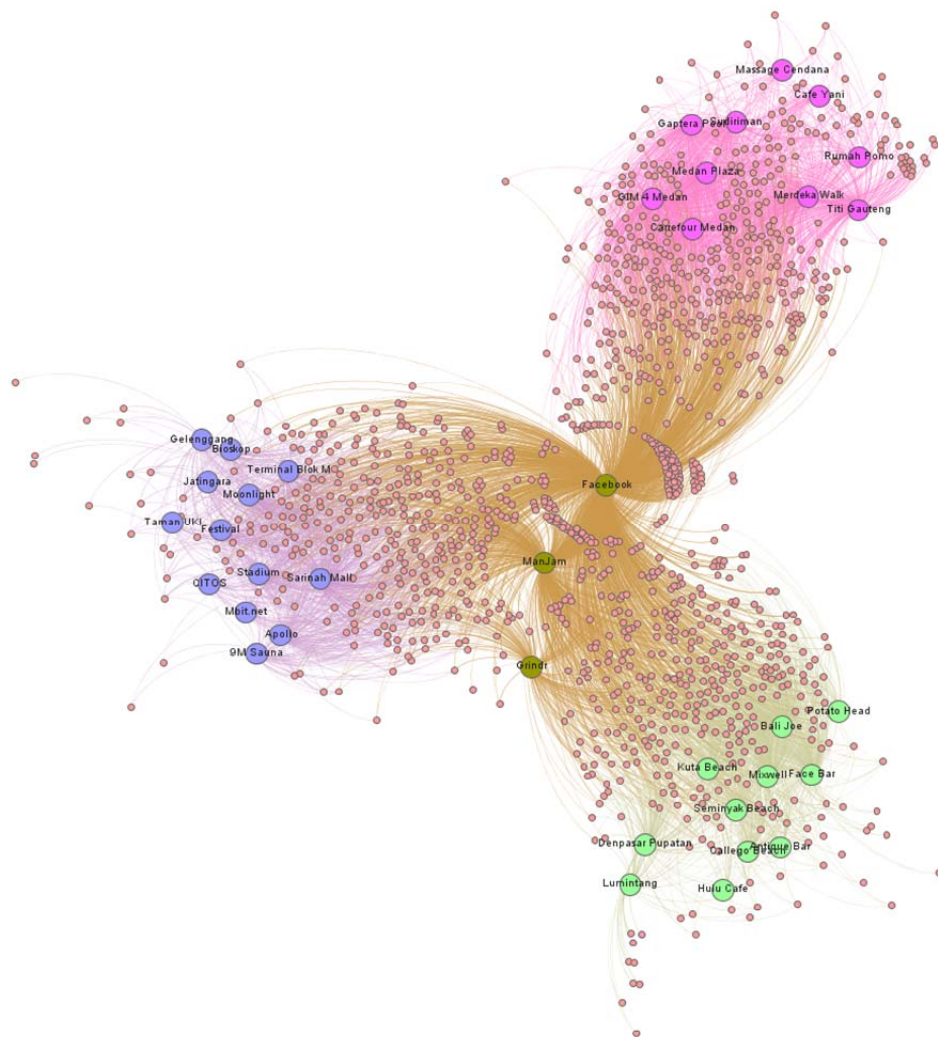


Networks of MSM in Indonesia: A 2-mode study of MSM and sites of engagement

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With special analytic assistance from
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This study was conducted with the participation of:

- The Indonesian Gay, Transgender and MSM Network (GWL-INA)
- Yayasan InterMedika
- Gaya Dewata
- Warung saHIVa

and outreach workers from these organisations who recruited and interviewed participants.

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This is a report on the study *Men for Health di Indonesia*. The report provides the key findings from the study. All findings reported here are subject to correction.

This project was commissioned and administered by The Indonesian National AIDS Commission (KPA-N) with funding from AusAID as part of a four research study program.

The four projects within this research program are:

PROJECT 1: Networks of MSM in Indonesia: A 2-mode study of MSM and sites of engagement

PROJECT 2: Norms, Practices and Values: Gay, Biseks and other MSM in Indonesia

PROJECT 3: Social Inclusion and Sexual Minorities

PROJECT 4: Processes of learning about sexual health among young people

Ethical approval was obtained from both La Trobe UHEC (11-076) and the University of Indonesia (26/H2.F10/PPM.00/2012).

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ISBN: 9781921915376



*Puska Gender dan Seksualitas
FISIP UI*

Citation:

Grierson J, McNally S, Hidayana I (2013) Networks of MSM in Indonesia: A 2-mode study of MSM and sites of engagement, La Trobe University, Melbourne, Australia



INTRODUCTION

HIV infection among the MSM population in Indonesia has increased at a significant rate in recent years. From 2007 to 2011 HIV prevalence among MSM in Jakarta increased from 8% to 17% (Indonesia MSM mini-IBBS, 2010). This has resulted in efforts aimed at enhancing the Indonesian response for this population including more vigorous attention within the National AIDS strategy, the enhancement of the community based network, an increase in the funding of MSM specific initiatives including research and a higher visibility of gay and MSM issues within the political and policy discourse.

This report presents findings from a landmark study conducted with Indonesia's gay, bisex and MSM communities. Our aim, through this research, was to provide information and debate that could shape and focus HIV and sexual health promotion and support activities. Successful health promotion relies on a thorough understanding of the characteristics, behaviours, values, beliefs and constructs of individuals in combination with a thorough understanding of the contexts, social structures, institutions and socio political environments in which individuals live their lives. To date, the evidence base in Indonesia has only been able to partially meet this need for this population. Behavioural surveillance, epidemiology and some individual level social data has helped to guide health promotion and support activities for this population in Indonesia. However, the evidence needs of programs that utilise social influence, peer dissemination, normative change, mediated social change, structural policy development and more targeted intervention work is currently poorly served. The current program of four research projects aims to boost the evidence base in these areas and provide a much needed stimulus for discussion debate and action.

This project uses social network methodology to examine the structural characteristics of communities of gay, bisex and other MSM in three geographic settings- Medan, Jakarta and Bali. For each location we examine the relationship of a large sample of men to a set of sites. Sites in this context include traditional *hot spots* (bars, parks, malls etc.) and social media sites (ManJam, Grindr and Facebook). The methodology examines the ways in which men connect to sites, and therefore to each other. The connection of men to these sites is both social sexual. Men were recruited directly from some of these sites, but are interviewed about their engagement with the full set of sites in their location. The project was inspired by a similar project conducted in Australia (Smith et al 2009) that examined gay men's connection to groups, organisations and places in Melbourne.

The specific form of social network examined here is known as a 2-mode network, because the study relies on the connections between two distinct groups: men and sites, rather than examining direct connections between the men. This particular form of research is known to be robust when examining the social structures that facilitate and constrain the flow of information and social norms. Given that best practice health promotion relies on peer influence and social diffusion, this research will be able to speak directly to the needs of practitioners. The network maps generated through this process are able to structurally quantify the pathways through which information and social influence flow. These structures enable identification of optimal pathways and modes of engagement to access men that are traditionally considered 'hard to reach'. The study enables communications strategies to effectively utilise the extant structures of MSM networks to optimise information and normative diffusion within the MSM population.



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INTRODUCING 2-MODE NETWORKS AS A NEW WAY OF UNDERSTANDING COMMUNITIES

In this study we have used techniques from social network analysis to give us a fresh insight into the structure and processes of communities of gay, bisex and other men who have sex with men in Indonesia. This is a method of research that takes into account the characteristics of the men involved, the characteristics of the places they go, and the structural relationship between these.

Here is one example of how these analyses might be used to understand some of the processes we are interested in. In Bali there are two “hot spots” where outreach workers attempt to contact men and give them information and support around HIV, sexual health and sexuality issues. In one of these sites- Bali Joe, a bar in Seminyak is a relatively safe environment where men are social and outreach activities are easily incorporated into the bar culture. In the other site, Denpasar Puputan, a park in Denpasar, there are considerable risks that men experience in relation to robbery and assault and outreach work is challenging

Below we can see the information about the men that go to each of these sites. From this we can see that Bali Joe has more men who reported that they had visited the site, and that these men visited more frequently than rarely (on the graph, the closer the men are to the site, the more frequently they go there). Denpasar Puputan has fewer men, and they are more evenly distributed between frequent and infrequent visitors. We can look at the profile of the men for each venue (see the appendix) and using all this information we can target outreach activities to suit the men who go to each venue.

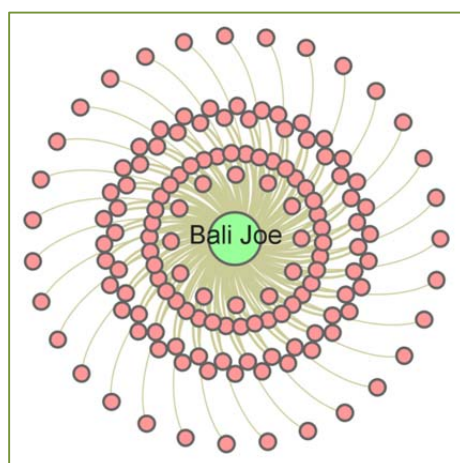


Figure 1: Visitors to Bali Joe

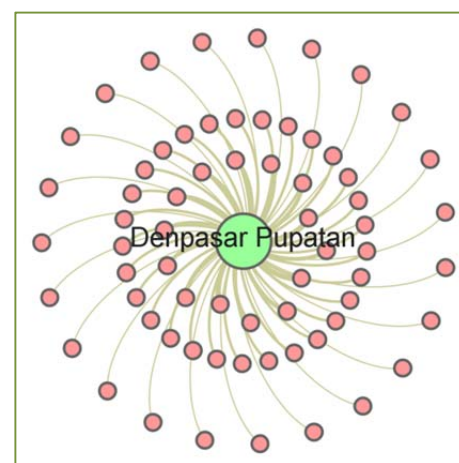


Figure 2: Visitors to Denpasar Puputan

However, if we combine the information from the two sites we get a more interesting and informative picture of these men and their relationship to the venues and each other. In the graph below, we start to see some of the structure underlying men’s social engagement with sites in Bali. Here we can see the men separated into three broad groups: the men who only go to Bali Joe; the men who only go to Denpasar Puputan; and the men who go to both. From this we can see a way of reaching the men at Denpasar Puputan without actually doing outreach in the setting. Using the men

who go to both venues as a way to access the men who only go to the park is a way of using peer influence models to reach men who are otherwise hard to reach.

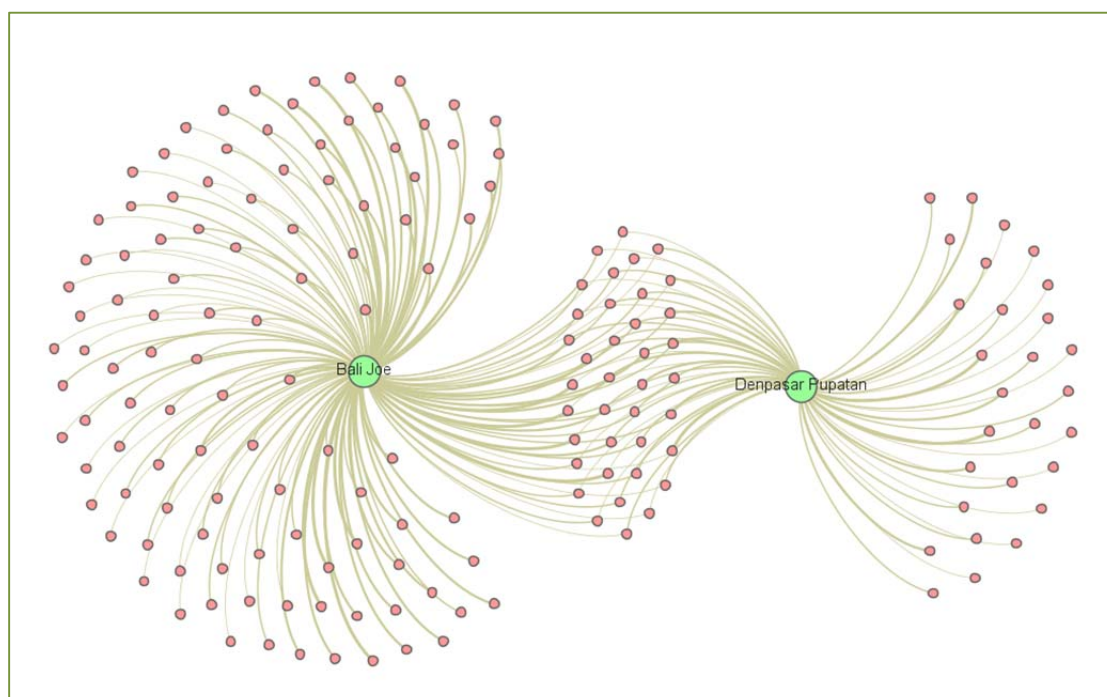


Figure 3: Visitors to Bali Joe and Denpasar Pupatan

In health promotion terms, if we want to conduct some form of intervention, for example outreach, at Bali Joe and we hope that this will influence men we are unable to reach directly at Denpasar Pupatan, we need to focus on the men who attend both venues. The table below gives an example of how this can be done. Here we compare three groups of men- those who only go to each venue and those who go to both.

	Men who go to Bali Joe only	Men who go to Both venues	Men who go to Denpasar Pupatan only
	(N=172)	(N=62)	(N=62)
Age: Mean	27.6 yo	27.7 yo	29.7 yo
Age: Median	27 yo	27 yo	27 yo
Sexuality: Gay	66.9	62.3	65.6
Sexuality: Biseks	32.0	34.4	32.8
*Married	8.0	5.1	11.5
Boyfriend	62.5	58.1	45.9
Employed: Full Time	60.8	63.3	59.7
Employed: Part Time	24.4	25.0	22.6
Education: High School	68.3	77.1	60.6
Education: University	30.5	23.0	39.3
*Student currently	9.1	11.7	23.0
*Religion: Islam	63.4	63.9	40.3
*Religion: Hindu	20.0	23.0	48.4
**Not open to any Friends	4.0	3.2	25.8
Not open to any Family	66.5	51.6	72.6



	Men who go to Bali Joe only	Men who go to Both venues	Men who go to Denpasar Pupatan only
	(N=172)	(N=62)	(N=62)
**Not open to any Workmates	29.7	15.3	48.3
Know HIV positive	39.0	41.0	24.2
*Know gay HIV positive	30.5	38.7	17.7
Condom never anal receptive	9.3	14.9	13.3
Condom never anal insertive	6.9	11.1	13.2
*Group sex last year	37.9	45.8	36.4
No sex with men last year	1.8	0.0	3.6
Sex with 10+men last year	45.9	44.4	37.5
HIV test ever	78.9	70.0	69.4
Health, poor or fair	23.2	34.4	33.8
Had sex with someone met there	23.7	← 24.2 (BJ) [‡] (DP) 25.8→	34.4
Reason was to find a man for sex	24.9	← 21.0 (BJ) [‡] (DP) 29.0→	33.9
*Reason was to spend time with gay people	68.4	← 54.8 (BJ) (DP) 50.0→	41.9
**Proportion of sites visited	0.354	0.559	0.192

* Significant at 0.05, ** Significant at 0.01

[‡] Left hand number refers to going to Bali Joe; right hand number is going to Denpasar Pupatan.

