

Policy Brief

Free and easy access to condoms for young people in Thailand

Arunrat Tang

Bridging the Research-Policy Divide,

Supported by the AusAID Australia Leadership Awards Fellowship Program,

The Australian National University



Background

- Ways of living of Thai people have changed according to modernization.
- After AIDS epidemic, sexual lifestyles of young men have changed from having sex with sex workers to having sex with friends or girlfriends.
- As a researcher in Chiang Mai, I conducted the research in Northern Thailand.





My research (as one of several studies conducted in the area of young people's sexual and reproductive health in Thailand)

Title: Sexual practices of young people in Northern Thailand

- ➤ To study sexual experiences of in-school and out-ofschool 17-20 year-olds in Chiang Mai, Northern Thailand
- ➤ To investigate health consequences of sexually active young people



Sexual experience among 1750 young people in Chiang Mai (2006)

Social-education group	Gender	I have had sexual intercourse (%)
Out-of-school adolescent	Male	81.1
group	Female	52.7
Vocational school student	Male	69.6
group	Female	63.2
General school	Male	35.5
&university student group	Female	14.8
Total	Male	62.7
	Female	34.5



Respondents who reported having had sexual intercourse (self report)

- > Mean numbers of lifetime sexual partners
 - Males: 6.6 (median 4.0)
 - Females: 3.5 (median 2.0)
- > Condom use at first sex
 - Males: 52.0%
 - Females: 30.2%
- Condom use at most resent sex
 - Males: 52.7%
 - Females: 28.0%



Sexual health consequences

- Less than 10 % reported abnormal genital discharge, genital infections or STDs (gonorrhoea, syphilis, chlamydia, genital herpes, etc.)
- More than one-third reported
 - Itching around the opening of the penis/vagina,
 - A painful or burning sensation when urinating,
 - An ulcer or sore in their genital area



Pregnancy

- > Among sexually active female respondents:
 - 40.2 % of those from out-of-school group
 - 32.0 % among vocational school student group
 - 14.7 % among general school/university student group

Abortion

> Two-thirds of those who got pregnant reported them ending in abortion.

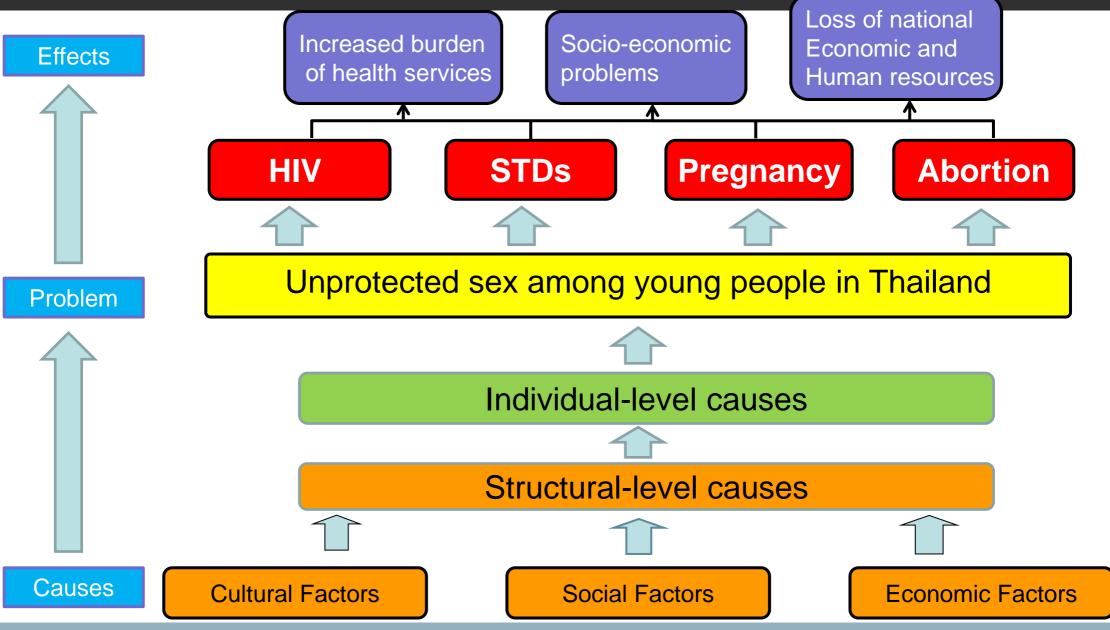


My Problem Tree Analysis

on

Unprotected Sex among Young People in Thailand







Problem

Unprotected sex among young people in Thailand



Individual-level causes

- ✓ Poor knowledge on safe sex
- ✓ Bad attitudes towards condom/other protections
- ✓ Unplanned sex / unintentional sex / coercive sex
- ✓ Poor access to condom or other protections



