

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
T1	Beyrer, C., Eiumtrakul, S., Celentano, D., Nelson, K., Ruckphaopunt, S. and Khamboonruang, C.	1995	Same-sex Behaviour, Sexually Transmitted Diseases and HIV Risks Among Young Northern Thai Men	AIDS, 9, pp. 171-176.	Yes	To assess the risks for HIV infection and sexually transmitted diseases (STD) among northern Thai men who have sex with men, and to examine the possible role of male same-sex behaviour in Northern Thailand.	Northern Thailand	Two cohorts of military conscripts and one cohort of recently discharged conscripts. Multiple regression analyses used to determine risk and assess frequency and patterns of same sex behaviour.
T2	Nelson, K. E., Celentano, D.D., Eiumtrakol, S., et al.	1996	Changes in Sexual Behaviour and a Decline in HIV Infection Among Young Men in Thailand	New England Journal of Medicine, 335(5) pp. 297-303.	Yes	To evaluate the effect of the Ministry of Public Health's program in 1990 and 1991 to promote the use of condoms during commercial sex to prevent HIV infections in Thailand.	6 northern provinces in Thailand (Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Mae Hong Son, Lamphun, Lampang and Phayao	Direct interviews . Five cohorts of 21 year old men conscripted into the Army in 1991, 1993 and 1995. 4,311 men tested for HIV by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, with confirmation by Western blot assay.

						SEXUALITY
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
T1	2,047 men interviewed, of these 134 (6.5%) reported one or more 'lifetime sex partners'.	The term MSM is used. Outline is given of different terms of MSM in Thailand.	No information given	For the 134 men who reported same sex activity, mutual masturbation was reported by about half (49.2%). Insertive oral sex was reported by 88.8%, receptive oral sex by 5.2%. Insertive anal sex was reported by 83 (61.9%). 58 (69.9%) said they practiced insertive anal sex every time they had a male partner. Receptive anal sex was less frequently reported with only 8 (5.9%) out of the 134 MSM reporting this behaviour.	Of the 2,047 men, 134 (6.5%) reported one or more lifetime sex partners. Compared with men who reported only female sex partners, MSM had a higher number of lifetime sex partners, a higher mean number of female sex partners, more female and male commercial sex worker partners and were more likely to be married.	Among MSM who practiced anal sex 63 (75%) reported never wearing a condom.
T2	4,311 men were tested for HIV	Men who have sex with men.	No information given	Proportion of men reporting sex with a male partner was 2.8% in 1991, 3.8% in 1993 and 4.8% in 1995	Number of partners of MSM not given	Condom use for MSM not 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
T1	Of 134 subjects who reported one or more male lifetime sex partners 97% also had female partners. 95% of MSM reported CSW use while the lifetime rate in all other sexually active men was 84.9%.	MSM were significantly more likely than exclusively heterosexual men to report having had an STD. HIV rate of 12.1%. Men with more than one lifetime male sex partner compared with those with only one partner were significantly more likely to be HIV-infected.	Compared with men who reported only female sex partners, MSM had a higher number of lifetime sex partners, a higher mean number of female sex partners, more female and male CSW partners, and were more likely to be married. MSM were also more likely to have a history of STD infection.	6.5% (130) reported one or more male lifetime sex partners and 3% of this group had exclusively male partners. MSM reported more female partners than men who report only heterosexual activity. Men with more than one life time male sex partner compared with those with only one partner were significantly more likely to be HIV infected. Male sex work was less common than female sex work, however 49 (36.9%) out of the 134 MSM reported having paid another man for sex.	The results do not reflect possible situational homosexuality in an all-male military institution. Most military conscripts are from poorer, rural backgrounds, as young men from wealthier families are able to avoid conscription. The study probably includes only a small number of middle or upper class urban youth, with the majority of respondents being poorer men from rural and urban working calss backgrounds.	Extensive discussion on results which identifies some of the many different sexual relations. High degree of confidence. The questionnaire was not self administered.
T2	No information given	HIV+ 1991 May 10.4% November 12.%, 1993 May 12.3% November 11.5%, 1995 May 6.7% November 6.8%.	No information given	No bar in Pattaya was reported providing free water-based lubricant. No bar cultivated any overt safe sex ambience for customers. No particiapant in the study was able to distinguish between AIDS and HIV.	MSM were not the focus of the study	

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
T3	Sittitrai, W., Brown, T. and Sakondhavat, C.	1993	Levels of HIV Risk Behaviour and AIDS Knowledge in Thai Men Having Sex With Men	AIDS Care 5(3) pp. 261-271.	Yes	To examine the sexual behaviour, AIDS knowledge and networks of sexual contacts of MSM. Study intended as a pilot study and as a baseline for future comparisons.	Northeast Thailand. It was noted that there are no gay bars or other sexual establishments for MSM.	2 components: 1) a self administered survey 2) two interviews with key informants from the community.

		SEXUALITY				
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
T3	157 men aged 15-57 (mean fo 26.4 and median 24).	Target population was men who have sex with men regardless of self-identification as gay, bisexual or heterosexual.	No information given	<p>Details of lifetime sexual practices 70% reported sexual relationships with a male who sold sex. 16% with a female who sold sex.</p> <p>Sexual Experience in the Last Year 82% reported only male partners, 12.7% both male and female, 5.8% reported sex with female who sold sex.</p>	<p>High partner exchange</p> <p>Number of Male Partners in Last 12 Months mean of 28.8 partners, Median of 8 and almost 40% indicated more than 10 male partners. Disussion with key informants in the 'homosexual/bisexual community' in Bangkok indicates high level of partner exchange and low leves of condom use in anal intercourse.</p>	<p>Condom use varied significantly depending on the choice of partner. Perceived difference in risk with different partner classes - reflected in higher condom use with MSW and FSW. High levels of unprotected anal and oral intercourse were also apparent.</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
T3	Lifetime sexual practices: 29% of those reponding had both male and female partners.	No information given	At the time of the survey there was no bar or other venue catering for a predominately or exclusively homosexual clientele. Freelance male sex workers worked on a casual basis from a large central park at night. The town had a number of distinct networks of homosexually active men, including loose groups of mostly younger gay-identified students at the college and kathoeyes who worked in beauty parloursand dress-making shops. Rural and urban working class men who cruised or sold sex from the town park formed a looser network	Knowledge about HIV transmission is given. A composite index is calculated by looking at 4 questions. 50% answered 4 questions correctly.	No information given.	This study was to date the only behavioural study of MSM. In places this survey did begin to draw a distinction between homosexual behaviour and homosexual and transgender identity This study may be the same study as item No. 30

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
T4	Sittitrai, W. and Brown, T.	1994	Risk Factors for HIV Infection in Thailand	AIDS; 8(Suppl 2): pp. S143-53	Yes	Summarises the results of a number of behavioural studies and outlines the 'most urgent areas for future research and intervention'.	The article summarises papers which are included in this annotated bibliography, check No. 3 and 36.	No information given
T5	McCamish, M., Storer, G. and Carl, G.	2000	Refocusing HIV/AIDS Interventions in Thailand: The Case of Male Sex Workers and Other Homosexually Active Men	Culture, Health and Sexuality; 2(2) pp. 167-182.	Yes	Examines sexual networks of Thai male sex workers and their clients to demonstrate the overlap of commercial and non-commercial male-male sex sites and the intersections of male commercial sex with heterosexual sex. The study also develops a taxonomy of sites in which the recruitment of male commercial sex occurs.	Pattaya Chiang Mai, Parraya and Bangkok	Qualitative. The paper brings together research carried out by the authors independently.