We can see from this table that there are many things that are very similar across the three groups and some things that differ. In health promotion we can use this information in a number of ways. We can see that messages targeted at the general clientele of Bali Joe will reach most of those men that also go to Denpasar Pupatan. If we want to focus the message, we can concentrate on messages that appeal to men who go to Bali Joe who are also students, into group sex and like to go to a lot of hot spots. These men will be more likely to also go to Denpasar Pupatan. We can also see that even though men who go to Denpasar Pupatan are more likely to be married, those who go to both venues are less likely to be married. This means that outreach to married men at Bali Joe is less likely to reach men at Denpasar Pupatan than outreach to unmarried men.

This is a very simple example. As we add more sites, more characteristics of men and more information about their relationship to the sites we can build more complex models of peer influence, risk, support, information sources and other social processes. If we look just at the overall graph for Bali below, for example, we can see the men who are most central within this system, the men who are harder to reach, the sites that provide access to the most men and the sites that provide access to the most marginalised men. We can then start to ask questions about this structure that help to focus and optimise prevention and support strategies.

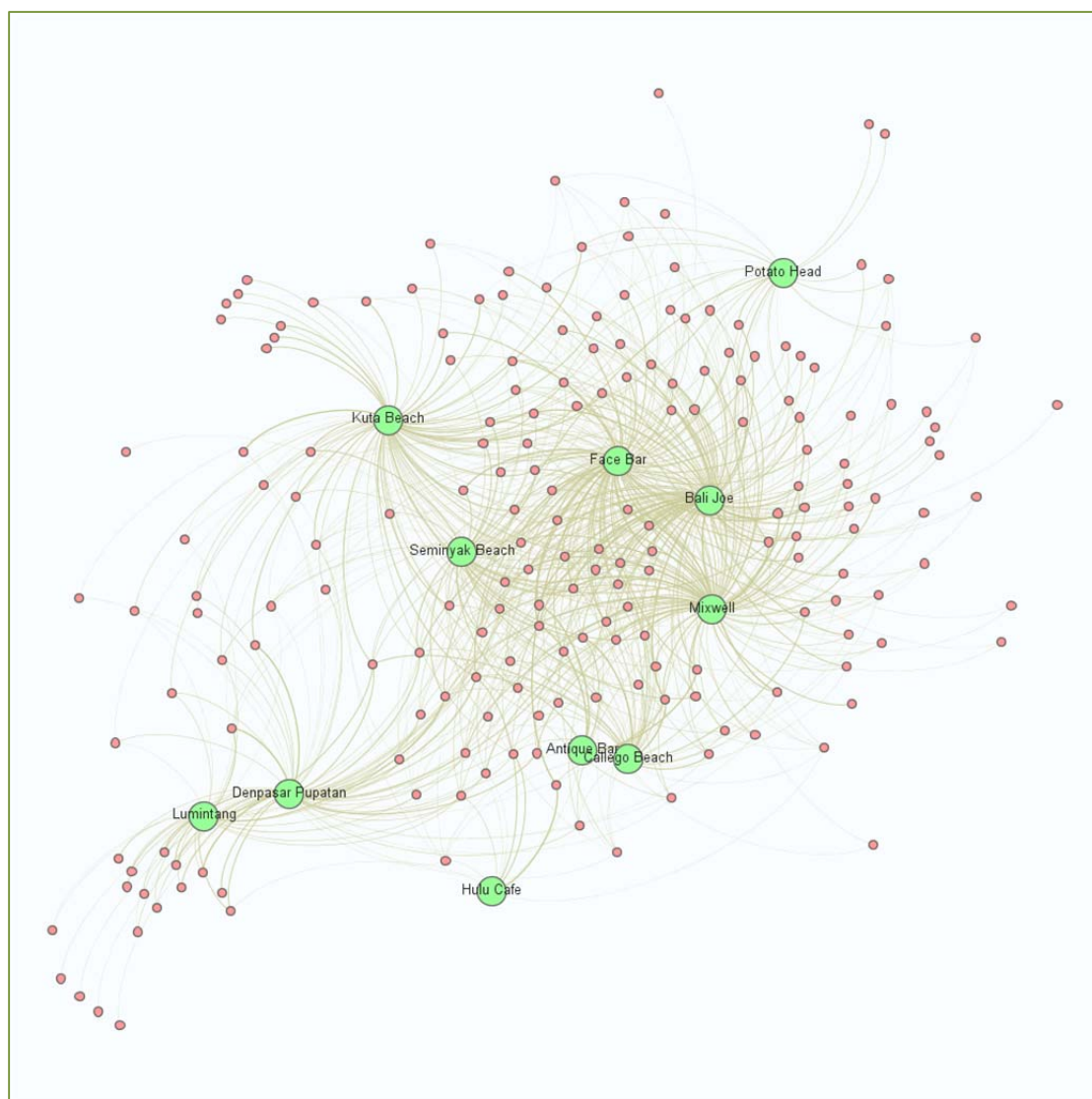


Figure 4: Graph of Bali sites and men

In the rest of this report you will find information about the men in these social structures and their relationship to the sites. Following the methodology section there is a brief description of the characteristics of the men followed by a number of graphs describing the structures within each of the three cities. In the appendix, there are details of the characteristics of the men who visit each of the 36 sites. These three sections are best used together to raise questions and explore opportunities in developing messages, interventions, services and policy initiatives for this population.

Following the graphs of networks you will find an analysis of the whole sample in terms of the proportion of sites that the men attend. This gives some detailed information about the differences between men who are very central to these networks and men who are harder to reach.



METHODOLOGY

PARTICIPANTS

Participants were gay men or men who have sex with men, 16 years or older, resident in Jakarta, Medan or Bali who speak and read Bahasa Indonesia.

Participants were recruited through organisations, sites or networks identified as having participation of gay, bisex and MSM. Men were invited to participate in the study through a range of organisations and groups and through established networks of MSM outreach workers.

Each participant completed a confidential, anonymous survey instrument.

The survey instrument was housed online at a secure website hosted by a professional survey organisation. Participants were able to complete the survey through either direct independent access to the website or through a mobile device with the assistance of outreach workers.

The survey instrument included the following components:

- Demographic information (including: age, ethnicity, postcode, relationship status, employment status etc.);
- HIV and health status characteristics (including: general health status, HIV status, HIV and STI testing practices);
- Peer network characteristics such as gender, sexuality and “out-ness” about sexuality;
- Sexual behaviour including condom use; and
- Measures of engagement with a set of identified sites including: frequency of engagement, reason for engagement and whether the participant had sex with someone he met at this site.

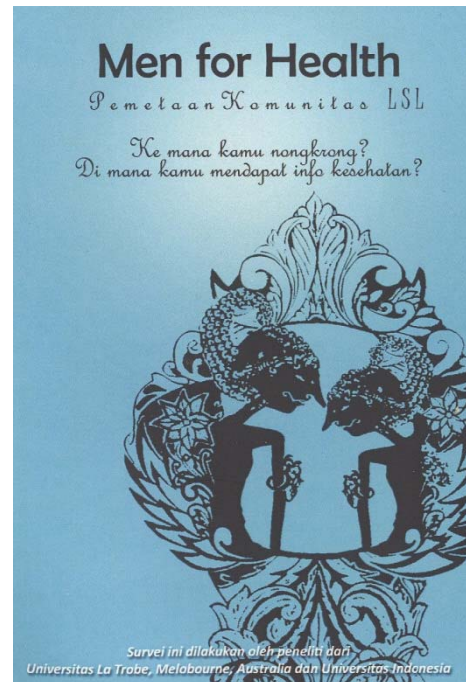
RECRUITMENT

Participants were recruited through:

- Existing networks of MSM including organisational newsletters, word of mouth and outreach workers
- Online advertising at gay and MSM websites

Recruitment occurred in one of four ways:

1. The prospective participant was approached by and given information about the study from a known member of the group or network to which they belong or by a trained outreach worker
2. The prospective participant picked up a recruitment card while participating in the groups, networks or venues of the gay community where the recruitment cards are distributed
3. The prospective participant saw an online advertisement or link or print media advertisement in the community press for the study and decided to follow it up and participate
4. Word of mouth



General procedure:

- Participants entered the online survey through the designated web address
- Participants read the information sheet. This information sheet covered the aims, procedures and risks of the study, the contact details for further information and the complaints procedures. This information was also provided at the end of the survey.
- Participants were required to certify that they met the selection criteria by checking the check boxes
- Participants consented to participation by checking the consent check box and the “continue to survey” button
- Participants completed the survey questions. None of the items in the survey were mandatory responses, so participants could choose not to respond to any item
- Participants clicked the “submit responses” button at the end of the survey. No responses were available to the researchers until this button was clicked, thus allowing the participant to withdraw at any point prior to this.
- Participants then saw the exit page which provided contact details for the researchers, the complaints procedure and contacts and the process for registering to receive results of the study (either directly or via the study and institutional websites).

Additional procedures for assisted completion by outreach workers from the partner NGOs

- Interviewers from the partner NGOs carried a mobile tablet on which the online survey can be accessed via Wi-Fi or mobile phone connection. These devices did not collect or retain any information directly.



- The interviewers were experienced outreach workers affiliated with GWL-Ina or academic staff attached to The Center of Gender and Sexuality Studies at the University of Indonesia. Interviewers participated in a training session conducted by the principal investigators and were monitored and supported by the researchers throughout the data collection process.
- Potential participants were provided with a paper copy of the information sheet and given adequate time to decide whether to participate in the study or not.
- Participants who choose to complete the study were handed the mobile device and will follow the general procedure above.
- Participants also had the option to enter the web address into their smart phone and complete the survey independently.
- Researchers were available for clarification of procedures and specific survey questions.

There are obviously a very large number of sites with which MSM might engage in each city, as with any other Indonesian citizen. The process for identifying the focus sites for this study has involved workshops with local outreach workers, discussions with key community members and local AIDS commission staff. In each city we identified the major sites and places where men may meet other men for social or sexual purposes. In the online survey men were asked the three site specific questions for each of that city's identified sites. There were 13 sites in Jakarta, 10 in Medan, 9 in Bali and three online sites covering all cities.

DATA COLLECTION

Data collection occurred between February and May 2012. Survey completion was monitored online and feedback was given to team leaders on a weekly basis including the number of completed surveys, basic participant demographics and suggestions for targeted recruitment.

A total of 1329 complete and valid surveys were obtained with 442 from Medan, 454 from Jakarta and 433 from Bali. This well exceeded our goal of 300 per site.

Data was cleaned to ensure the removal of duplicate and invalid surveys. Surveys with high levels of missing data were removed. For network analysis, cases were removed from each individual analysis on the basis of missing data, rather than across the entire set of analyses.

Analysis of individual level data was conducted with IBM Systems SPSS (IBM Corp. 2011).

Analysis of social network data was initially conducted with UCInet (Borgatti et al 2002) and the visualisations appearing in this report were generated using Gephi (Bastian et al 2009). A mixture of algorithms was used to balance structure and readability of graphs. For ease of interpretation, isolates (i.e., men who have no connection to any of the sites) are not included in any of the graphs.



FINDINGS

A total of 1329 complete and valid surveys were obtained:

Medan:	442
Jakarta:	454
Bali:	433

The findings are presented in three sections.

The first describes the characteristics of the men for the whole sample and for each of the three geographic locations. Findings are presented as percentages of the valid sample in each instance. Some graphic representation is included to aid interpretation. This should not be read as behavioural surveillance, as that is not the purpose of this study. The samples are certainly large enough to provide some insight into the characteristics of the men in each city, but the primary purpose is to understand the distribution of these characteristics within the structure of the social network.

The second section presents a series of network graphs for each of the geographic locations. Graphs are presented for the full sample in each location and for key sub-samples (partitions) such as those who have not had an HIV test or those who attend sites to find sexual partners. The potential number of graphs that can be generated by these data is immense as it involves the selection of men by characteristic (for example age or sexual identity), the selection of types of site (public, commercial etc.) and the selection of types of engagement (sexual, social, support etc.). In this report we have included what we consider to be key indicative analyses. Additional community and sector consultation will identify other analyses to be conducted and reported.

The third section is included as an appendix (due to its size) and gives a profile of each of the sites in terms of the men that visited it. On one level this gives an opportunity to understand the specific clientele of specific sites in terms of things like age, openness, contact with the epidemic, HIV testing, condom use etc. Given that over time sites change, and some included in this study have already ceased to be “hot spots”, these profiles can also be understood as exemplars of particular types of site. For example, the similarities between the ‘beach’ sites in Bali, or the ‘bar’ sites in Jakarta can be seen in both the site profiles and in the network maps. This means that as new ‘beach’ or ‘bar’ sites emerge, they can be expected to behave in similar ways to the ones in this study.



ABOUT THE MEN

This section presents the demographic and other information about the men. Tables include the total sample and each geographic setting. Unless otherwise indicated figures are percentages.

AGE

Men were aged between 17 and 59, with a mean age of 28.3. As can be seen below, this was a relatively young group of men, with 63% being under 30.