Structural-level causes

Cultural Factors

- ✓ Power relations

Gender issues

- Norms, values and beliefs
- Social expectations

Social Factors

- Modernization, New technology
- Urbanization, urban/rural migration
- ✓ Mass Media
- ✓ Family background
- ✓ Environment (school/workplace/community)
- ✓ Health services
- State / government policy

Economic Factors

- > Family income
- Personal income/expense
- Country's economic expansion

Causes



Problem

Causes

Unprotected sex among young people in Thailand



Individual-level causes

- Poor knowledge on safe sex
- Bad attitudes towards condom/other protections
- Unplanned sex / unintentional sex / coercive sex
- ✓ Poor access to condom or other protections



Comprehensive sex education

- Contemporary lifestyles
- Love and relationships
- Gender issues
- Individual empowerment
- Safe sex

Free materials

- Free condom
- ✓ Free contraceptive devices

Easy access

- Vending machine
- ✓ Peer network
- ✓ Social network
- ✓ Youth clinic

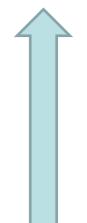
Solution



Problem



Causes



Solutions

Unprotected sex among young people in Thailand



Individual-level causes



Structural-level causes

Cultural Factors

Social Factors

- Gender issues
- Power relations
- Norms, values and beliefs
- Social expectations
- Sex education
- Discussion/debate in communities, academic areas
- Use of media, social network

- Modernization, New technology
- Urbanization, urban/rural migration
- Family background
- **Environment** (school/workplace/community)
- Mass Media
- Health services
- State / government policy
- Programs to work with parents, teachers, community leaders
- Work with media
- Youth-friendly services

Economic Factors

- Family income
- Personal income/expense
- Country's economic expansion
- Increase incomes among working-class families
- Decrease national economic gaps



My policy objective

A policy that will make condoms available for young people (free condoms & easy access)

Outcomes

- Greater protection for young people when they have sex
- Lower rates of HIV/STD infections, unwanted pregnancy among this group
- Bring to the decrease of health burden, socio-economic problems, and loss of national economic and human resource



List of stakeholders	Decision makers	Support	Oppose	Neutral
Ministry of Public Health	X			
Ministry of education			X	
Related ministries				Χ
Health staff		X		
Teachers			X	
Local government staff				Χ
Researchers/academic staff		X		
NGOs		X		
Parents			X	
Communities			X	
Mass media			X	
Young people		X		



For change

Sexually active young people have safe sex

Lead to more healthy lifestyles

Lessen health burden

- ➤ MOPH
- Health providers
- Researchers/academic staff
- > NGOs
- Young people

Free condoms &
Easy access to condoms for young people

Force field analysis

Against change

Encourage people to have sex at early age

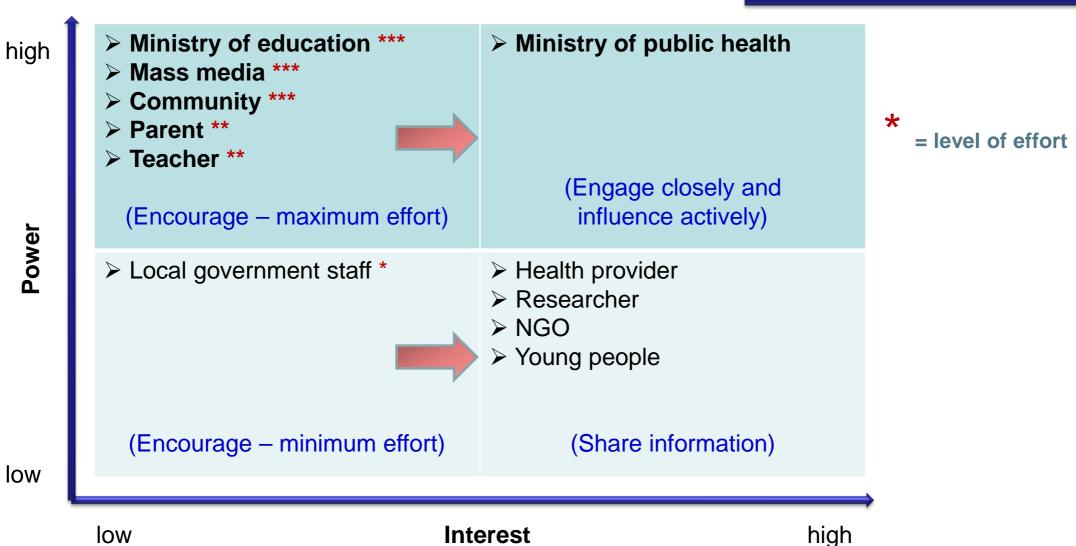
Destroy Thai traditional ways of thinking

