

# HIV/AIDS EDUCATION LITERACY POLICY: BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS AND LITERATURE REVIEW

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**Abstract.** HIV/AIDS education literacy policy in Indonesia as an effort to prevent HIV/AIDS cases in Indonesia. The research method uses quantitative bibliometric and vosviewer analysis and qualitative literature review, the results of the research show that there is still very little research on HIV education literacy policy on development and implementation, not many publications were found from 2005 to 2023, the average publication produced was only 1 document, with the largest publishers in the USA, while in Indonesia itself there is still not much research, Indonesia is one of the countries with a fairly high prevalence of HIV. Author collaboration only occurred in the USA/United States and the number of publications was only 4 documents, this shows that the total number of publications related to HIV literacy policy is very rarely researched, despite the importance of global cooperation in overcoming HIV/AIDS. In addition, policies that focus on sexual health education and providing excellent and accurate information have proven to be effective in reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS. Therefore, the policy theme, HIV Aids education literacy, will be a topic of research in the future.

**Keywords:** Bibliometrics, HIV Aids, Literacy Education, Policy, VOSViewer

## 1. INTRODUCTION

By the end of 2022, globally around 39.0 million (33.1-45.7 million) people will be living with HIV. Around 1.5 million (1.2-2.1 million) children (0-14 years), as many as 1.3 million people have been infected in 2022. In 2010 the total number of people infected with HIV was 38% of 2.1 million people. 130,000 million children (0-14 years). In 2022, 630,000 people will die from HIV globally, in 2010 HIV deaths decreased by 51% from 1.3 million (970,000-1.8 million). The global HIV epidemic claims 69% fewer lives. In 2022 (84,000) children will die from HIV, currently claiming around 40.4 million (32.9 – 51.3 million) lives.

In Indonesia itself, in 2023 HIV cases will increase drastically, the Ministry of Health noted that HIV cases are dominated by housewives. According to data from the Ministry of Health, housewives contribute around 35% of HIV virus infections. This case is considered higher compared to cases of sex workers or MSM (men sex with men). Cases of housewives now account for around 5,100 cases per year, one of the causes of this virus can be due to low knowledge about the prevention and impact of the disease, as well as having partners with risky sexual behavior, as a result of these housewives will transmit the virus to their children whether in the womb, during childbirth, or breastfeeding. HIV transmission from mother to child also reaches 20-45 %. (Rokkom, 2023).

By 2025, 95% of all PLHIV should be diagnosed, 95% of them are on ARV treatment which can save lives, and 95% of PLHIV who are on treatment should achieve viral load suppression for the benefit of PLHIV, namely the person's health and to reduce HIV transmission in the future. In 2022 the percentages are expected to reach respectively 86% (73%-98%), 89% (75-98%), and 93% - 98%). (who, 2023). The HIV/AIDS case in Indonesia first appeared in the province of Bali in 1987, until now the prevalence of HIV/AIDS continues to increase from year to year, with 41,250 Indonesians infected with HIV and 7,973 AIDS sufferers. (Kesumawati et al., 2019). Knowledge about HIV and health literacy

greatly contributes to racial disparities in service retention and of course has an impact on poor health outcomes, where health service providers and health facilities in rural areas still need HIV education tools of course adapted to culture to strengthen sustainable services for PLWHA, fostering relationships between patients and health service providers, as well as eliminating public stigma that impacts health service outcomes among PLWHA. (Aduloju-Ajijola et al., 2024).

This HIV Aids case is also supported by data from UNAIDS which notes that as many as 37.9 million people in the world are living with HIV and around 770,000 people have died from AIDS. Many people have not had access to HIV prevention services due to discrimination, violence, to persecution, therefore society needs to be reminded to play an important role in efforts to provide health and life-saving services for people in need. (Ministry of Coordination, 2020) . As a form of concern from the government and society, the government and society finally made a joint agreement as an effort to control HIV/Aids in order to achieve the elimination of HIV/Aids and sexually transmitted infections (STDs) by 2030. The National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024 is one of the policy directions and strategies to improve access and quality of health services to achieve universal health coverage. Through a mutually agreed program, namely 95-95-95 for treatment, where 95% of PLWHA know their status, 95% of PLWHA receive medication, 95% of them are treated, the virus is suppressed, prevention and control of sexually transmitted infections has become one unit that cannot be separated until now. with controlling HIV AIDS. (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020).

