

SEX AND SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS, INCLUDING HIV/AIDS, AMONG STREET YOUTH IN INDONESIA

Augustina Situmorang

**Asia Research Institute National University of Singapore/
Research Center for Population, Indonesian Institute of Sciences**

**Training in Sexual Health Research
Geneva 2005**

WHO/GFMER Scholarship



OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

- Backgrounds
- The importance of the study
- The Objectives
- The case for study
 - Setting
 - Study Population
 - Research Methods
 - Data processing and analysis
 - Informed consent
 - Outcome



Backgrounds

- Street youth are increasingly present all over the world, especially in developing countries.
- Street youth are particularly vulnerable of STDs and HIV infections.
- Previous studies indicated that most street youth are:
 - sexually active; have multiple sex partners, including prostitutes; engage in homosexual activity; provide sex in exchange for money or protection; sexual abused; rarely or inconsistently use condoms; limited knowledge of STDs and tend to cured themselves; use illicit drug; and do not receive appropriate medical care.



The importance of the study

- Limited studies and programs related to street youth and STDs and HIV infection in Indonesia
- ‘Moral approach’ vs. ‘health approach’: the needs for sexual and reproductive health services for single people in Indonesia
- Limited information that can be used to design efficient and effective programs for street youth in Indonesia



Research Objectives:

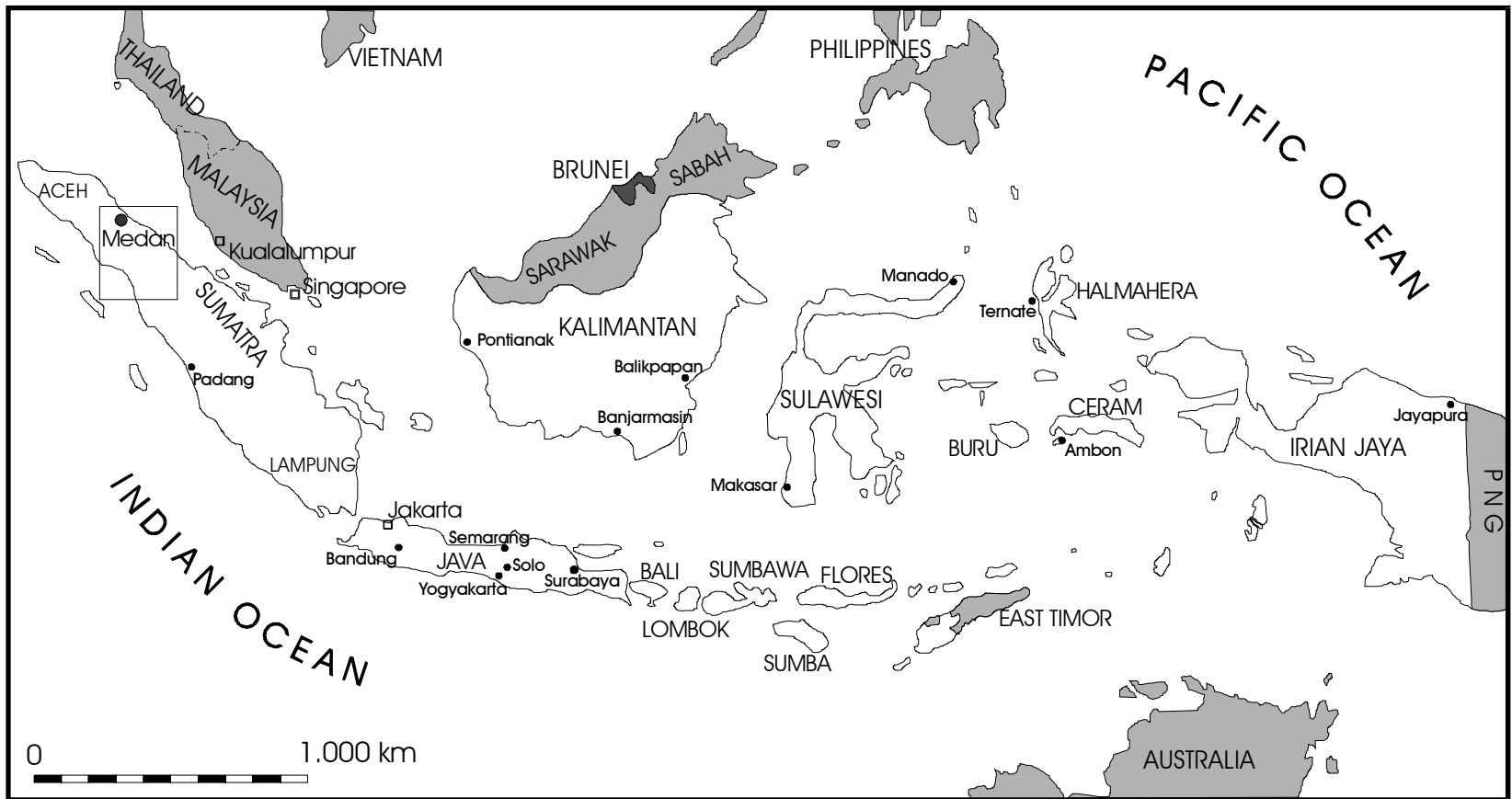
1. to describe the patterns and level of knowledge about STDs and HIV infection among street youth
2. to describe the sexual behaviour, including the attitudes about condom use among street youth
3. to identify socio-cultural and demographic factors that may contribute to the risk of street youth contracting STIs including HIV infection.



