

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
IS1	Heryanie Koeswandhono	1988	An Explorative Study on the Attitudes of Homosexual Men Towards Heterosexual Marriage/ Relationships in Surabaya	Unpublished, Maranatha Christian University, research project for undergraduate psychology degree.	No	Evaluate attitude of homosexual men towards heterosexual marriage/ relationships.	Surabaya, Indonesia	Subjects completed questionnaire.
IS2	Iriana Eka Trinovisasi	1988	Gay Social Behavior in Surabaya: An Explorative Study of the L.I. Group	Unpublished, Airlangga University, research project for undergraduate sociology degree.	No	General review of L.I group, its members and their social behaviour.	Surabaya, Indonesia	Qualitative study. Participant observation and interviews.
IS3	Winuranto Adhi	2001	Malang Gay Community Communication Patterns	Unpublished, Muhammadiyah University of Malang, research project for undergraduate communications degree.	No	Review communication patterns in Malang gay community.	Malang, Indonesia	Qualitative study. Snowball sampling. Participant observation and interviews.
IS4	Azza Yamani	1988	Gays Coming Out: The Adaptive Process of a Stigmatic Group	Unpublished, Airlangga University, research project for undergraduate sociology degree.	No	Review gays coming out: background, motivation, obstacles.	Surabaya, Indonesia	Qualitative study. Snowball sampling. Participant observation and interviews.
IS5	Adi Sukadana	1980	Sexual Patterns and Variations in Various Communities	Symposium on Sexuality, Faculty of Medicine, Gajah Mada University.	No	Background on sexual practices and traditions in various Indonesian communities.	Indonesia	Literature review.

		SEXUALITY				
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
IS1	30 men interviewed. All single. Age, education, profession given. Subject criteria: all have engaged in sex with men for past three years, no sexual relationship with women.	Homosexual used for MSM	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given
IS2	20 men interviewed. All members of L.1 group. Age, education, profession, marital status, place of residence, length of membership with L.1 group given.	Gay used for MSM	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given
IS3	25 men interviewed. Age, education, profession, marital status, age at first sexual experience, place of residence given. All subjects members of IGAMA (Malang branch, Indonesian Gay Association)	Gay used for MSM	No information given	Anal 20%, oral/felatio 20%, interfermoral 16%, rimming 8%, combination 36%.	No information given	No information given
IS4	37 men interviewed. Age, education, profession, marital status, place of residence given.	Gay used for MSM	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given
IS5	No sample size	Homosexual used for MSM	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS	
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work
IS1	no information given	No information given	No information given	50% approved of sexual relationship with women to preserve lineage. 43% willing to marry a female partner.	Discriptive study. Contained group.	Extensive literature review. Discussion of results focus on attitude towards women and sexual relationships with women. Moderate degree of confidence (rating of 2-3).
IS2	3 subjects married with female partner.	No information given	No information given	L.I functions as social club and does not facilitate sexual relationships among members.	Discriptive study.	Focuses on L.I organizational activities. Moderate degree of confidence (2-3).
IS3	4 subjects had first sexual encounter with women.	No information given	3 cruising sites identified	Malang gay community displays Y-type, circular and star patterns of communications.		Extensive sample profiling. Conclusions sometimes unsubstantiated. Low degree of confidence (1-2).
IS4	No information given	No information given	8 cruising sites referred			Discriptive study of how gays come out.
IS5	No information given	No information given	No information given			No new material.

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IS6	Citra Dyah Prastuti	2001	Gay Representation in Media: A Study of Gaya Nusantara's Book Series	Unpublished, University of Indonesia, research project for undergraduate mass communications degree.	No	Review gay representation in Gaya Nusantara.	No specific site	Qualitative analysis of certain articles in published material. Interviewed authors of articles.
IS7	Rizal Iwan	2001	Homosexual Representation in Indonesia Cinema (An Analysis of Istana Kecantikan and Kuldesak)	Unpublished, University of Indonesia, research project for undergraduate mass communications degree.	No	Identify the signs used to represent gays in the films 'Istana Kecantikan' and 'Kuldesak'.	No specific site	Qualitative analysis of film script and production process.
IS8	Retno Woelan	1994	Self-concept and Self-actualization in Malang Transvestites: a Correlative Study	Unpublished, Surabaya University, research project for undergraduate psychology degree.	No	To determine the correlation between self-perception and self-adjustment in transvestites	Malang, Indonesia	Subjects completed questionnaire. In-depth interviews. Statistical-based analysis.
IS9	Fardhanya Nelly Yoesoef	1992	The Relationship between Homosexual Anxiety and their Parent's Social-economic Status	Unpublished, Muhammadiyah University Surakarta, research project for undergraduate Psychology degree.	No	To determine the relationship between homosexual anxiety and their parent's social economic status	Surakarta, Indonesia	Subjects completed questionnaire. Statistics-based analysis.
IS10	Setya Yuwana	1994	Homosexuality in Warok, Warokan, Sinoman and Gemblak Communities in Somoroto Village, Kauman Sub-district, the District of Ponorogo	Unpublished, University of Indonesia, thesis, MA Anthropology.	No	To review the cultural background that underlies gemblakan tradition; homosexual patterns of gemblakans; and the possibility of sexually transmitted diseases in gemblakans.	Ponorogo, Indonesia	Survey, in-depth interviews - life history methods, participant observation.

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No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
IS6	No sample size	Gay used for MSM	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given
IS7	No sample size	Homosexuals, gays used for MSM	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given
IS8	9 subjects.	Transvestites	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given
IS9	125 subjects	Homosexuals	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given
IS10	7 gemblakan subjects	Homosexuals	No information given	All subjects: only thigh sex or masturbating partner.	All subjects interviewed reported having many sexual partners - no number given.	No information given

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IS6	No information given	No information given	No information given			Analysis of article text. No new material.
IS7	No information given	No information given	No information given	Comparison of homosexual representation in 'Kuldesak' (1997) and 'Istana Kecantikan' (1997) indicates society's increased acceptance of homosexuals.		Comparitive analysis. Application of theoretical models. Moderate degree of confidence (2-3).
IS8	No information given	No information given	No information given			Aplication of theoretical models. Moderate degree of confidence (2-3).
IS9	No information given	No information given	No information given			Methodology unclear. Poor degree of confidence.
IS10	No information given	No information given	No information given	Because of their limited sexual practices, all subjects showed no indication of sexually transmitted diseases.		Discriptive study. In-depth analysis. Extensive discussion of results. High degree of confidence (4-5).

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IS11	Koeswinarno	1996	Transvestites and their Sexually Transmitted Diseases	Gajah Mada University Demographic Research Center	No	To review sexual behavior in transvestites, focusing on sexually transmitted diseases.	Mojokulon and Mojowetan, Indonesia	Participant observation, snowball sampling, in-depth interviews.
IS12	Lidiawati	1999	Transvestite Attitudes Towards AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Diseases and its Influence on Sexual Behavior	Unpublished, Surabaya University, research project for undergraduate psychology degree.	No	To determine transvestite attitudes towards AIDS and STDs and its effect on sexual behavior; to review other factors influencing transvestite attitudes towards AIDS and STDs and transvestite sexual behavior.	Surabaya, Indonesia	Subjects completed questionnaire. In-depth interviews. Quantitative and qualitative analysis.
IS13	Ian M. Briggs	1998	Community Perceptions Towards People Infected with AIDS/HIV in Indonesia	Unpublished, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Malang Muhammadiyah University, field study for ACICIS Program.	No	Review Indonesian perceptions towards AIDS carriers	Surabaya and Jakarta, Indonesia	Interview of academic experts, Dept. of Health Officials and students
IS14	Henny Carolina Tarigan	2001	Difficulties Gays/Bisexuals Face in Revealing their Sexual Orientation to Family	Unpublished, Faculty of Psychology, Gajah Mada University, field study for Professional Program	No	To look at the causes of gay/bisexual behavior; to understand the factors that make gays/bisexuals reluctant to reveal their sexual orientation to family.	Yogyakarta, Indonesia	In-depth interviews, qualitative research.