To date, Indonesia is one of the few countries globally showing an increase in the number of new HIV infections, so projections for the future indicate that without further strengthening of the national level response to HIV and AIDS, the number of new infections in 2030 is expected to increase. above 40,000, it can be said that Indonesia has not been able to fully reach the end of the HIV AIDS epidemic in 2030. One of the main factors is the low level of government investment in the health sector, health priorities that have not been optimal, inefficiencies related to the decentralized government system, and high levels of societal stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV, then several weaknesses in the national response are influenced by various factors that are actually easy to overcome, namely the lack of further research and evaluation. Therefore, it is necessary to increase scientifically based data that is contextualized in the implementation needs at the local level in order to provide information on program activities in order to achieve global goals which include universal 90-90-90 in diagnosing HIV, initiation of ARV treatment and compliance in carrying out treatment and aimed at through reduced detection of the HIV virus. (Early, 2019).

We can find policies here, one of which is policy in the health sector related to the government's efforts to overcome the increase in cases of the HIV Aids virus in Indonesia. HIV/AIDS itself is a very significant global health challenge, especially in developing countries such as Indonesia. Although efforts have been made to increase literacy and awareness and knowledge about HIV/AIDS, the level of public literacy regarding this disease still requires further attention. Literacy literally comes from English, namely literacy which is a character, etymologically the term literacy comes from the Latin word "literatus" which means a person who learns, literacy is an ability that humans have in communicating with other people using sound. , writing or sign. ( *WSaQSiIp* , n.d.) . HIV/AIDS educational literacy includes understanding, prevention, transmission, treatment, and the stigma that is often attached to this disease. This review aims to review the level of public knowledge, sources of information, challenges in disseminating information, and HIV/AIDS education programs in Indonesia. Indonesian people's knowledge about HIV/AIDS varies significantly. Sari et al. (2018). Most of the responses have a basic understanding of HIV Aids, but many

have misunderstandings about how it is transmitted and how to prevent it, such as those who believe that HIV can be transmitted through daily contact such as hugging or shaking hands, this is a form of low literacy level and can contribute to stigma and discrimination against PLWHA (People with HIV/Aids). Sources of information about HIV Aids in Indonesia vary greatly, ranging from mass media, formal education, to government programs and NGOs. Handayani and Wulandari (2020), the two main sources for the community are social media and television for urban communities, while in rural areas more information is obtained through community shops and community health programs. However, the accuracy of information obtained through social media is often questioned, considering that the biggest misinformation is very fast.

Furthermore, one of the important things related to government policy is implementation in the health sector, especially HIV/AIDS cases in Indonesia, as the government's effort to reduce the increase in HIV/AIDS rates in Indonesia. The close relationship that can be found here is policy making and policy implementation, government policies or related institutions so that they can establish educational programs to increase HIV/AIDS literacy in society, for example policies that can support the dissemination of information about preventing and treating HIV/ AIDS, through educational media. Furthermore, what is meant by literacy education is the ability to be able to identify, understand, interpret, create, communicate and calculate using various printed and written materials related to various HIV/AIDS contexts. (UNESCO . ( 2006). By providing knowledge about the basic literacy of HIV AIDS education, which is necessary for health, people will understand and participate in a culture or community in society. (Hirsch, ED, Jr. (1987).

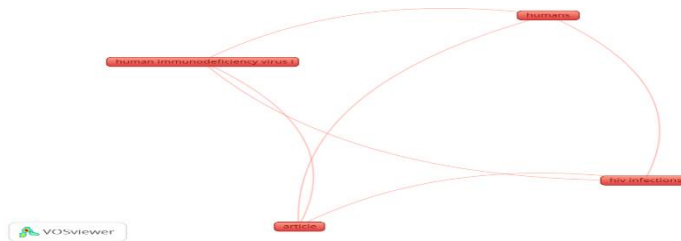
Health literacy is also health education seen from the context of social policy, the concept of health literacy is also used by the United States in the management of the service payment system, so it can be said that health literacy is a global health goal, which is a promotion in increasing understanding, a community strategy that used to improve the health of patients with limited health, several developed countries such as the USA, Canada and Australia have increased health literacy efforts. (Batubara et al., 2020) . The literacy level in Indonesia now appears to be not as expected, the Program for International Student Assessment (PISA), released by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in 2019, stated that Indonesia is categorized as having a low literacy level compared to other countries. other countries. This is also reinforced by the survey results of the Ministry of Education and Culture which has carried out the National Literacy Movement (GLN) and implemented several strategic concepts which include strengthening the capacity of facilitators, increasing the number and variety of quality learning resources. Continuous increase in public involvement and governance. Integrated and involving all stakeholders, government, literacy community and society, social organizations, educational/community institutions, professional organizations, the business world and other related elements (Cognition et al., 2021). Various indicators were then determined by experts in order to measure the achievement of education and health levels, namely by using the Human Development Index, which is based on data released by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP ), Indonesia's HDI, in 2020 was ranked 107th out of 189 countries, with a recorded HDI value of 0.718, life expectancy level of 71.7, average years of education completed 9.0. Even though the HDI value in Indonesia has increased every year, it is currently still below other Asian countries such as Singapore (11), Korea (23), Malaysia (62), Sri Lanka (72) and Thailand (79). This news is now a serious concern for all stakeholders in supporting health development, especially healthy living behavior. (Cognition et al., 2021) .

