addition, lack of availability or affordability of condoms, lack of access to information, and lack of support from peers also become inhibitory factors in the prevention of HIV/AIDS.

Based on data from Padang Commission on AIDS Eradication (KPA), FSWs are spread over 41 locations

in Padang city with the increase of its number from 389 people in 2015 to 978 people in 2017. Consequently, FSWs who suffer from HIV/AIDS also increased from 9.3% in 2016 to 9,8% in 2017 (Padang's Commission on AIDS Eradication City, 2017). Therefore, this study aims to determine factors that influence the HIV/AIDS preventive behavior among Female Sex Workers in the city of Padang in 2018.

## METHODS

This study applies a quantitative approach using the cross-sectional design. Data collection was carried out from March to July 2018 at the FSWs mapping location in Padang. The number of respondents was 50 FSWs taken from 978 Female Sex Workers in Padang (population based on estimated FSW recorded by the AIDS Commission of the City of Padang). The number of respondents was calculated using the Lameshow formula. All respondents met the inclusion kriteria:

**Table 2. Factors Related to Preventive Behavior of HIV/AIDS**

Variables	Preventive Behavior				Total		p-value
	Not good		Well		f	%	
	F	%	f	%			
<b>Education</b>							
Low	11	55.0	9	45.0	20	100	0.024
High	6	20.0	24	80.0	30	100	
<b>Knowledge</b>							
Not good	12	63.2	7	36.8	19	100	0.002
Well	5	16.1	26	83.9	31	100	
<b>Attitude</b>							
Negative	11	91.7	1	8.3	12	100	0.0001
Positive	6	15.8	32	84.2	38	100	
<b>Availability of Condoms</b>							
Not good	6	40.0	9	60.0	15	100	0.794
Well	11	31.4	24	68.6	35	100	
<b>Access to Information</b>							
Not good	6	42.9	8	57.1	14	100	0.511
Well	11	30.6	25	69.4	36	100	
<b>Firmness</b>							
Not strict	11	61.1	7	38.9	18	100	0.006
Assertive	6	18.8	26	81.3	32	100	
<b>Peer Support</b>							
Weak	9	60.0	6	40.0	15	100	0.027
Strong	8	22.9	27	77.1	35	100	
<b>Pimp Support</b>							
Weak	11	45.8	13	54.2	24	100	0.162
Strong	6	23.1	20	76.9	26	100	
<b>Health Workers Support</b>							
Weak	6	75.0	2	25.0	8	100	0.013
Strong	11	26.2	31	73.8	42	100	

FSWs recorded in KPA Padang, were capable of reading and writing and were willing to be respondents in this study. The questionnaire used to collect data from respondents has been assessed for its validity and reliability.

### Statistical Analysis

A chi-square test was used for univariate and bivariate analysis while a logistic regression test was used for the multivariate analysis. The tested factors were education, knowledge, attitude, condoms availability, access to information, firmness, peers support, pimps support, and health workers support.

### RESULTS

Most respondents in the study are between 21-30 years (52%), and 48% of respondents are not married. 34% of the respondents are unemployed and others are housewives, students and private sector workers. More than half of the respondents (60%) are from the city of Padang and 34% of the respondents live with their family and the same number of respondents live in boarding houses.

The results show that more than half of the respondents (60%) are well educated. In average the respondents in this study have a good knowledge about HIV/AIDS (62%) and have positive attitude in the prevention of HIV/AIDS (76%). For the availability of condoms, the majority of respondents (70%) said that condoms are available. Based on the information access, 72% of respondents have access to information about the prevention of HIV/AIDS. More than half of the respondents (64%) in terms of the use of condoms. Distribution of the respondents who received strong support from peers is 70%. Meanwhile, 52% of the respondents received strong support from pimps in the prevention of HIV/AIDS. Whereas support from officers, most of the respondents received strong support from community leaders or health workers (84%). More than half (66%) of the respondents considered good in behavior to prevent HIV/AIDS. Bivariate analysis with chi-square test showed that the factors that have significant relationship with the behavior of HIV/AIDS prevention among FSWs in Padang are education,  $p = 0.024$ , knowledge,  $p = 0.002$ , attitude,  $p = 0.0001$ , firmness,  $p = 0.006$ , peers support ( $p = 0.027$ ), and support from health workers and officers,  $p = 0.013$ . On the other hand, the availability of condoms, access to information and pimps support has no meaningful relationship to the behavior of HIV/AIDS prevention.

