

Title of the project	Behavioural Surveillance Survey (BSS) among Injecting Drug User (IDUs) at South of Jakarta, Indonesia
Conducted by	Center for Health Research, University of Indonesia
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Background

BSS findings serve many purposes, one of them is to supply data concerning behavioural risks. The Centre for Health Research conducted HIV/ AIDS prevention programme among IDUs at South of Jakarta, Indonesia since seven years ago. This is the result of BSS among Injecting Drug User, specially those whose exposed by the Outreach Programme.

Methodology

The BSS was designed to enable measurement of behaviour change over time among specific sub-populations, including IDUs group. Data collection was conducted through the cross sectional survey. There were 200 respondents every measurement per year as sample size. A two-stage cluster design was employed. During the first stage, clusters were selected by proportional probability to size from a complete list of sites. Respondents were obtained by random from the selected clusters during the second stage. Qualitative study was also conducted by Ethnographer.

Result

Compared to the baseline data of 2001, there are higher percentages of respondents showed growing knowledge of proper ways to prevent HIV transmission over the years. Percentage of respondent who sharing needles in the last use drug was declining (42.9% up to 5.9%) and percentage of respondent who always use condom with their non permanent partner showed fluctuative on five time measurements (15.9% - 50.0%). Observation in the qualitative study indicated that behaviour change is not consistent, they are still depend on outreach worker.

Conclusion

There is a change in IDUs's behaviour whose exposed by outreach programme but most of them are still depend on outreach worker services. More trainings are needed to increase the skill and capacity of outreach workers, particularly counselling and motivating related.