		SEXUALITY				
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
T4	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given
T5	100 male sex workers, 30 clients, 10 bar managers and 10 community based organisations.	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given

No.					COMMENTS	
	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
T4	No information given	No information given	No information given	Stated that little is "known about risk behaviours or seroprevalence in homosexual and bisexual men. In the absence of information, it is more difficult to justify, promote and evaluate interventions." It was noted that there is a need fo research to assess these men's risk and what constitutes effective intervention.		
T5	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
T6	Kunawararak, P., Beyrer, C., Natpratan, C., Feng, W., et al.	1995	The Epidemiology of HIV and Syphilis among Male Commercial Sex Workers in Northern Thailand	AIDS, 9(5) pp. 517-521.	Yes	To examine the prevalence and incidence of HIV and syphilis, and risk behaviours for these infections, among male commercial sex workers.	Chiang Mai, 17 sites (gay bars and clubs)	Two yearly visits were conducted by the Thai Ministry of Public Health at 17 sites. Men and boys who agreed were followed prospectively. Sentinel visits included an interview, HIV pre-test counselling, HIV and syphilis serology. A total of 219 CSW were seen at least twice, allowing for incidence estimates based on 100 person-years.
T7	Beyrer, C., Kunawararak, P., Celentano, D. and Nelson, K.	1996	The Epidemiology of HIV and Syphilis among Male Commercial Sex Workers in Northern Thailand	AIDS, 10(1) p. 113.	Yes	Authors ask if the high HIV incidence rates recently reported among male commercial sex workers point to a 'distinct homosexual epidemic', or an 'off-shoot' of the heterosexual epidemic in Thailand.	Northern Thailand	Comments on earlier study by authors (AIDS, 1995, 9: pp. 171-176).

		SEXUALITY				
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
T6	1,172 male sex workers. A subset of 219 men were seen more than once.	Most men (57%) described themselves as heterosexual.	Median number of clients was 2.5 per week.	No information given	No information given	Inconsistent or no condom use was reported by 42% of sex workers. 58% reported always using a condom with commercial partners. Information on condom use with non-commercial partners, including female partners was not available.
T7	No sample size	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given

No.					COMMENTS	
	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
T6	13.9% of all men were married at the time of their interview. There were married men in each sexual orientation group; ranging from 9.1% for 'gay queens' to 14% for 'gay kings'.	Of the subset group of 219 men 27 were found to be HIV positive. The overall HIV prevalence of 16.6%. The syphilis prevalence during the same period was 7.6%.	No information given.	Perhaps surprising that men who self-identify as heterosexual and 'gay kings' are not at lower risk of HIV infection than men who report a preference for receptive intercourse.		
T7	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
T8	Jackson, P. and Sullivan, S.	1999	A Panoply of Roles: Sexual and Gender Diversity in Contemporary Thailand	Journal of Gay and Lesbian Social Services, 9(2-3) pp. 1- 27.	Yes	Introduction to collection of case studies of contemporary forms of male and female homosexuality and transgenderism in Thailand.	Thailand	Introducton to collection of case studies.
T9	Jackson, P.	2000	An Explosion of Thai Identities: Global Queering and Re-imagining Queer Theory	Culture, Health and Sexuality, 2(4) pp. 405-424.	Yes	Documents transformations that have taken place in the past four decades in Thai gender/sex categories.	No information given	It is a historical study of discursive shifts which also draws on ethnographic research on the lives of homosexually active men and women. Research is based on readings of accounts of gender/sex differences in the Thai press over the past four decades and of Thai academic studies of same-sex eroticism and transgenderism over the same period

		SEXUALITY				
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
T8	No sample size	The collection concentrates on the three most visible and most stigmatised homosexual behaviours and identities in Thailand. 1) kathoey (transgender and transsexual males, also called 'lady boys') 2) tom boys (masculine lesbians) 3) male sex workers who service male clients (also called boys 'dek').	Noted that gay identity among masculine homosexuals in Bangkok dates to at least 1965. Gay sub-culture has bloomed in past decade and a half. 1980 Stamford's <i>Spartacus International Gay Guide</i> listed only 10 gay venues in Thailand and all were in Bangkok. Eleven years later Eric Allyn (1991) listed over 100 gay bars, saunas, restaurants and discos around the country.			No information given
T9	<p>Before 1960 only three forms of <i>phet</i> were recognised in public discourses 1) normatively masculine men (<i>phu chai</i>), 2) normatively feminine women (<i>phy-ying</i>), 3) intermediate category kathoey. Texts suggest a tradition of sexual and gendered identities incompatible with Western binarism of homosexual/heterosexual. Since the 1960's a range of new varieties of <i>phet</i> have emerged from a refinement of the premodern notion of gender/sex intersections, with unequal blendings of masculinity or femininity being seen as producing new categories which are neither 'truly men', 'truly women' nor 'truly kathoey'. Kathoey category began to split into a number of masculine, feminine, transvestite and hermaphroditic variants. Various expressions for masculine types of male kathoey (kathoey num, kathoey phu-chai, kathoey prahet song, became obsolete in the late 1960s, being replaced by 'gay'.</p> <p>By the mid 1970s the new gay category split into 'gay king' (sexually insertive) and gay queen (sexually receptive). While the gay king is often considered to be butch and the gay queen effeminate in some cases these terms refer only to preferred sexual roles, i.e., top and bottom respectively, rather than to gender roles. As kathoey came increasingly to mean only transgender and transsexual male in the 1970s, hermaphrodites began to be relabelled as 2-sexed people rather than kathoey. By the mid 1980s new system of <i>phet</i> categories stabilised. No new varieties of <i>phet</i> have been formed in over a decade.</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
T8	<p>Argued that homosexuality, both male and female, remain unacceptable behaviour in Thailand. Jackson refers to his other works (1989, <i>Male Homosexuality in Thailand: An Interpretation of Contemporary Thai Sources</i> New York, Global Academic publishers, and (1995) <i>Dear Uncle Go: Male Homosexuality in Thailand</i>, Bangkok, Bua Luang Books) where he has describes the pyschological, interpersonal and social difficulties faced by Thai homosexual and transgendered men. Jackson argues that the anti-homosexual sanctions in Thailand are not based on legal or religious interdictions as in the West, but rather on cultural norms of appropriate and inappropriate masculine or feminine behaviour.</p>					
T9	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
T10	Jackson, P.	1999	Tolerant but Unaccepting: The Myth of a Thai "Gay Paradise"	In Jackson, P. and Cook, N. (eds) <i>Genders and sexualities in modern Thailand, Chiang Mai: Silkworm Books</i> pp226-242.	Yes	The chapter begins to unravel the contradiction between the common perception of a Thai gay paradise and the actual antipathetic character fo Thai discourses on male homoeroticism and transgenderism.	No information given.	No information given.
T11	Jackson, P.	1999	Same-sex Sexual Experience in Thailand	Journal of Gay and Lesbian Social Services, 9(2-3) 29-60.	Yes	Reviews Thai studies (mainly quantitative) of the rates of same-sex sexual experience which have been conducted since the late 1980s by people who disapproved of such behaviour. More recently research has been conducted as a basis for developing HIV/AIDS education programs.	No information given	Critically aseses the methodologies of various studies.
T12	Jackson, P.	1997	Thai Research on Male Homosexuality and Transgenderism and the Cultural Limits of Foucaultian Analysis	Journal of the History of Sexuality, 8(1) pp. 52-85.	Yes	No information given	No information given	No information given