When implementing HIV/AIDS health education literacy, using language and symbols in certain contexts to achieve various goals in everyday life in society will make it much easier for people to manage information. Gee, J. P. (1996). Educational literacy here is not just managing information but also an individual's ability to access, understand, and use information about HIV AIDS to make appropriate decisions about their health, prevent transmission, and support people living with HIV AIDS. (UNAIDS. (UNAIDS) 2020).

So, it can be concluded that literacy education policy is a series of guidelines, strategies and actions prepared by the government or a related institution to increase public knowledge and understanding about HIV Aids, through educational programs that are prepared systematically. The aim of this policy is to provide accurate information regarding the prevention, transmission and treatment of HIV Aids as well as reducing stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV Aids.

Therefore, the aim of this research is that the researcher wants to find out about the HIV /AIDS education literacy policy in Indonesia as an effort to prevent HIV/AIDS cases in Indonesia. In previous research, there has been a lot of discussion regarding HIV/ AIDS cases, prevention and transmission of HIV/AIDS, HIV/AIDS education, HIV/Aids educational literacy. However, HIV/AIDS literacy education policy research is still rarely discussed, especially in Indonesia, therefore this research has the opportunity to become research in the future.

Figure 1.1 Research Novelty



## 2. Literature Review

Bibliometric analysis is carried out using data from the Scopus base, academic data such as Scopus. Keywords used included "Policy AND Literacy AND Education AND HIV AND Aids". The data collected includes the number of publications per year, journal sources, collaboration between authors and the themes most discussed. The publication trend has resulted in not much increase in the number of articles published about policy literacy education HIV Aids in Indonesia, in the last 2 or two decades there have been very few. According to data from Scopus, the number of publications since 2005 was only 1 publication, 2007 to 2013 there were no publications, 2015 1 publication, 2016 – 2017 there were no publications, 2019 1 publication, 2020 – 2022 there were no publications, and 2023 1 only 1 publication. Meanwhile, the country most discussed is the USA, in the form of an article document. Journals that often publish articles about HIV/AIDS educational literature in Indonesia include Social Sciences Medicine, Aids Education and Prevention and Journal of Urban Health, the average document published is 1 publication each year. The author's collaborative analysis explains that most of the research was carried out by various inter-institutional and international collaborations. Researchers from Florida International University, Children's Hospital Los Angeles, New York University, Davidson College, Stony Brook University. This collaboration reflects an effort to combine local knowledge with global insights in HIV/AIDS research (Nugroho et al., 2017).

The dominant themes discussed in research on HIV Aids education literacy policy in the USA include: 1) Human Immunodeficiency virus, 2) Human, 3) HIV Infection, 4) Articles.

HIV/ AIDS educational literacy policies in Indonesia in the last few decades. There has been no improvement, especially in the field of social sciences, although there is collaboration between various authors in the USA, there has not been much discussion in Indonesia.