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No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
IS11	40 subjects; all prostitutes	Non-heterosexual, MSM	No information given	Oral, thigh sex, anal, masturbation.	No information given	Low condom usage - no % given.
IS12	41 subjects, age, education, religion given	Transvestites, homosexuals	No information given	71% masturbated, 68% engaged in oral sex, 44% engaged in anal sex.	54% reported having more than one sexual partner - no figure given.	58% reported using condoms.
IS13	No sample size	Gay, homosexuals	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given
IS14	2 subjects	Gays, homosexuals	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given

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IS11	no information given	No information given	No information given		Descriptive, fails to quantify subject behavior.	Reviews secondary data. Conclusions unsubstantiated. Poor degree of confidence (2-3)
IS12	No information given	No information given	No information given	Transvestite attitudes towards AIDS and STDs fail to effect their sexual behavior (cognitive dissonance).		Creative application of established methods. High degree of confidence: rating of 4-5.
IS13	No information given	Official Dept. of Health data (1996): 108 AIDS cases, 341 HIV cases; unofficial figures reportedly higher by several orders of magnitude.	No information given			Report structured poorly; methodology unclear; conclusions often unsubstantiated. Low degree of confidence: rating of 1
IS14	No information given	No information given	No information given			Psychological diagnosis of patients and does not broad conclusions.

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IS15	Rr. Woro Oyi Ananda	2001	Transvestite Prostitution as a Consequence of Society Ambivalence Towards Transvestites	Unpublished, Faculty of Psychology, Gajah Mada University, field study for Professional Program	No	To look at transvestite prostitution as a consequence of society ambivalence towards transvestites.	Yogyakarta, Indonesia	Qualitative research, participant observation, group discussion, interviews with support group coordinators.
IS16	AKSI Stop AIDS Program	2002	(Aksi) Stop AIDS Program Sixth Quarterly Report	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare	No	Evaluation of work by AKSI Stop AIDS Program during January-March 2002	ASA, together with partners, are preparing a study among MSM in three provinces (Jakarta, East Java and Riau)	No information

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No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
IS15	5 transvestite subjects.	Transvestites	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given
IS16		MSM	No information given	No informaiton given	No information given	No information given

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IS15	No information given	No information given	No information given			Reporting results of interviews, minimum analysis.
IS16	No information given	No information given	No information given			Evaluation of programs and activities.

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IS17	Lentera Sahabat Remaja (Non-profit organization)	1995	Sexual Behavior and Health Issues in Gay Men in Yogyakarta (Part of Lentera Outreach Program)	Lentera Sahabat Remaja (Non-profit organisation)	No	Information not provided	Yogyakarta	Subjects completed questionnaire.

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No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
IS17	64 subjects; age, education given.	Gays		<p>Sexual practices that subjects have engaged in:</p> <p>anal sex (receiving, partner not using condom) = 30%,                      anal sex (receiving, partner using condom) = 41%                      anal sex (giving, subject not using condom) = 30%                      anal sex (giving, subject using condom) = 47%                      oral sex (receiving, partner not using condom) = 60%                      oral sex (receiving, partner using condom) = 30%                      oral sex (giving, subject not using condom) = 70%                      oral sex (giving, subject using condom) = 30%                      genital rubbing = 78%                      thigh sex (embracing partner's penis) = 64%                      thigh sex (partner embracing subject's penis) = 55%                      masturbating partner = 52%                      get masturbated = 55%                      mutual masturbation = 31%                      kissing = 85%</p>	<p>No. of men subjects had sexual relations with in previous two months: 0 = 14%, 1 = 45%, 2-5 = 31%. 6-10 = 7%, 11-20 = 2%, &gt;20 = 2%;</p> <p>No. of sexual partners subjects had in lifetime: 0 = 2%, 1 = 1%, 2-5 = 34%. 6-10 = 16%, 11-20 = 9%, 20-30 = 6%, 31-50 = 2%, 51-100 = 2%, &gt;100 = 9%.</p>	<p>80% of subjects have used condoms during sex with men; frequency of use: rarely (less than 25% of the time) = 14%, sometimes (50% of the time) = 26%, often (more than 75% of the time) = 31%, always = 9%;</p> <p>first time used condoms: &lt;1 mo 0%, 1-6 mo 11%, 6-12 mo 22%, 1-2 yrs 27%, 3-5 yrs 14%, &gt;5 yrs 6%.</p> <p>Reasons for using condom (more than one answer): to prevent sexual diseases 38%, to prevent HIV/AIDS 70%, partner's request 14%, other reason 13%.</p> <p>Condom usage for subjects who have had sex with women: never 61%, rarely 11%, sometimes 14%, often 11%, always 7%.</p>

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IS17	<p>44% of subjects.</p> <p>No. of women subjects have engaged in sexual relationships: 1 = 32%, 2 = 32%, 3 = 14%, 4 = 11%, 5-10 = 7%, 11-15 = 0%, 16-20 = 0%, &gt;20 = 4%</p>	<p>17% reported having gone to doctor; 6% reported being diagnosed with STD: 5% gonorrhoea, 1% uncertain.</p>	<p>No information given</p>			<p>Part of AIDS awareness program. Results of survey presented with limited analysis. Methodology unclear.</p>

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IS18	Lentera Sahabat Remaja (Non-profit organization)	1995	Sexual Behavior and Health Issues in Transvestites in Yogyakarta (Part of Lentera Outreach Program)	Lentera Sahabat Remaja (Non-profit organisation)	No	Not given.	Yogyakarta	Subjects completed questionnaire.

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No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
IS18	43 subjects; age, education, age of first sexual experience given.	Transvestites		Sexual practices that subjects have engaged in: anal sex (receiving, partner not using condom) = 93%, anal sex (receiving, partner using condom) = 86% anal sex (giving, subject not using condom) = 72% anal sex (giving, subject using condom) = 42% oral sex (receiving, partner not using condom) = 79% oral sex (receiving, partner using condom) = 37% oral sex (giving, subject not using condom) = 86% oral sex (giving, subject using condom) = 47% genital rubbing = 58% thigh sex (embracing partner's penis) = 81% thigh sex (partner embracing subject's penis) = 65% masturbating partner = 93% get masturbated = 42% mutual masturbation = 31% chest sex (embracing partner's penis with chest) = 14% kissing = 100%	No. of men subjects had sexual relations with in previous week: 0 = 5%, 1 = 5%, 2-5 = 37%. 6-10 = 26%, 11-20 = 23%, >20 = 5%.  No. of sexual partners subjects had in lifetime: 0 = 2%, 1 = 5%, 2-10 = 44%. 11-50 = 5%, 51-100 = 2%, 101-200 = 0%, >200 = 2%, uncertain = 40%.	88% of subjects have used condoms during sex with men; first time used condoms: <1 mo 2%, 1-6 mo 14%, 6-12 mo 35%, 1-2 yrs 21%, 3-5 yrs 7%, >5 yrs 9% Reasons for using condom (more than one answer): to prevent sexual diseases 57%, to prevent HIV/AIDS 73%, partner's request 14%, other reason 14% Frequency of use (anal sex, receiving): never = 7%, rarely (less than 25% of the time) = 30%, sometimes (50% of the time) = 37%, often (more than 75% of the time) = 7%, always 7%; frequency of use (anal sex, giving): never = 42%, rarely (less than 25% of the time) = 30%, sometimes (50% of the time) = 12%, often (more than 75% of the time) = 2%, always 2%;

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IS18	No information given	30% reported having gone to doctor; 21% reported being diagnosed with STD; 2% gonorrhoea, remaining uncertain	6 cruising sites identified			Part of AIDS awareness program. Results of survey presented with limited analysis. Methodology unclear.