Table 1: Age group of participants

	Medan	Jakarta	Bali	Overall
Under 30	66.4	58.0	65.4	63.2
30-39	24.3	31.3	29.3	28.3
40+	9.3	10.8	5.3	8.6

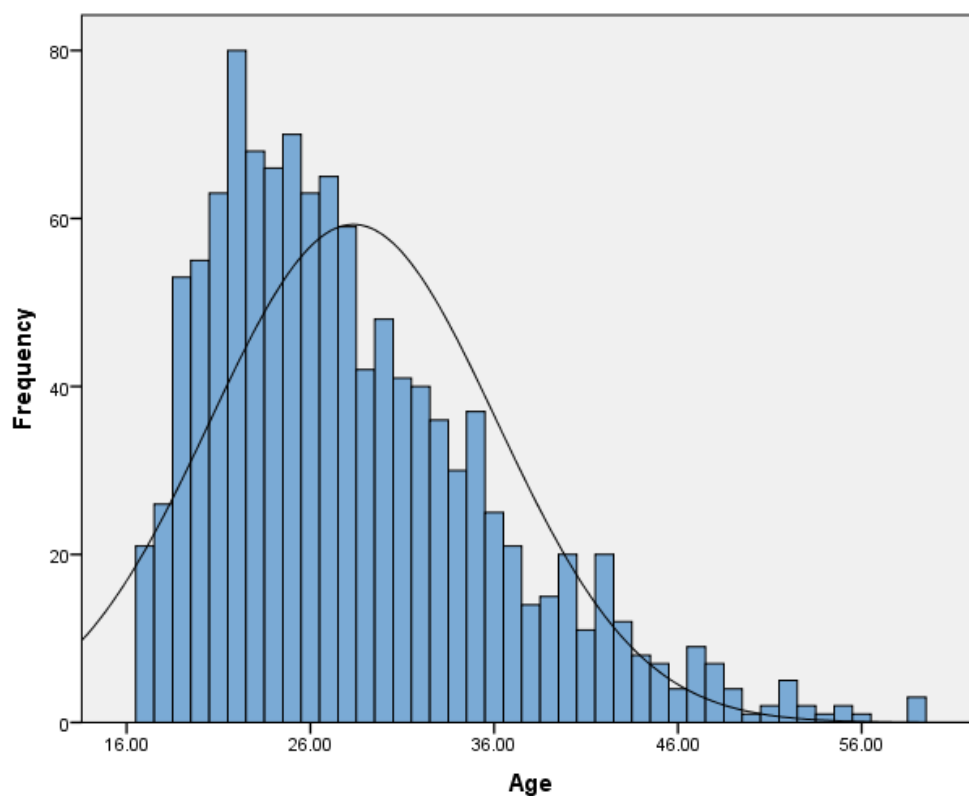


Figure 5: Age distribution- full sample

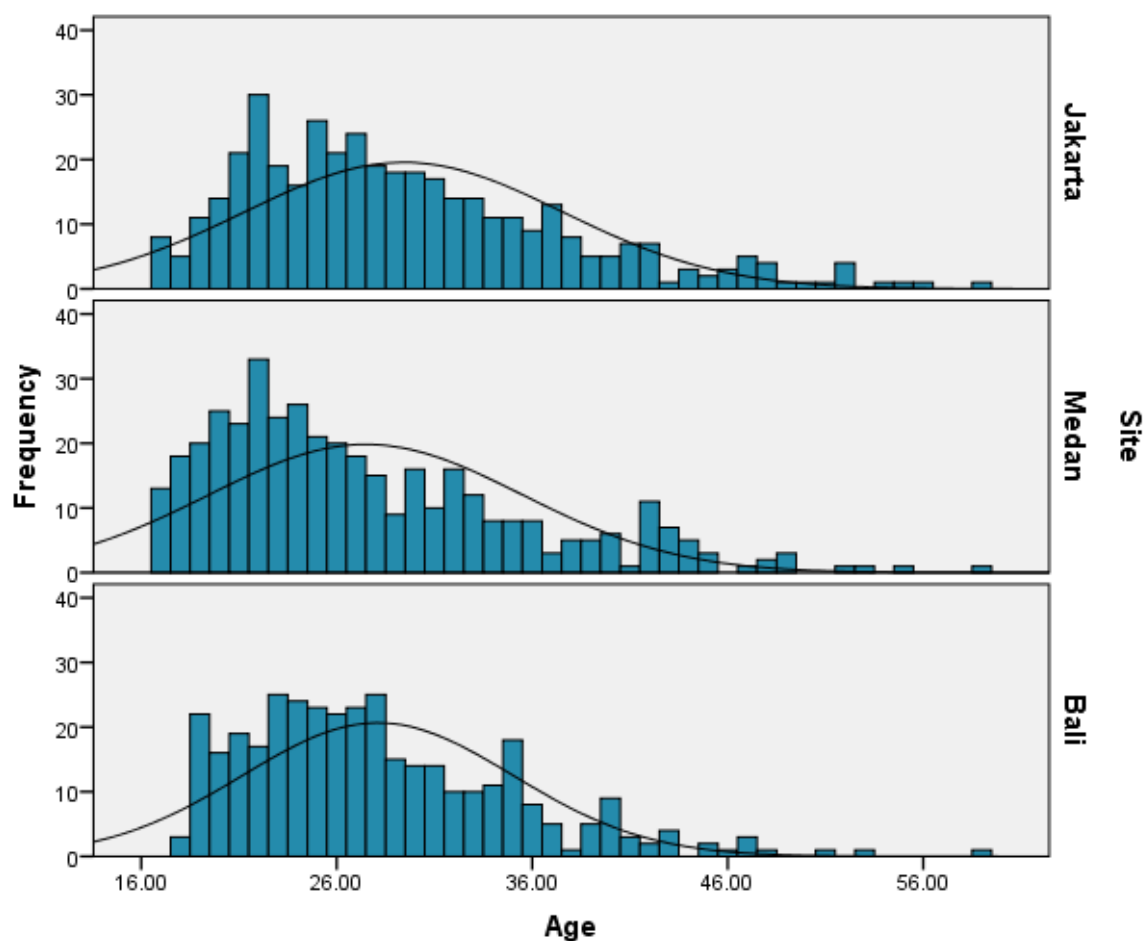


Figure 6: Age distribution- three sites

SEXUAL IDENTITY AND SEXUAL PRACTICE

The majority of men identified as either gay or biseks, with very few opting for other labels and only four participants describing themselves as heterosexual.

Table 2: Sexual identity

	Medan	Jakarta	Bali	Overall
Gay/homosexual	51.7	59.3	62.4	57.8
Bisexual (Biseks)	46.0	39.1	35.5	40.3
Queer/other/no label	2.0	0.9	2.1	1.6
Heterosexual	0.2	0.7	-	0.3

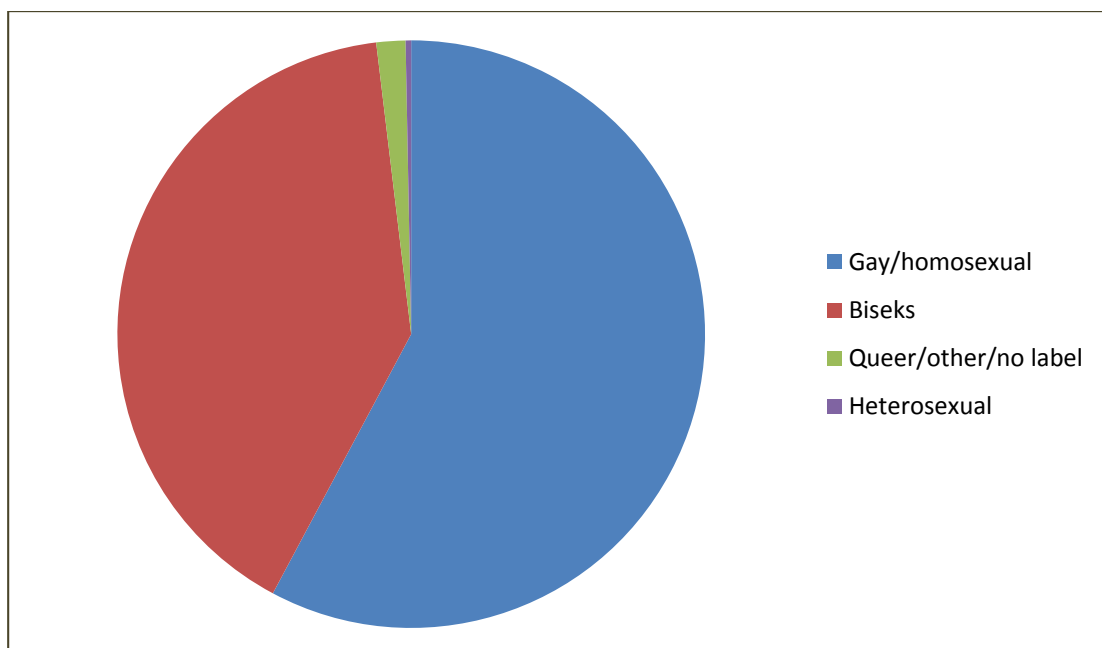


Figure 7: Sexual identity- full sample

Almost half of the men surveyed said they were in an ongoing relationship with a man, and around one third of these said they lived in the same house as him. This was highest in Bali. Additionally, around one in five men said they were in an ongoing relationship with a woman, and a quarter of these lived with her. Overall, 11.4% said they were married to a woman (13.8% in Medan, 10.2% in Jakarta and 11.4% in Bali).

Table 3: Relationship status

	Medan	Jakarta	Bali	Overall
In a current ongoing relationship with a man	40.2	45.6	56.9	47.5
Live with him in the same house (percentage of above)	29.3	34.0	39.5	34.8
In a current ongoing relationship with a woman	34.6	17.8	15.9	22.8
Live with her in the same house (percentage of above)	23.5	32.1	22.7	25.6

When asked about lifetime sexual experience, around half reported exclusively same sex sexual experience and only small numbers reported primarily or exclusive sexual experience with women.

Table 4: Lifetime sexual experience

I have had sexual experiences ...	Medan	Jakarta	Bali	Overall
... only with males, never with females	52.6	57.1	56.7	55.5
... more often with males, and at least once with a female	26.3	29.9	30.1	28.8
... about equally often with females and with males	16.9	10.6	10.6	12.7
... more often with females, and at least once with a male	3.9	2.0	2.6	2.8
... only with females, never with males	0.2	0.4	-	0.2

Participants' descriptions of their sexuality were largely consistent with their general sexual experience, although it interesting to note that one quarter of those identifying as biseks had only

ever had sex with males, and one in five of those identifying as gay had had sex with a woman at least once.

Table 5: Lifetime sexual experience by sexual identity

I have had sexual experiences ...	Gay	Biseks	Other
... only with males, never with females	75.1	26.8	73.1
... more often with males, and at least once with a female	21.9	39.0	15.4
... about equally often with females and with males	2.0	28.3	7.7
... more often with females, and at least once with a male	0.7	5.9	3.8
... only with females, never with males	0.4	-	-

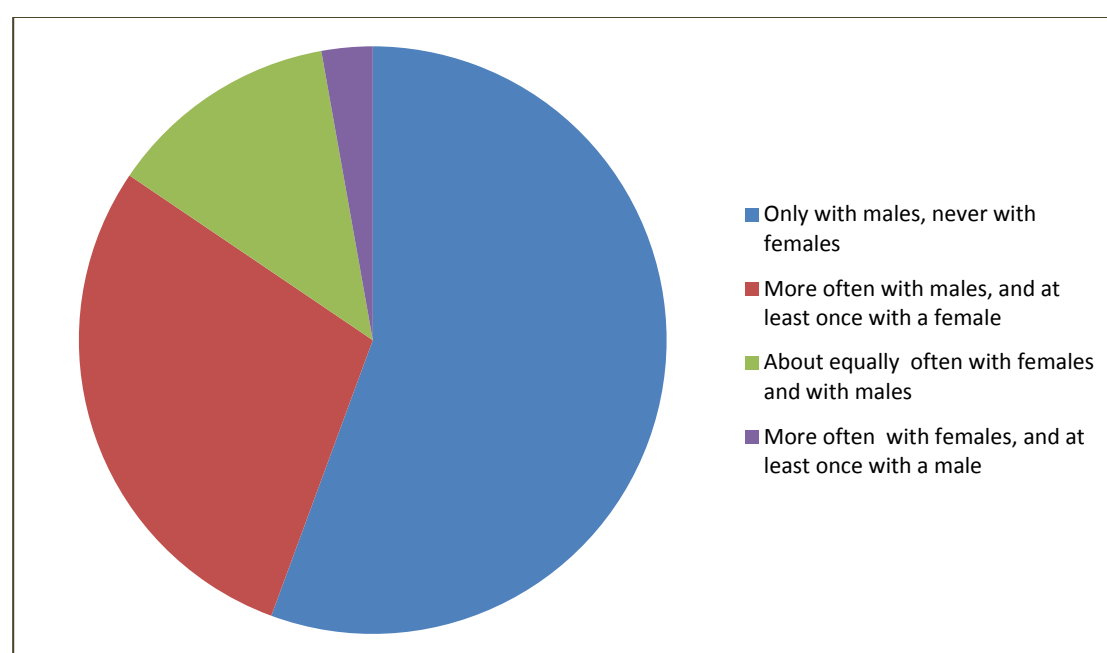


Figure 8: Sexual experience

Men were overwhelmingly sexually active, with only 3% saying they had not had sex in the past year. Over one third had had sex with more than ten men in the past year.

Table 6: Number of sexual partners

		Medan	Jakarta	Bali	Overall
In the LAST YEAR, with how many different men have you had any form of sexual contact?	None	3.0	4.3	2.2	3.2
	1-5	47.1	44.7	43.9	45.3
	6-10	16.4	12.6	15.9	14.9
	10+	33.5	38.4	37.8	36.5

The following tables differentiate by insertive and receptive anal sex and describe both the number of partners and the overall patterns of condom use. Around one in five men had not had anal sex in the previous year. Of the men who had anal sex in the previous year, most commonly that was with between one and five men, although a sizable proportion of the sample had had anal sex with more

than 10 men. Condom use was generally inconsistent with only around 40% always using condoms and 16-17% never using condoms. Overall, the pattern of condom use was similar across settings, although there were somewhat higher numbers reporting no condom use in Medan than the other two sites. Patterns were also similar for insertive and receptive anal intercourse.

