

# Jurnal

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# DETERMINANTS FACTORS THAT AFFECTING PERCEPTION USE OF CONDOM BASED ON THEORY OF HEALTH BELIEF MODEL AT RISK MEN'S GROUP IN MALANG CITY.

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## Abstrak

**Latar Belakang:** Di Indonesia, sebagian besar masyarakat masih memiliki persepsi negatif tentang kondom. Persepsi kondom masyarakat disebabkan oleh faktor eksternal, faktor internal personal dan kombinasi keduanya.

**Tujuan:** Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi persepsi kondom pada pria berisiko

**Metode:** Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian eksplanatori dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Responden dalam penelitian ini adalah laki-laki resiko dari 4 jenis pekerjaan yaitu supir truk, supir online, pekerja pabrik dan nelayan dengan jumlah total 600 responden. Dalam penelitian ini menggunakan analisis bivariat, uji chi square dan analisis multivariat dengan menggunakan regresi logistik

**Hasil:** Setelah dilakukan uji statistik terhadap 11 variabel terdapat 8 variabel yang berhubungan dengan persepsi tentang kondom yaitu umur, pendidikan, status perkawinan, pengalaman responden tentang kondom, sikap responden terhadap kondom, media informasi, orang lain, pengalaman tentang kondom dan sosialisasi tenaga kesehatan. Berdasarkan hasil uji multivariat diketahui bahwa faktor yang paling berpengaruh adalah status perkawinan

**Kesimpulan :** Berdasarkan hasil uji multivariat diketahui bahwa faktor yang paling berpengaruh adalah status perkawinan dan saran dalam penelitian ini adalah KPA Kota Malang untuk dapat menyediakan kondom yang mudah dijangkau dan didapatkan serta menjelaskan jug acara penggunaan yang tepat

**Kata kunci :** factor eksternal, factor internal, persepsi kondom

## Abstract

**Background:** In Indonesia, most of the people there are still many negative perceptions about condoms. The perception of condoms in society is caused by external factors, internal personal factors and a combination of both.

**Objective:** This research was conducted to determine the factors that influence the perception of condoms at risk men

**Method:** This type of research is explanatory research with a cross sectional approach. Respondents in this study were risk men from 4 types of work, they are truck drivers, online drivers, factory workers and fishermen with a total of 600 respondents. In this study using bivariate analysis, chi square test and multivariate analysis using logistic regression

**Result:** After a statistical test of 11 variables was carried out, there were 8 variables related to the perception of condoms, there were age, education, marital status, respondents' experiences about condoms, respondents' attitudes towards condoms, information media, other people's experiences about condoms and socialization of health workers.

**Conclusion:** Based on the results of the multivariate test, it was stated that the most affected factor was marital status. The suggestion in this research is that the city of Malang should provide condoms that are easily accessible and explain how to use it..

**Keywords:** eksternal factor, internal factor, perception of condom

## INTRODUCTION

<sup>13</sup> The development of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) increase worrying both from a quantitative and qualitative side. It is not surprising that the problem of HIV and AIDS has become an epidemic in nearly 190 countries. Currently, Indonesia is no longer classified as a country with a low prevalence, but has entered a concentrated epidemic with more than 5% of certain populations in several cities and regions in Indonesia living with HIV. (1)

In Indonesia the spread of HIV and AIDS from year to year shows a rapid increase, the cumulative number of cases up to March 2013, namely 103,759 HIV and 43,347 AIDS, with 8,340 deaths (2) and if you look at the data 5 years ago, in 2007 the number of HIV cases as many as 5,904 and AIDS 16,288, with death 2,287. With this huge increase in cases, the world health agency World Health Organization (WHO) warned Indonesia as one of the fastest Asian countries in terms of increasing the HIV and AIDS population (2)

Meanwhile, one of the issues currently related to the world of work is the increasing number of HIV / AIDS cases where more than 90% of them are in their productive age between 20-50 years. Based on research conducted by the International Labor Organization (ILO) in 2001, *Population Mobility and HIV in Indonesia*, the patterns and trends in the spread of HIV are related to the movement of workers both domestically and internationally. Although there is no adequate data that proves a correlation between the movement of workers and the spread of HIV, it is assumed that population groups with high mobility and risky sexual behavior, including workers in the mining, construction, plantation, transportation, marriage and migrant workers sectors are vulnerable to HIV transmission (3)