						METHODS		
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IS19	Pinky Saptandari, Yusuf Ernawan	1999	Situational Assessment on Gender and Sexual Diversity of Transvestites in Surabaya	HIV/AIDS Prevention Project (HAPP)	No	To investigate issues of gender diversity and sexual constructions of transvestites, how these impinge on behaviour that risk STI/HIV infection, to identify the role of transvestites in relations with men, and to understand how health institutions deal and service transvestites.	Surabaya	Qualitative. Participant observation and in-depth interviews.

						SEXUALITY
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
						Frequency of use (oral sex, receiving): never = 9%, rarely (less than 25% of the time) = 74%, sometimes (50% of the time) = 12%, often (more than 75% of the time) = 2%, always 2%; frequency of use (oral sex, giving): never = 9%, rarely (less than 25% of the time) = 33%, sometimes (50% of the time) = 40%, often (more than 75% of the time) = 12%, always 7%.
IS19	21 subjects. age, occupation, education given.	Transvestites, homosexuals	No information given	Some subjects reported having anal, oral sex.	All subjects reported having many partners - number not given.	1 subject reported always using condoms, 19 subjects reported never using condoms.

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IS19	7 subjects reported having sexual relations with women.		Six cruising sites identified.			Discussion and analysis of results extremely limited. Conclusions often unsubstantiated or apparently inferred based on authors own knowledge.

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IS20	Lentera Sahabat Remaja (Non-profit organization)	2000	<b>Evaluation Report: Seminar Series on AIDS</b>	Lentera Sahabat Remaja (Non-profit organization)	no	To evaluate impact of seminar series on participant attitudes towards AIDS carriers.	Yogyakarta, Indonesia	Subjects completed questionnaire.
IS21	Boellstorff, T.	2003	<b>Dubbing Culture: Indonesian Gay and Lesbi Subjectivities and Ethnography in an Already Globalized World</b>	American Ethnologist, Vol. 30(2)	Yes	Article explores how Indonesians come to identify themselves as lesbi or gay through fragmentary encounters with these terms in the print media.	Indonesia	Ethnographic
IS22	Boellstorff, T.	2001	<b>The Perfect Path: Gay Men, Marriage, Indonesia</b>	In John C. Hawley (ed) <i>Postcolonial And Queer Theories: Intersections And Essays</i> , Greenwood Press	Yes	Argues that the appropriation of concepts of homosexuality makes for subjectivities that are irreducible to those in the 'West', even if the terms are similar. Uses a case study of the "mystery" of gay men's marriages to women.	Three primary urban sites; Surabaya (East Java), Denpasar/Kuta (Bali), Ujung Pandang (South Sulawesi).	Ethnographic

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No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
IS20	142 subjects (72 seminar participants, 72 subjects as control group).	Homosexuals	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given
IS21	No sample size	Gay, lesbi, waria, banci. Gay men and waria see themselves as alternative masculinities.	Most Indonesians still confuse gay and waria - supposing that the former is an english rendition of the latter. The paper explores how gay and lesbi subjectivities have taken hold in contemporary Indonesia.		No information given	No information given
IS22	No sample size	Focus on self-identifying gay men	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given

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IS20	No information given	No information given	No information given			Unstructured report. Methodology unclear. Poor degree of confidence: rating of 1
IS21	No information given	No information given	No information given			
IS22	No information given	No information given	No information given			

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IS24	Oetomo, D.	1991	Patterns of Bisexuality in Indonesia	In Tielman, R., Carballo, M., and Hendricks, A. (eds) <i>Bisexuality and HIV/AIDS: A Global Perspective</i> , Buffalo, New York Promethus Books, pp 119-126	Yes	Preliminary attempt to map patterns of bisexuality in Indonesia. Systematic research on this phenomenon has so far not been carried out.	Indonesia	Participant observation in different sections of Indonesian society, specifically, homosexual and transvestite/transsexual communities. Experience in conducting peer-counselling, either directly or by correspondence.

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No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
IS24	No sample size	The paper surveys the sexual categories into which Indonesian society assigns its members. Most Indonesians group people into three genders, namely, male (laki-laki), female (perempuan), and an in-between, third gender called banci, wadam, or waria.	No information given	<b>Sex between and with warias:</b> different sexual techniques are used: oral, anal interfemoral (between the thighs), frottage ( a rubbing movement, as in massage) and mutual masturbation. There is no definable pattern as to who should be the inserter and who the insertee. <b>Sex between and with homos:</b> different techniques may be used, depending on the couple's agreement. Group sex is quite common.	No information given	No information given

					COMMENTS	
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IS24	No information given	<p><b>Sex between and with warias:</b> warias very rarely have sex with each other, although it does happen. The same is true of sex between a waria and a homo. In most cases warias have sex with men whom they identify as laki-laki (males). Many find their waria partners in publicly known hangouts ("street beats", parks and amusement centres). Encounters can also happen in beauty parlors, and in the context of traditional performances where female roles are played by warias. Since most warias live openly in regular neighborhoods, it is conceivable that encounters also take place in such contexts. Well-to-do warias often pay male prostitutes to have sex with them. <b>Sex between and with homos:</b> male sex workers are available in major urban centres, whether in organised brothels or in publicly known gay hang-outs (parks, "street beats", shopping malls, hotel lobbies, amusement parks, swimming pools, and gyms). Some have sex with women and warias.</p>				

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IS25	Oetomo, D.	2000	<b>Masculinity in Indonesia: Genders, Sexualities, and Identities in a Changing Society</b>	In Parker, R., Barbosa, R.M. and Aggleton, P. (eds) <i>Framing the Sexual Subject: The Politics of Gender, Sexuality, and Power</i> , Univeristy of California Press, Berkeley	Yes	Together with the almost total silence around homosexualities, the omission of discussions around masculinity and the banci or waria gender identity and sexuality are blind spots in current gender studies in Indonesia. Explores the complexities of masculine gender constructions by 1) looking at general public perceptions of banci/waria, gender identities and sexualities as an alternative way of looking at masculinity and 2) examining the gender/sexual construction of banci/waria and gay-identified men.	Surabyaya and "many other localities in Indonesia"	Partipant observation in waria and gay communities.

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No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
IS25	No sample size	<p>For many Indonesians, the category 'homosexual' or 'gay' is just not known, although due to the increasing intensity of discourses around HIV/AIDS and homosexuality in the media, the words 'homo', 'homoseks', 'homoseksual', 'homoseksualitas', and 'gay' have increasingly become known to those with media access. Most people have at best a vague idea of whom the terms refer to. This situation is certainly quite different from general acquaintance and knowledge regarding waria. The category 'banci/waria' does not, for the general public, necessarily connote sexual orientation. It is rather a label for nonconforming gender behaviour or for a gender identity. Waria-loving men do not identify themselves as, and refuse to be termed, homosexual. They actually form an unmarked, nameless category. Waria perceive themselves as a third gender, in addition to laki or laki-laki ('male') and perempuan ('female').</p> <p>There is a range of waria gender behavioural characteristics of the 'proper' women to the banci who adopts the coarse, outgoing (kasar) characteristics of the typical lower-class man. Waria divide men into two categories: the laki ('men'), or laki asli ('real men'), and the gay men. For gay men the difference between themselves and waria is in the fact that gay men regard themselves as men (albeit not so 'genuine').</p>		<p>In sexual intercourse, often the waria is the penetrator in anal and oral sex. The power dynamics of sexual and romantic relations between waria and men are complex and depend on many factors. In sexual intercourse, the penetrator waria more often than not plays the dominant role. The more kasa banci often aggressively pursue their men, and once they decide to have sex, the laki asli may willingly and even eagerly ask to be the penetratee (anally and orally).</p> <p>Stereotypically, the laki asli are the penetrators in sex and usually refuse to do wet kissing. Indeed some just lie down and do nothing, usually when being fellated but also during anal sex (i.e., with the gay identified partner sitting on the man's penis. Obviously, there are variations; the laki asli who acts masculinely in public willingly and eagerly be the penetrated in sex.</p>		No information given

