



Behaviour and Information Access With Health Literacy About HIV / AIDS In Female Worker (FSW) In Coastal Area of Jember Indonesia

Dewi Rokhmah^{1*}, Imas Imama², Nita Indah Lestari², Ahmad Aviv Mahda², Icha Rohmah D.A², Khoiron¹

¹Public Health Faculty University of Jember Indonesia

²Magister of Public Health Science, Post Graduate University of Jember Indonesia

Abstract. The purpose of this study to examine the relationship between knowledge, attitudes, perceptions, and access to HIV/AIDS information with Female Sex Worker (FSW) health literacy in the coastal area of the Puger Region. This research used cross sectional design. Sampling technique used Quota Sampling method. Data analysed with univariate and bivariate analysis using Spearman test. The results showed that FSW often saw TV shows by sinetron as much as 68.5%, 80% of information accessed by FSW from gadgets was social media. Access to information about HIV/AIDS was included less category about 62.9%. the result of statistical test showed that there is no significant relationship between access to health information ($p=0,891$) and perception ($p=0,278$) with health literacy. The attitude of FSW on HIV/AIDS and Knowledge of FSW about HIV/AIDS was included enough category about 45.7% and 51.4%. The result also showed that there is a relationship between attitude ($p=0,01$) and knowledge ($p=0,03$) with health literacy. Efforts are needed to increase health literacy among FSW in preventing STIs and HIV/AIDS by using attractive media and involving pimps to provide health information provided by officer from Puskesmas and NGOs.

Keywords: Behaviour; Coastal Area ; Female Sex Worker (FSW) ; Health Literacy ; HIV / AIDS

1 Introduction

Health literacy includes community capacity, skills, knowledge and motivation to access, understand, assess and apply health information in different forms, to form judgment and decision-making in the use of health care systems, disease prevention and health promotion, to improve the quality of life throughout their life journey (1). By increasing the ability to access information and the capacity to use it effectively, health literacy is an important variable to empower individuals in health (2).

Date of the Directorate General of Disease Control & Environmental Health, Ministry of Health Republic of Indonesia showed the 10 province with the highest number of AIDS in January-March 2017 namely DKI Jakarta, East Java, Cen

tral Java, Riau, Riau Islands, West Java, West Kalimantan, North Maluku, West Sumatra and Bangka Belitung Islands. East Java occupied the second highest position in Indonesia with 103 cases. As the report of HIV number, East Java is the highest number in Indonesia as many as 1614 cases (3). Based on data in distribution of HIV cases in East Java until June 2017, reported the highest number is in Surabaya city which is 8.514 cases and followed by Jember Regency in second position which is 3,664 HIV cases.

The data from AIDS Commission of Jember District found that in 2004-2017 found 344 FSW who living with HIV/AIDS. Puger sub-district is one of coastal area in Jember which has the highest total of HIV/AIDS sufferers until 2017 with 357 sufferers. The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between knowledge, attitudes, perceptions, and access to HIV/AIDS information with FSW health literacy in the coastal area Puger Region, Jember District (4).

2 Methods

The type of research used is an analytical survey with cross sectional approach. The study was conducted in the Puger region at October 2017. The sampling technique used the Quota Sampling method with a sample of 35 FSW. The independent variable of knowledge, attitude, perception, and access of HIV/AIDS information with dependent variable is health literacy. Data collection of knowledge, attitudes, perceptions, and access to HIV/AIDS information using questionnaires.

Measurement of health literacy using the REALM-R (Rapid Estimate of Adult Literacy in Medicine-Revised) method is a brief screening tool used to assess the ability of adults patients to read general medical words. It is designed to help medical professionals identify patients at low health literacy. REALM-R is a word recognition test, not an instrument of reading comprehension. Someone is asked to say the word. This test takes less than 2 minutes to complete all spoke words. Scoring : (i) Good Literacy Category if correct answer >6 , (ii) Poor Literacy Category if correct answer ≤ 6 (Bass et al., 2003). Data analysis used was univariate analysis and bivariate analysis and using Spearman statistic test with SPSS 22.