Associated with a survey conducted by the ILO with 1200 truck drivers in Indonesia who are often called Mobile Men with Money and Migrant, 47.5% have bought sex, where on average they buy sex from 8 sex workers a year and have 4 other partners. In addition, STI transmission to housewives occurs through sexual contact with husbands who are most likely customers of female sex workers. At present, the phenomenon of husbands becoming customers of FSW is very common. One of the groups that can become clients of FSW are male mobile workers such as truck drivers, inter-provincial bus drivers, sailors, construction workers and even executives who frequently travel outside the city (3)

The risky sexual behavior carried out by male migrant workers is not matched by efforts to prevent HIV transmission. In fact, HIV transmission can be prevented, one of which is the use of condoms. From the 2011 IBBS data, data on consistent condom use among women who were direct sex workers (DFSW) only reached 14% in 2011, for women who were not direct sex workers (WPSTL) 26% in 2011. While the HIV prevalence among FSW reached 10% in 2011 while at risk men (including truck drivers and truck kernet) the use of condoms was only 8% consistent in 2011 (IBBS, 2011). Data on Integrated Biological Behavior of HIV / STIs (STBP) 2011 by the Ministry of Health and BPS shows the high incidence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs)

among truck drivers. Truck drivers are the group most vulnerable compared to other occupational groups with the dangers of HIV and AIDS (4)

In Indonesia, most of the people there are still many negative perceptions circulating in the community about condoms. Based on research conducted by the Aids Prevention Commission in 2009, it was found that there were religious leaders who thought that the use of condoms as a tool for HIV-AIDS prevention was considered to be legal for adultery and besides that they considered condoms ineffective in preventing HIV transmission. Likewise with the opinion of parliament members, that the condom campaign program is considered to have the potential to increase free sex in the community and will increase the risk of other diseases. As was the case in December 2013, students and religious leaders even gave the Minister of Health the Republic of Indonesia the title "Queen of Condoms" because the policy of implementing the National Condom Week which was planned to be held on World AIDS Day was considered not to be substantive of the problem. related to HIV / AIDS prevention and considered legalizing free sex (5). The use of condoms is also considered ineffective in preventing HIV and AIDS transmission. In addition, people's understanding of the function of condoms is still considered low. This negative assumption is still attached to the condom when the device is circulating freely on the market. There are several opinions that think that if condoms are provided in supermarkets at fairly cheap prices, it will increase the number of free sex behavior among young people who are not legally and religiously married.(6)

Malang City as a city of students, tourism and industry and the second largest city in East Java is a city with a high level of urbanization where Malang City is a destination for people around the city of Malang and even from outside Java. These conditions provide opportunities for increased urbanization of the population, resulting in a population explosion. The increase in HIV cases in Malang City is one of the impacts of the development of prostitution activities which is a logical consequence of development progress in the tourism sector

Their low education and knowledge is added to lack of skills will put them to work in the informal sector like drivers. Data from the Malang City Health Office (Dinkes) during 2015 the number of HIV / AIDS sufferers 2,021 people and in 2010 as many as 1,636 people. From the data, the most cases were men, reaching 65.71% and women 34.29%. Meanwhile, from the age of the patient, an average of 25-49 years (67.79%) and the rest of various ages. The 2011 IBBS data showed that condom use was only 14 percent. In fact, the prevalence of sex workers, both male, female, and transgender, who has HIV is high, 7-20%. in Malang City. Meanwhile, for men with high risk in Malang City, only 35% used condoms consistently at the last commercial sex. (7)

### **METHOD**

Explanatory research survey is used in this research to explain the relationship between the research variables through hypothesis testing in the study and then the effects are seen. This research is a type of quantitative research, this research was conducted using a cross sectional approach,. The primary data collection method uses a survey method with a questionnaire as a guide in structured interviews.

