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

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### **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.



- 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



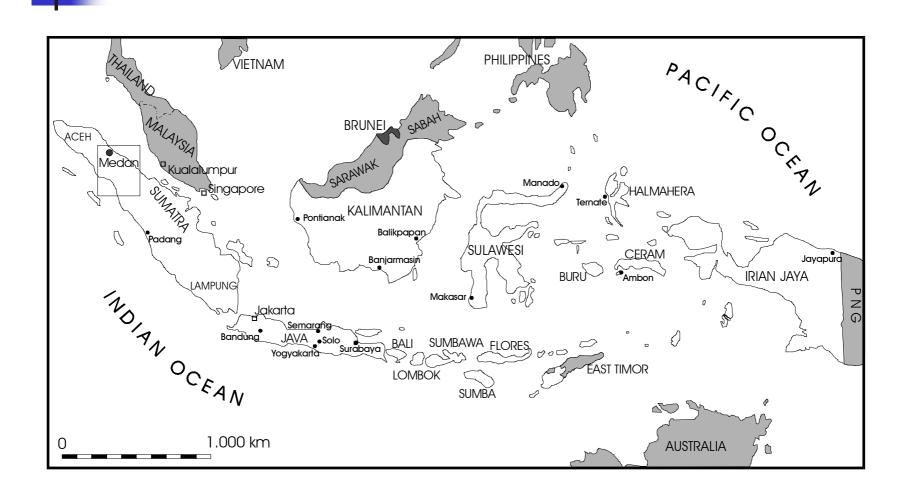
- to describe the patterns and level of knowledge about STDs and HIV infection among street youth
- to describe the sexual behaviour, including the attitudes about condom use among street youth
- to identify socio-cultural and demographic factors that may contribute to the risk of street youth contracting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



- Quantitative Data
  - Univariate analysis: frequencies and percentage distributions
  - Bivariate analysis: cross tabulations and chisquare 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.