Table 7: Receptive anal intercourse- number of partners and condom use

		Medan	Jakarta	Bali	Overall
In the LAST YEAR how many men have performed anal sex on you?	None	31.3	31.2	23.0	28.7
	1-5	55.6	43.8	45.9	44.6
	6-10	7.8	4.9	8.5	7.1
	10+	16.1	18.2	21.7	18.6
How often did you use a condom in the LAST YEAR when men performed anal sex on you?	Never	24.6	11.5	11.9	15.9
	Sometimes	43.1	48.4	49.0	46.8
	Always	32.2	40.1	39.2	37.2

Table 8: Insertive anal intercourse- number of partners and condom use

		Medan	Jakarta	Bali	Overall
In the LAST YEAR how many men have you performed anal sex on?	None	19.2	22.3	19.6	20.4
	1-5	46.7	44.2	47.8	46.1
	6-10	10.8	4.2	6.8	7.2
	10+	21.9	24.7	23.3	24.2
How often did you use a condom in the LAST YEAR when you performed anal sex on men?	Never	24.9	14.1	12.8	17.4
	Sometimes	41.5	44.7	42.8	43.0
	Always	33.5	41.2	44.4	39.6

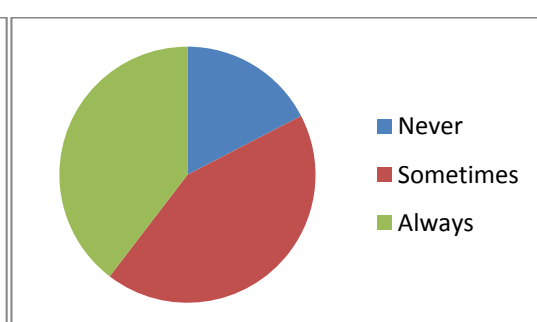
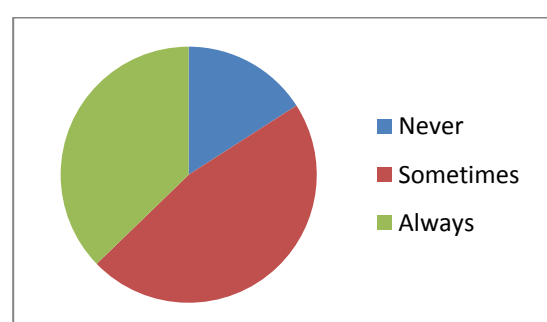


Figure 9: Condom use- last year, receptive

Figure 10: Condom use- last year, insertive

We asked three questions on group sex, arising out of our other research and discussions with community partners. Group sex can increase the relative risk of HIV and STI infection, even when individual behaviours remain the same. In addition, prevention messages that are designed for single partner encounters may not make sense in group sex situations, and specific initiatives may need to be developed. Overall we found high rates of participation in group sex with around 40% of all men doing so, and a sizable proportion doing so frequently and with large number of men in each encounter. Typically, those having groups sex infrequently, did so with two or three other men, while

those participating frequently did so with either two other men or ten or more men. Not surprisingly, men reporting frequent group sex were more likely than others to report using condoms 'sometimes' rather than 'always' or 'never'. This suggests that there are some men for who group sex multiplies their risk of HIV and STI infection.

Table 9: Experience of group sex

		Medan	Jakarta	Bali	Overall
How many times in the last 12 months did you have sex where two or more other men were involved at once?	None	63.5	58.9	63.2	61.8
	1-5	28.3	31.4	27.0	29
	6-10	3.5	2.5	2.8	2.9
	10+	4.7	7.2	7.0	6.3
When did you last have sex with at least two other men at once?	1-4 weeks	30.6	33.0	46.9	37.0
	1-6 months	34.4	32.4	26.0	30.8
	7-12 months	13.8	14.0	7.3	11.6
	1-2 years	11.3	7.8	8.5	9.1
	2-5 years	7.5	8.9	6.8	7.8
	5 years+	2.5	3.9	4.5	3.7
How many men were involved on this occasion??	3	59.6	63.9	69.4	64.3
	4-10	39.1	28.3	27.4	31.5
	10+	1.3	7.8	3.2	4.2

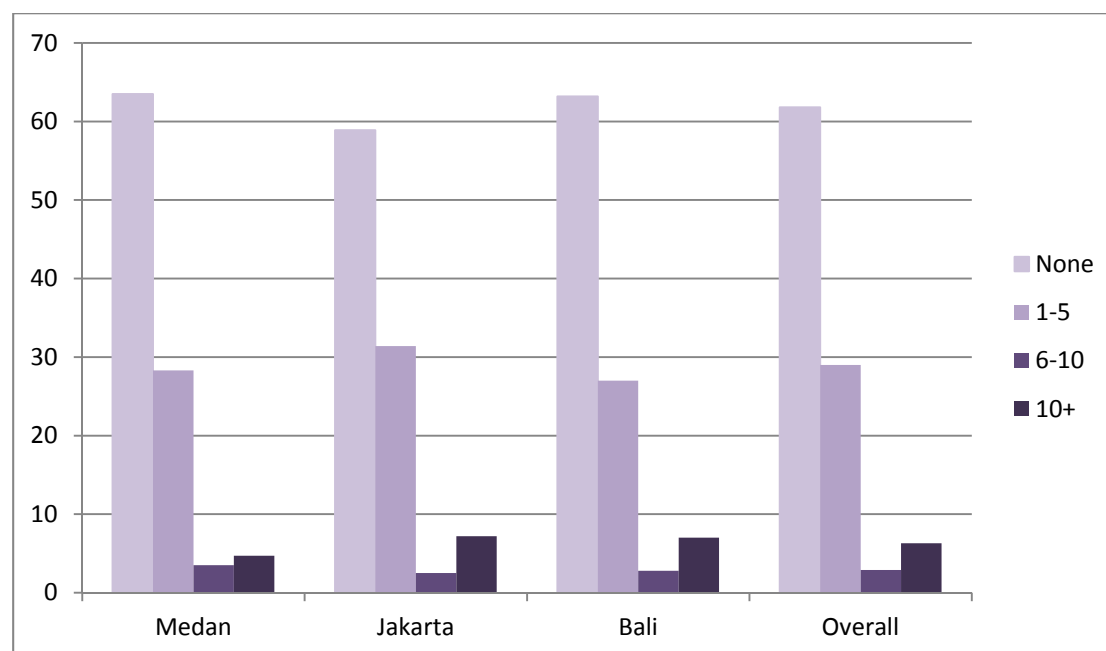


Figure 11: Group sex- number of times in past year



SOME DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Ethnicity is not a simple matter, relying as it does on family and social histories and social, political and economic affiliations. We can see from the findings below that some of the patterns of ethnicity reflect those of the settings themselves, so over one third of those in Medan describe themselves as Batak, and 30% of those in Bali are Balinese.

Table 10: Ethnicity or cultural background

	Medan	Jakarta	Bali	Overall
Indonesian unspecified	0.2	3.1	4.7	2.6
Javanese	25.0	27.5	36.1	29.5
Balinese	-	0.5	30.0	9.8
Batak	34.5	4.9	2.7	14.2
Chinese	8.6	10.3	2.2	7.1
Sundanese	1.9	19.2	5.7	9.0
Malay	8.3	1.6	1.0	3.7
Betawi	0.2	6.3	1.2	2.6
Mixed Indonesian ethnicities	4.3	5.4	2.7	4.2
Mixed Indonesian and foreign ethnicities	1.4	2.8	1.5	1.9
Foreign or mixed foreign	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3
Other single Indonesian ethnicities	15.2	18.1	11.6	15.0



Looking at men's province of birth gives some insight into the importance of mobility for Indonesian gay and bisex men. In Medan, around 80% of men were from Sumatera Utara, while in Jakarta only 30% were from Jakarta DKI and in Bali 35% were from Bali.

Table 11: Province of birth

	Medan	Jakarta	Bali	Overall
Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam	5.6	0.7	0.8	2.3
Sumatera Utara	79.7	6.3	4.5	30.3
Sumatera Barat	2.7	3.1	0.8	2.2
Riau	2.2	2.1	0.3	1.5
Jambi	1.2	0.9		0.7
Sumatera Selatan	1.0	1.6	0.5	1.0
Bengkulu		0.7	0.5	0.4
Lampung	1.0	1.9	1.0	1.3
Kepulauan Bangka-Belitung	0.2	0.5		0.2
Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta	2.4	31.7	4.0	13.0
Jawa Barat	1.0	22.5	9.8	11.2
Jawa Tengah	1.2	12.4	9.3	7.7
Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta	0.2	2.3	1.5	1.4
Jawa Timur	1.4	4.0	23.8	9.5
Banten	0.2	2.1	0.3	0.9
Bali		0.7	35.1	11.5
Nusa Tenggara Barat		0.5	2.3	0.9
Nusa Tenggara Timur		0.2	2.0	0.7
Kalimantan Barat		1.4	0.3	0.6
Kalimantan Selatan			0.3	0.1
Kalimantan Timur			0.5	0.2
Sulawesi Utara		0.9	0.8	0.6
Sulawesi Tengah			0.8	0.2
Sulawesi Selatan		1.6	0.8	0.8
Sulawesi Tenggara		0.2		0.1
Maluku		0.5		0.2
Papua barat			0.5	0.2
Papua		0.5		0.2
Other		0.5		0.2

Overall, around 60% of men were in full time employment, and 20% were unemployed. Labour engagement in Medan was the lowest, with almost 30% unemployed. However, men from Medan were also more likely to be students, and students were significantly less likely to be in paid employment with only 9% of students in full time employment, and 30% in part time employment.

Table 12: Employment status

	Medan	Jakarta	Bali	Overall
Employed full-time	51.6	67.0	61.9	60.2
Employed part-time	19.8	17.4	21.7	19.6
Unemployed	28.6	15.6	16.4	20.2

Table 13: Student status

	Medan	Jakarta	Bali	Overall
Currently a student	32.5	21.0	15.7	23.1

Educational attainment is overall somewhat higher than the general Indonesian population. Badan Pusat Statistik Republik Indonesia gives the educational attainment for the Indonesian population at 31% for secondary or higher education, although this is not gender or province differentiated. The educational level of participants in this study is usual in surveys of this nature that require a degree of literacy and comfort with the methodology. We also had the explicit aim in this research to include an adequate representation of higher social status men, who are often underrepresented in hot-spot based research and outreach activities.

Table 14: Educational achievement

	Medan	Jakarta	Bali	Overall
Primary school	2.5	3.4	0.9	2.3
Junior high school	9.2	8.6	8.9	8.9
Senior high school	42.9	42.8	59.7	48.4
University	45.4	45.3	30.5	40.5

The religious profile of participants is consistent with the settings of the research and the patterns of mobility noted earlier.

Table 15: Religion

	Medan	Jakarta	Bali	Overall
Islam	71.4	70.5	56.3	66.1
Hinduism	-	0.9	29.7	10.1
Catholic	4.6	6.1	3.7	4.8
Protestant	15.2	15.2	7.0	12.5
Buddhism	6.7	4.1	1.9	4.2
Confucianism	1.8	0.7	0.2	0.9
Other religion	-	0.9	0.9	0.6
No Religion	0.2	1.6	0.2	0.7

SOCIAL EXPERIENCES

We asked participants to describe the extent to which they were open about their sexuality with friends family and work colleagues. Two things are immediately evident from these data. Firstly Medan has lower levels of openness than the other two settings. Secondly, men are far less open with family than with friends or work colleagues.

Table 16: Openness about sexuality

How open are you about your sexuality/ that you have sex with men ...		Medan	Jakarta	Bali	Overall
... among your close friends	Everyone knows	6.2	13.4	19.0	12.9
	Most people know	17.0	26.4	28.5	24.0
	Few people know	51.7	41.6	40.1	44.5
	No-one knows	25.1	18.6	12.3	18.7
... among your family	Everyone knows	1.8	4.5	6.7	4.3
	Most people know	2.5	6.7	6.5	5.3
	Few people know	9.2	18.8	19.1	15.7
	No-one knows	86.4	70.0	67.7	74.7
... among your workmates	Everyone knows	6.7	17.8	24.5	16.4
	Most people know	7.9	15.7	14.0	12.6
	Few people know	29.5	27.0	24.7	27.0
	No-one knows	55.9	39.6	36.8	44.0

Even with close friends, men tend not to be open about their sexual identity. Around half the men in Bali said that most or all of their friends knew, while in Medan only 23% said this.

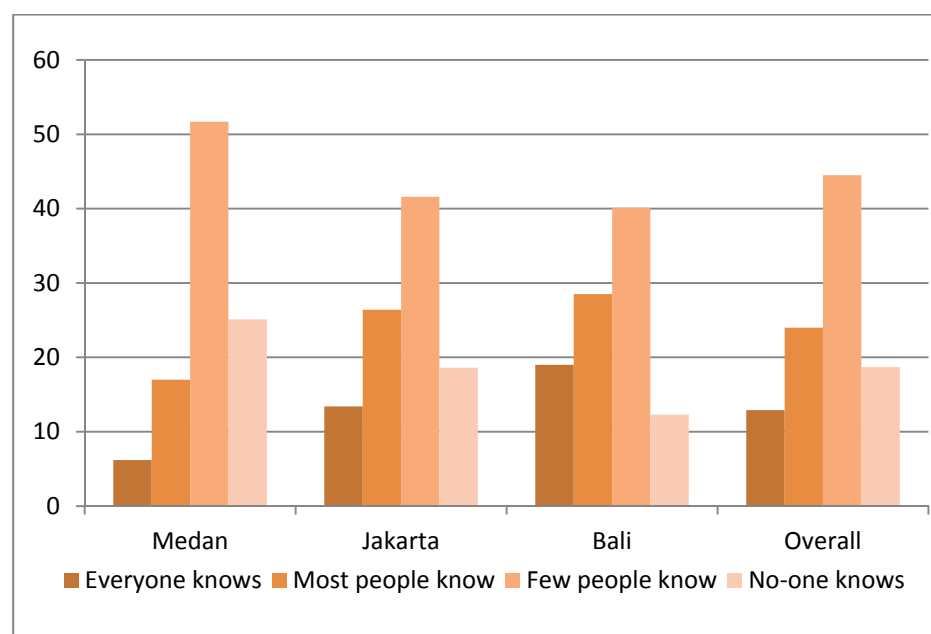


Figure 12: Openness with close friends



When it came to family, overall over 70% said that no one in their family knew they were gay or bisexual. In Medan this was 86%.

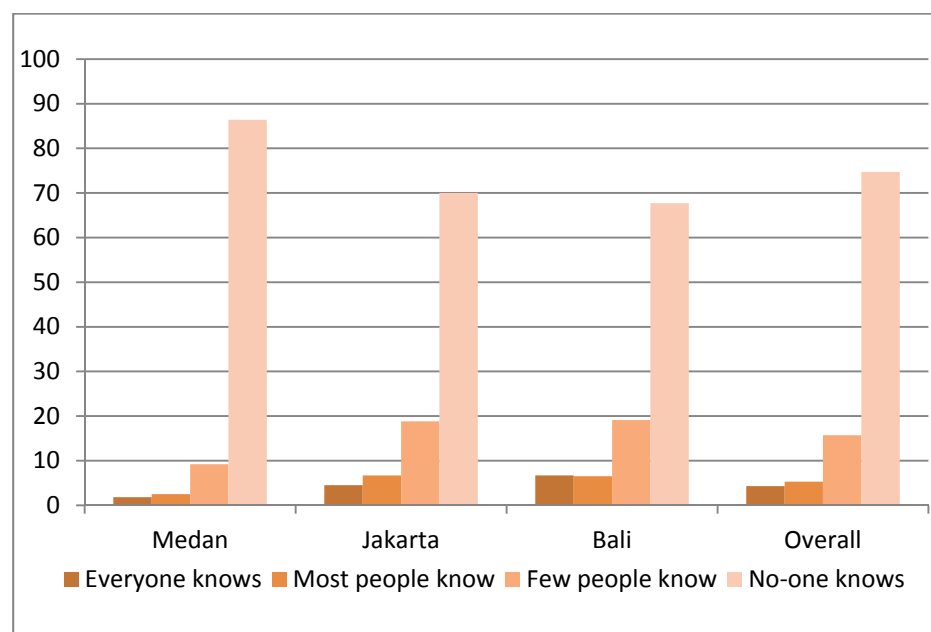


Figure 13: Openness with family

When it came to workmates, there was a distinct contrast between Medan and the other two settings. In Bali around one quarter said all their workmates knew their sexuality. In Medan, over half said no one knew.