						SEXUALITY
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
T10	<p>To understand how the image of a supposed Thai gay paradise has emerged in the face of often intense anti-homosexual rhetoric Jackson looks at Thai understandings of transgender and homosexual men. The three discursive themes are: 1) ambiguity in the cultural construction of masculinity in Thailand and the apparent widespread tolerance of kathoeyes; 2) the often strident criticism of gay-identified homosexual men as 'diseased' or 'perverted'; and 3) the critical character of discourses about male homoeroticism, yet the rarity of practical intervention to force males to conform to heterosexual norms. In the Thai discourses about non-normative sexuality and gender it is important to distinguish the quite different positions of kathoey and gay men. At times these two identities are conflated. Until the emergence of gay identity in the mid 1960s, males were divided into only two general categories 'man' and 'kathoey'. Gender role rather than sexuality was the criteria for determining whether a male was a 'man' or a 'kathoey'. Kathoey has a 'normal' heterosexual female desire that enable male lovers to maintain their masculinity.</p>					
T11	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given
T12	<p>Jackson challenges the proposition that the proliferation of Thai identities reflects the emergence of a new discourse of sexuality. He traces the historical development of Thai psychological and biomedical accounts of same-sex and cross-gender behaviours from the 1950s to the present. Jackson argues that while Western discourses of sexuality have had an increasing impact on both popular and academic accounts of eroticism in Thailand, indigenous discourses have resisted the formation of a domain of sexuality distinct from gender. All Thai discourses continue to be framed in terms of the indigenous category of phet, a notion that incorporates sexual difference (male vs. female) and sexuality (heterosexual vs homosexual) within a single discursive regime. In Thailand, the new identities have not been interpreted in terms of the emergence of a new domain of sexuality, but rather as a multiplication within the pre-existing domain of phet.</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
T10	No information given	No information given	No information given			
T11	<p>There were consistent results that emerged from the surveys. There was a influence of class on rates of homosexual experience, with significantly higher reported rates from same-sex contact among less educated working class and rural males than among middle class urban men. Different methodologies impacted on various surveys reporting significantly different rates of homosexual experience, even among men from similar class backgrounds. Five studies all carried out (1990-1991) were compared to show significant disparity in findings. From the more 'methodologically sound' studies of sexual experience among young Thai males it is shown that about 1/5 of this section of the population report having had a same sex experience. Consistent findings of higher rates of same-sex experience among poorer, less educated men than among better off and better educated men.</p>					
T12	No information given	No information given	No information given			

						METHODS		
No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
T13	Jackson, P.	1995	Thai Buddhist Accounts of Male Homosexuality and AIDS in the 1980s	Australian Journal of Anthropology, 6(3) pp. 140-153.	Yes	No information given	No information given	No information given
T14	Ten-Brummelhuis, H.	1999	Transformations of Transgender: The Case of the Thai Kathoey	Journal of Gay and Lesbian Social Services, 9(2-3) pp. 121-139.	Yes	Focus on changes in the definition and presentation of kathoey over the last 2 decades.	Thailand (Bangkok and Chiang Mai) and the Netherlands (Amsterdam).	Indepth interviews

		SEXUALITY				
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
	This is shown by the fact that Thai discourses have not borrowed the Western 'gay'/straight binary. The term 'gay' has been borrowed but it has been re-inscribed with a gender discourse beside 'man' 'kathoe' and 'women' rather than constructed in opposition to a category of heterosexual. This suggests that phet remains an integral discursive domain, where, for example, the English distinction between gender identity and sexual identity has little relevance. The discourse of phet has remained so powerful that all Western discourses for gender and sexuality have been appropriated and re-inscribed within its frame.					
T13	Based on Pali canon of Theravada Buddhism the scriptures are home to widely differing opinions on Homosexuality. Traditional view: homosexuality lies outside the individual (old kama). Less tolerant view: homosexuality is a product of an individual's previous life, or his own supposedly immoral act. Reformist Buddhist thinkers have chosen to adopt the latter view.					
T14	20 interviews	Discusses the inadequacy of conceptualising kathoe as a category of homosexuals, arguing that kathoey's first and foremost have to be seen as women.	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given

No.					COMMENTS	
	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
T13	No information given	No information given	No information given			
T14	No information given	No information given	No information given	Most clients of kathoey consider themselves heterosexual.	Study does not differentiate between kathoey living in Amsterdam and kathoey living in Thailand.	

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
T15	Murray, S.	1999	Increasingly Gay Self-representations of Male-Male Sexual Experiences in Thailand	Journal of Gay and Lesbian Social Services, 9(2-3) pp. 81-96.	Yes	Shows that there has been a decline in a gender-stratified conception and enactment of homosexuality in Thailand, paralleling the heterogender-to-gay transformation of homosexuality elsewhere in the world.	Thailand	Draws on three collections of Thai Male writings about same-sex eros. 1. 'Uncle Go'; 2. The Dove Coos 1: A selection of sexual autobiographical narrative from 3 gay Thai magazines (weekend Men, Midway and Neon); 3. The Dove Coos 2: A selection from 4 magazines (Five-sided rommon, Neon, Midway and Violet).

						SEXUALITY
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
T15	No information given	Homogender homosexuality (i.e. masculine men being sexually penetrated).	No information given	Reciprocity in manual &/or oral sex is common, being mentioned in 10 of 34 stories in Dove Coos 1 and 18 of 37 in 2nd collection. Alternating roles in anal sex is uncommon, occurring in only 2 stories in dove coos1 and in 6 stories in 2nd collection. All told 30 of the 34 stories in Dove Coos 1 include anal sex and 27 oral sex. 28 of the 37 in 2nd collection include anal penetration and 35 of 37 oral sex.	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
T15	No information given	No information given	<p>In the 2nd volume of Dove Coos sexual partners are generally peers such as fello students and co-workers or else somewhat older and more affluent. There appears to be a decline over time in the reported and desired social status of partners. Ambiguities in the gay label are noted. A few narrators (number not known) refer to themselves as gay. Some narrators distinguish at least their past selves (before the relationship they are writing about) as being aware of but distanced from the category gay. Some distinguish gay from kathoey.</p>		<p>Author notes that none of the three books analysed include discussion of selection criteria. Who gets published may not be typical of what gets written. Author also notes that 'although caution should be exercised in generalizing about male homosexuality in Thailand on the basis of these sets of native texts, these books contain relatively unmediated native representations that seem to me to be valuable cultural materials and to convey much about Thai attitudes.</p>	

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
T16	Storer, G.	1999	Rehearsing Gender and Sexuality in Modern Thailand: Masculinity and Male-Male Sex Behaviors	Journal of Gay and Lesbian Social Services, 9(2-3) pp. 141-159.	Yes	To chart traditions, discourses and institutional contexts contributing to the construction of gender and sexual identity in Thailand.	Subjects recruited from either inner city bars in the Patpong area of Bangkok of suburban bars in the Saphan Khwai area of the city.	Interviews with gay-identified Thai men, carried out over 12 months and male bar workers and clients (both Thai and non-Thai either living in or visiting Thailand).
T17	McCamish, M.	1999	The Friends Thou Hast: Support Systems for Male Commercial Sex Workers in Pattaya, Thailand	Journal of Gay and Lesbian Social Services, 9(2-3) pp. 161-191.	Yes	Examines the social environment in which male sex workers operate and how the various relationships are influenced by workers and cultural norms.	Pattaya, specifically gay bars, Jomtien beach and the waterfront of south Pattaya.	Extended methodology. Series of in-depth interviews during 1993-94.