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IS25	No information given	Sex with waria is certainly part of the sexual repertoire of Indonesian men, especially among the urban working class. For men who have sex or form romantic relationships with waria perceive their sexuality in terms of sexualities. Their sexualities are diverse and fluid. A distinction needs to be made between sexuality with women and sexuality with waira. For muslim men sex outside marriage with waria is not necessarily considered adulterous. In some places there is hardly any contact between waria and gay communities, which form separate communities with different hangouts. In some localities there may even be hostility between the two communities at the street level. The great majority of waria are not interested in having sex or forming relationships with men they perceive as gay. Some laki asli are trade, basically heterosexual men who preform sex with gay men who are not trade and/or prefer men who are heterosexually married.	Oetomo suggests that there is a difference in social construction between two socioeconomic groups in Indonesian society; the 'waria' is a working class construction and the 'homo' a middle-class construction. In a similar way, it can be seen whereby the former is a traditional construction and the latter as a modern construction.			

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IS26	Ford, K., Wirawan, D., Fajans, P and Thorpe, L.	1995	AIDS Knowledge, Risk Behaviors, and Factors Related to Condom Use among Male Commercial Sex Workers and Male Tourist Clients in Bali, Indonesia	AIDS 9(7): 751-759	Yes	To describe the AIDS/sexually transmitted diseases knowledge and risk behaviours, and to determine factors related to condom use among male commercial sex workers and male tourist clients in Bali.	Kuta, Bali	Survey interviews included detailed questions on AIDS/STD knowledge, sexual behaviour, and psychosocial measures related to risk taking. Face to face structured interviews. About 80% of known male CSW were interviewed. The refusal rate for tourist clients was approximately 10%.

		SEXUALITY				
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
IS26	80 male CSW and 100 tourist clients.	Male CSW	No information given	<p><b>MALE CSW - Percentage of sexual acts with clients last week:</b> anal receptive 47; anal insertive 41; oral receptive 61; oral insertive 57. <b>Percentage of sexual acts with unpaid partners last week:</b> anal receptive 33; anal insertive 19; oral receptive 26; oral insertive 29. <b>TOURIST CLIENTS - Percentage of sexual acts with paid partner last week:</b> anal receptive 44; anal insertive 33; oral receptive 77; oral insertive 77. <b>Percentage of sexual acts with unpaid partners last week:</b> anal receptive 5; anal insertive 6; oral receptive 15; oral insertive 12.</p>	<p><b>MALE CSW:</b> The number of different partners in the past week (including male clients and unpaid partners) was 2.8 mean average. Ranging from 0-12. <b>TOURIST CLIENTS:</b> The number of paid partners was 1.7 mean average. Ranging from 1-8.</p>	<p>Condom use for receptive anal intercourse was much lower with unpaid partners compared with clients (19% receptive, 33% insertive) compared with anal intercourse with clients (48% receptive and 55% insertive); <math>t=2.59</math> and <math>P&lt;0.02</math> for anal receptive clients versus unpaid partners; <math>t= 1.47</math> and <math>P&gt; 0.05</math> for anal insertive clients versus paid partner, not significant. None of the men used condoms with unpaid partners for either receptive or insertive oral intercourse (condom use rates were computed only for persons who reported the indicated type of intercourse with the indicated type of partner). 65% of the CSW carry condoms with them at least some of the time.</p>

					COMMENTS	
No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work
IS26	Only 4% reported a female partner in the last week.	Information on STD rates for male CSW were not given other than stating "Some of the CSW reported STD symptoms or experience with STD since becoming a CSW".	Many of the men had worked in other parts of Indonesia including Jakarta and Surabaya. An important part of all the men's sexual networks are caucasian men visiting Indonesia. All reported western men from Australia, Europe, or the US as clients. Many also reported having customers from Asian countries including Japan, Singapore, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Korea. About half of the men reported Indonesian clients, both Balinese residents as well as other Indonesians visiting Bali. The Indonesian clients included businessmen, students, members of the military, civil servants.	Many male CSW came from middle-class backgrounds. Only a small proportion (7%) grew up in Bali and most were from other parts of Indonesia. All knew of sources for obtaining condoms, and all stated that they could afford to use them.	Only English speaking tourist clients were interviewed, even though CSW reported their clients to include local Indonesian tourists as well as tourists from other countries.	

						METHODS		
No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
IS27	Ford, K., Fajans, P., and Wirawan, N.	1994	AIDS Risk Behaviours and Sexual Networks of Male and Female Sex Sorkers and Clients in Bali, Indonesia	Health Transition Review, (Suppl to Vol. 4): 125-152	Yes	To describe commercial sex industry in Bali, to discuss characteristics, AIDS knowledge, and sexual risk behaviours of male and female Indonesian prostitutes and male Indonesian and male tourist clients and to examine the sexual networks of these groups.	Kuta, Bali	Structured interviews

						SEXUALITY
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
						Condom use reported by tourist clients was moderately high for anal intercourse (75% receptive, 69% insertive and very low for oral intercourse 5-7%)
IS27	80 Male Sex Workers and 100 Clients were interviewed. 614 Female Sex Workers and 628 Clients were interviewed. The results of FCSW and their clients are not summarised here.	Male CSW	No information given	61% of Male CSW had engaged in some form of anal intercourse in the last week. Percentage of MCSW with at least one episode of anal receptive 33%, anal insertive 19%, oral receptive 26%, oral insertive 29, vaginal 2%.	<b>Male Sex Workers:</b> mean number of clients in the last week was 2.8 (range 0-12).	The mean % condom use for anal receptive intercourse was 48 and for anal insertive intercourse, 55. Condom use for oral intercourse was 14 for receptive and 17 for insertive.

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS	
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work
IS27	no information given	No information given	An important part of all of the men's sexual networks is Causasian men visiting Bali. All the men reported clients from outside Indonesia, or tourist clients, and all reported Western men from Australia, Europe, or the US as clients. Many also reported having customers from Asian countries including Japan, Singapore, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Thailand and Korea. About half the men reported Indonesian clients, Balinese residents as well as other Indonesian visiting Bali.	Mean age of Male CSW 24 years. Education averaged about 13.3 years. Many come from middle-class backgrounds. Only a small proportion (7%) grew up in Bali.		

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
IS28	Ford, K., Wirawan, D., and Fajans, P.	1993	AIDS Knowledge, Condom Beliefs and Sexual Behaviour Among Male Sex Workers and Male Tourist Clients in Bali, Indonesia	Health Transition Review Vol. 3 No. 2	Yes	To describe the AIDS knowledge and risk behaviours of male sex workers who serve predominately male clients in Bali. To discuss implications for the spread of the disease and appropriate interventions for these groups.	Bali	Qualitative study of workers and clients. Open-ended questions. Subjects were recruited at places where CSWs work including beaches, street areas, bars or discotheques. Friendship networks of CSWs were also used to recruit sex workers into the sample.