### 3. Research Methods

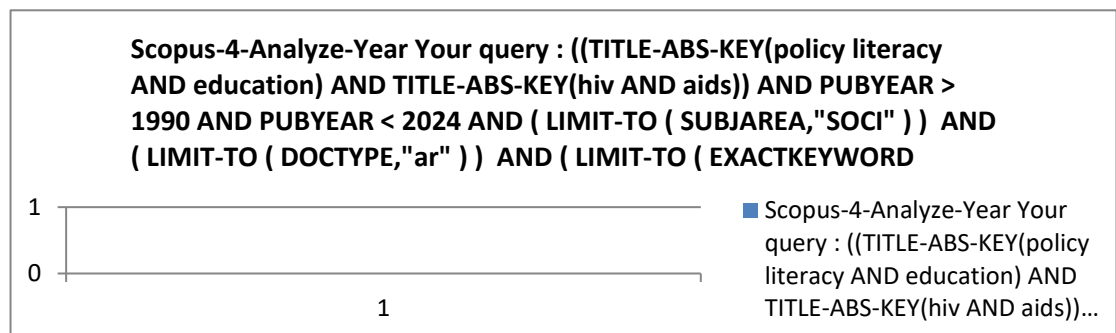
To examine HIV/AIDS education literacy policies in Indonesia through bibliometric analysis, this research uses a quantitative and qualitative approach with the following steps: 1) Data collection, data was collected from the reputable academic database SCOPUS, keywords used to search include " Policy AND Literacy AND Education AND HIV AND Aids. First, 42 documents were obtained, selection was carried out with the search focused on journal articles, published from 2005 - 2003, sub area social sciences. English, article document type, 4 documents were found that were relevant to the author's search, 2) Article Selection, articles collected through a Scopus search based on the research topic, selection was carried out by reading the abstract title of each article. There are 4 relevant articles then downloaded and analyzed. 3) Bibliometric analysis is carried out to evaluate publication patterns, collaboration between authors and dominant themes in related literature. The analytical tools used include: a) number of publications per year, by calculating the number of articles published each year is 1 article, this provides an overview of the development of HIV/AIDS educational literacy research in Indonesia over the last few years. 3) Journal sources are journals that most frequently publish articles about HIV/AIDS educational literacy, identified and analyzed. Help identify key sources of relevant literature. Journal sources are journals that most frequently publish articles on HIV/AIDS educational literacy identified and analyzed, this will help identify the main sources of relevant literature. Collaborative authors carry out collaboration network analysis to identify collaboration patterns between authors and institutions, with the help of VOSviewer we can visualize collaboration networks.

### 4. Results and Conclusions

#### 1. Publication Trends

The number of publications related to HIV education literacy policy shows that it is very insignificant / there are not many publications, from 2005 - 2024, this can be proven by the fact that only 4 publications are published in Scopus per year.

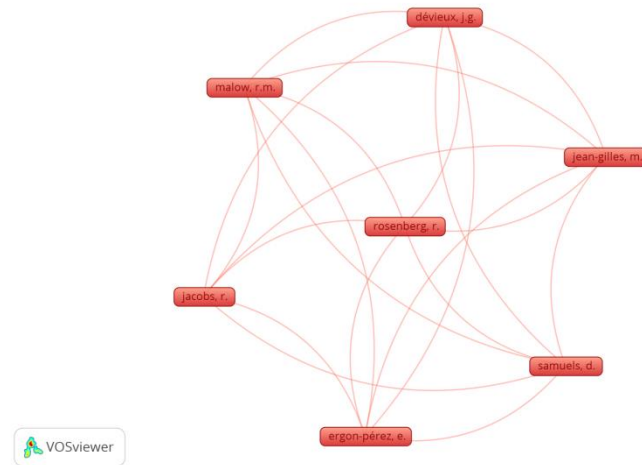
Figure 2 Trend in Publication Development



#### 2. Main Author

Identification of the main author shows that several researchers from the USA were connected to each other in this research