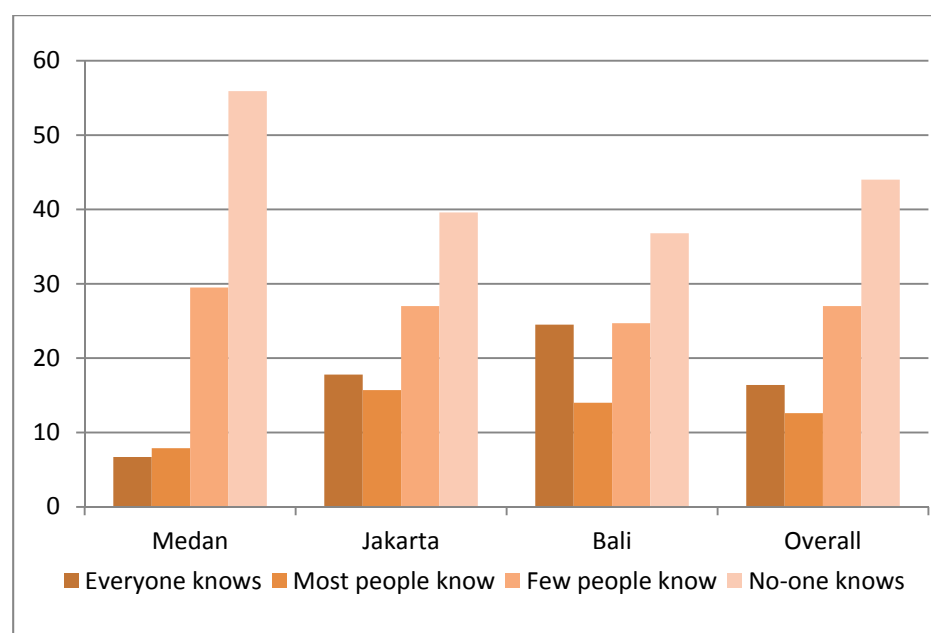


Figure 14: Openness with workmates



We asked three questions to get a sense of the peer networks of the participants. We were interested in the mix in terms of age, gender and sexuality of their friends. This is useful in a number of ways. Understanding how similar or dissimilar peers are from the men, gives some indication of the range of norms and values they are exposed to, who they may be getting information from and which representations of these men might work best in health promotion material. As can be seen in the table and figures below, there is considerable variability in the peer networks of these men. Overall, the most common combination is men with friends mostly around their own age, reasonably equal numbers of male and female friends or more male friends, and more straight friends than gay friends. However there are a lot of men who don't fit this pattern. Further analysis can examine what differentiates men with different peer group structures. Incorporation of the social network data can help us to understand the way in which these patterns of peer groups overlay the specific sites and venues, providing opportunities to maximise our access to particular groups.

Table 17: Peer network characteristics

	Medan	Jakarta	Bali	Overall
How old are your friends compared to you?				
Generally younger than me	16.8	20.2	18.0	18.4
About the same age as me	60.9	60.2	61.4	60.8
Generally older than me	22.3	19.6	20.6	20.8
What is the mix of male and female close friends?				
Men only	6.7	4.7	3.5	5.0
More men than women	39.2	37.3	37.9	38.1
Equal men and women	45.6	46.3	52.2	48.0
More women than men	8.5	11.5	6.4	8.8
Women only	-	0.2	-	0.1
What is the mix of straight and gay close friends?				
Only gay	9.4	7.0	9.6	8.7
More gay, but some straight	17.7	27.0	36.7	27.1
Equal gay and straight	18.2	26.8	25.9	23.7
More straight, but some gay	43.1	31.8	24.1	33.0
Only straight	11.5	7.4	3.7	7.6

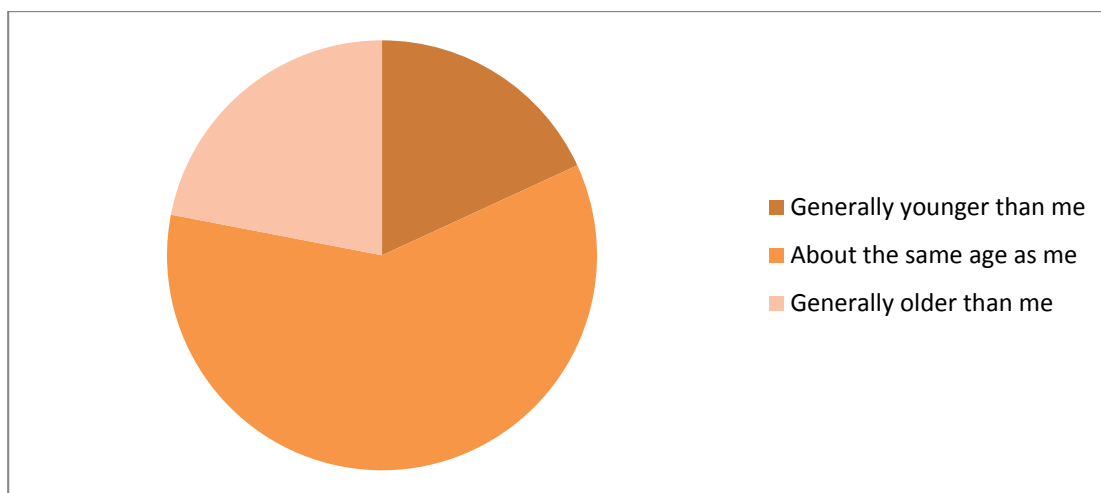


Figure 15: Age of close friends

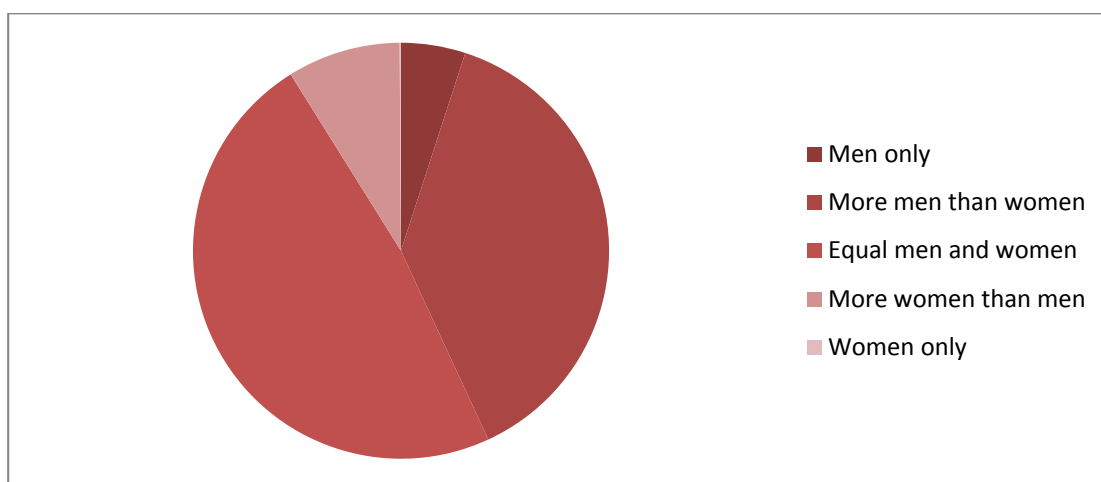


Figure 16: Gender of close friends

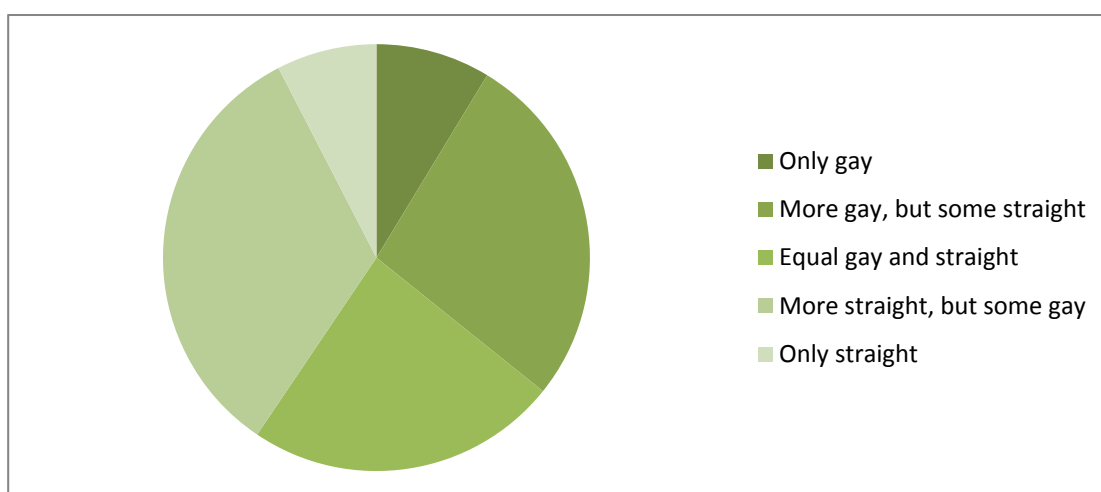


Figure 17: Sexuality of close friends



We asked about participants' use of legal and illegal drugs and the results are shown in the table below. Drug use is important for two main reasons. We know from extensive international research that particular patterns of drug use may exacerbate HIV and STI risks- both directly but also through changes in the pattern of sexual contacts. Secondly, drug use is often a significant determinate of social network structure. Further analysis of these data may help us to understand these patterns in the Indonesian context.

Table 18: Alcohol and drug use

Have you used any of the following in the previous 12 months:	Medan	Jakarta	Bali	Overall
Alcohol	34.6	52.8	61.1	49.7
Tobacco	58.8	56.0	61.1	58.6
Methamphetamines	6.1	11.1	6.8	8.1
Other Narcotics	3.6	9.5	6.3	6.6
Party drugs (for example ecstasy)	5.6	19.8	13.6	13.2
Sex stimulants	6.6	20.3	15.0	14.2

HIV AND STIs

While this study is not a behavioural surveillance study, it is nonetheless important to understand the patterns of HIV and STI testing among this population and to examine the ways that these are structured by the men's social networks. In addition we asked two questions about the men's contact with the HIV epidemic- whether they personally knew anyone with HIV and whether they personally knew any gay men with HIV. As HIV testing rates among gay and other MSM in Indonesia increase, more people will know that they are HIV positive and more people will come into contact with gay men who know they are HIV positive. As discussed in our other studies, how people respond to those who are HIV positive is going to play an increasingly important role in the evolution of the HIV epidemic in Indonesia. In this study, less than one third of men knew someone who was HIV positive (highest in Bali) and around a quarter knew a gay/MSM man who was HIV positive (lowest in Medan).

Table 19: Contact with HIV epidemic

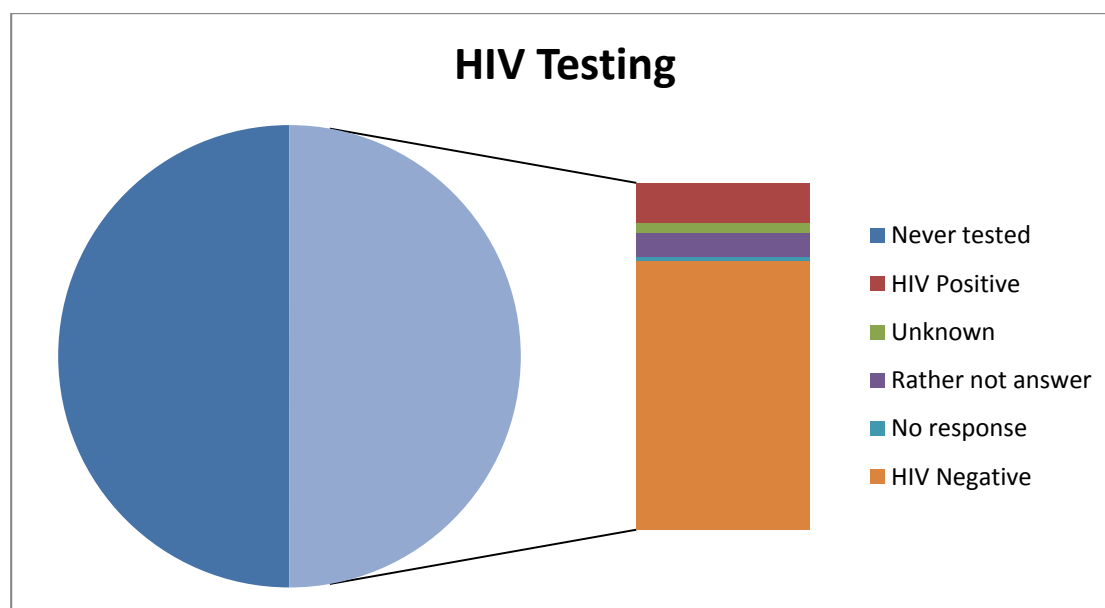
	Medan	Jakarta	Bali	Overall
Do you know anyone who is HIV positive?	25.7	33.4	35.3	31.5
Do you know any Gay men /MSM who are HIV positive?	21.9	28.6	27.4	26.0

Around half of the men reported that they had ever had an HIV test. Of these around two thirds said their most recent test was in the past six months. This means around one third of all the men surveyed had had a recent HIV test. Testing was highest in Bali and lowest in Medan. Among those men who had had an HIV test, around 12% reported that they were HIV positive. In addition 7% said they would prefer not to answer that particular question- an option we included given the high stigmatisation of HIV.

HIV and STI Testing

Table 20: HIV testing experience

	Medan	Jakarta	Bali	Overall
Have you ever had an HIV test?	35.6	50.8	71.9	52.7
Have you had an HIV test in the last 6 months? (% of those ever tested)	60.9	63.4	71.3	66.4
What was the result of your last test? (% of those ever tested)				
HIV-Positive	8.4	12.4	12.7	11.7
HIV-Negative	79.9	76.4	77.2	77.6
Unknown	3.2	2.2	2.9	2.8
Rather not answer	7.8	8.4	5.5	7.0
No response	0.6	0.4	1.6	1.0



STI testing was less common than HIV testing with only 40% of men saying they had ever had an STI test and 16% saying they had an STI test in the previous 12 months.