No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	SEXUALITY	
					Number of Partners	Condom Use
T16	24 bar workers, 12 clients, 5 bar staff.	Subjects are 'gay' identified or kathoey. Points out that the term 'gay' in Thailand is problematic and hampered by a lack of clear terminology.	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given
T17	43 male sex workers, both organised bar workers and freelance, clients and bar management.	Almost 20% self-identified as gay.	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
T16	Male bar workers are behaviourally bisexual and describe their work in terms of economic rather than sexual needs. Many of the clients are also bisexual and some are married.	No information given	Argues that many aspects of trans-generational homosexual relations may be more appropriately considered in terms of class-structured relations that are apparent in interactions between Thai male workers and their clients.	Issues of identity appear significant in understanding practice among male sex workers. Same-sex contacts are not necessarily sanctioned negatively if one of the partners assumes a 'female' sex role, which is what Storer identifies as a pragmatic and fluid view of sexuality. A singular focus on identity diverts attention away from discussions of homosexual behaviours.		
T17	No information given	No information given	Male sex industry in Pattaya depends heavily on overseas tourism. In Bangkok workers change bars frequently, but in Pattaya it is the foreigners who come and go. Consequently, it is not uncommon to find workers at the same bar for a number of years.	No bar in Pattaya was reported providing free water-based lubricant. No bar cultivated any overt safe sex ambience for customers. No participant in the study was able to distinguish between AIDS and HIV.		

						METHODS		
No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
T18	de Lind van Wijngaarden, J.	1999	Between Money, Morality and Masculinity: Bar-Based Male Sex Work in Chiang Mai	Journal of Gay and Lesbian Social services, 9(2-3) pp. 193-218.	Yes	Explanations as to why men take on a job as a sex worker. The aim of the study is to portray the lives of male sex workers in non-sensational and everyday terms, as is the case for Storer and McCamish above.	Chiang Mai	In-depth interviews. Questionnaires.

		SEXUALITY				
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
T18	<p>Indepth interviews with 52 homosexually active men of whom 20 at some stage had been bar-based male sex-workers. Questionnaires with 131 respondents.</p>	<p>Study shows that Western concepts such as 'homosexual', 'gay' or 'heterosexual' are inappropriate in some Thai settings especially in describing male sex workers in Chiang Mai. De Lind van Wijngaarden distinguishes more than half a dozen types of distinctively labelled homosexually active men in Chiang Mai. Sexual identity is not clearly determined by sexual practices.</p>	<p>No information given</p>	<p>Subjects were asked about what sexual activities they were prepared to do with clients, ranging from kissing to insertive anal sex. Answers are given in relation to self-concept.</p>	<p>No information given</p>	<p>No information given</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
T18	More than half of the subjects do not consider themselves to be homosexual.	No information given	Provides accounts of how young heterosexually identified men accept their homosexual work as simply being one of the services that the powerless provide to the powerful in a highly stratified society. Comparisons can be drawn between McCamish's study in Pattaya and De Lind van Wijngaarden study in Chiang Mai whereby a close rapport among sex worker in Chaing Mai exists in contrast to relations among workers in Pattaya which are characterised by mistrust. This suggests that regional differences in male sexual cultures may occur.	Identities tended to be understood more in terms of the preferred sexual habits and behaviours of the person and to a lesser extent appearance. Noted that there were different meanings attributed to these identities. Meanings of identities mentioned by male sex-workers were very fluid and often contradictory. The author describes the workers' progression over time from sex work which involves higher risk practices for relatively little money to less high-risk practices for more money.		One of the few quantitative research projects to focus specifically on homosexually active men.

						METHODS		
No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
T19	Borthwick, P.	1999	HIV/AIDS Projects with and for Gay Men in Northern Thailand	Journal of Gay and Lesbian Social Services, 9(2-3) pp. 61-79.	Yes	Examines models of community organising and service delivery among MSM.	Northern Thailand	Participant observation with biographical notes.

		SEXUALITY				
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
T19	Second project was set in a village with 2,000 people, of which 60-70 were said to be gay.	The term 'gay' has a number of meanings in Thailand. Amongst gay-identified men, 'gay' means a masculine, gay-identified homosexual man and is clearly distinguished from transgender persons or kathoey, as well as from predominantly heterosexually identified men who have sex with men. However, in the general community, and even among some kathoey, 'gay' is often used indiscriminately to mean all homosexually active men, whether or not they identify as gay and whether they are masculine-identified or transgender.	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
T19	No information given	No information given	The three projects reflect the variety of the gay and kathoey scenes in Thailand. Borthwick points out two distinct types of commercial sex venues in Chaing Mai. 1) gay bars which are the most visible type of venue and the subject of the most studies by both Thai and foreign researchers and 2) the less visible commercial venues in Chiang Mai which are simply called ban or 'houses'. These are not formal registered businesses and advertise only be word of mouth and often have casual wokkers cattering almost exclusively to local Thai men. They exist in all provincial towns and are linked by word of mouth networks.	The issues that emerged in the projects seemed to challenge the universality of some 'essential' principles in AIDS prevention work, such as; confidentiality, privacy, the use of non-judgemental harm reduction prnciples in HIV/AIDS prevention and the valuing of egalitarism in informal education with promotes peers as the best educators.		A detailed account is given of three projects and comparisons are made with HIV/AIDS prevention work in Australia.

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
T20	London, A., VanLandingham, M., and Grandjean, N.	1997	Socio-demographic Correlates, HIV/AIDS-related Cofactors and Measures of Same-sex Sexual Behaviour Among Northern Thai Male Soldiers	Health Transition Review, 7(1) pp. 33-60 available online: http://nceph.anu.edu.au/htc/pdfs/london1.pdf .	Yes	To estimate overall levels of socio-demographic differentials in same-sex sexual behaviour. To examine relationships.	Chiang Mai	Interviews. Self administered survey of military personnel.
T21	Beyrer, C., Artenstein, A., Kunawararak, P., VanCott, T., et al.	1997	The Molecular Epidemiology of HIV-1 Among Male Sex Workers in Northern Thailand	Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes & Human Retrovirology 15(4) pp. 304-307.	Yes	The molecular Epidemiology of HIV-1 among Thai MSM has not been reported.	Chiang Mai	12 gay bars were visited in Dec. 1994. Sentinel surveillance is voluntary, confidential and includes pre-test and post-test counselling, a behavioural interview, safe sex education, blood test for HIV and syphilis. Volunteers were assigned a unique identification number, allowing for linkage across sentinel rounds.

No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	SEXUALITY	
					Number of Partners	Condom Use
T20	512 soldiers between the ages 18-24. Analysis conducted on 430 reponses.	No information given	No information given	16.3% of the sexually active soldiers reported ever having had anal or oral sex with men.	No information given	No information given
T21	103 male Thai nationals working in gay bars and clubs.	No information given	No information given	No information given	Mean number of male clients of these men was 2.5 per week.	72.1% reported inconsistent (i.e. often, sometimes, or rarely) or no condom use with sex partners.