3 Results

The results showed that the majority of respondents in the early adult category were in the age range of 26-36 years (42.8%) and had low education (57.1%). Insufficient fulfillment of needs was the reason women are trapped in sex work (5). They became less than 1 year FSW (32.5%) earned more than the UMR and VCT tests were each (82.8%). VCT test are usually carried out every 3 months to prevent HIV/AIDS. Meanwhile, Female Sex Workers (FSW) did not undergo a VCT test (17.1%). One of the factors that makes them not carry out the VCT test because they feel embarrassed about their work and therefore do not access health services (6). This is as shown in Table 1 below:

Table 1. Charateristic of Respondents

Category	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
Number of Respondent	35	100
Age		
- Late Teens (17-25 years)	13	37.1
- Early Adults (26-35 years)	15	42.8
- Late Adult (36-45 years)	6	17.1
- Early Elderly (46-55 years)	1	2.8
Education		
- No School	3	8.5
- Elementary School	20	57.1
- Junior High School	6	17.1
- Senior high school	6	17.1
Length of Working		
- <1 year	13	32.5
- 1-3 year	14	40
- >3 year	8	22.8
Salary		
- < 1.765.000	6	17.1
- > 1.765.000	29	82.8
VCT test		
- Ever	29	82.8
- Never	6	17.1

Regarding information that is often accessed by respondents the results of the study show the most of the WPS saw television programs in the form of soap operas (68.5%). As for listening to the radio they listen to music more (54.2%). The exposure provided by radio have a stronger impact on listeners because there is an intersection between social learning and narrative engagement (7). Most of them use social media (80%) in searching for information through the internet. Someone especially teenagers can easily receive information conveyed on social media in the form of pictures or videos compared to face to face (8). Through social media they can discuss with their peers so they have sufficient knowledge regarding STIs and HIV/AIDS. They also reading criminal news and health information from newspapers, each at 22.8%. the information that is often discussed with friends is mostly about make up (88.5%) and with the family mostly about narcotics (31.4%). This is as shown in Table 2 below :

Table 2. Information That is Often Accessed

Category	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
Television		
- Sinetron	24	68.5
- Health Talkshow	10	28.5
- Music	13	37.1
- Infotainment	17	48.5
- Comercial Advertising	4	11.4
- Health Advertising	7	20
Radio		
- Health Discussion	4	11.4
- Music	19	54.2
- Comercial Advertising	2	5.7
- Health Advertising	3	8.5
Gadget		
- Health	5	14.2
- Music	8	22.8
- Online shop	2	5.7
- Games	12	34.2
- Social Media	28	80
- Telephone or SMS	3	8.5
Newspaper		
- Health	8	22.8
- Vacancy	6	17.1
- Crime news	8	22.8
Friends		
- Health	20	57.1
- Nutrition	6	17.1
- Smooking Behaviour	10	28.5
- Drugs	14	40
- Make up	31	88.5
Family		
- Health	9	25.7
- Nutrition	10	28.5
- Smooking Behaviour	6	17.1
- Drugs	11	31.4

According to Rokhmah and Khoiron (2015) knowledge is an antecedent that can provide the main motivation for this behavior (9). Knowledge can be gained by ac-

cesing information from various platforms. In relation to information frequently accessed by respondents, from the results of research showed that most FSW see the show on television in sinetron (68.5%). By radio, most of the respondents listened music (54.2%). Most of them use social media (80%) in searching information via internet, they read crime news and health information from newspaper each (22.8%). A small portion of the information discussed with friends is health (57.1%). Reproductive health is important for teenagers to know because it is related to gender and adolescent norms (10). The information that is often discussed with friends is mostly about make up (88.5%) and with family mostly about drugs (31.4%) this is as shown in Table 3 below :