Table 21: STI testing experience

	Medan	Jakarta	Bali	Overall
Have you ever had an STI test?	28.5	35.9	53.1	39.0
Have you had an STI test in the last 12 months?	12.0	15.2	21.2	16.1

We included a measure of overall subjective health status. In a number of studies, we have found that this is a very useful summary of the way in which people think about their general physical health in relation to those around them and in relation to their health history. In social network terms, this can be an important predictor of both the frequency with which men engage with sites and the pattern of sites they engage with.

Table 22: General health status

	Medan	Jakarta	Bali	Overall
Poor	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.4
Fair	28.4	23.3	25.6	25.7
Good	54.3	59.6	61.1	58.3
Very Good	14.8	13.1	9.6	12.5
Excellent	1.6	2.5	2.1	2.1

We also asked if men had been diagnosed with a major health condition, and around 10% had.

Table 23: Major health condition

	Medan	Jakarta	Bali	Overall
Do you have any major health condition?	7.1	11.1	10.6	9.6

ABOUT THE SITES

The process for identifying the focus sites for this study has involved workshops with local outreach workers, discussions with key community members and local AIDS commission staff. In each city we identified the major sites and places where men may meet other men for social or sexual purposes. There were 13 sites in Jakarta, 10 in Medan, 11 in Bali and three online sites covering all cities. Sites included: commercial gay venues such as bars and clubs; public spaces known to be popular social hot spots such as swimming pools and malls; and places known to be popular sexual hot spots such as parks and beaches. The three online sites included represent three aspects of the online engagement of men. Facebook was included as the most pervasive and generic online network. ManJam was included as a long standing and popular sexual networking site. Grindr was included as one of the emerging sites that is to some extent structured by class and technological preference.

Participants were asked three site specific questions for each of that city's identified sites.

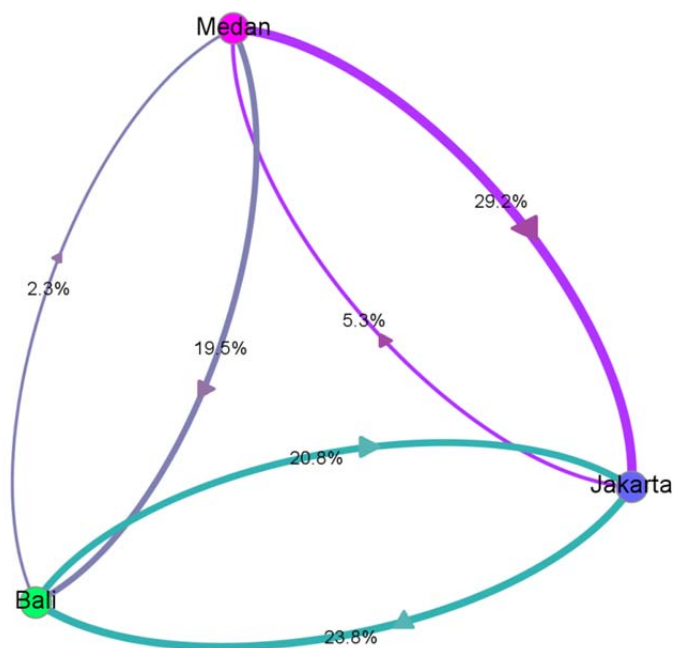
- How often have you been to ___ over the last year?
- Which of the following reasons did you have for visiting ___?
- Did you have sex with a man you met in this place the last time you went to ___?

These site specific data and the demographic profile of men engaging with each site follows in the appendix section of this report.

In addition to the site specific questions, participants were asked if they had attended similar sites in the other geographic settings in the previous year.

- 25.8% of men in Medan & Bali had been to similar places in Jakarta in the last year.
- 3.8% of men in Jakarta & Bali had been to similar places in Medan in the last year.
- 22.3% of men in Medan & Jakarta had been to similar places in Bali in the last year.

The figure below shows the percentage of men that had visited similar sites in the other cities over the previous year.

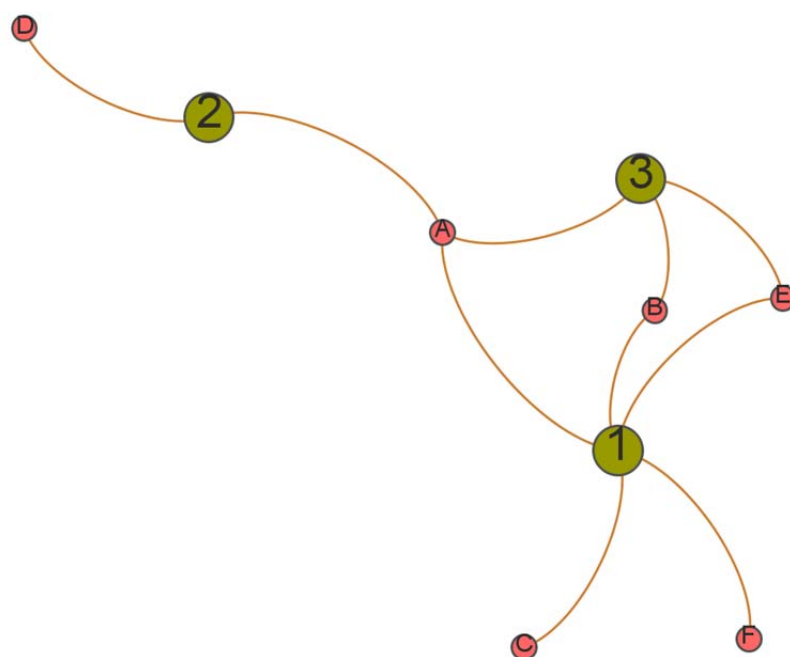




NETWORK GRAPHS

In the following pages, a series of network visualisations are presented for each of the three geographic regions. The larger circles represent sites and are labelled with the site name and coloured to represent one of the three settings in which the research took place: Medan (●), Jakarta (●) and Bali (●) or one of the online sites collected in all settings (●). The smaller red dots (●) represent men. A line between these indicates that the man has some engagement with this site. This is also called a 'tie' (●—●). In this study the tie can be three different things. At the most basic level, a tie means that that man has visited the site. It can also mean that the man has visited the site for a specific purpose, for example to spend time with other gay men. The third type of tie is when the man has visited the site and had sex with someone he met there on the last occasion.

When you look at a network visualisation therefore, you can see the extent to which sites share members (men) and the extent to which men are engaged with multiple sites.



In this example, you can see that there are three sites (the large circles), and six men (the red dots).

From this graph we can see a number of interesting things.



- Site 1 is the most popular with five men, while site 2 has three and site 3 has two
- Sites 1 and 3 share the most men (A, B and E)
- Man D can only be reached from site 2, while man A can be reached from any of the three sites
- Man A occupies the most central position
- Site 3 has no men that cannot be reached from other sites
- Men B and E are in the same position structurally
- There is a path from every man to every other man, so while some are harder to reach than other, all can be reached

You can also see the paths that information, like health promotion, could flow through from one site, through its membership, to another site to other men.

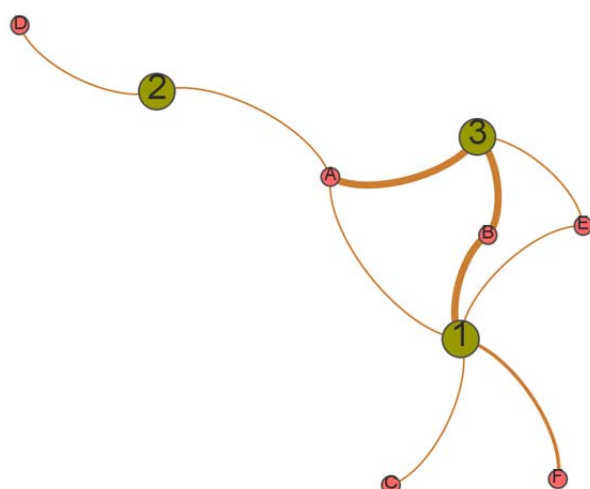
A very dense network where there are a lot of interconnections allows information to flow quickly and through many alternative pathways. A less dense network with long chains and few shared memberships means that information will flow more slowly and because there are fewer pathways, is more easily lost.

In terms of health promotion, this means that denser networks allow information (and other things like values, norms and social practices) to reach much of the network efficiently from a single point. A successful intervention, then, has many opportunities to move throughout a network. On the other hand dense networks can be harder to influence as existing norms and values are reinforced through multiple pathways.

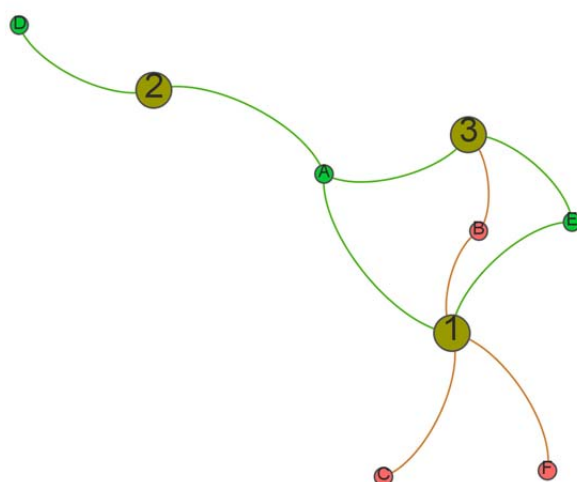
Less dense networks present particular challenges to health promotion. While they are less stable, and therefore, in some ways easier to influence, there may be limited pathways for norms and values to propagate. There may be disconnected sections of the network or components that have very few connections between them. This suggests that information may need to be introduced through multiple sites and that there may need to be strong motivation for this to be passed along.

The example given above is the simplest representation of a network. In the graphs included in this report we have sometimes included other elements that illustrate particular aspects of the network structure.

For example, the ties between men and sites can be of different strengths- so the thickness of the line represents how often the men attend a particular venue.



We can also change the colour of the men to represent particular characteristics- for example highlighting who has had an HIV test



The graphs that follow in the next section show the networks for each of the three locations in a number of formats. The algorithms that are used to structure the graphs take into account factors such as the number of shared memberships, the strength of ties and particular combinations of ties when deciding where to place each of the node. Generally, the closer two sites are to each other, the more men they share and the further a man is from a site, the weaker his tie to that site. As this is social data and the sample size is very large, the graphs are not always simple to interpret. We have provided some commentary with each set of graphs, but the interpretation and usefulness of each graph will depend to a large extent on those using it, the suppositions they wish to test and the options they wish to explore.



OVERALL NETWORKS

These graphs show the connection between the men interviewed in each setting and the full set of sites (with and without the online sites). The thickness of each tie represents the frequency with which men engage with each site. This is the broadest representation of the networks and is necessarily very complex. In each of the graphs you can see the board structure of the network in the setting. The graph algorithms attempts to create a visualisation that is as 'neat' as possible, and therefore attempts to place sites closer to each other when they share more men- so for example in Bali, you will see that the three bars- Face Bar, Bali Joe and Mixwell are usually near each other. The algorithm also tries to place the more sparse elements of the graph at the edges, so in Medan, for example Café Yani is often at the edge of the graph, while Merdeka Walk is in the centre. When the ties are weighted, elements with weaker ties will be placed further apart than those with stronger ties.

You will see that the online sites, particularly Facebook, tend to have much higher levels of engagement, and therefore can dominate the visualisations. They are, however important sites for social influence, so we have included versions of the networks with these three sites included, and versions excluding them. When included, we can see the relative importance and connection of these sites to physical sites. For example, the different role of Grindr in Jakarta compared to Medan. With the online sites excluded, we can see more clearly the relationship between the physical site, for example the relationship between Denpasar Pupatan and Taman Lumintang in Bali.



Medan



Figure 18: Medan- engagement with Sites

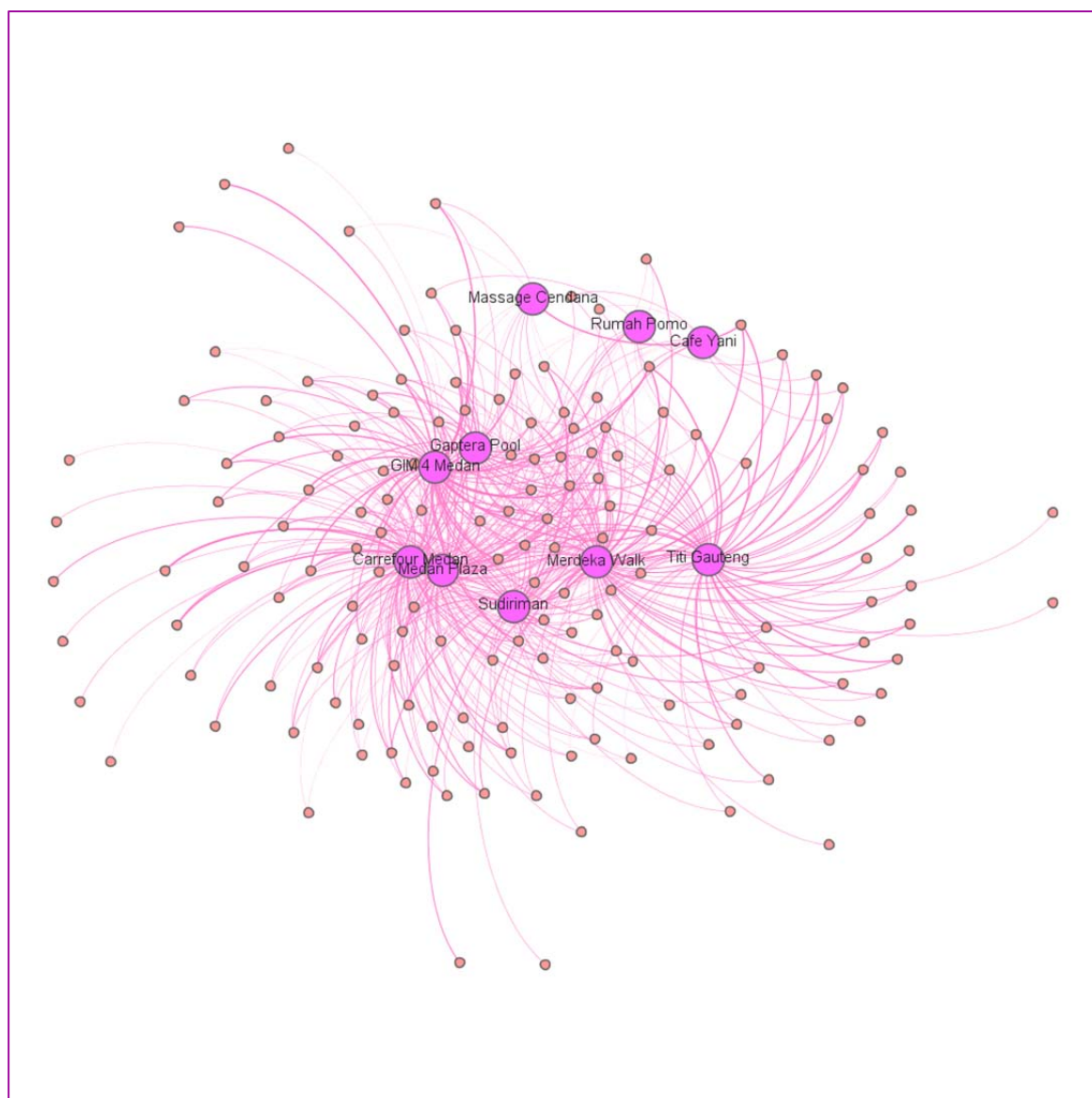


Figure 19: Medan- engagement with Sites (excluding online)