						SEXUALITY
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
IS28	20 male sex workers and 19 of their tourist clients.	Many of the CSWs interviewed identified as 'gay', some also identified as heterosexual.	Data given on frequency of sexual acts requested by clients and the % of workers who agreed to perform each of these acts. Anal intercourse, both insertive and receptive, was the most common act requested and almost all workers would agree to perform these acts. Masturbation of the client and the client masturbating the sex workers was the next most frequent practice and all workers would agree to this practice. Oral intercourse followed, with almost all workers agreeing. Rimming (tonguing to anus), the last practice asked about, was less common.	The number of times sexual acts experienced at least once in the last week by male tourist clients (n=19) with A) male sex worker and B) Other partner Masturbation (6 times/ 11 times), Penis in partner's mouth, no condom (8 times/ 13 times); Penis in partners mouth, with condom (1 time/ 1 time); Partner's penis in mouth, no condom (7 times/ 11 times); Partner's penis in mouth, with a condom (1 time/ 1 time); Penis in partner's anus with no condom (3 times/ 2 times); Penis in partner's anus with condom (2 times/ 5 times); Partner's penis in anus with no condom (Nil/ 3 times); Partner's penis in anus with condom (1 time/ 3 times); Tongue in partner's anus (3 times/ 7 times); Partner's tongue in anus (3 times/ 7 times).	CSWs reported an average of 5.9 clients per week	<b>SEX WORKERS</b> 95% of the CSWs had used a condom in the last month. 24% reported that they ask all clients to use condoms, 24% ask those who they do not know or who look suspicious, 35% ask all foreign clients and 18% ask foreign clients that they do not know. 72% have had clients who refuse to use condoms. <b>CLIENTS</b> 25% reported that they do not use condoms with any partners including CSW, lovers and casual partners, 35% reported that they always use condoms with lovers or intimate partners, 53% always use condoms with casual partners, and 56% always use condoms with CSW, 25% used a condom at their last sexual encounter with a sex worker and 35% at last sexual encounter with a partner who was not a sex worker.

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS	
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work
IS28	59% of CSWs have had sex with a women.	50% of the CSWs reported that they had ever had a STD. Of these 90% reported having an STD two or more times. Nearly half (44%) of the clients reported having ever had an STD with 21% reporting having seen a doctor for an STD in the last six months.	CSWs report having clients who include Japanese men (100%), Caucasian men (85%), and Indonesian tourist (90%), as well as Indonesian businessmen (80%), university students (45%), civil servants (30%), and schoolboys (20%).	CSWs were more likely to come from middle-class economic backgrounds. About 30% of the workers were not originally from Bali and most had arrived within the last 2 years. The level of education and parents' socioeconomic status were considerably higher than those of FCSWs in Bali. Considerable mobility within Indonesia as well as outside the country was recorded. CSW had worked for an average of 3.1 years (range of 2 months to 9 years).	Only foreign clients are included in the study.	

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
IS29	Beazley, H.	2001 (revised version)	<b>The Sexual Lives of Street Children in Yogyakarta, Indonesia</b>	Paper presented at the Australian Population Association National Conference, University of Brisbane, Australia, Sept 29-Oct 2, 1998	Yes	Provides insights into the sexual experiences, practices and attitudes of street boys and girls who live and work on the streets. Details how these street children conceptualise their own sexuality and how sex fulfils their multiple needs.	Yogyakarta	Qualitative and ethnographic.
IS30	AIDS Society of Asia and the Pacific (ASAP)	1999	<b>Regional Consultation on Policy and Programmatic Issues for Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM) in East Asia, Southeast Asia, and the Pacific</b>	AIDS Society of Asia and the Pacific (ASAP)	No	Short overview of HIV/AIDS throughout the region.	Jakarta and Bali	Review

							SEXUALITY
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use	
IS29	No sample size	The street boys did not consider having sex with each other, benefactors or banci (transvestites) to be homosexual activities. In the street boy community sex with banci is not considered to be homosexual sex because street children, like the majority of Indonesian society, accept banci as an acceptable and normal part of society and do not view them as men, 'gay' or homosexual. A 'homo' is someone who enjoys sex with men or who does it for money. Rendam (Street girl).	No information given	Street children engage in a array of sexual activities and identities with a diverse range of motives.	No mention other than multiple partners.	No information given	
IS30	No sample size	Homosexual	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given	

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS	
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work
IS29	Sex with women is seen as 'real sex' by the street children and is important in distinguishing one from the 'boys'. As street boys get older they start to have sex more often with prostitutes, in order to assert their masculinity within the group. Street boys also have sex with <i>rendan</i> (street girls) who they pay with money or more often a meal.	No information given	Sex as a survival strategy "which the children begin to enjoy" Street boys have sex with their peers, with acquaintances on the street, or with people who are part of the street network of relationships. This sex is not regarded explicitly as homosexual sex. Often children will have sex with someone on the street for protection and affection. Street boys also have sex with <i>banci</i> (transvestites) <i>renden</i> (street girls) girlfriends, adult men tourists, older street boys and sex workers. Sex with sex workers raise self-esteem of street boys and it's a symbol of masculinity, adulthood and affluence. As street boys get older they have sex more often with prostitutes. Very few boys report they themselves have sex for money. At night-time street boys sometimes visit <i>Gerbong</i> (area near train station) for sex. The boys often go to a prostitute in groups, as it is cheaper with the cost split.			
IS30	No information given	No information given	No information given			

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
IS31	Blowfield, M.	1992	The Commercial Sex Industry in Surabaya, Indonesia: An Ethnographic Study	The U.S. Agency for International Development, Jakarta, Indonesia	No	The aim of the study was to investigate attitudes, behaviours and perceived norms around HIV/AIDS, condom use, support for condom use and positive brothel and sex worker attributes. Also to address the following aspects of the sex industry: 1. power structures and their influence on the attitudes and behaviours of the sex workers and clients; 2. external factors affecting industry operations; 3. types of clients; 4. employment conditions and arrangements of the sex workers; 5. health care and health services; and 6. major differences between different types of establishments.	Surabaya	Ethnographic study. Focus group discussions and in-depth interviews with management, sex workers and clients.
IS32	Mamoto Gultom	n/d	Draft Report: Male Sexual Health Workshop in Cisarua	FHI/ASA program, Jakarta	No	Report in Bahasa Indonesian	No specific site	workshop report

SEXUALITY						
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
IS31	<p>One focus group with clients, one focus group with sex workers, 3 focus groups with a combination of both workers and clients. One-on-one interviews held with 60 people - including 44 assorted sex workers, 7 pimps, club chiefs or head waiters, 9 managers and owners. Interviews held with leaders of the gay and transvestite communities, with hotel staff, with several street pimps and a number of taxi drivers. The number of sex workers and clients involved in the focus groups was approximately 40.</p>	<p>Male sex workers are commonly know as 'kucing', 'lekong' or 'yongen'.</p>	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given
IS32	No sample size	No information	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS	
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work
IS31	There is a growing number of male sex workers who serve female clientele.	No information given	<p><b>Sexual Networks:</b> There are 5 known private houses functioning as call boy establishments and/or brothels (offering sexual services off and/or on site.) Each house is different: 1) a large house where the pimp rents out rooms and has a stock of male sex workers either living on site or regularly calling by. 2) the pimps home functions as a meeting place for male sex workers and clients and only occasionally does sex take place on the site and none of the sex workers live there. The homosexual sector of the sex industry can be divided between the organised and unorganised (independent sub sectors). The sites for the organised and semi-organised sector are; semi-formal establishment such as call boy establishments and/or brothels, Salons, Hotels, Fashion Houses. The sites for unorganised sectors are; the Streets, Independent sex workers who are usually contacted by word of mouth, but also at discotheques.</p>		<p>The study makes a note that it does not provide more than rough indicators on quantitative issues. Where quantitative data is supplied in the report it is only as a guideline on the type of data that can be obtained rather than an indicator of the scope of the industry and problem at hand.</p>	
IS32	no information given	No information given	No information given			