Results of the bivariate selection using simple

logistic regression are as follows: variables  $p$ -value  $< 0.25$  are education, knowledge, attitudes, firmness, peer support, and health workers support. These six variables are then entered into the multivariate modeling stage. Using backward elimination method, of the six variables tested jointly, the most dominant variable related to the behavior of HIV/AIDS prevention among FSWs is attitude,  $p = 0.0001$  with OR of 82.877 (95% CI: 7.717-89.079).

### DISCUSSION

Preventive behavior is the behavior of a person against illness and disease, namely how people respond, either passively (knowing, being and perceiving the disease and the pain in him and outside, as well as active (action) are made in connection with these illness and pain (Notoatmodjo, 2010). The preventive behaviors in this study include the use of condoms during sexual intercourse, and health and HIV checkups. Based on the research, as many as 76% of respondents had a medical examination, but 52% of respondents never had an HIV test, and only 36% of respondents always use condom during sexual intercourse with their clients. The reason for using condoms is dominated by self-willingness as FSWs are afraid of transmitting the disease, while those who do not use condoms are due to clients' demand.

18% of respondents were reported had injected drugs. Besides, there are FSWs who were still actively working even though they were positive for HIV/AIDS test. This could be a serious matter for their clients for they could transmit the disease through sexual activities. According Sneathu B. Kar, that behavior is a function of one's intention to act connecting with his health (behavior intention), social support from the surrounding community (social support), presence or absence of information about health or health care facilities (accessibility information), autonomy or personal freedom to make decisions (personal autonomy) (Notoatmodjo, 2010).

### Relationship between Education and HIV/AIDS Prevention Behaviors among Female Sex Workers in Padang in 2018. Female Sex Workers

There is a significant relationship between education and HIV/AIDS prevention behaviors. The results of this study are supported by a research conducted by Ashariani and his friends, stating there is a significant relationship ( $p < 0.001$ ) between knowledge and using of condoms in the prevention of Sexual Transmitted Infections (Ashariani, 2016).

Basically sex does not have any connection to

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education levels but it depends on the person's behavior such as the availability of money, opportunity and willingness (Djoerban, 2000). However, the study showed that the higher the education level of the respondent, then he can take action to prevent HIV/AIDS properly. As Notoatmodjo's opinion, education relates to a person's ability to receive and respond to information. The level of education is an integral part in actualization of behavioral changes in a person's process. The higher the education, the more easily absorb the information received that have educational meaning (Notoatmodjo, 2010). This means that the higher level of education, the better the ability to absorb the health message.

### **Relationship between Knowledge and HIV/AIDS Prevention Behavior among Female Sex Workers in f Padang in 2018**

The result of the study showed that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and behavior of HIV/AIDS prevention. This result is in line with Fadhali's study that showed a significant relationship between knowledge and preventive action (Fadhali, 2012).

Cognitive knowledge is a very important domain in the establishment of someone's attitude (Notoatmodjo, 2007). The good knowledge will produce good behavior as well as people who have knowledge of HIV/AIDS will take the appropriate action in having sexual intercourse. This is in accordance with the statement of Ackley and friends stated that knowledge of health behaviors especially about HIV will provide an understanding of the direction of self-protection and health enhancement (Kambu, 2012).

### **Relationship between Attitudes and HIV/AIDS Prevention Behavior among Female Sex Workers in Padang in 2018**

This study indicated that there is a significant relationship between attitudes and HIV/AIDS prevention behavior. The results of this study are in line with Fadhali's research which shows a meaningful relationship between attitudes and prevention practices.

Attitude is a predisposition in deciding to do or not to do a certain behavior. Therefore, attitudes are not only internal psychological conditions purely from individuals, but more attitudes are processes of consciousness that are of an individual nature. Attitudes cannot be seen in real terms; meaning that attitude is still within a person so it is difficult to know how a person behaves towards everything (Dewi & Wawan, 2010).

Female Sex Workers who have a positive attitude

generally know and realize the benefits of prevention well compared to Female Sex Workers who have negative attitude. This was proven by the results of the study which found that Female Sex Workers who have positive attitudes do more preventive behavior than those who have negative attitudes.

### **Relationship between the Availability of Condoms and HIV/AIDS Prevention Behavior among Female Sex Workers in Padang in 2018**

Based on the results of the study, there was no significant relationship between the availability of condoms and the behavior of HIV/AIDS prevention. This result is in accordance with Fadhali's research which showed that there is no relationship between the availability of condoms and prevention practices where the p-value= 0.262. Meanwhile Ratnaningsih described different results study which shows the influence of condom availability on HIV/AIDS prevention behavior in commercial sex workers (Ratnaningsih, 2015).