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
T20	All men who reported having sex with other men also reported having intercourse with women.	No information given.	No information given.			
T21	Majority 58% reported heterosexual orientation. 35 (34%) were married.	17 (16.5%) were HIV infected. 16 (94%) of 17 had HIV-1 Subtype E. 1 had HIV-1 Subtype B.	Type of sex partners was available for 99 men and 16 of the 17 HIV-infected men. Thai male clients were reported by 48%, and sex with Western male clients was reported by 57.6% of men. Among the 16 HIV infected men 12 (75%) reported sex with Western clients, 7 (43.8%) with Thai clients, 6 (37.5%) with wives, 5 (31.3%) with female sex workers and 1 (6.3%) with another male CSW. Median time of work as a CSW was 4 months, ranging from 1 month to 7 years. 1/3 had worked 2 months or less at the time of testing.	Comparing the 17 HIV-infected men with their uninfected peers, no behavioural risks were significantly associated with HIV infection, including age, geographic origin, sexual preference, marital status, number of clients, frequency of condom use, or duration as a CSW. None of the subjects reported a history of injecting illicit drugs or transfusion of blood or blood products.	No information given.	High quality. Methods of testing are set out.

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
T22	Pongthai, S.	1990	Sexual Outlets Among Homosexually Oriented Medical Students as Compare to Heterosexual.	Journal of the Medical Association of Thailand, 73 (S1) pp. 87-92.	Yes	Aim of study was to explore homosexual activities among medical students.	Bangkok	During 1982-1988 questionnaires on personal background, sexual behaviour and sexual orientation were given to all medical students.
T23	Nelson, K., Celentano, D., Suprasert, S. et al.	1993	Risk Factors for HIV Infection Among Young Adult Men in Northern Thailand	JAMA, The Journal of American Medicine, 270(8) pp. 955-960.	Yes	To determine the sociodemographic and behavioural risk factors associated with HIV infection in 2 cohorts of military recruits.	Northern Thailand	No information given

		SEXUALITY				
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
T22	Of the 574 male and 192 female students who participated in the study 101 (17.6%) males and 42 (22.2%) females could be classified as homosexuals.	Homosexual	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given
T23	No information given	No information given	No information given	Only mention of MSM: "sex with another male was reported by only 3.0% of the subjects. There was no connection with HIV prevalence."	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
T22	No information given	No information given	No information given		Data on sexual experience is limited.	Poor quality study
T23	No information given	No information given	No information given	The study also summarised an earlier study (1991) of army conscripts in Phitsanulok (200 km south of Chiang Mai) in which 11.3% of men reported a lifetime history of anal intercourse with another man, with 10% reporting insertive and 4.1% reporting receptive intercourse.		

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
T24	Sittitrai, W., Brown, T., and Virulrak, S.	1991	Patterns of Bisexuality in Thailand	<i>In Bisexuality and HIV/AIDS: A global perspective</i> , by R. Tielman, M. Carballo and A. Hendricks (eds), Buffalo, New York Prometheus Books, pp. 97-117.	Yes	The chapter attempts to describe bisexuality in Thailand and outlining the implications of bisexual behaviours for the spread of HIV.	Bangkok and 'other provinces'	Observations, data from other research and anecdotal evidence. Primary source of information is self-reports published in various Thai gay magazines, existing survey data, indepth interviews with key informants and observations. The researchers draw on data about sexual experience from the Survey of Partner Relations & risk of HIV infection
T25	Storer, G.	1999	Bar Talk: Thai Male Sex Workers and Their Customers	<i>In Men Who Sell Sex: International Perspectives on Male Prostitution and AIDS</i> , by P. Aggleton (ed), London, UCL Press, p 223-240.	Yes	To understand the discursive and sexual practices associated with male sex workers in bars.	No information given.	In-depth interviews over two years (Dec. 1994- Nov. 1996). Group discussions with male sex workers and their customers and with bar employees

		SEXUALITY				
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
T24	No information given	Bisexual is defined as 'one who engages in sexual interactions with members of both sexes.'	No information given	Noted that in Thailand different erotic acts are differentially perceived as constituting 'having sex'. The definitions of having sex, are: man caressing/kissing a women; man caressing/kissing a man; women caressing/kissing a women; placing penis in vagina; male placing penis in male anus; male/female orogenital contact; male/male orogenital contact	No information given	No information given
T25	25 male bar workers interviewed, 13 customers, 6 bar employees	Issues of identities noted as significant in understanding occupational practice among male sex workers (p 227).	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
T24	No information given	No information given	Identifies possible bisexual networks of HIV transmission in Thailand as: A) involving bisexual male bar workers, B) involving situational bisexuality in prisons with IVDUs, and c) early bisexuality.	Most respondents thought that only heterosexual penis-vagina contact constituted 'having sex'. Less than 50% of both male and female respondents regarded oral and anal sex between men as 'having sex'.		
T25	No information given	No information given	Sexual networks for bar worker is acknowledged as complex. It includes homosexually active men (gay and non-gay identifying), kathoey and women. Customers include Thai and non-Thai nationals.	Male bar workers do not readily talk among themselves about sex with their clients which can inhibit frank discussions with them about male-male sex and associated risk behaviour.		

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
T26	Sittitrai, W., Sakondhavat, C. and Brown, T.	1992	A Survey of Men Having Sex With Men in a North-eastern Thai Province	Thai Red Cross Society: Program on AIDS, Research Report No. 5.	No	An indepth study of a local network of homosexually active men. Aim is to gain more information to assist in devising locally appropriate HIV/AIDS interventions.	Northeastern province Thailand	Two components to the study: an anonymous questionnaire and two in-depth interviews with key informants from the community. 16 volunteers were recruited from the 'MSM community'. Each volunteers interviewed 10 members of their own sexual/friendship network. Specifically they were asked to recruit only men who have or have ever had sex with other men. A copy of the questionnaire is attached to the study.

		SEXUALITY				
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
T26	157 men aged 15-57 (mean fo 26.4 and median 24).	Target population was men who have sex with men regardless of self-identification as gay, bisexual or heterosexual.	No information given	Life time sexual experiences with males: anal receptive - 116 (74%), anal insertive - 94 (60.6%), oral insertive - 114 (73.5), oral receptive - 130 (83.9%), be masturbated by partner - 117 (75.5%), masturbate partner - 137 (88.4).	Number of male partners in the last 12 months. Mean: 28.8, Median: 8.0 with a range of 0-360. Close to 40% of sample reported more than 10 male partners in the last year.	Consistent condom use is comparatively low in anal intercourse, ranging from 15.0% with male lovers to 30.6% with males selling sex, and virtually non-existent in oral intercourse with any type of male partner. This is in comparison with female sex wokers whereby condom use is fairly high at 60%

					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
T26	<p>Life time sexual experience: 45 (29.0%) experienced both male and female. Lifetime commercial sex experience: 12 (7.8%) experience with female sex workers and 14 (9.2%) experience with both female and and male sex workers. Gender of partner (previous 12 months): 5 (3.2%) reported female only and 20 (12.9%) reported both male and female.</p>	<p>7.7% of the respondents reported having a STI within the last 12 months.</p>	<p>No gay bars or other sexual establishments for MSM. Some purchase of sexual services is available from individuals in parks. The most frequent location was the park (mentioned by 39.5%). The disco 21.8%, bars, clubs and restaurants 21.8%, on campus 16.% and 'everywhere' 16.%. The majority of respondents had a male lover (73.4%) They also reported having had a male stranger or a male friend as a sexual partner. Almost have (44.8%) reported having sex with a male who sold sex. Data was also broken down to show a combination of different partner classes (a class is one male lover, male friend, male stranger, and male selling sex) for those who reported exclusively male partners in the previous year. Of those having a male lover, only 16.3% reported having a male lover as the only partner class during the year. The remaining 83.7% had at least one other type of male sexual partner.</p>		<p>Some of the respondents were behaviourally heterosexual with no reported homosexual contact within the last year (although these men have had sexual contacts with men in the past).</p>	