Rates of HIV/STD infections and pregnancy will not decrease

- Ministry of education
- Parents
- Teachers
- Communities
- Mass media

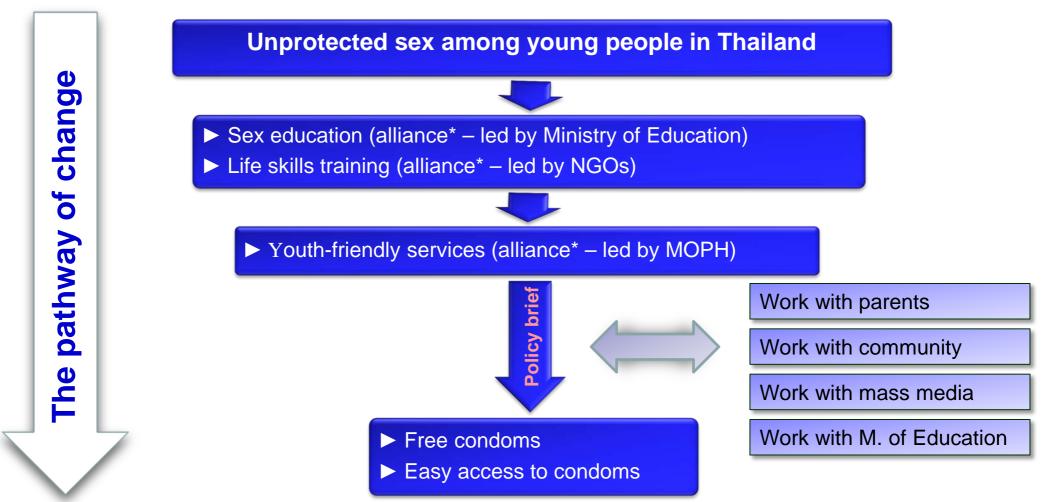


Stakeholder analysis





My theory of change



^{*} Alliance is a group of people from different sources that works on young people's sexual and reproductive health



Goal: To get approval of the policy brief on free and easy access to condoms for young people

Objectives

- 1. To raise awareness among the alliance on this policy brief
- 2. To make people or organizations that may oppose this idea (the target audience) understand the situation of young people's life
- 3. To make all groups of people agree with the idea of free and easy access to condoms
- 4. To get approval of the policy brief



Objective 1: To raise awareness among the alliance on this policy brief

Activity	With whom	Time	Output indicator	Risk
- Consult this idea with the executives of my research institute	The director, deputydirectors of the RIHESHead of the department	Late 2012	Approval from the executives	
- Talk to people I have worked with before in the alliance about this idea	Health staff in local and regional levelsNGO staff	Early 2013	A group of people who will work to promote the policy process	
- Set up meetings to review research results / any reports related to young people's S&R health, and to review the progress of the programs and services provided	- The alliance (a working group from MOPH, M of education, NGO, researchers, academic staff, youth peer leader, etc.)	Early to mid 2013	Appropriate conclusions are drown from new information presented.	
- Have the sessions of brain storming to find choices for young people to better have protected sex	- The alliance	Mid 2013	 Clear outputs from the brain storming Alternative choices are prioritized and "free and easy access to condoms" is identified as a high priority. 	Some people in the alliance may think this idea (free and easy access to condoms) is not practical / acceptable by general Thais.



Objective 2: To make people or organizations that may oppose this idea (the target audience) understand the situation of young people's life

Activity	With whom	Time	Output indicator	Risk
- Identify the groups that may oppose to this idea.	- The alliance	Mid 2013	Groups that may oppose to this idea are identified.	
- Prepare with the alliance on how to communicate and work with these groups.	- The alliance	Mid 2013	Having a plan to work with the target audience	- It may take time to find good ways to communicate with these groups
- Communicate and share data / research findings / evidence of young people's life with these groups.	- The target audience (community leaders, local authority groups, school teachers, parents, media, etc.)	Mid to late 2013	Number of groups of target audience who understand the situation of young people's life	 It may take time. Some target audiences still misinterpret the data/findings or evidence provided



Objective 3: To make all groups of people agree with the idea of free and easy access to condoms Objective 4: To get approval of the policy brief

Activity	With whom	Time	Output indicator	Risk
- Work with all groups to find out the optimal ways on protected sex among young people	- The alliance - The target audience	Mid to late 2013	Number of groups of target audience who work well with the alliance	 Take time Lack of skilled facilitators Lack of good management Different opinions Budget concerns to conduct the activities
- Propose the idea of free and easy access to condoms and ask for their views/opinions.	- The target audience	Mid to late 2013	Number of the target audience who agree with this idea	- Some of the target audiences may still oppose the idea or think this idea will not be practical.
- Provide a policy brief on free and easy access to condoms for young people to the government	- Decision makers (MOPH, Office of the Prim Minister)	2014	Approval of the policy briefHaving a new policyThis new policy is successfully implemented.	- Decision makers may not want to take risks to launch a new policy like this.



Impact in the next 5 years

- Having condoms available for young people (and for all Thais)
- Rates of HIV/STD infections, and rates of unwanted pregnancies and abortions will decrease.
- Views on young people's sexuality among general Thais will change.



Thank you