The target population in this study consisted of several sub-populations, namely truck drivers, taxi drivers, factory workers, and fishermen in Malang, East Java, with a total population of 2,670 people. And sample of 600 respondents. The sampling technique used purposive sampling technique, which is based on the judgment (judgment) of the researcher regarding who deserves (meets the requirements) to be sampled with certain criteria.

The dependent variable in this study is positive / negative perceptions about condom with the independent variables are characteristics (age, education, income, marital status, occupation); respondent's knowledge; respondent's experience; respondent attitudes towards condoms; information media; other people's experiences with condoms; socialization of health workers about condoms.

The research results were analyzed by bivariate and multivariate analysis. Bivariate analysis was used to test the relationship between variables using the chi-square test. Multivariate analysis was used to test jointly between variables using logistic regression tests.

## RESULT

Respondents of this study were 600 at risk men. Respondent characteristics include age, education level, income, occupation and marital status (Table 1). Most respondents were older adults (> 35 years), namely (50.6%) with an average age of respondents in this study of 39 years. The youngest age of the respondents is 18 years old and the oldest age is 51 years.

Most of the respondents are in the advanced education group (senior high school and college), namely as much as 52%, with the lowest education being elementary school and the highest education being senior high school. Most of the respondents are in the Middle and Upper income group. Most of the respondents are in the married group. Most of the respondents are in the Work with High mobile

**Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents and Relationship to perceptions of condoms**

Characteristics of Respondents	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)	P value
Age			0.00
• Old adults (> 35 tahun)	302	50,3	
• Young adults (< 35 Tahun)	298	49,7	
Education level			0.00
• Senior high school and college	318	53,0	
• Elementary and Junior school	282	47,0	
Income			0.121
• Middle up ( $\geq$ UMK)	437	72,8	
• Middle down (<UMK)	163	27,2	
Work			0.145
• <i>Mobile</i>	288	48,2	
• <i>Semi Mobile</i>	312	51,8	
Marital status			0.00
• Married	458	76,3	
• Not married	142	23,7	

In the bivariate analysis, this study states that there is a relationship between age and the perception of condoms among men at risk in Malang with the Asymp value. Sig. 0.00 ( $p < 0.05$ ) besides that based on bivariate analysis showed that respondents who had negative perceptions about condoms were more in the young adult age group ( $< 35$  years) as much as 49,7% compared to those in the older adult age group ( $\geq 35$  years.) This is because the needs and tendencies change with the age of a person and this will certainly affect a person's mindset, experience and perception with the assumption that as you get older, someone will get more experience compared to the age below. In this case, young adults ( $< 35$  years) tend to have negative perceptions about condoms because the perception is formed by one of them is experience, with a good experience about condoms will tend to have positive perceptions about condoms. In addition, people will tend to have similarities with those of their age, so it can be concluded that age differences will cause differences in behavior, perceptions or perspectives and ways of obtaining and making decisions. This is also in accordance with the theory of Health Belief Models, a person's perception is influenced by sociodemographic factors, including age, which can indirectly influence prevention behavior (8)

The education level of the respondents can be said to be quite high because most of the respondents are in the upper secondary education group (senior high school and collage), namely as much as 53%. With the lowest education is elementary school and the highest education is senior high school. This is not much different from the results of the 2011 STBP where the level of education of high-risk men in as many as 20% has a junior high school education and 46% has a junior high school education and only 7% has a telemantry education. Based on the bivariate analysis, it is stated that there is a relationship between education and the perception of condoms among at men risk in Malang with the Asymp value. Sig. 0.00 ( $p < 0.05$ ) which states that the higher a person's education level, the better his ability to absorb health information / messages. The level of education is believed to have an indirect influence on behavior by influencing individual perceptions. With higher education, they tend to have great attention to their health so that if the individual experiences health problems, he will immediately seek health services.