According to Green, the availability of supporting resources is an enabling factor that causes an action (Notoatmodjo, 2010). The ease of obtaining condoms also affects someone to use condoms especially if the condom is obtained free of charge and in this study it was known that condoms provided by Female Sex Workers were distributed by KPA in Padang City for free. Although in this study the availability of condoms does not affect preventive behavior, 68.6% of respondents who use condoms provide good HIV/AIDS prevention.

The availability of condoms can facilitate a person to use condoms during sexual intercourse. If there is no supply of condoms during sexual activities, the possibility of not using condoms is high (Evrinarti, 2015). However, in this study it was found that although the availability of their condoms was said to be good, there were still a number of Female Sex Workers who continued to serve customers who did not want to use condoms.

### **Relationship between Access to Information and HIV/AIDS Prevention Behavior among Female Sex Workers in Padang in 2018**

There is no significant relationship between information access and HIV/AIDS prevention behavior. The result is consistent with Anggraeni's research which described that there is no significant relationship between sources of information with HIV/AIDS prevention behavior (Anggraeni, 2015). Information on HIV/AIDS can be obtained from various media such as printed media, electronic media, internet access, and counseling from related parties.

72% respondents have good access to information about HIV/AIDS prevention efforts. Poor subject knowledge of Sexually Transmitted Infections and HIV/AIDS is influenced by the provision of information that is not comprehensive and complete. This is because the subject only accepts one-way communication (through printed and electronic media) so that when the subject cannot understand something, the subject cannot ask for it (Green, 2013). According to Muma, one of the efforts to prevent HIV/AIDS is through health education information and increased knowledge about the pathophysiology of HIV and its transmission, both for risky and non-risky groups (Lubis & Krianto, 2013).

#### **Relationship between Firmness and HIV/AIDS Prevention Behavior among Female Sex Workers in Padang in 2018**

The result of the study showed that there is a significant relationship between firmness and HIV/AIDS prevention behavior. This result is in accordance with Yustina's research which stated that there is an influence of bargaining power or firmness of Female Sex Workers with clients on preventive behavior (Yustina, 2010).

According to Marianus, the firmness of sex workers to regulate and convince clients who have an attitude of rejecting condom use behavior affects the behavior of condom use, because sex workers who have high assertiveness have consistent condom use behavior (Hidayati, 2011). More than half of the respondents have good assertiveness towards their customers in terms of condom use. Women must be able to represent themselves in the decision making process. Thus the Female Sex Workers must participate in the decision-making process in using condoms to its clients. The stronger the Female Sex Workers in explaining to customers for the use of condoms the more it increases the acceptance behavior.

#### **Relationship between Peer Support and HIV/AIDS Prevention Behavior among Female Sex Workers in Padang in 2018**

The results of the study showed that there is a significant relationship between peer support and HIV/AIDS prevention behavior. This results is upported by Anggraeni's research, where the role of peer influences HIV/AIDS prevention behavior ( $p = 0.0019$ ).

Skinner psychologists emphasize that the environment is very influential in shaping one's personality, so that someone chooses a certain pattern of attitudes and behaviors because of the strengthening

of each surrounding environment including peers to behave and act. So attitudes lead to changes in views or judgments of a behavior that has assumed normal behavior in the environment of the informant (Anggraeni, 2015).

The results of the analysis in this study indicate that 77.1% of Female Sex Workers who received strong support from peers did HIV/AIDS prevention well. Meanwhile 60% of Female Sex Workers who did not receive support from peers did not take HIV/AIDS prevention properly. Support from peers is in a form of concern for others who are influenced by sharing the same feelings so that they understand each other's problems.

#### **Relationship between Pimps Support and HIV/AIDS Prevention Behavior among Female Sex Workers in Padang in 2018**

There was no significant relationship between pimps and HIV/AIDS prevention behavior in this study. These results are consistent with the study of Ashariani et al., which stated that there is no significant relationship between the support of pimps and prevention of sexual transmitted infections, but the different results of the research conducted by Sianturi showed a significant relationship between the support of pimps and acts of condom use in HIV/AIDS prevention where  $p$ -value = 0.024 (Sianturi, 2013)

According to Green, a support is an example of a reinforcing factor that is very influential in a behavior. Apart from peers, social support can also be obtained from pimps (Notoatmodjo, 2010). In this study, pimps provided support to Female Sex Workers only to recommend condom use and not involved in other HIV/AIDS prevention efforts.

Mubarakah said that the lack of support from pimps is able to encourage Female Sex Workers to be more free and not supervised, so that the Female Sex Workers did not prevent HIV/AIDS (Purnamawati, 2013). Support from pimps as intermediaries for Female Sex Workers was a positive thing considering pimps as superiors or leaders so that when get special attention from pimps, then Female Sex Workers will feel happy and eager to take preventive measures because they feel cared for and protected by the attention given.