Jakarta

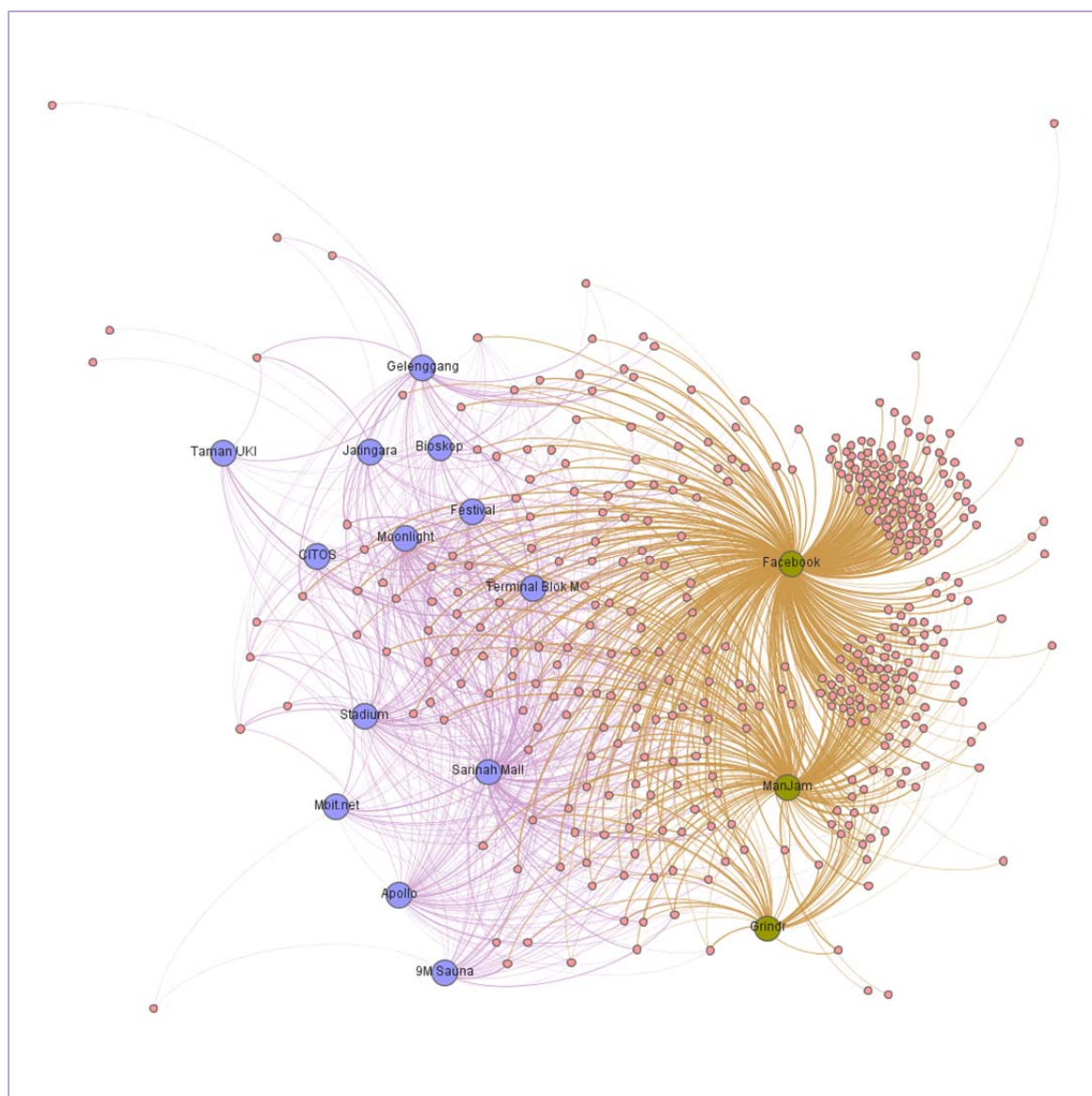


Figure 20: Jakarta- Engagement with sites

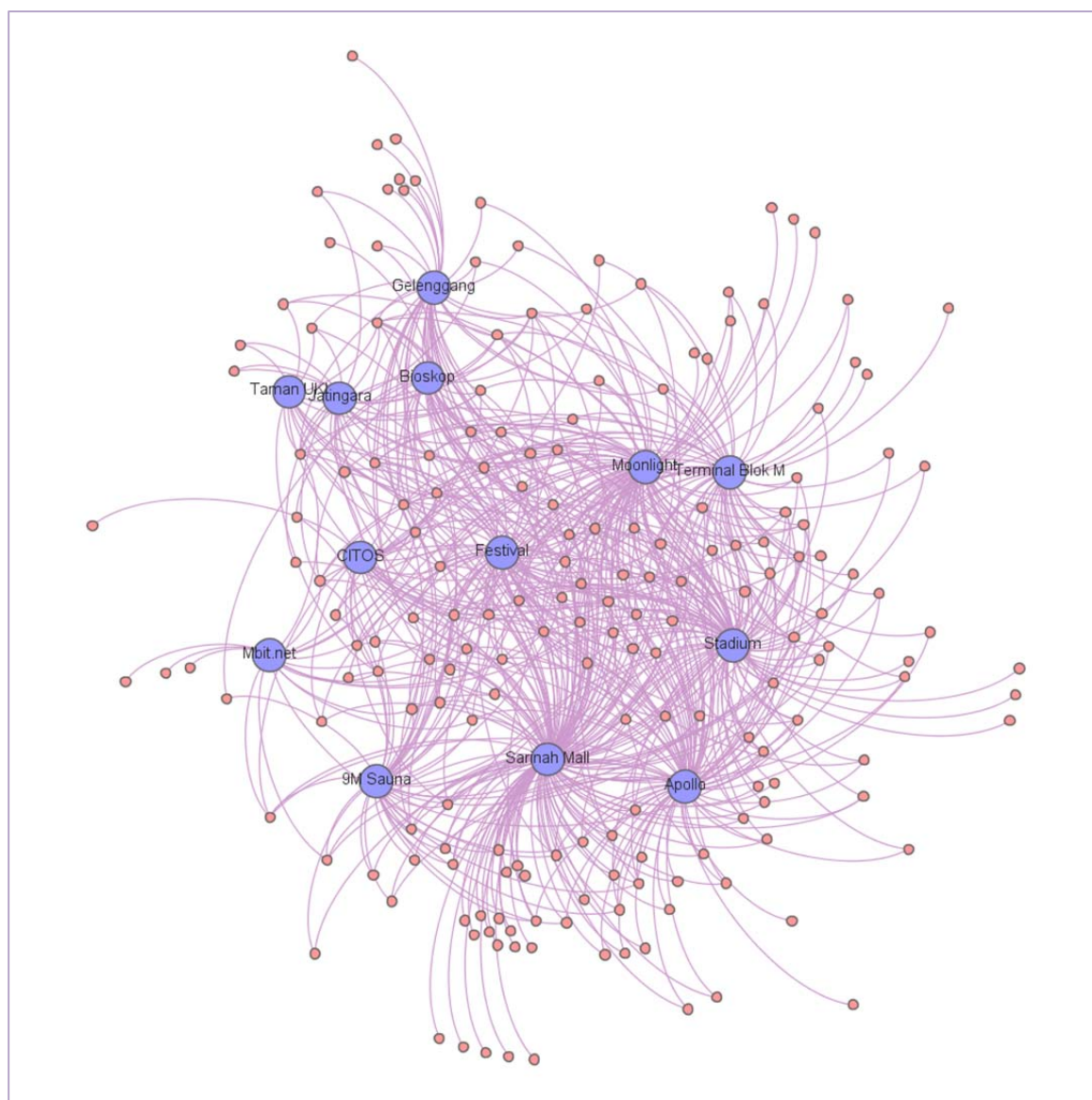


Figure 21: Jakarta- Engagement with sites (excluding online)



Bali

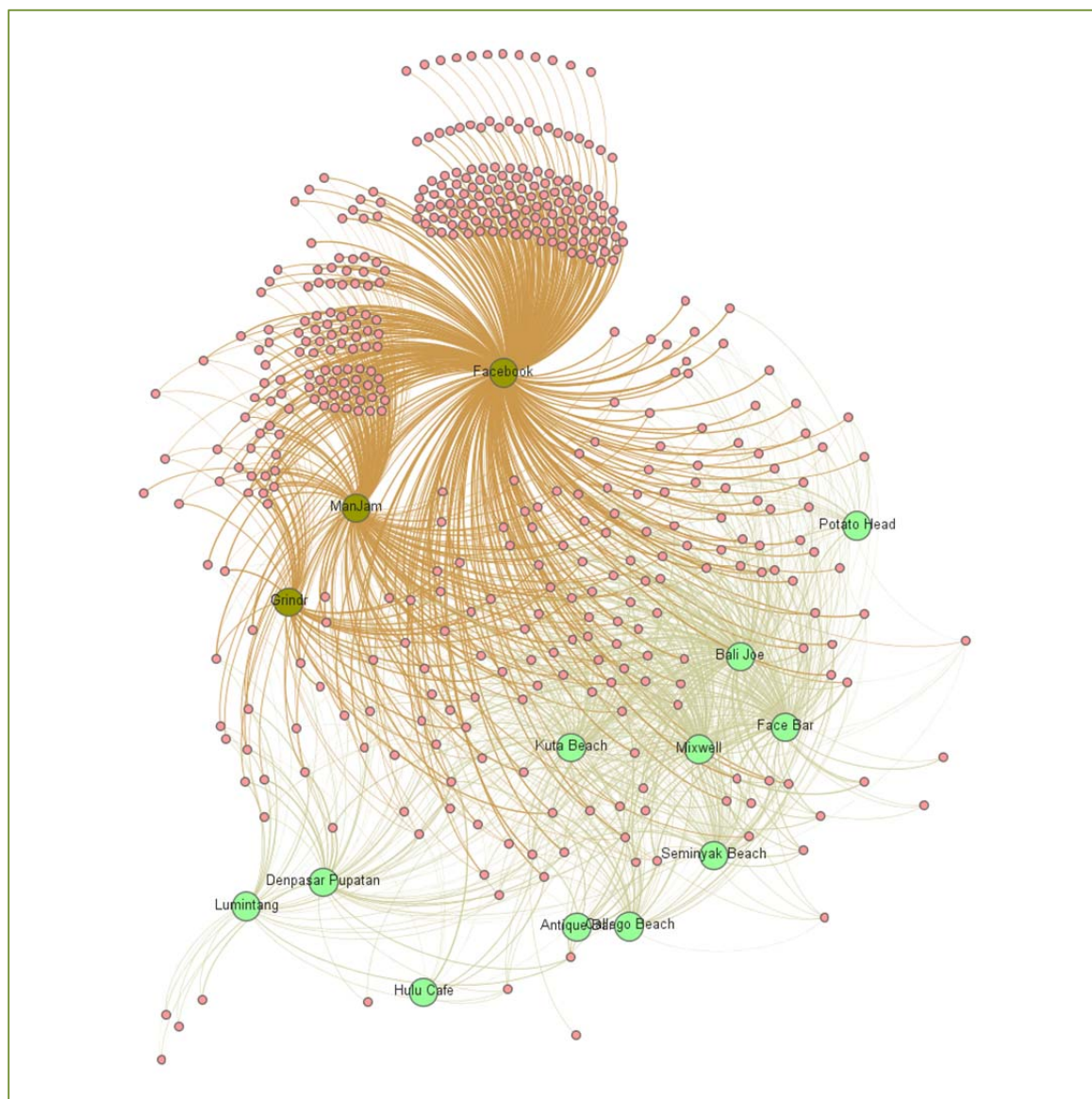


Figure 22: Bali- Engagement with sites

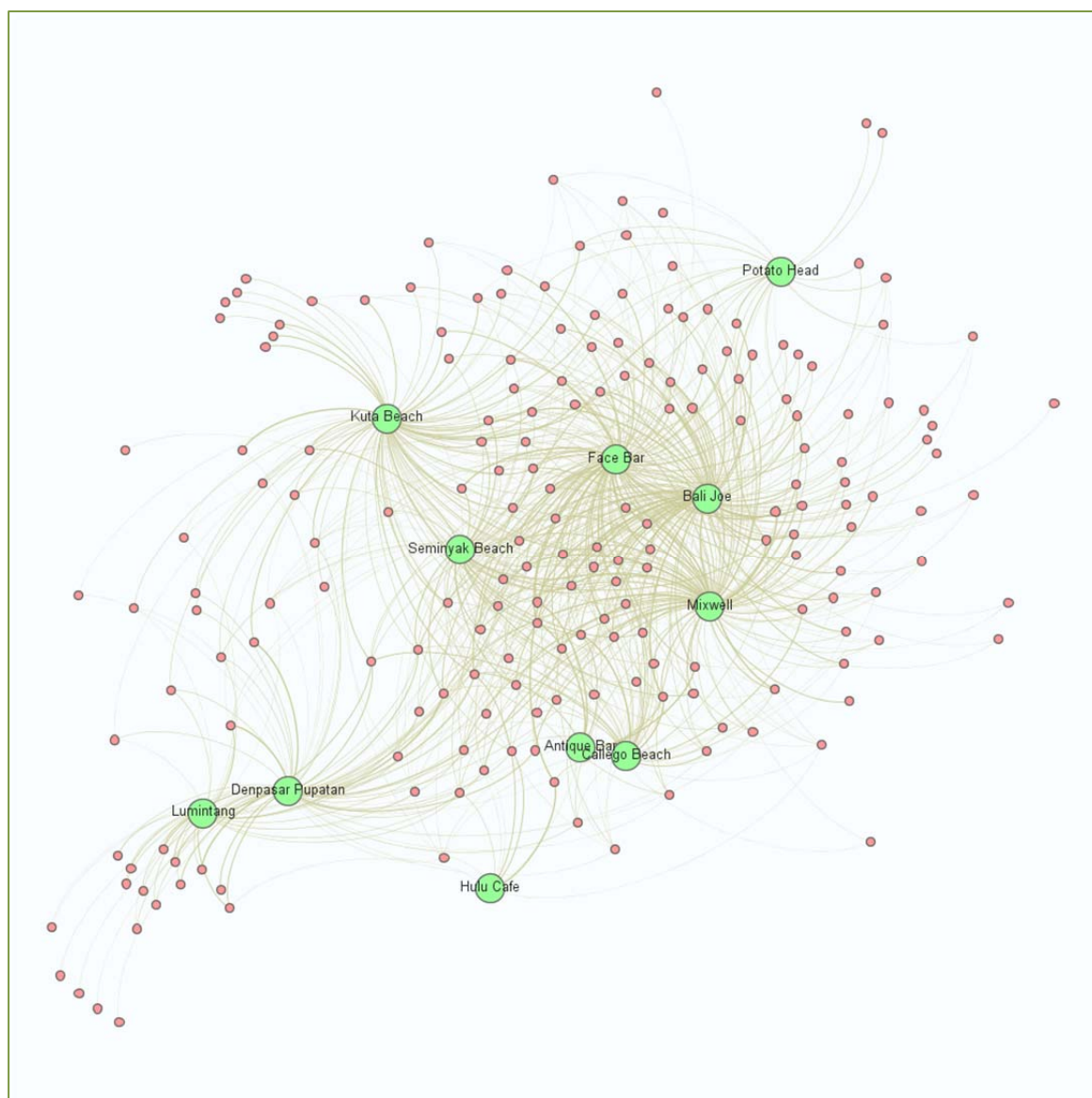


Figure 23: Bali- Engagement with sites (excluding online)