Table 3. The Access of Health Information

The Source	Yes		No	
	Frequency (f)	Percent(%)	Frequency (f)	Percent(%)
Family	6	17.1	29	82.8
Friend	20	57.1	15	42.8
Health Provider	24	68.5	11	31.4
Newspaper	2	5.7	33	94.2
Magazine	3	8.5	32	91.4
Television	17	48.5	18	51.4
Radio	5	14.2	30	85.7
Internet	15	42.8	20	57.1
Leaflet	9	25.7	26	74.2

Based on the results of research on FSW information access in the Puger area on HIV/AIDS, most (62.9%) fall into the category of lack of information access. There is no significant relationship between access to health information and the health literacy of respondents. The majority of FSW attitudes in the Puger area regarding HIV/AIDS were mostly (45.7%) categorized as adequate attitudes. There was a significant relationship between attitudes and respondent's health literacy.

Most FSW perceptions in the Puger region on HIV/AIDS (57.1%) fall into the category of under performance. There was no significant relationship between perceptions and respondent's health literacy. Most respondents (51.4%) were categorized as sufficient knowledge. There is a significant relationship between access to health information ($p=0.891$) and perception ($p=0.01$) and knowledge ($p=0.03$) with health literacy. There is a need for character education model training to increase and strengthen knowledge related to preventing sexual behavior that has an impact on HIV/AIDS (11). REALM-R (Rapid Estimate of Adult Literacy in Medicine —Revised) is a short screening instrument used to assess the ability of adult patients to read general medical words. Literacy health includes the ability to read drug labels, health information brochures both in writing and orally, as well as the ability to carry out instructions or treatment procedures (12). Furthermore, for the REALM-R test the result were 30 (85.7%) in the category of poor health literacy. Only 5 (14.3%) respondents were in the category of good health literacy. Health literacy is a promising strategy to improve self management in preventing HIV/AIDS (13).

Considering that the attitude included in the category is sufficient, knowledge is also included in the category enough to make one of the factors the results of the REALM-R test of the respondents who are mostly in the poor category. Apart from that the characteristics of the respondents where most of the FSW were educated were low, so that they were low in knowledge and access to health information. According to Sorensen et al (2012) explaining health literacy underlies the formation of a person's knowledge, skills and motivation in shaping healthy behavior, increasing access to health services, and relating to disease prevention and health promotion (14). Strengthening information in the form of education is an effective strategy for increasing knowledge about HIV/AIDS (15). The level of knowledge, skills and motivation that is formed through health literacy will shape the behavior of access to health services, participation in efforts to improve public health and influence empowerment efforts.

4 Conclusion

The results showed that FSW often see TV shows in the form of sinetron. The information accessed by FSW from gadgets is social media. Access to information in the Puger region about HIV/AIDS is included in the category of information access less. There is no significant relationship between access to health information and perception with health literacy. The attitude of FSW in the coastal are of Puger on HIV/AIDS is most are categorized enough. The knowledge of FSW in the pUger region on HIV/AIDS that most are categorized enough knowledge. There is relationship between attitude and knowledge with health literacy. Efforts are needed to increase health literacy among FSW in preventing STIs and HIV/AIDS by using attractive media such as posters and involving pimps to provide health information provided by officers from Puskesmas and NGOs that care about HIV/AIDS.

5 Author Contributions

Conceptualization, Dewi Rokhmah and Khoiron; methodology, Dewi Rokhmah, Khoiron, and Imas Imama; software, Dewi Rokhmah, Khoiron, and Ahmad Aviv Mahda; validation, Dewi Rokhmah, Khoiron, and Ahmad Aviv Mahda; formal analysis, Dewi Rokhmah, Khoiron, and Icha Rohmah D.A; investigation, Dewi Rokhmah, Khoiron, Imas Imama, and Nita Indah Lestari; resources, Dewi Rokhmah and Khoiron; data curation, Khoiron and Ahmad Aviv Mahda; writing– original draft preparation, Dewi Rokhmah and Nita Indah Lestari; writing– review and editing, Dewi Rokhmah, Khoiron, Ica Rohmah, Imas Imama, and Nita Indah Lestari; visualization, Dewi Rokhmah and Khoiron; project administration, Dewi Rokhmah, Khoiron, and Nita Indah Lestari; All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

6 Funding

This research received no external funding

7 Institutional Review Board Statement

Not Applicable.