Meanwhile, based on this research, those with more negative perceptions about condoms are middle and high education This can be due to other factors such as environment, as stated in the Social Learning theory which states that behavior and the environment are in a "reciprocal deterministic" process. If the environment determines and causes the most behavior, then an individual uses his cognitive processes to interpret the environment and the behaviors he carries out and provide reactions by changing the environment and receiving better behavioral results. In other words, it can be concluded that if someone is in an environment with positive perceptions, the tendency to participate in positive perceptions will be greater.(9)

In this study it is known that most of the respondents are in the Middle and Upper income group ( $\geq$ UMK), which is 72,8%. With the lowest income of 1,000,000, the highest income of 24,000,000 and the average income of 2,163,000.

Based on the bivariate analysis, most of the respondents had a income of  $\geq 1,500,000$  (72,8%). Based on the bivariate analysis, it shows the Asymp value. Sig. 0.121 ( $p > 0.05$ ) it can be concluded that there is no relationship between the respondent's income and the perception of condoms among men risk in Malang.

The average income is high enough to make respondents tend to behave at risk compared to those with low income. With sufficient income, someone will feel able to get something, in this case it is

associated with buying sex. But more often than not, these behaviors are not accompanied by infection prevention behaviors such as the use of condoms. For example, the 2011 IBBS data showed that the risk of using condoms at the last sex among men was only around 14%. In fact, the SSP report data stated that condom use among these people was only around 10%. Meanwhile, 55.6% admitted to having bought sex in the past year (7). This can be because with a high enough income and the ability to buy sex, they will feel a loss if they have sex that has been purchased but must use a condom during sexual intercourse.

In this study, respondents were drawn from 4<sup>18</sup> types of work which are considered to be jobs that are in a high-risk environment. It is known that most of the respondents were in the High Mobility Work (Mobile) group of 48.2% with 147 truck drivers and 146 online drivers. Meanwhile, a small portion of the relatively high mobility group (Semi Mobile) was 51.8% consisting of 127 factory workers and 180 fishermen. Based on the bivariate analysis, it shows that respondents who have the most negative perceptions about condoms are from the Semi Mobile group consisting of fishermen and factory workers (51.2%) and those who have the most positive perceptions about condoms is among the Mobile occupation circle which consists of taxi drivers and truck drivers (72.4%). Meanwhile, the multivariate analysis shows that work also has an influence on the perception of condoms among men at risk with an OR of 1.325.

Among truck drivers who have a quite high positive perception, namely as much as 15.4%. This could be due to the fact that truck drivers are more of the target of government programs on HIV / AIDS <sup>8</sup> prevention because the level of spread among these people is quite high. Based on KPAN data, it is stated that the number of people living with HIV among truck drivers is increasing every year. In addition, truck drivers as one of the jobs in the transportation sector have a higher level of mobility compared to other jobs, so that the level of socialization is also higher so that the exchange of information and experiences is also increasing among them.

A considerable amount of literature discusses the relationship between transportation sector workers, especially truck drivers, to the spread of HIV-AIDS. In addition, NGOs working in East Java which researched truck drivers reported high levels of sexual and their behavior trying to conduct an information campaign including using the truck painting method. The results also indicated that 8.8% of truck drivers still have negative perceptions about condoms. Even though there have been many campaigns or interventions carried out among truck drivers, there are still those who have negative perceptions about condoms. Many other factors that cause this to happen, such as access to information and lack of socialization by health workers can also be a factor. Another factor as mentioned in a study conducted by Chantanavich in 2000 in several cities in Southeast Asia stated that the reasons for workers in the transportation sector often use sex workers without condoms, namely because of high income levels and being far from their families. In addition, a survey conducted by the ILO in 2011 stated that the level of consistent condom use at the last sex among truck drivers was less than 10%. This can occur because the negative perceptions that are still held by truck drivers are supported by other factors which make them reluctant to use condoms.

Meanwhile, the majority of those who have negative perceptions <sup>11</sup> about condoms are among factory workers, namely 20%. Factory workers are one of the occupations that are at high risk of HIV infection because they often separate from their families. Research conducted by the ILO shows that factory workers in Jakarta are mostly migrants from rural areas who do not live with their families. More negative perceptions among factory workers, as many as 120 out of 140 respondents, this is because factory workers have a pattern of working time. <sup>2</sup> They are only given 1 hour of rest with a total work of 8-10 hours. Very minimal access to information, lack of socialization from health workers and lack of attention from the company <sup>10</sup> to provide more information about health to its employees can cause negative perceptions.