#### **Relationship between Health Workers Support and HIV/AIDS Prevention Behavior among Female Sex Workers in Padang in 2018**

There was a significant relationship between the support of health workers and HIV/AIDS prevention behavior. This result is in accordance with Haerena

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and Muslimah research which shows a meaningful relationship between the roles of health workers and HIV/AIDS prevention behavior. The role of health workers should be to provide or hold counseling for at-risk groups to increase knowledge, attitudes, and motivation to carry out HIV/AIDS prevention behaviors.

Based on the results of bivariate analysis, as many as 73.8% of Female Sex Workers who received support from health workers were able to prevent HIV/AIDS well, while 75% of Female Sex Workers who did not receive support from health workers did not take preventive measures properly. Supports from health workers could be in the forms of conducting HIV/AIDS preventive efforts, conducting regular counseling about the benefits of using condom during sexual activities, facilitating routine health examination and providing condoms for Female Sex Workers to motivate them to take recommended preventive behaviors. According to Notoatmodjo, the support from health workers is included in the reinforcing factor that can change a person's behavior (Notoatmodjo, 2010). Rogers and Shoemaker stated that before someone decides to behave in a new manner, it is started with receiving information from the health workers. When someone starts to become interested in something, the health workers will increase his or her motivation so that he or she is willing to accept the suggestions. From the results of the persuasion, a decision will be made to accept or reject the new idea; and the last step is the strengthening stage where people ask for support for new behavioral decisions. So health workers will continue giving counseling to strengthen new behavioral practices (Sianturi, 2013). Based on this theory, the health workers strongly influence by giving motivation to Female Sex Workers to carry out HIV/AIDS prevention behaviors.

The results of the logistic regression test found that the most dominant factor associated with HIV/AIDS prevention behavior in Female Sex Workers was the attitude with the largest OR value of 82.877. Based on the results of the study, there was 28% of FSWs who did not agree and 26% did not agree to stop working as Female Sex Workers if they were positively tested for HIV/AIDS. There was no strong encouragement from within the Female Sex Workers to change their unsafe sexual behaviors. Secord and Backman stated that attitudes are certain regularities in terms of feelings (affections), thoughts (cognitions), and predispositions to act to some aspects of his/her environment (Evrinarti, 2015).

The presence of Female Sex Workers who

have negative attitudes can be seen from the lack of awareness of Female Sex Workers in preventing HIV/AIDS, including many Female Sex Workers who have never conducted HIV/AIDS test and do not use condoms in having sexual relations because of the clients' requests, and the existence of Female Sex Workers who keep working actively though positively tested for HIV/AIDS.

Green's behavioral theory stated that knowledge is a very important domain or factor for the formation of an attitude that will also shape one's behaviors or actions (Notoatmodjo, 2010). Therefore, it is important to embed a positive attitude towards Female Sex Workers through the provision of comprehensive and understandable information for a better attitude change.

## CONCLUSION

Female Sex Workers in Padang City are mostly highly educated and more than half of the Female Sex Workers has good knowledge about HIV/AIDS. Most Female Sex Workers have positive attitude in the prevention of HIV/AIDS. Seen from the availability of condoms, most of the Female Sex Workers state that the availability of condoms is good. More than half of Female Sex Workers have good access to information about HIV/AIDS preventive efforts. Most of the Female Sex Workers have firmness towards their customers in using condoms. Almost all Female Sex Workers have strong support from peers but are not supported by pimps. The majority of Female Sex Workers get support from health workers in efforts to prevent HIV/AIDS.

Factors related to HIV/AIDS preventive behavior in Female Sex Workers in Padang are education, knowledge, attitude, firmness, peers support from fellow female sex workers friends, and health workers support staff. Factors in themselves greatly influence the behavior of Female Sex Workers in preventing HIV/AIDS coupled with the support of the closest people such as friends, pimps, and officers who make Female Sex Workers feel comfortable and feel cared for. Attitude is the most dominant factor related to HIV/AIDS prevention behavior in Female Sex Workers, for that it is still necessary to provide understanding of HIV/AIDS and empowerment to Female Sex Workers to cultivate positive attitudes with sustainable counseling that can generate awareness and be able to make Female Sex Workers change sexual behavior that is not safe so as to prevent transmission of HIV/AIDS. In addition, it is also expected that cooperation between NGOs will be linked to certain institutions such as the Office of Social Affairs and Manpower to provide trainings for Female

Sex Workers to be independent and to be free from sex workers' environment as economic dependency.

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### CONFLICT OF INTEREST

There is no conflict of interest which needs to be declared.

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