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
T27	Storer, G.	1999	Performing Sexual Identity: Naming and Resisting 'Gayness' in Modern Thailand	Intersections, 2 http://www.sshe.murdoch.edu.au/hum/as/intersections/default.htm .	Yes	To challenge the relevance of 'gay' and 'community' to Thai contexts. Exploring issues around identity.	Bangkok	Discourse analysis.
T28	Morris, R. C.	1994	Three Sexes and Four Sexualities: Redressing Discourse on Gender and Sexuality in Contemporary Thailand	Positions, 2(1) pp. 15-43.	Yes	No information given	No information given	No information given

		SEXUALITY				
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
T27	<p>Explores 2 events; 1) a ban announced in 1996 on gays entering into Thai Primary School Teachers College. Storer looks at the way Thai lesbians and gay men organised themselves around and resisted the ban; 2) explores the appearance of a Thai kick boxer who challenged popular assumptions about masculinity and the effeminate kathoey.</p>	<p>Explores the ways that sexual identity is performed showing how some Thai males and females are 'contexting' and resisting hetero-normative labelling. A discussion is provided about terms (i.e. gay, gay king etc., which have been appropriated and re-invented into Thai vernacular. It is shown how these terms lack coherence and mean different things to different people. The appropriation of the term gay does not necessarily reproduce the gay-straight binary of Western discourse.</p>	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given
T28	<p>Morris writes about the increase in Thai identities, which she explains in terms of influence of Western discourses of sexuality. The three identities of man, kathoey and women was constructed within a system of gendered discourses. The new identities of gay, lesbian and bisexual have emerged from a new discursive domain of sexuality.</p>				No information given	No information given

No.					COMMENTS	
	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
T27	No information given	No information given	No information given			
T28	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
T29	Nopkesorn, T., Mastro, T. D., Sangkhoromya, S. et al.	1993	HIV-1 Infection in Young Men in Northern Thailand	AIDS, 7 pp. 1233-1239.	Yes	To determine risk factors for HIV-1 infection in young men in Northern Thailand.	Lower northern provinces	At enrollment into a prospective study, data was collected from a self-administered questionnaire and serologic testing on a cohort of young men selected by lottery for conscription.
T30	Nopkesorn, T., Sweat, M. D., Kaensing S. and Theppha, T.	1993	Sexual Risk Behaviors for HIV Infection in Young Men in Phayao Province	Thai Red Cross Society: Program on AIDS, Report No. 6.	No	No information given	No information given	Self administered questionnaires.
T31	Celentano, D., Nelson, K., Suprasert, S., et al.	1996	Risk Factors for HIV-1 Seroconversion Among Young Men in Northern Thailand	JAMA, Journal of American Medicine, 275 pp. 122-127.	Yes	To identify behavioural and sociodemographic risk factors for incident HIV-1 infection among young men in Northern Thailand.	Thirteen military bases in northern Thailand.	Conscripts were evaluated at baseline and then enrolled in a longitudinal study of HIV-1 infection. Conscripts were assessed by interview and serology every 6 months until their discharge, generally after serving 2 years.

No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	SEXUALITY		
				Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
T29	1,115 young men.	No information given.	No information given.	Anal sex with men was reported by 126 (11.3%); 111 (10.0%) reported insertive and 46 (4.1%) reported receptive anal sex.	No information given. for MSM	No information given. for MSM
T30	157 conscripts.	No information given	No information given	13.6% of the men reported having engaged in insertive anal intercourse with a kathoey, 3.2% reported insertive anal intercourse with a non-kathoey male and 3.3% reporting receptive anal intercourse with another male.	No information given	No information given
T31	1,932 seronegative men aged 19 to 23.	Men who have sex with men.	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given

No.					COMMENTS	
	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
T29	No information given.	None of the 46 men who reported receptive anal sex was HIV-1 seropositive, compared with 8 (10.0%) of the 80 men who reported only insertive anal sex with a man.	No information given.		Authors consider anal sex with men to be a factor not significantly associated with HIV-1 infection.	
T30	No information given	No information given	No information given			
T31	No information given	The largest risk for HIV-1 seroconversion in univariate analysis was reported by men who have sex with men (n=89, 4.6%).	Men who reported sex with men were more likely to visit a CSW than heterosexuals (73.9% vs 49.2%; P<.001) and were more likely to be more frequent CSW clients. 28.8% of bisexual men reported CSW visits monthly or more often compared with only 11.6% of heterosexual men.			Conscripts are an ideal population for epidemiological study because of the large sample size and accessibility for study and because of the random selection method used. The data can be generalised to the young male population of northern Thailand.

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
T32	Jackson, P.	1997	Kathoey< > Gay< >Man: The Historical Emergence of Gay Male Identity in Thailand	<i>In Sites of desire/economies of pleasure, sexualities in asia and the pacific</i> , Manderson, L. and Jolly, M. (eds), Chicago: University of Chicago Press.	Yes	No information given	No information given	No information given
T33	McCamish, M. and Sittitrai, W.	1997	The Context of Safety: Life Stories of Male Sex Workers in Pattaya	Program on AIDS, Research Report No. 19. Thai Red Cross Society, Bangkok.	No	To recruit freelance sex workers to consider similarities or differences between them and bar employees. To place their behaviour within a wider social framework.	Pattaya, specifically gay bars, Jomtien beach and the waterfront of South Pattaya.	Unstructured in-depth interviews and direct observation.

		SEXUALITY				
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
T32	<p>Jackson considers the historical transformation in Thai conceptions of male homosexuality and theorises the relationship between the emerging masculine definition of gayness in Thailand and the pre-existing male sex/gender categories of the gender normative man and the transgender kathoey. The term gay is generally known and used. It is well established as a term of self-reference among educated and middle-class Thai male homosexuals. It has emerged as a division within the category of 'men' rather than as a historical successor to the kathoey and is shown by the fact that the stigma attached to being identified as a kathoey remains as strong after the development of gayness in Thailand as before. Gayness represents a claim within the order of masculinity.</p> <p>The term straight has not been borrowed to create a straight/gay binary as found in the west. The male sexual divide in Thailand, now as in the past, continues to be between 'men' and 'kathoey', where a 'man' may engage in either heterosexual or homosexual sex. However, care must be taken in characterising the Thai gay man's position to the kathoey. Gay will not replace kathoey. Many aspects of contemporary gay subculture in Thailand have a Western provenance. Gayness is also a marking of what has always existed in Thailand but was previously overlooked. What is new is not the existence of this form of male sexuality but the acknowledgement of exclusive male homosexuality without necessary demasculinisation.</p>					
T33	43 sex workers interviewed. Conversations with a further 12 sex workers. More than 20 other people (both foreigner and Thai) also contributed to information.	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given

No.					COMMENTS	
	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
T32	No information given	No information given	No information given			
T33	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
T34	de Lind van Wijngaarden, J.	1995	A Social Geography of Male Homosexual Desire: Location, Individuals and Networks in the Context of HIV/AIDS in Chiang Mai, Northern Thailand	Chiang Mai: Social Research Institute, Chiang Mai University.	No	To gain an understanding of the social, economic and cultural factors that have produced a particular spatial distribution of homosexual encounters and homosexual risk. It is through space, used for expressing sexual identity and constructing specific cultural forms of homosexuality, that the variety and patterns of homosexual interaction in Chiang Mai are explored.	Chiang Mai. Five sites: A public park (Suan Dokman), a public square in the city (Tha Thi), the gay bars, the 'houses' (brothels), and other entertainment places.	Enthographic. Interviews. Rather than starting with an individual and tracing a network from this person, the author started with 5 different location types to see whether linkages are present between location types and between the boys and men found within the same location types.