Among fishermen, the percentage of those who have positive and negative perceptions is almost the same, namely 14.0% and 14.6%. Most of the negative perceptions they have are caused by the lack of access to information and socialization from health workers. In addition, misconceptions about the prevention procedures for CSOs and HIV-AIDS are the cause of these negative perceptions. They believe that condoms are not the only means of preventing HIV transmission but by drinking them antibiotics before sexual intercourse, drinking herbs and washing their genitals are sure that they will not be infected.

Fishermen are one of the jobs that are vulnerable to contracting HIV. Fishermen spend more time away from their families and frequent stop overs at the port give them the opportunity to meet CSWs, especially since the localization distance from the port is quite close to only about 2 km. if fishermen are infected, then it will not only infect their family but also to the places they stop after. According to the ILO more than 200,000 heads of households depend on their livelihoods as fishermen, and less than a quarter of them are at risk group for HIV infection. They carry out risky activities without using condoms but prevention is done by taking high doses of drugs. Most of the fishermen have stopped in several places in Indonesia and satisfy their sexual desire quickly and this for them is a natural thing. In addition to localization.(10)

Most of the respondents (76,3%) were married and 23,7% were single. Meanwhile, based on the bivariate analysis, it shows that respondents who are not married have more positive perceptions about condoms (82,1%) compared to respondents who are married (35.6%). The test results provide an Asymp value. Sig. 0.00 (p <0.05) so it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the respondent's marital status and the perception of condoms in men at risk in Malang in 2019.

From the results of the multivariate test, the status of marriage has the greatest influence with OR 6,330 times. Men who are at risk of married marital status will have a positive perception of condoms, which is 6,330 times greater than those who are not yet married. This can be due to the status of those who are already married, it will be easier to get access to information about condom use than for those who are not yet married. Besides, they can freely come to health workers to get an explanation about condoms, so the information they get will tend to form a positive perception about condoms. Meanwhile, those who are not yet married will tend to obtain information secretly and it is not known whether the information they get is correct information. This is what causes their perception to tend to be negative.

**Table 2. Eksternal Factors and Relationship to perceptions of condoms**

Variabel	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)	P value
Knowledge of condoms			0.443
• Good	414	69,2	
• Less	186	30.1	
Experience of condoms			0.00
• Good	344	57,3	
• Less	256	42,7	
Attitude to condom			0.00
• Good	305	50.8	
• Less	295	49.2	
Media Information			0.016
• Positive	325	54,2	
• Negative	275	45,8	



Other People'experience					0.001
	• Good		320	53.3	
<b>Table 3. Results of Multivariate Logistic Regression Analysis</b>					
Socialization of Health Officers					0.00
No	Selected variable in model	Wald	P value	OR	95% CI
1	Occupation	7.286	0.007	1.325	1.080 – 1.626
2	Experience Respondents About Condoms	4.211	0.040	1.793	1.027-3.133
3	Marital status	22.4442	0.00	6.330	2.950 – 13.583

## DISCUSSION

### Factors that affect Condom Perception Among at Risk Man

The perception of condoms in this study is the interpretation / thoughts of a person related to use of condoms in the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV-AIDS. Based on the quantitative data of this study, it is known that 48% of respondents have negative perceptions about condoms. This can be seen from the assumptions that condoms can reduce pleasure during sexual intercourse, both by themselves and from sexual partners, besides using condoms is considered a troublesome thing. Condoms are also considered as one of the legalizations of free sex in society, besides that there are still those who think that if you use a condom, you will be considered a person with a disease. Lack of knowledge can also be the reason why many respondents have negative perceptions about condoms. And negative persuasion that would prevent someone from using a condom.(11).