The case for study

- The Setting:
Three largest cities of Indonesia
(Jakarta, Surabaya and Medan).

Map of Indonesia





The study population

- Street youth aged 15-24; reside in the city being studied for at least six months.
- Street youth include: those 'of the street', 'on the street', 'a part of the street family' and those who are in institutional care.



Research Methods (1)

- Quantitative approach (survey)
 - Sample: 300 street youth (males & females) – 100 respondents in each cities.
 - Recruitment: 'drop-in centers' and street based locations.
 - Self-administered questionnaire.
 - Variables: Socio-economic and demographic backgrounds; knowledge and attitudes regarding STDs/HIV; current sexual practices; sexual and STDs history and alcohol/drug use.



Research Methods (2)

- Qualitative approach
 - In-dept interviews:
 - 60 selected street youth (20 young people in each cities).
 - Key informants: NGOs, local researchers, local governments, community leaders (religious leaders and *adat* leaders).
 - Focus Group Discussions:
 - Two groups of male street youth (aged 15-19 years and aged 20-24 years).
 - One group of female street youth.



Data Processing and Analysis (1)

- Quantitative Data
 - Univariate analysis: frequencies and percentage distributions
 - Bivariate analysis: cross tabulations and chi-square test.
 - Dependent variables: Sexual practices and experiences of STDs and HIV infection; attitudes and knowledge related to STDs and HIV infection.
 - Independent variables: Socio-economic and demographic backgrounds; attitudes and knowledge related to STDs and HIV infection.



Data Processing and Analysis (2)

- Qualitative Data

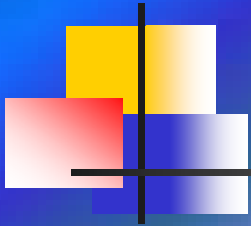
- 'Descriptive thematic analyses'

- transcription
 - developing and applying codes
 - selective text retrieval
 - constructing an overview grid to summarize points
 - re-organizing points into more general themes
 - re-reading relevant segments and memos
 - reporting: describing findings, selecting quotes/describing illustrative cases,
 - interpreting and discussing results



Informed consent and Outcome

- Informed consent will be given orally and when it is possible, respondents will be asked to sign the form.
- Outcome:
 - publications in peer-reviewed journals
 - policy-oriented papers to be presented at conferences, especially in Indonesia.



Thank you