		SEXUALITY				
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
T34	51 men interviewed.	Current definitions, concepts (self) perceptions and ideas about homosexuality are documented. Research has focused on men with homosexual desire and their partners, whether the partner has homosexual desire or not. The category of kathoey has been excluded because they have no interest in homosexual men. Kathoey generally look for 'straight' 'real' men and neither they, nor their sex partners, usually fit the criterium of having 'genuine homosexual desire.'	No information given	Sexual behaviours are documented for each of the sites. Interesting difference between the 'houses' in terms of sexual repertoire of the boys. In two of the three 'houses' all the boys must be anally receptive if the customer wants them to be.	No information given	Condom use in each of the sites is discussed. At Tha Tai there is a lower insistence of condom use and a wide availability of boys who, in exchange for money, are prepared to be the receiver in anal sex. The floaters reported consistent condom use, with the exception of 'steady' boyfriends.

					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
T34	<p>Within the 'houses' there is a 'heterosexual orientation.'</p> <p>All of the ten boys interviewed have sexual affairs with girls. None of them reported to have had sex with men for reasons of pleasure or personal satisfaction. The only reason was financial. About 60% of the boys who go to Tha Tai to sell sex to men are heterosexual.</p>	<p>Sexual and social networks are the main focus of this work. Details are given about recruiting networks for each of the sites. How each of the five spaces differ regarding who uses each site is detailed. The park is the only one of these five sites which is non-commercial. The movement between each site is documented for men and boys selling and buying sex. There are links with each of the sites except for most of the men and boys at Suan Dokmai (park) who did not have any links (social, sexual, financial) with the men and boys in the gay bars or the public space (Tha Tai). The men and boys who use the park identify the least as 'homosexual' and are attracted there due to the anonymity that is provided. One group of 'gay' men which the author categorises as 'floaters' who are located in what is termed 'entertainment spaces' have contacts with men and boys in either Tha Tai and the 'houses'. Most of the 'floaters' have a past in the gay bars. Social and sexual coefficients between men at different locations is provided.</p>	<p>Not all individuals acting within these spaces are motivated by homosexual desire. Attitudes to HIV and AIDS are 'best developed' in the gay bars and among floaters. Risk with customers was hardly reported, apart from condom breakage. Outside the working environment substantial risk exists, in particular with 'steady' boyfriends and girls.</p>		<p>A very rich ethnography</p>	

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
T35	Sittitrai, W., Phanupahak, P. and Roddy, R.	1994	Male Bar Workers in Bangkok: An Intervention Trial	Research Report No. 10, Thai Red Cross Society.	No	To determine risk factors among male workers in gay bars. To design and evaluate an intervention programme for increasing condom use among men who work in gay bars.	Bangkok	5 gay bars randomly selected from bars which serve primarily foreign customs and bars which serve primarily Thai customers. There were 2 rounds of questionnaires. Group discussions with bar workers. Indepth discussions with bar owners.

						SEXUALITY
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
T35	141 men	Male bar workers	No information given	72% had both insertive and receptive anal sex.	Average of 5 - 8 male customers. The number of non-customers male partners ranged from 1-10 and for female partners ranged from 1-15.	<p>53% had not used a condom the last time they had insertive anal sex.</p> <p>During last episode of receptive anal sex, 63% of their insertive partners did not use a condom. 8.5% had never used a condom.</p> <p>79% of bar workers wanted to use condoms themselves every time they had sex with customers while 8% were neutral and 11% were opposed to this.</p> <p>84% wanted the customers to use condoms every time while the other 6% were neutral and 9% disagreed.</p> <p>28% believed that condoms were 100% effective in preventing HIV while the other 67% disagreed. Only 7% thought that using condoms was a waste of money.</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
T35	<p>Within the 2 week period prior to the interview 23% has sex with female customers and 50% with female non-customers. The number of female partners ranged from 1-15.</p>	No information given	<p>55% had never worked in a bar prior to working at the current one. 50% had worked in gay bars for 2 months or less. Only 50% had stayed in their present bars longer than 2 months. 45% had worked in other gay bars before. These figures imply a high rate of turn over or migration between bars or frequent movement in and out of this occupation. 'Among the regular sexual partners of many bar boys were female bar workers. Some of them frequently had sex with customers who they visited on a regular basis while still going out with other customers.'</p>			<p>High degree of confidence in research work. Methodology explained and clearly set out.</p>

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
T36	Celentano, D. and Bond, K.	2000	Preventive Intervention to Reduce STIs	Archives of Internal Medicine. 160(4) pp. 535-546.	Yes	To evaluate a behavioural intervention to reduce STI among conscripts in the Thai Army in 1993.	Upper northern provinces	Baseline HIV screening and risk factor surveys were completed at induction (May & Nov. 1993) and conscripts were followed up semiannually through to May 1995.
T37	VanLandingham, M. Somboon, S., Werasit, S., Chayan, V., and Grandjean, N.	1993	Sexual Activity Among Never-Married Men in Northern Thailand	Demography, 30(3) pp. 297-313.	Yes	Investigates sexual activity among never married men in Thailand, with a focus on age at first intercourse and characteristics of sexual partners.	Northern Thailand	Questionnaire with 110 questions. Focus group discussions were held with two groups of students and one group of department store clerks. Analysis focused on never-married respondents.

		SEXUALITY				
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
T36	1,669 men conscripted in April 1993.	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given
T37	1,472 male respondents including 524 Chiang Mai University undergraduates, 550 military recruits and 398 workers employed in Chiang Mai city. The subsample of never-married respondents includes 514 students, 360 soldiers and 111 department store clerks, 32 construction workers and 17 municipal employees.	Identities based on occupation.	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given

No.					COMMENTS	
	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
T36	No information given	No information given	No information given			
T37	No information given	No information given	No information given	Only information about MSM is the following: proportion of respondents reporting that they had had sex with another man ranged from 11% of the clerks and students, 15% for soldiers, and 20% for municipal and construction workers (combined).		

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
T38	UNAIDS	1999	Relationships of HIV and STD declines in Thailand to Behavioral Change: A Synthesis of Existing Studies	UNAIDS Best Practice Collection, UNAIDS:1999;13-14 (http://www.unaids.org/publications/documents/epidemiology/determinants/una98e2.pdf)	No	A review of literature in order to: 1) summarise existing epidemiological and behavioural data, documenting changes over time on both national and regional levels, 2) examine the relationships found between behaviour and HIV/STD infection, 3) determine the feasibility of linking behavioural and epidemiological aspects of the epidemic, 4) examine the correlation of behavioural change with epidemiological change, and 5) determine the practical implications of these findings for continuing Thai national program and policy needs.	Thailand	Review of literature
T39	Jirarochanavat, R. and Jirarochanavat, S.	2001	A Study of Male Prostitutes' Life at Gay Bars in Pattaya City, Chon Buri Province	Research Report of Region 3 of Communication Disease Control, Chon Buri Province [Thai Language document]	No	Translation not available	Pattaya	Not available

		SEXUALITY				
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
T38		MSM	No information given	The report notes that behavioural trends in men having sex with men are difficult to assess because there is little serial data. However, existing studies indicate high levels of behavioural risk with low levels of protective behaviour. The report references the following: T1, T3, T6 and T26.	No information given	No information given
T39	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

