

Title of the project	<b>A Survey of Teenagers in Papua, Indonesia, 2003: Baseline Data Collection for Life Skills Development and HIV/AIDS Prevention</b>
Conducted by	Center for Health Research, University of Indonesia
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Collaboration with	Cendrawasih University and PKBI Jayapura
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Sample size	2100 students
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The report provides the results from the school based student survey in 5 districts of Papua, and the in-depth and focus group discussions with students, teachers, and community leaders. The overall objective of the assessment is to provide baseline data for the design of the specific content of the in school life skills education (LSE) for HIV prevention and care intervention in the province of Papua. The results of this youth survey can also fill a significant void for the national data bank for the second generation surveillance that also includes the results of the behavioral surveillance surveys among adult populations. The study was both qualitative and quantitative in nature. Qualitative data was generated from group discussions with purposive sampling methods, while the student surveys was a cross sectional survey with two-stage cluster sampling. The total sample size for Papua was 2100 students. The survey covered the potentially most vulnerable group (third year SMP students), in both urban and non-urban locations.

Data indicate that most of the students are mid-teenagers (around 14-15 years old), mostly (78%) still living with their parents, many from young mid-size families (3-5 children), and in general they have lived in their place of residence most of their lives. In general (70%), students have heard about HIV/AIDS. Their most common source of information is the TV, radio, and newspapers. Teachers, friends, and health workers are also commonly mentioned. Yet, the majority of students still maintain high level of misperceptions about HIV/AIDS while their detailed knowledge about how to prevent it (measured by the 3 'ABC' and one on 'no to drugs' messages) is low. Students are aware that there many HIV/AIDS cases in their districts and in their own local community. Around 30% reported to know someone personally with HIV/AIDS. Yet, students think that those infected with HIV/AIDS are social deviants or sinful people.

Many SMP students are already sexually active. Some (17%) reported ever carressing genital areas and a few (8%) went as far as petting. In terms of early sexual contact, more than a third (38%) of all students reported knowing a friend who ever had sex, and around 12% of the students reported actually ever had sex with a partner. First sexual contact among students can be as early as 8 years old. Among those who reported ever had sex, more than half reported at the age 13-15 years. Among those students who ever sex, some already practice risky behaviour (sex with multiple partners and not using condom. Among those students who reported ever had sex, almost half reported ever had sex in the last 12 months, mostly with their special friends. Smoking is the most common life-style related risk faced by students, some began smoking as early as 6 years old. Some students reported ever got drunk with alcohol and a few reported sniffed dangerous fumes (glue, kerosene), and used dangerous drugs.

Most students (80%) are aware of their physical changes and can report as such. Most (78%) also reported ever had some sort of adolescent reproductive health problems. (e.g. masturbating and changes in the genitalia, white discharge, and period bleeding). In most cases, students seek

firstly the counsel of their parents (around 50%), followed by their friends (30%). The reasoning for seeking parental or peer advice include: frankness, calmness, and resolution to their problems. But some among them also tried resolve their own problems. Among those students who did not seek advice, their reasoning include: that they are ashamed to admitt it, or dismiss it as a normal problem.