This is in line with research conducted by Linda Mayarni Sirait based on her research conducted 95 crew members, it was found that the proportion of condom use was still low, namely 23.2% and based on the results of the research conducted, it was found that the most dominant influencing factor was perception. The more a person has a positive perception about condoms, the more likely they are to increase the use of condoms in preventing the transmission of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV-AIDS.(12)

Based on the bivariate analysis that has been carried out, there are 8 variables related to the perception of condoms among at men risk in Malang in 2014, namely that of the 11 variables studied, there are 8 variables that are statistically related to perceptions of condoms, namely variables of age, education, occupation, marital status, experience of respondents about condoms, respondent attitudes towards condoms, media information, experiences of others about condoms and socialization of health workers. Meanwhile, from the multivariate results, there are 3 variables that are closely related to the perception of condoms among men at risk in Malang, namely job variables, respondents' experiences about condom use and marital status.(13)

From the results of the multivariate test, the status of marriage has the greatest influence with OR 6,330 times. Men who are at risk of married marital status will have a positive perception of condoms, which is 6.330 times greater than those who are not married. This can be due to the status of those who are already married, it will be easier to get access to information about condom use than for those who are not yet married. Besides, they can freely come to health workers to get an explanation about condoms, so the information they get will tend to form a positive perception about condoms. . Meanwhile, those who are not yet married will end to obtain information secretly and it is not known whether the information they get is correct information. This is what causes the perception it has to tend to be negative. (14)

The experience of using condoms also has an influence on the perception of condoms among men at risk with an OR of 1,793. This means that men at risk with a good experience of condoms will have a positive perception of 1,793 times greater than those who have less experience about condoms. This is because the perception of one of them is formed based on past experiences that result from the five senses. How individuals interpret or react to stimuli depends on their past experiences.(8)

Occupation also has an influence on the perception of condoms among men at risk with an OR of 1.325. of the four occupations contained in this study, namely truck drivers, taxi drivers, factory workers and fishermen. The respondents who had the most negative perceptions about condoms were from the Semi Mobile group consisting of fishermen and factory workers (67.2%) and the most positive perceptions about condoms were among the Mobile occupations consisting of online drivers and truck drivers (72.4%). Among taxi drivers, access to information that is easily accessible, the ability to read newspapers or books at the base and their frequent discussions with each other when gathering together causes their perception to be more positive than those in other occupations.

Most of the negative perceptions about condoms are among the factory workers and fishermen. Factory workers are one of the occupations that are at high risk of HIV infection because they often separate from their families. Research conducted by the ILO shows that factory workers in Jakarta are mostly migrants from rural areas who do not live with their families. More negative perceptions among factory workers, as many as 120 out of 130 respondents, this is because factory workers have a pattern of working time, they are only given 1 hour of rest with a total work of 8-10 hours. Very minimal access to information, lack of socialization from health workers and lack of attention from the company to provide more information about health to its employees can cause negative perceptions.(7)

The negative perceptions they have by fishermen are more due to the lack of access to information and socialization from health workers. besides that, misconceptions about the procedures for preventing CSOs and HIV-AIDS are the cause of these negative perceptions. They believe that condoms are not the only means that can prevent HIV transmission but by taking antibiotics before sexual intercourse, drinking herbal medicine and washing their genitals are sure that they will not be infected.(15)

Fishermen are one of the jobs that are vulnerable to contracting HIV. Fishermen spend more time away from their families and frequent stopovers at the port give them the opportunity to meet CSWs, especially since the localization distance from the port is quite close to only about 2 km. if fishermen are infected, then it will not only infect their family but also to the places they stop after. According to the ILO more than 200,000 heads of households depend on their livelihoods as fishermen, and less than a quarter of them are at risk group for HIV infection. They carry out risky activities without using condoms but prevention is done by taking high doses of drugs. Most of the fishermen have stopped in several places in Indonesia and satisfy their sexual desire quickly and this for them is a natural thing. In addition to localization. CSWs can also be contacted through kiosks and stalls close at to the places they stop.(10)

Meanwhile, those who have a positive perception are the type of work of a truck driver. This could be due to the fact that truck drivers are more of the target of government programs on HIV / AIDS prevention because the level of spread among these people is quite high. Based on KPAN data, it is stated that the number of people living with HIV among truck drivers is increasing every year.