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
IS33	Howard, R.	1996	<b>Falling into the Gay World: Manhood, Marriage and Family in Indonesia</b>	Ph.D., University of Illinois at Urbana -Champaign	No	Examines the relationship between sexuality and gender identity with particular focus on poorer, low status men. The thesis explores the different ways sexuality and sexual identity are conceived by Indonesians through dominant Indonesian discourses of gender and family.	Jakarta	Anthropological fieldwork. Interviews and life histories.
IS34	Stevenson, M.	1995	<b>Searching for a Gay Identity in Indonesia</b>	Journal of Men's Studies, 4(2): 93-110	Yes	Paper explores what a 'gay' identity in Indonesia means. Questions what extent is it appropriate to refer to MSM as gay	Jakarta, Yogyakarta	Qualitative. Paper is based on accounts of an American academic staying in Java (time limit not given).
IS35	Offord, B. and Cantrell, L.	2001	<b>Homosexual Rights as Human Rights in Indonesia and Australia</b>	Journal of Homosexuality, 40(3-4): 233-252	Yes	Paper explores issues that arise around homosexual rights as human rights. Discusses how emerging gay and lesbian communities in Indonesia articulate homosexual rights.	Indonesia	Comparison between Australia and Indonesia

						SEXUALITY
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
IS33	No sample size	No information	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given
IS34	No sample size	Gay, homosexual, men who have sex with men, waria, banci.	No information given	Kissing, masturbating, fucking.	No information given	No information given
IS35	No sample size	The term gay is used throughout the paper, while acknowledging that definitions of homosexuality are problematic in Indonesia.	No information given	Homosexuality in Indonesia is not illegal, but is treated, when explicit, with hostility. Even though there is apparently no mention of homosexuality in Indonesian law, the Indonesian government's official stand is that homosexuality is illegal. Implicit in Indonesian perceptions of human right is the notion that communitarian values eclipse individual values. Authors argue that it is difficult to see how homosexual rights can be perceived to be human rights in this context. This is despite that opening up of Indonesian society to western influences, a growing middle class, and a growing a popular gay organisation Gaya Nusantara, Lesbian and gay rights are not at that stage in which they can be recognised and articulated as essentially human rights.		

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS	
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work
IS33	No information given	No information given	Bus stops/ shopping centres			
IS34	Reference made to social and family obligations for men to marry.	No information given	Refers to cruising sites such as public squares and shopping plazas.		The paper tends towards a superficial account of homosexuality in Indonesia.	
IS35		No information given	No information given			

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
IS36	Michael Blowfield	1992	The Shipping Industry and Seafarers' Behaviour in Jakarta and Surabaya, Indonesia	The U.S. Agency for International Development, Jakarta, Indonesia	No	A small section of the study investigated the characteristics of seafarers' off-ship, high risk sexual behaviour .	Jakarta and Surabaya	Interviews were held with representatives of eight large Indonesian shipping companies, two small shipping companies, and with the Association of Indonesian Ship Owners and the Indonesian Seafarers Union. Surveys were carried out in Surabaya and Jakarta among 22 Indonesian and 161 foreign sailors visiting the two ports. Indepth interviews were conducted with 10 Indonesian and 5 foreign sailors.
IS37	The Center for Health Research University of Indonesia	1999	In-depth Study of STD/HIV Risk Behavior Among Female Commercial Sex Workers and Their Clients, Gay Men, Transvestites, Sailors and Truck Drivers in Bali, Kupang and Ujung Pandang	The Indonesia HIV/AIDS and STD Prevention and Care Project	No	To provide holistic description of knowledge on HIV/AIDS, sexual behaviour and health seeking behaviour with particular emphasis on understanding the socio-cultural and traditional beliefs relating to sexuality and health seeking behaviour.	Bali, Ujung and Pandang	Indepth interviews from the HIV/AIDS BSS

						SEXUALITY
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
IS36	22 Indonesians surveyed - questionnaire. In-depth interviews with 10 Indonesians.	Homosexuality	The report stated: The survey "did not explicitly cover non-heterosexual sexual behaviour, although interviews with individual respondents show that homosexual behaviour figures prominently in on-shore potentially high risk behaviour."		The only other reference to MSM in the report was: "Most of the survey and key respondents referred only to heterosexual practices. The extent of homosexual behaviour is difficult to assess". The ethnographic study of the Surabaya sex industry and the number of transvestities and male sex workers working in the port vicinity, however, suggests that many sailors using the commercial sex industry are not engaging in strictly heterosexual sex.	
IS37	CSW = 8; clients = 6; Drivers =14; Gay =5; Sailors = 6 and Transvestities = 5	Commercial sex worker, gay, transvestites	No information given	No specific information given. Sexual practices noted as becoming more liberal.	No information given	Knowledge was sufficient, low levels of knowledge existed for drivers and clients of CSW. CSW say they always persuade clients to use condoms, however clients, drivers and sailors denied that CSW had persuaded them to use condoms

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS	
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work
IS36	No information given	No information given	No information given			
IS37	no information given	23% of 202 CSWs in Kupang (Karang Dempel - local brothel) had gonorrhoea. Most common STD for Transvestities was ngambas - abscess of the anus	No information given	Gay and transvestites in Ujung and Pandang had better knowledge on HIV		

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
IS38	Amaliah, Beby	1999	Quarterly Report: STDs and HIV/AIDS Prevention Program Through Community Health Services for Transvestites in Northern Jakarta	Quarterly Report (period April 1999 to June 1999). Indonesian Public Health Association	No	Quarterly report on Indonesian Public Health Association project.	North Jakarta	Conducted peer group meetings 54 times.
IS39	Indonesian National AIDS Commission, Republic of Indonesia	2001	HIV/AIDS and Other Sexually Transmitted Infections in Indonesia: Challenges and Opportunities for Action	Indonesian National AIDS Commission, Republic of Indonesia	No	Document provides an overview of the epidemic in Indonesia. Provides brief overview of HIV prevalence measured in different groups.		

		SEXUALITY				
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
IS38	Total sample size was 3096. Sample size for MSM not given.	Transvestities	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given
IS39	Not given	Waria and MSM	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given

					COMMENTS	
No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work
IS38	No information given	From 1 April to 30 June 1999 the project provided STD services to 181 transvestites.	No information given			
IS39	Report noted: behavioural surveillance among gay men in Bali and Ujung Pandang found that nearly 10% of MSM reported that they had sex with their wives or girlfriends in the last 3 months, and another 40% reported sex with a 'non-homosexual male partner'.	HIV infection among waria, which was low at the start of the decade, doubled from 3.1% in 1996 to 6.0% in 1997. There has been no systematic HIV testing in this group ever since. In a 1999 study close to half of nearly 300 waria tested positive for syphilis and 27% had some other STI.	No information given			

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
IS40	Utomo, B. and Dharmaputra, N.,	2000	Results of the Behavioural Surveillance among Transvestites in Jakarta	University of Indonesia and HIV/AIDS Prevention Programme, Ministry of Health and Family Health International	No	Assessing patterns and trends of STD/HIV risk behaviour. The report presents the results of the BSS-2000 on transvestites in Jakarta. For purposes of expanded analysis and pattern recognition and better understanding, the report also presents comparisons with the results of the BSS-1998 on transvestites in Denpasar and Makasar.	Jakarta (5 municipalities of Jakarta City).	BSS - structured questionnaire. All the respondents were a member of a forum called 'Transvestites Communication Forum', all provided commercial sex, and the commercial sex had to include anal sex to be included in the sample.