No.					COMMENTS	
	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
T38	No information given	The report notes that relatively little data have been collected on either prevalence or incidence trends in the MSM population. The primary window available is testing for gay bar workers - which has been done as part of the sentinel surveillance system in a few provinces. The report references the following: T6, T29, T23, T1 and T3.	No information given			
T39	Not available	Not available	Not available			

						METHODS		
No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
T40	Arngkasai, K.	1996	Child Prostitution: A Study of Runaway Boys in the Sex Industry	Dissertation: Master of Arts in Sociology, Thammasart University [Thai language document]	No	Limited information available about the report.	Information not available	Qualitative study.
T41	Matzer, A.	1998	Thailand: Paradise Not (On Human Rights and Homophobia)	The Harvard Gay and Lesbian Review, Winter n/p	Yes	Paper comments on Thailand's perceived acceptance of transgenderism and homosexuality. Arguing that discrimination does occur. While there are no laws circumscribing homosexual behaviour there are also no laws offering protection from bias.	Paper also asks why has Thailand achieved its reputation for tolerance.	Review of some literature
Conference Abstracts								

		SEXUALITY				
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
T40	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given
T41	No sample size	Homosexuals, transgender, kathoey	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given

No.					COMMENTS	
	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
T40	Some of the respondents have sexual activities with female sex workers if they have the money.	No information given	The respondents found customers by either walking in the Lumpini park, in department stores in the Silom area, or in the gay venue area i.e. Silom Soi 2. Almost all of them have sex with customers in the hotel. Some of them have sex in customer's home and some in hospital's rest room, department store toilet and in the park.			
T41	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
T42	Beyrer, C., Kunawararak, P., Natpratan D., Celentano, D., Hoover C. and Khamboonruang, K.	1998	The Role of Same Sex Behaviour in the HIV Epidemic Among Northern Thai Men	12th International AIDS Conference, Geneva, Switzerland June 28- July 3 (POSTER)	Yes	Investigated the epidemiologic roles male same-sex behaviour may play in Thailand. Specifically, to assess risks and rates of HIV infection.	Northern Thailand	Two populations have been studied (military conscripts and males sex workers). Multivariate regression models were used to estimate the independent impact of covariates on the net risk of HIV-1 infection among 1991-1995 conscripts.
T43	McCamish, M., Kengkanrua, K., Carl, G. and Storer, G.	1998	Development of Effective Intervention for Male Sex Workers in Thailand	12th International AIDS Conference, Geneva, Switzerland June 28- July 3	Yes	To explore previous interventions, investigate the sexual networks of male sex workers and develop a taxonomy of sexual sites.	Bangkok and Pattaya	Ethnographic, interview, focus group and workshop techniques.
T44	McCamish, M. Storer, G., Carl, G. et al.	1997	Why Should More Attention be Given to Male-Male Sex Encounters in Thailand [?]	The 4th ICAAP Conference, Manila, Philippines, 25-29 October [C(P)082]	Yes	Overview of research projects which have focused on male CSW, including organised sex workers and free-lance workers.	Thailand	Methodologies include ethnographic, interview and workshop.

No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	SEXUALITY	
					Number of Partners	Condom Use
T42	2,047 military recruits and 1,172 males sex workers	Men who have sex with men, military conscripts and male sex workers.	No information given	No information given	Military recruits: 134, 6.7% reported one or more male sex partners	Inconsistent condom use for male sex workers
T43	More than 100 male sex workers and 30 clients, 10 bar managers and 10 community based organisations.	Male sex workers	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given
T44	No sample size	Male sex workers, homosexually active men	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given

No.					COMMENTS	
	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
T42	Most of the male sex workers reported sex with women (57%) and 13.5% were married	MSM were more likely to have had any STD (OR 2.72), gonorrhoea, syphilis, and NGU. Those reporting >1 male partner were more likely to be HIV infected (OR 2.81). Among the 1,172 male sex workers followed from 1989 to 1996 in northern Thailand, the HIV prevalence was 20.1% and HIV incidence was 11.9/100PY.				
T43	No information given	No information given				
T44	No information given	No information given	Research has found considerable overlap between the different sites. Thai male CSW compartmentalise their work related and recreational encounters. It is a complex sexual and social networks.	Bar workers can play a pivotal role as network hubs in establishing and maintaining contact and continuity with other CSW and with homosexually active men.		

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
T45	Natpratan, P., Apichaartpiyakul, C. et al.	1997	Prevalence of HIV and HCV Antibodies Among Commercial Sex workers in Chiang Mai Thailand	The 4th ICAAP Conference, Manila, Philippines, 25-29 October [C(P)126]	Yes	To determine the prevalence rates of HCV and HIV co-infections, in female and male commercial sex workers who provide their services (brothel based) and indirectly (night clubs and bars).	Chiang Mai	While testing specific groups for HIV during the biannual sentinel surveillance, blood samples were also collected and tested for HCV and HBV antibodies by the CDC Region 10 office in Chiang Mai.
T46	Biehle, D.	1999	Factors Affecting Condom Use Related to AIDS Among Male CSW in Patpong/Bangkok and Pattaya Beach, Thailand [834/PSCD104]	The 5th ICAAP Conference, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 20-27 October	Yes	To assess the factors affecting condom use for AIDS prevention by measuring knowledge, attitude and condom use for anal intercourse among male commercial sex workers.	Patpong, Bangkok and Pattaya Beach	Self administered questionnaires.

		SEXUALITY				
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
T45	Sample size not given	Male commercial sex workers	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given
T46	150 responded, 100 from Patpong and 50 from Pattaya.	Go-go boys, male CSW	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given

No.					COMMENTS	
	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
T45	No information given	For the male commercial sex workers, HIV prevalence has steadily increased since 1994 and is at 18.4%. The male commercial sex workers HCV prevalence was 8.2%. Both direct and indirect female CSW had a lower prevalence of HCV when compared to their male counterparts. Male commercial sex workers showed a significant increase in HIV prevalence with respect to the amount of time that they have worked in their occupation. Male CSW working more than one year had a HIV prevalence rates 3.59 times greater than the male CSW working less than one year (p=0.05).				
T46	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
T47	Kamolset Kanggerruer	2001	AIDS Prevention for Sex workers and Gay Men in Public Park	The 6th ICAAP Conference, Melbourne, Australia, 5-10 October (POSTER)	Yes	Reporting on program work with male sex workers and gay men in the Lumpini park which is a central public park.	Lumpini Park, Central Bangkok	Outreach work, no research.
T48	Theeradech Boonmangam	2001	Used Experience of Gay Group Who had HIV/AIDS to Give Education in Gay and Sex Worker	The 6th ICAAP Conference, Melbourne, Australia, 5-10 October (POSTER)	Yes	Reporting on program work to provide information and improve participation and attitude fo bar and club owners.	Not stated	Outreach work, no research.
T49	Kamolset Kanggerruer, Thawatchai Pachun, Apisit Tiud, Sook Wannavong et al.	2001	Love, Dignity, Understanding and Equity: Support for Gay and Bisexual Men in a Park in Bangkok	The 6th ICAAP Conference, Melbourne, Australia, 5-10 October (POSTER)	Yes	The paper is about the work of Rainbow Sky Club, a community based support group for gay and bisexual men.	Lumpini Park, Central Bangkok	Outreach work, no research.

		SEXUALITY				
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
T47	No information given	Gay men	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given
T48	No sample size	Homosexual, gay	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given
T49	Not applicable	Gay, bisexual	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given

No.					COMMENTS	
	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
T47	No information given	No information given				
T48	No information given	No information given				
T49	No information given	No information given	Estimated that between 100 and 300 men go to the park each evening.			