Figure 3. Authorship

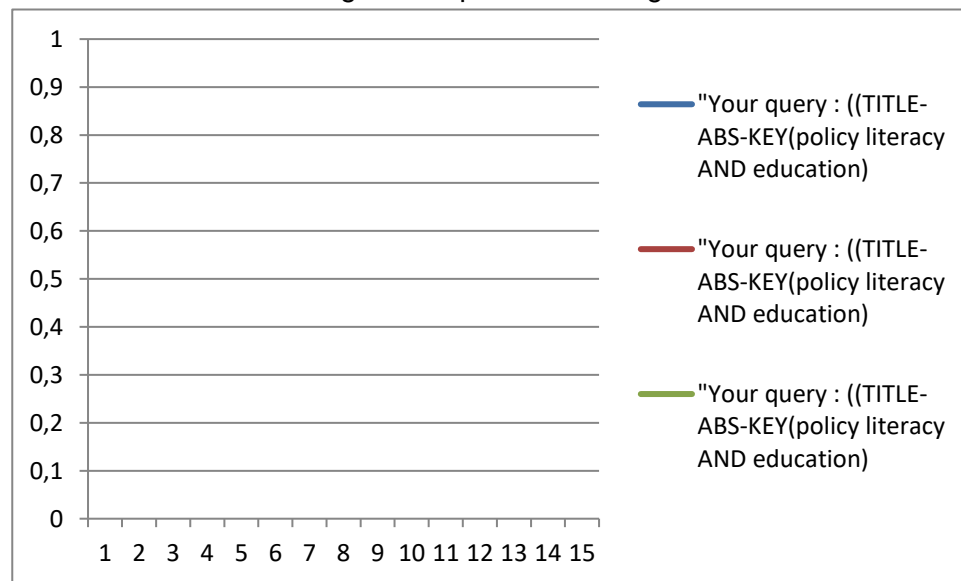


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### 3. Leading Journal

Journals such as 'HIV Education Literacy' National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, US Department of Health and Human Services. It is the main platform for publishing HIV Aids educational literacy journals.

Figure 4. Sponsor Funding

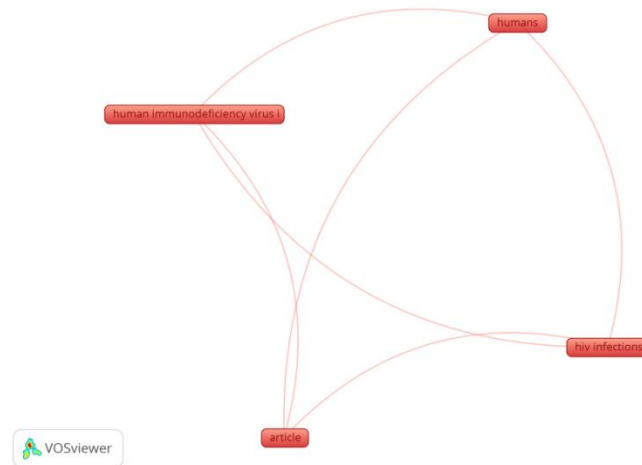


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### 4. Main Keyword

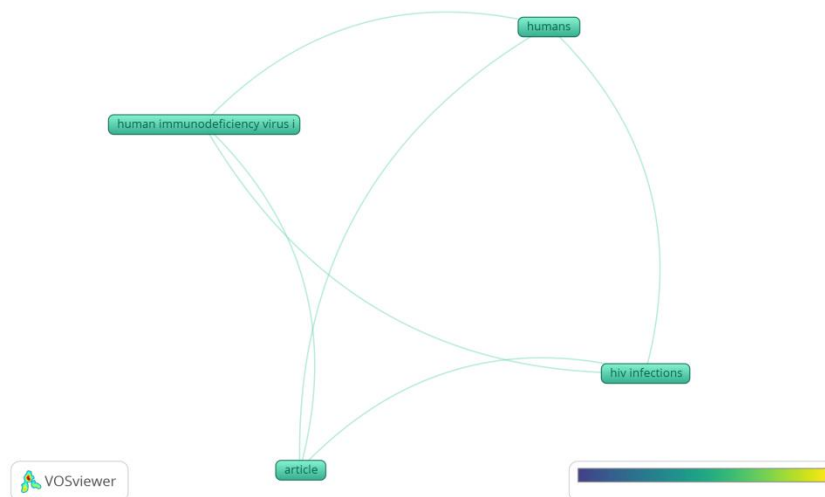
Keyword analysis shows that 'Human, Human Immunodeficiency Virus, and HIV Infection are the keywords that appear most frequently.

Figure 5. Main Keywords



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Figure 7. Clusters



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There is only 1 cluster consisting of 1) Articles, 2) HIV Infection, 3) Human Immunodeficiency 4) Human.