						SEXUALITY
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
IS40	202	Transvestites	No information given	See number of partners.	<p>Almost all transvestites (83%) were sexually active serving clients in the past week. In their last day of work (yesterday) most transvestites in Jakarta seem to have provided paid anal sex to about 2 clients. On average, transvestites were involved with one to two clients per day, or an average of about 13 partners per week. Of these clients, about 6-7 men were paying customers and provided with anal sex in the past week. About 5 paying clients per week were provided with sexual services other than anal sex.</p>	<p>About 4% reported never having used a condom. Of the clients who had paid for anal sex with transvestites in Jakarta, about 60% of the transvestites reported their paying clients used condom in last week. Among those clients who did not pay (including most likely their 'husbands'), the majority did not use condom when having anal sex and only 24% of transvestites reported using a condom in last sex with non-paying clients. Reasons for using and for not using a condom were given.</p>

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS	
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work
IS40	No information given	<p>Of all the transvestites interviewed in Jakarta, only about 1% reported ever had a STD symptom in the last 12 months. In comparison with BSS-1998, there were about 12% transvestites in Bali and 44% in Ujung Pandang who reported ever experienced an STD and about half of these transvestites reported ever experienced an STD symptom in the past year. The most commonly reported symptoms were anal irritation, genital discharge, and pain when urinating</p>				

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
IS41	Utomo, B. and Dharmaputra, N., Haryanto, B., Suparno H., et al.	2000	STD/HIV Risk Behavioral Sentinel Surveillance (BSS) Survey in Bali (Denpasar, Sanur, and Kuta), Kupang and Ujung Pandang	Center for Health Research, University of Indonesia	No	To provide repeated measures of behavioural indicators for observing trends of STD risk behaviour among selected groups considered to be at high risk of HIV/STD infection.	Bali (Denpasar, Sanur and Kuta), Kupang and Ujung Pandang	Cross-sectional survey design, using a structured questionnaire. Indepth interviews with selected respondents.
IS42	<b>Bali Team:</b> Yayasan Citra Usadha Indonesia, Yayasan Kerti Praja, Yayasan Gaya Dewata, Usadha Y. C.	2000	<b>Collaborative Studies of HIV/AIDS and STD-Related Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices of Clients of Male and Female Sex Workers in Three Provinces</b>	Second and Third Rounds, June 1999-December 2000, Indonesia HIV/AIDS STD Prevention and Care Project	No	To describe HIV/AIDS and STD-related knowledge, attitudes and behaviours of clients of male and female sex workers in several locations in three provinces. To determine strategies for appropriate interventions for these men.	Denpasar, Buleleng, Kuta, Sanur, Jembrana and Karangasem	Structured and semi-structured interviews with direct clients of male, female and transvestite sex workers in Denpasar, Buleleng, Kuta, Sanur, Jembrana and Karangasem.
IS42 (cont.)	<b>Makassar Team:</b> Yayasan Kra-AIDS, Yayasan Peduli Indonesia Yayasan Gaya Celebes and Community of Researchers Concerned about AIDS, Hasanuddin Univeristy.	2000	<b>Collaborative Studies of HIV/AIDS and STD-Related Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices of Clients of Male and Female Sex Workers in Three Provinces</b>	Second and Third Rounds, June 1999-December 2000, Indonesia HIV/AIDS STD Prevention and Care Project	No	To describe HIV/AIDS and STD-related knowledge, attitudes and behaviours of clients of male and female sex workers in Makassar. To determine strategies for appropriate interventions for these men.	Makassar	Structured and semi-structured interviews with direct clients of male, female and transvestite sex workers in Makassar.

		SEXUALITY				
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
IS41	2,101 men (600 sailors, 599 interstate truckers, 601 urban transport drivers, 301 on-site, direct clients of sex workers), 703 female commercial sex workers, 214 homosexual men, 2,020 transvestites	Homosexual, transvestite	No information given	No information given		Men reporting condom use in last anal sex was 54% in Bali, while in Makassar there was an increase from 11% in 1998 to 21% in 2000
IS42	92 clients of bar, café and small complex-based sex workers, 120 clients of transvestite sex workers (waria), and 120 clients of homosexual sex workers	Transvestite, homosexual	No information given	Clients of gay and waria sex workers considered the risk of oral sex low, because they did not consider it 'sex'. Most unmarried clients of waria engaged in oral sex; most clients of gay sex workers in oral sex; and most married clients of waria in anal sex.	No information given	About a quarter of clients of gay sex workers use condoms if they have sex with female sex workers, while a quarter of the clients of waria use condoms for anal sex, for reasons of 'cleanliness' and 'health'.
IS42 (cont.)	800 clients of brothel, hotel and bar-based and freelance female sex workers, male and transvestite sex workers.	Transvestite	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS	
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work
IS41		Respondents reporting STD symptoms and seeking medical treatment in the past year reported decreased; Bali: from 92% in 1998 to 50% in 2000, Makassar: from 33% in 1998 to 25% in 2000. Reported self treatment increased from 25% to 50% over same period in Bali and from 53% to 83% in Makassar				
IS42	About three-quarters of the clients of transvestite sex workers were married.	No information given	No information given			
IS42 (cont.)	no information given	No information given	No information given			

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
IS43	Utomo, B. and N.G. Dharmaputra (eds)	1999	STD/HIV Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey in Bali (Denpasar, Sanur and Kuta), Kupang and Ujung Pandang, 1998	Centre for Health Research University of Indonesia and Indonesia HIV/AIDS and STD Prevention and Care Project, Office of the Coordinating Minister for Peoples Welfare and Poverty Alleviation, Republic of Indonesia	No	To provide repeated measures of behavioural indicators for observing trends of STD risk behaviour among selected groups considered to be at high risk of HIV/STD infection.	Bali (Denpasar, Sanur and Kuta), Kupang and Ujung Pandang	Cross-sectional survey design, using a structured questionnaire. Indepth interviews with selected respondents.
IS44	Budi Utomo and Nick Dharmaputra (eds)	2001	Findings from the BSS 1998-2000: Female Commercial Sex Workers, Transvestites, Gays and Adult Males	Indonesia HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care Project/ The National AIDS Commission. Supported by AusAID, Jakarta	No	This summary report highlights the main indicators from the second wave of the BSS, conducted in mid 2000 by the Centre for Health Research, University of Indonesia.	Bali, Kupang and Makassar (although no sampling for homosexuals and transvestites for Kupang)	Structured interviews. The questionnaires for the BSS-2000 were modeled after the BSS-1998. In-depth interviews <b>were not</b> conducted in BSS-2000. Separate questionnaires were developed for female CSWs, homosexuals and transvestites. The structured questionnaires were designed with the aim of addressing three major issues: a) knowledge of HIV/AIDS and means of its prevention, b) sexual behaviour and condom use, and c) health seeking behaviour for STDs.

		SEXUALITY				
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
IS43	600 sailors, 602 interstate truckers, 600 urban transport drivers, 250 direct clients of sex workers (on-site), 693 female commercial sex workers (CSW), 170 homosexual men, 180 transvestites.	Homosexual, transvestite	No information given	No information given	Transvestite sex workers had on average 2-3 clients daily, a majority of whom were married.	Condom use in last sexual encounter was reported at 44% among transvestites and 28% among homosexuals. Report noted that there is a possibility of over-reporting among female CSW and transvestities.
IS44	Sample size by location and group. <b>Homosexuals/Gays</b> 1) Bali site BSS-1998 = 74, BSS- 2000 = 114, 2) Makassar site BSS-1998 = 100, BSS-2000 = 100. <b>Transvestites</b> 1) Bali site BSS-1998 = 81, BSS-2000 = 100, 2) Makassar site BSS-1998 = 99, BSS-2000 = 102.	Homosexuals/Gays and Transvestites	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS	
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work
IS43	No information given	In the past year 50% of homosexuals and 28% of transvestites had sought professional medical treatment for STIs.	No information given			
IS44	no information given	No information given	No information given	Early sexual experience among transvestites and homosexuals.		

						METHODS		
No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
IS45	Girault, Philippe	2000	Draft Report: Male Sexual Health Project Aksi Stop AIDS	Family Health International Indonesia	No	Background document for ASA (Aksi Stop AIDS)	Jakarta	Review of literature (BSS 2000) and information gained from meeting organised by FHI on 28 November 2000.
<b>Conference Abstracts</b>								
IS46	Lubis I., Manaf, A., Yasan, S., Abednego, H. et. al.	1998	HIV Prevalence and Risk Behaviour among Male Transvestites in Jakarta, Indonesia	12th International AIDS Conference, Geneva, Switzerland. June 28-July 3	Yes	To monitor changes in the prevalence of HIV-1 infection and to identify risk factors for infection among male transvestites in Jakarta.	Jakarta	A program for AIDS/STD peer education was conducted among waria in several areas of Jakarta from 1993 to 1997 in an effort to reduce high-risk behaviour. Demographic and risk factor information was collected annually. 15 waria leaders were trained to conduct behavioural change activities.