## CONCLUSION

The results of the study were 11 variables studied, there were 8 variables that were statistically related to the perception of condoms, namely variables of age, education, occupation, marital status, experience, respondents about condoms, respondents' attitudes towards condoms, information media, other

people's experiences about condoms and outreach to health workers. Based on the results of the multivariate test, it was stated that the most influential factor was marital status.

## RECOMMENDATION

The district and municipal KPAs of Malang should provide detailed and accessible information about condoms for men at risk, including demonstrations of their use.

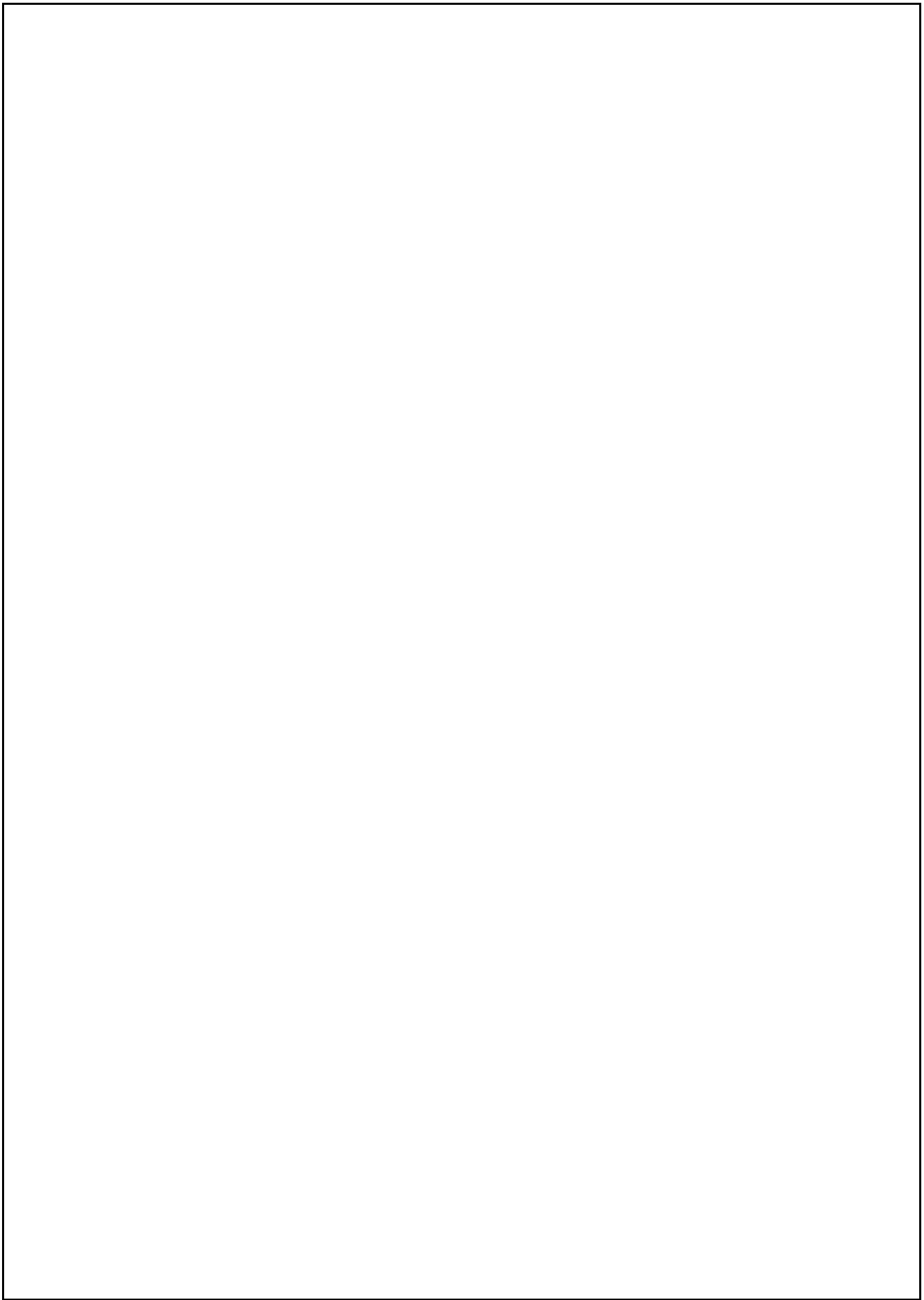
## Acknowledgement

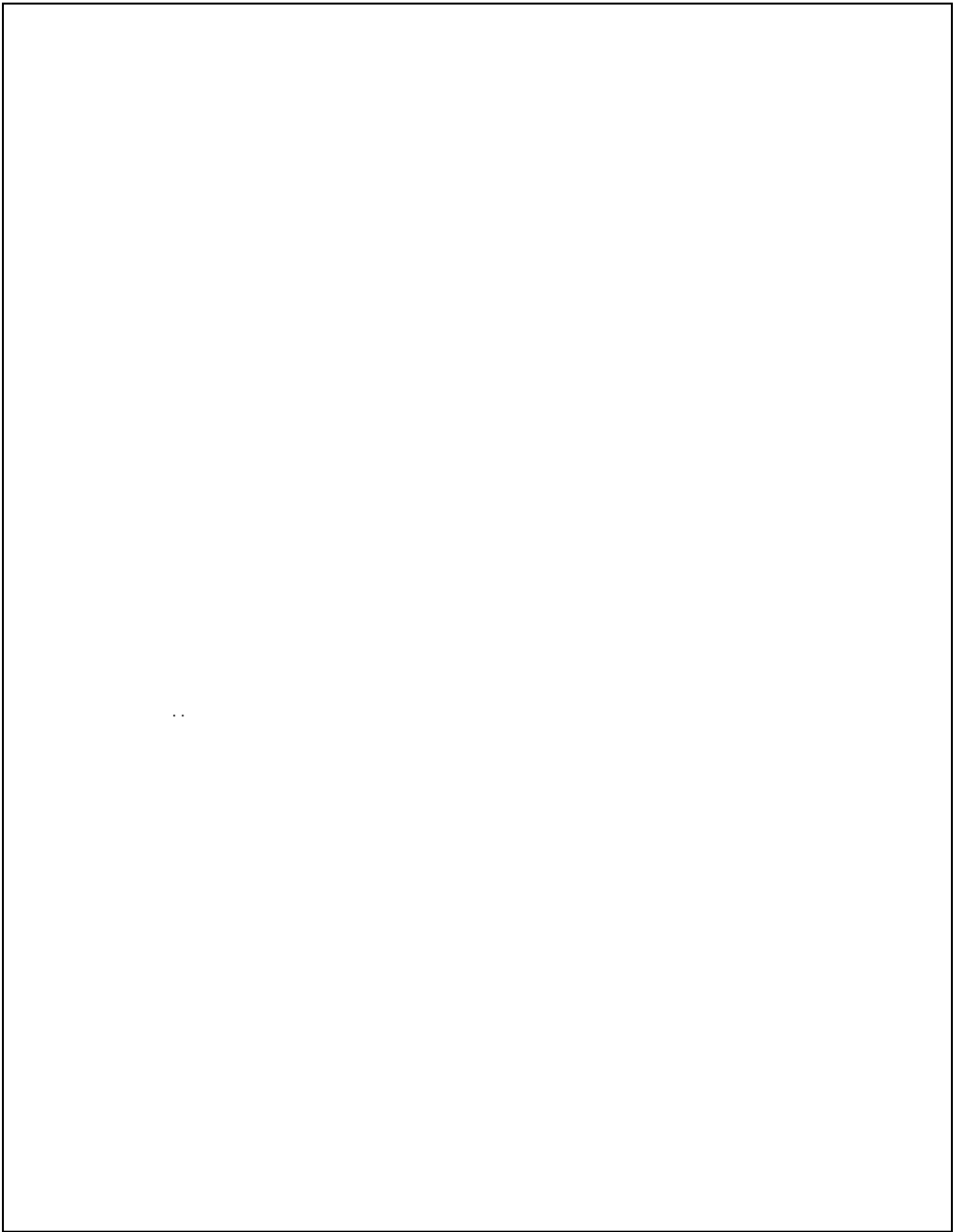
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