Table 1 . Scopus Reputable Journal

Article Title	Year and Author	Method	Research result
Hold the phone! A cross-national analysis of	Bhandari, A. , Burroway, R. Year 2023	The study analyzed rates of new HIV	Additionally, we found that women's education moderated

Women's education, mobile phones, and HIV infections in low- and middle-income countries, 1990–2018		infections over nearly 30 years in low- and middle-income countries.	the association between mobile phones and HIV. More specifically, mobile phones appear to be more beneficial for HIV prevention in cases where the level of formal education is low.
Engaging young men in the HIV prevention and care continua: Experiences from young men of color who have sex with men	Experiences from young men of color who have sex with men  Kubicek, K., Beyer, W.J., Wong, C.F., Kipke, MD  2019	study reports data from the Healthy Young Men Cohort Study; a total of 49 YMSM participated in eight focus groups.	Research also shows that young men who have sex with men (MSM), particularly young men of color, have limited engagement in HIV care settings and that there are significant disparities across those settings.
The effect of increased primary schooling on adult women's HIV status in Malawi and Uganda: Universal Primary Education as a natural experiment	Behrman, J.A  2015	An instrumented regression discontinuity approach was used to model the relationship between increasing primary education and adult women's HIV status.	Findings show improving primary education has a positive impact on women's literacy rates and partner school attainment in Malawi and current age at marriage and household wealth in Uganda. However, elementary school has no effect on current (adult) sexual behavior
Cultural adaptation in translational research: Field experiences	Dévieux, J.G., Malow, R.M., Rosenberg, R., ...Ergon -Pérez, E., Jacobs, R.  2005	An iterative process involving forward and backward translation, cultural linguistics committees, focus group discussions, documentation of project procedures, and consultation with other researchers in	the importance of integrating culturally relevant material in the translation process with a strong focus on language and nuance. The process should ensure that the level of intervention is appropriate to the participant's educational level. Additionally, participants' rights should be protected during consent



the field was used to modify the intervention.	procedures by instituting policies that recognize the socioeconomic, educational, and systemic pressures to participate in research.
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## **Discussion and Analysis**

This bibliometric analysis shows that there is still very little research on HIV education literacy policy in terms of development and implementation, not many publications were found from 2005 to 2023, the average publication produced was only 1 document, with the largest publisher in the USA, while in Indonesia itself there is still no widely researched, Indonesia is one of the countries with a fairly high prevalence of HIV. Author collaboration only occurred in the USA/United States and the number of publications was only 4 documents, this shows that the total number of publications related to HIV literacy policy is very rarely researched, despite the importance of global cooperation in overcoming HIV/AIDS. In addition, policies that focus on sexual health education and providing excellent and accurate information have proven to be effective in reducing the spread of HIV /AIDS.

We all need to know that one of the triggers for the increase in HIV Aids cases in Indonesia is the lack of educational literacy about the HIV virus, how to prevent and transmit it, public awareness, and public stigma, so that the HIV Aids education literacy policy in Indonesia should be a priority in health programs for the government. Indonesia, by increasing services regarding educational literacy will help the public to be aware and care about the dangers and impacts of HIV Aids cases in Indonesia.

Based on the results of previous research conducted first, it is clear that although efforts to eradicate HIV Aids cases have been ongoing, education for women using cell phone access to access services is still minimal, and of course this greatly influences how to deal with HIV Aids cases, where the level of Low education in women greatly influences HIV/AIDS education literacy in self-protection. Because the researchers suggest that there are 2 ways that can be done, the first is to educate women to use cellphones to increase health literacy and access to virtual health services. In the second study, there were sexual minority individuals who experienced obstacles in services for those who received health services who experienced discrimination, where men of color experienced discrimination/inequity in obtaining health services and there were significant gaps throughout the service chain, so this study suggests there is a need for policy interventions to support MSM health services for people of color. The third study showed that improvements in primary education would have a positive impact on women's literacy levels and school attainment, but primary school had no effect on sexual behavior (of today's adults). Furthermore, the fourth research in this research shows the importance of integrating culturally appropriate material in the translation process and focuses on language and nuances. This process can result in increasing levels of intervention according to the participant's level of education. Another thing is the rights of participants that need to be protected during the consent procedure by instituting policies that recognize socio-economic, educational and systemic pressures to participate in research.

From the four previous studies sourced from the reputable journal SCOPUS, it is clear that a minimal level of educational literacy will greatly influence a person in obtaining information, especially for women, where women are seen to be more vulnerable to cases of the HIV virus, apart from that, discrimination against PLHIV has a significant impact and

impact on the healing process, environmental support, access to health services, and adequate education will be very helpful in reducing the increase in HIV Aids cases globally. Therefore, from the 4 articles above, it can be said that more intervention is needed from the government, in this case those who work in the health sector.

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