SEXUALITY						
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
IS45	No sample size	Waria, gay, male sex worker	No information given	No information given	Quoted BSS 2000. Among transvestities in Jakarta shows that on average 'waria' have one to two sexual partners in the previous day and about 13 sexual partners in the past week. Half of these partners were clients with whom the waria have had anal sex.	Quoted from BSS 2000. Condom use with the last paid and unpaid partner is low, 60% and 24% respectively. Consistent condom use is also low: 28% with their paying sexual partner and 21% with non-commercial sexual partner.
Confer						
IS46	An average of 500 waria (range 225-850) participated each year.	Waria	No information given	No information given	The proportion of waria reporting multiple sexual partners remained stable at about 80%. The mean number of partners per week increased from 2-4 to 5, with about 50% of them being foreigners.	Only 29% of waria used condoms. The main reason for not using condoms were dislike and partner rejection.

					COMMENTS	
No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work
IS45	Noted that during informal discussion with male sex workers and owners of massage parlor that women are also customers of these services.	Discussion with medical doctor of STD clinic for waria (lakmi) mentioned that the most common STI treated at the clinic is oral STI (gonorrhoea).	Different types of locations where MSM could recruit their sexual partners (commercial or non) have been identified by the NGOs. These spaces are scattered through Jakarta. Types of locations are: salons, massage parlor, brothel, pub, park, street and discotheque. Internet and telephone are also used to contact sexual partners.			
Confer						
IS46	No information given	From 1993 to 1995, HIV prevalence in a sample of participating waria remained low (from 0% to 0.3%). However, HIV prevalence has increased to 3.1% in 1996 and 6% (90% C.I 3.3-8.7) in 1997. From 1993 to 1997, the prevalence of syphilis increased from 35% to 52%.	No information given	Knowledge about HIV transmission did not change but perception of HIV risk did, with 66% of participants perceiving themselves at risk in 1997 versus only 29% in 1993.		

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
IS47	Priyadi Prihaswan, Maclaren Laurel, J. L. Tentara Rakyat Mataram, G.G. Kapa	1998	Transvestite's Potential Role as a Core Community in AIDS Spread	12th International AIDS Conference. Geneva, Switzerland. June 28-July 3	Yes	Evaluating strategies to reduce sexual risk of STD and HIV infection within an outreach program targetting transvestites	Yogyakarta	A survey of sexual behaviour was carried out in October 1996
IS48	Hendy A Sahertian, Mamoto Gultom	2001	Be Faithful Practices, Family Member Acceptability and Relatives Friend Support as a Challenge Towards HIV/AIDS among MSM in Jakarta Indonesia [Poster]	The 6th ICAAP Conference, Melbourne, Australia. 5-10 October	Yes	To investigate factors affecting befaithful practice towards AIDS among MSM.	Jakarta	A cross sectional study was conducted from October to December 2000 in five regions of Jakarta. KAPB survey used. Self administered questionnaire
IS49	Taufik Hidayat Hidayat	2001	Male Sexual Health and Prevention of STI and HIV/AIDS Among Men Who Have Sex With Men in Jakarta [Poster]	The 6th ICAAP Conference, Melbourne, Australia. 5-10 October	Yes	To obtain a picture of the complexity of male sexual health and its relevance to STI and HIV/AIDS prevention strategies in Jakarta.	Jarkarta	Indepth interviews with men in five regions of Jakarta and with key people from specific venues where men hang out. A snowballing technique is used.

		SEXUALITY				
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
IS47	sample size not given.	Transvestite	No information given	50% of transvestites engaged in anal sex, both receptive (88%) and penetrative (54%).	Average 2-5 clients/sex partners per night.	Condom use in this community is higher for receptive anal sex (88%) than for penetrative anal sex (52%).
IS48	150	MSM	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given
IS49	290	MSM	No information given	Most men practice anal and oral sex. A large proportion of men practice non-penetrative sex such as kissing and hugging. Other non-penetrative sex includes licking, swallowing sperm, penile touching, watching and checking out other penis.	Orgies are well practiced among men. Multiple partners is very common.	Condom are mostly used for anal sex. About half subject use condoms.

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS	
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work
IS47						
IS48	10% married	No information given	No information given			
IS49	There is a substantial number of men who are either married or have sex with women.	No information given	Places where men gather and proceed to have sex ranges from private homes to bus stations. This study identified religious places where men meet and then proceed to have sex somewhere such as hotels or private homes. The majority of men hang out at bars and discos.			

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
IS50	Utomo, B., Ruddick A., Dharmaputra, N., et. al.	1999	Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and its Means of Prevention, Condom Use and STD Treatment Seeking Behaviour in Bali, Ujung Pandang and Kupang [888/TCD04-05]	The 5th ICAAP Conference, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. 20-27 October	Yes	To assess the level and pattern of HIV/AIDS/STI risk behaviours for targeting and evaluating prevention programmes.	Bali, Ujung Pandang and Kupang	Structured questionnaires for self reported behaviours was administered at sentinel sites.
IS51	Darmawan, D.	1999	STD and HIV/AIDS Prevention Program Through Community Health Services for Transvestites in North Jakarta [12/TCD04-01]	The 5th ICAAP Conference, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. 20-27 October	Yes	Purpose of project is to promote safe sex behaviour changes among transvestites.	North Jakarta	15 transvestite group leaders were trained as peer educators. They conducted peer group meetings with transvestites from May until December 1998.
IS52	Boellstorff, T.	2001	Chief Rapporteur for the Gender and Sexuality Theme - HIV, Sexuality and Gender in the Pacific and Asia: Observations from the Sixth International Congress on AIDS in Asia and the Pacific	The 6th ICAAP Conference, Melbourne, Australia. 5-10 October	No	Summary of HIV, Sexuality and Gender Section of conference	Asia, Pacific with particular reference to Indonesia	Conference report
IS53	Sri Purwatiningsih	2001	HIV/AIDS and Homosexuality in Indonesia	The 6th ICAAP Conference, Melbourne, 5-10 October	Yes	Reports on the level of HIV and STI infections based on data from the Department of Health. Arguing that most people infected with HIV are heterosexuals and IDUs.	Indonesia	No Methodology

		SEXUALITY				
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
IS50	Total sample size was 3096. Sample size for MSM not given.	Men have sex with men (MSM), transvestites	No information given	No information given	No information given	Use of condom in last sex act for MSM ranged from 11-53% and 24-68% for transvestites
IS51	358 attended group meetings and 319 transvestites attended the clinic.	Transvestite	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given
IS52	No sample size	Gay Indonesians are taking what appears at first glance to be 'Western' concepts but transforming them so that they become seen as authentically Indonesian. Gay in Indonesia is an identity with it's own meaning specific to Indonesia. The term MSM is also explored. The term MSM is supposed to label behaviours without identity, however this thinking fails to take into account one very important issue: what we do (our behaviour) always shapes how we think about ourselves (our identities). The distinction between identity and behaviour is false! It is fine for MSM to become an identity - it is not 'our' job to decide which identities are authentic.			No information given	No information given
IS53	No sample size	Homosexuals and transexuals	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS	
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work
IS50	No information given	No information given	No information given			
IS51	No information given	STD cases found among 5-10% of attendees. (GO, syphilis, candida and condiloma)	No information given			
IS52	No information given	No information given	No information given			
IS53	no information given	No information given	No information given			