8 Acknowledgements

The researcher would like to thank The Helath Intitution of Jember Regency for granting a permission to carry out this study. And thanks to all respondent that involved at this study.

9 Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

References

1. European Commission. Together for Health. A Strategic Approach for the EU 2008–2013. Brussels; 2007.
2. Nutbeam D. Health literacy as a public health goal: A challenge for contemporary health education and communication strategies into the 21st century. *Health Promot Int.* 2000;15(3):259–67.
3. Directorate General of Disease Control & Environmental Health Ministry of Health Republic of Indonesia. The Report of AIDS Program in Indonesia 2017. Jakarta; 2017.
4. Health Institution of Jember Distrcict. The Report of AIDS Program in Jember District 2017. Jember; 2017.
5. Rokhmah D. Implications Of Population Mobility And Sexual Lifestyle To HIV/AIDS Transmission. *J Keseharan Masy.* 2014;9(2):183–90.
6. Nurwidyansyah SD, Rif'ah EN, Rokhmah D. Behavior Of Maintaining Personal Hygiene Of Reproductive Organs In Direct Sex Workers. *J Promosi Kesehat Indones.* 2020;15(1).
7. Diddi P, Kumble S, Shen F. Efficacy of Radio Entertainment Education in promoting health behavior: A Meta-analysis. *J Radio Audio Media [Internet].* 2023;30(1):387–407. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1080/19376529.2021.1931229>
8. Baker V, Mulwa S, Sarrassat S, Khanyile D, Cousens S, Cawood C, et al. 'It is guiding us to protect ourselves': a qualitative investigation into why young people engage with a mass-media HIV education campaign. *Cult Heal Sex*

- [Internet]. 2023;25(7):803–47. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1080/13691058.2022.2100483>
9. Rokhmah D, Khoiron. The Role of Sexual Behavior in the Transmission of HIV and AIDS in Adolescent in Coastal Area. *Procedia Environ Sci* [Internet]. 2015;23(Ictcred 2014):99–104. Available from: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.proenv.2015.01.015>
 10. Susanto T, Isworo TA, Rokhmah D. Factors Influencing Sexuality, Gender and Norms of Adolescents: A Cross-Sectional Study Among Adolescents in Indonesia. *J Heal Res*. 2023;37(1):15–25.
 11. Dewi Rokhmah IR. Family-Based Teacher Character Education Trial In Efforts To Prevent Male Sexual Behavior In The Plantation Area Of Jember District. *Psychol Educ J*. 2021;58(1):5636–46.
 12. White S. *Assessing the Nation's Health Literacy*. USA; 2008.
 13. Sianturi EI, Perwitasari DA, Soltief SN, Atiqul Islam M, Geboers B, Taxis K. Health literacy of people living with HIV in a rural area in Indonesia: A cross-sectional study. *Heal Soc Care Community*. 2021;29(1):127–34.
 14. Sørensen K, Van Den Broucke S, Fullam J, Doyle G, Pelikan J, Slonska Z, et al. Health literacy and public health: A systematic review and integration of definitions and models. *BMC Public Health* [Internet]. 2012;12(1):80. Available from: <http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2458/12/80>
 15. Kusnan A, Purnamasari NI, Arman NM, Alifariki LO. Analisis Penggunaan Kondom Pada Wanita Pekerja Seks Sebagai Upaya Pencegahan HIV / AIDS di Kota Kendari : Cross Sectional Study (Analysis of Condom Use Among Female Sex Workers as an Effort to Prevent HIV / AIDS in Kendari City : Cross Sectional Study). 2022;10:45–52.

Open Access This chapter is licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits any noncommercial use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license and indicate if changes were made.

The images or other third party material in this chapter are included in the chapter's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the chapter's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder.