NETWORK GRAPHS FOR KEY ISSUES

The following pages present network graphs for some of the key issues this project examines. Graphs are presented for: those who have and haven't had an HIV test; those who have and haven't had an STI test; and those who have never used condoms for anal sex in the previous year.



HIV TESTING

Three graphs for each location present the information on HIV testing: a graph of those tested; a graph of those not tested; and a graph that uses colour to represent those never tested, those tested more than one year ago and those tested in the previous year. The most obvious thing that can be seen from these graphs for all three locations is that those who have not had an HIV test are not all clustered around a small number of sites but are intermingled with those who have tested. Closer examination reveals that there are some interesting differences between the three locations. In Medan, the untested men seem to be more central to the network and connect more sites. In Jakarta the untested men are slightly more likely to be peripheral to the network. In Bali, with its higher testing rates, the untested men appear to sit between particular venue pairs and the more recently tested seem to be associated with the three bar group.

Medan

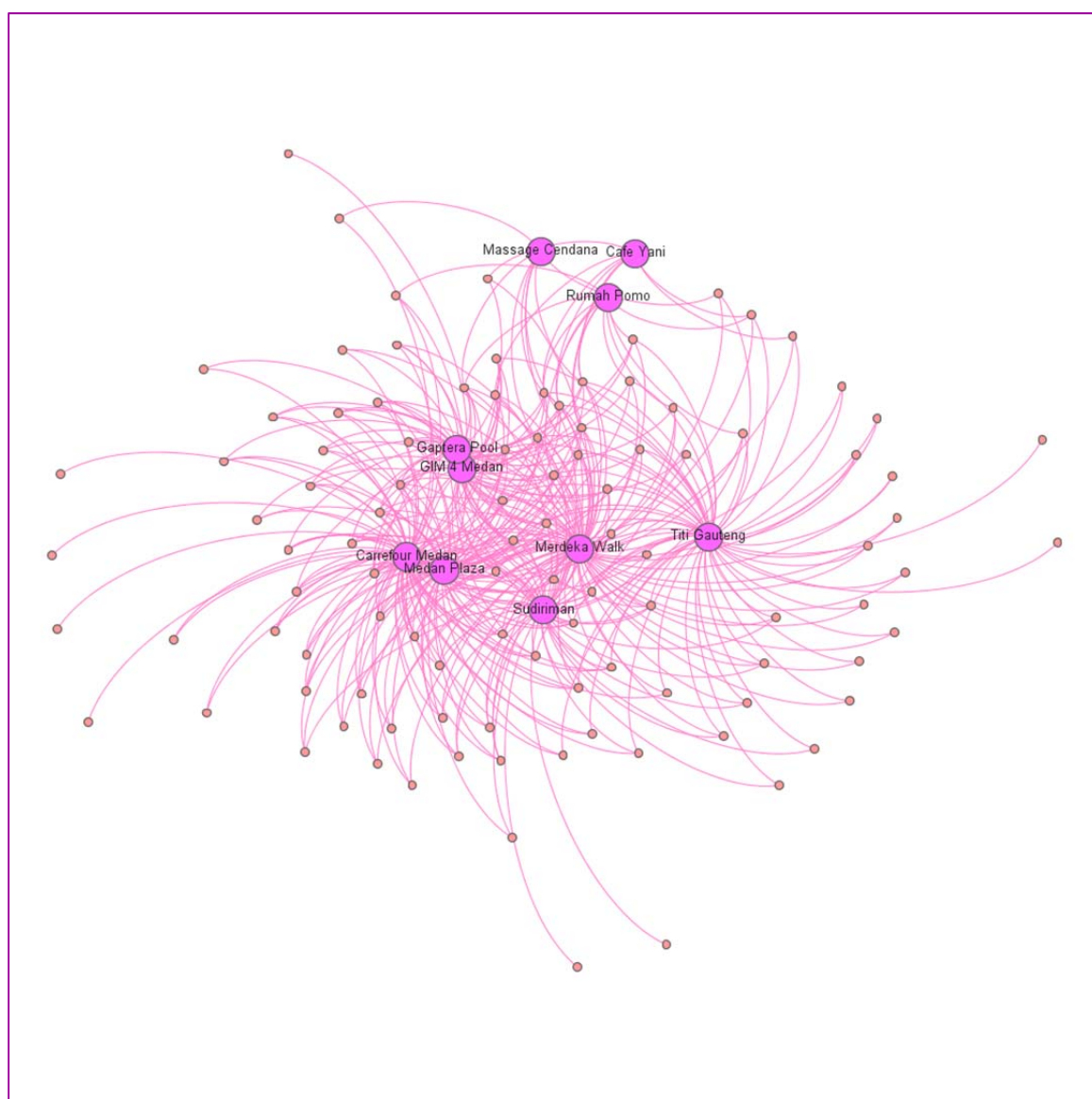


Figure 24: Medan- Never had HIV Test

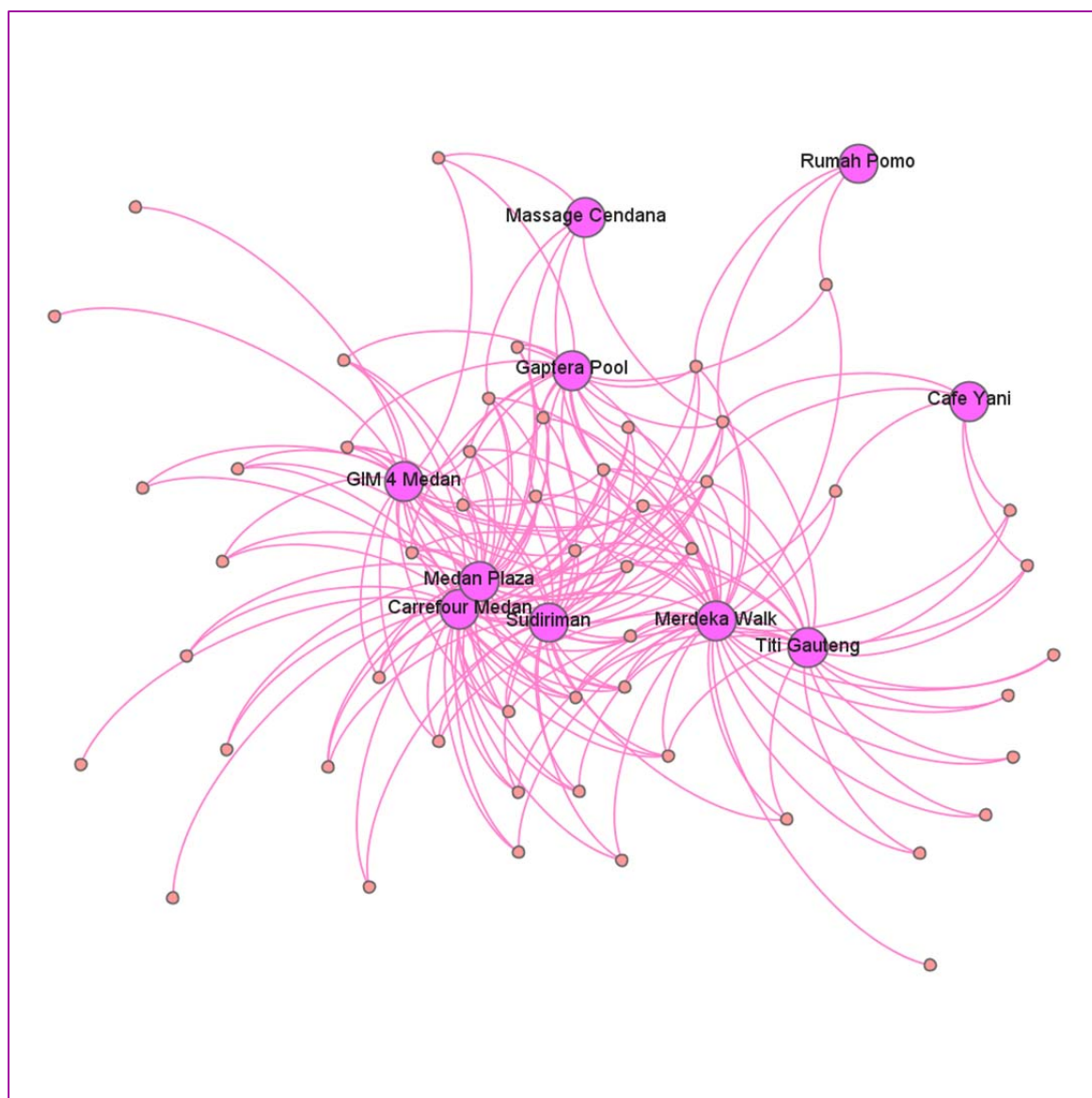


Figure 25: Medan- Had HIV test

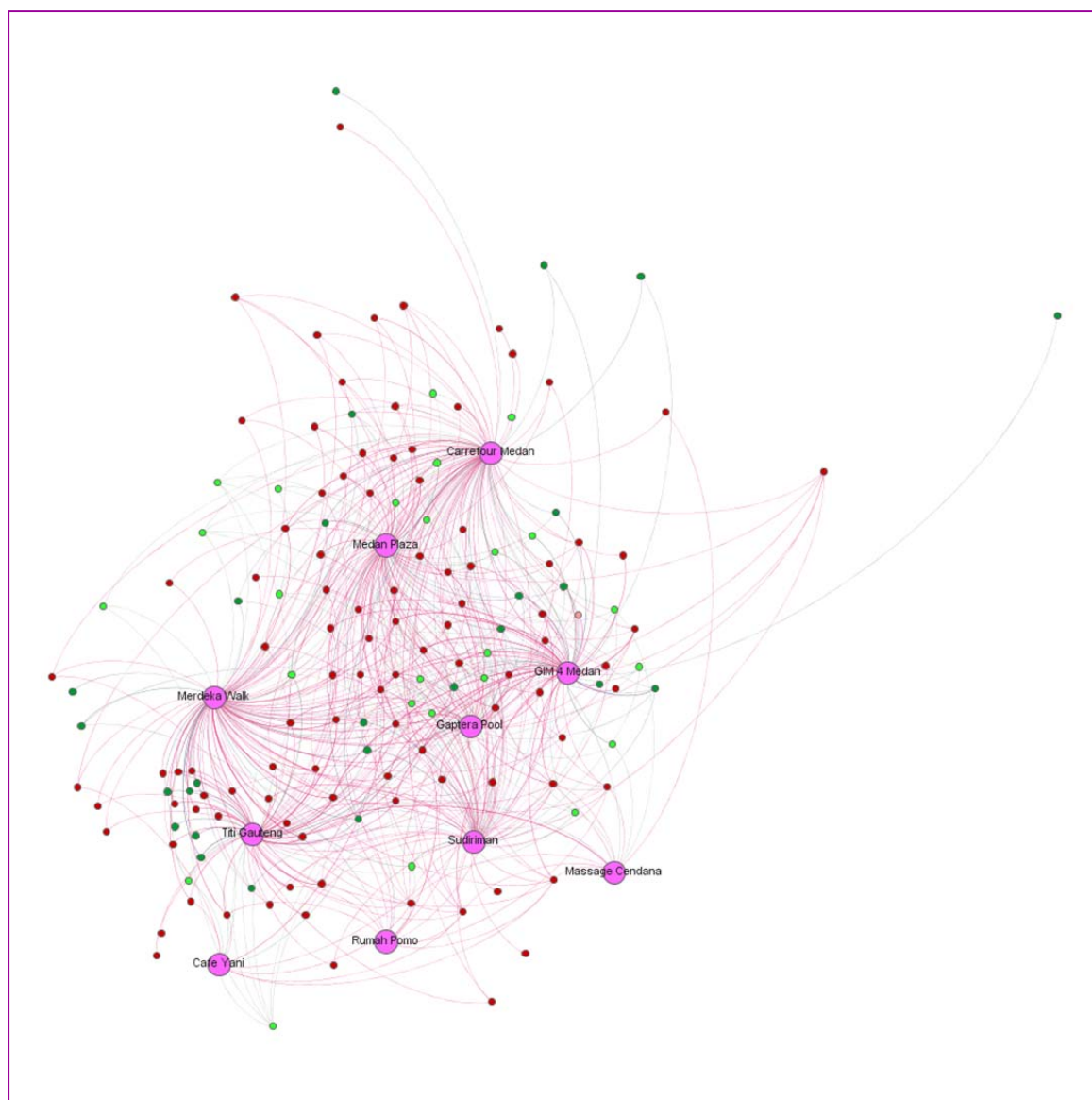


Figure 26: Medan HIV testing (Red=Never, Green= more than 1 year ago, bright green= in last year)



Jakarta

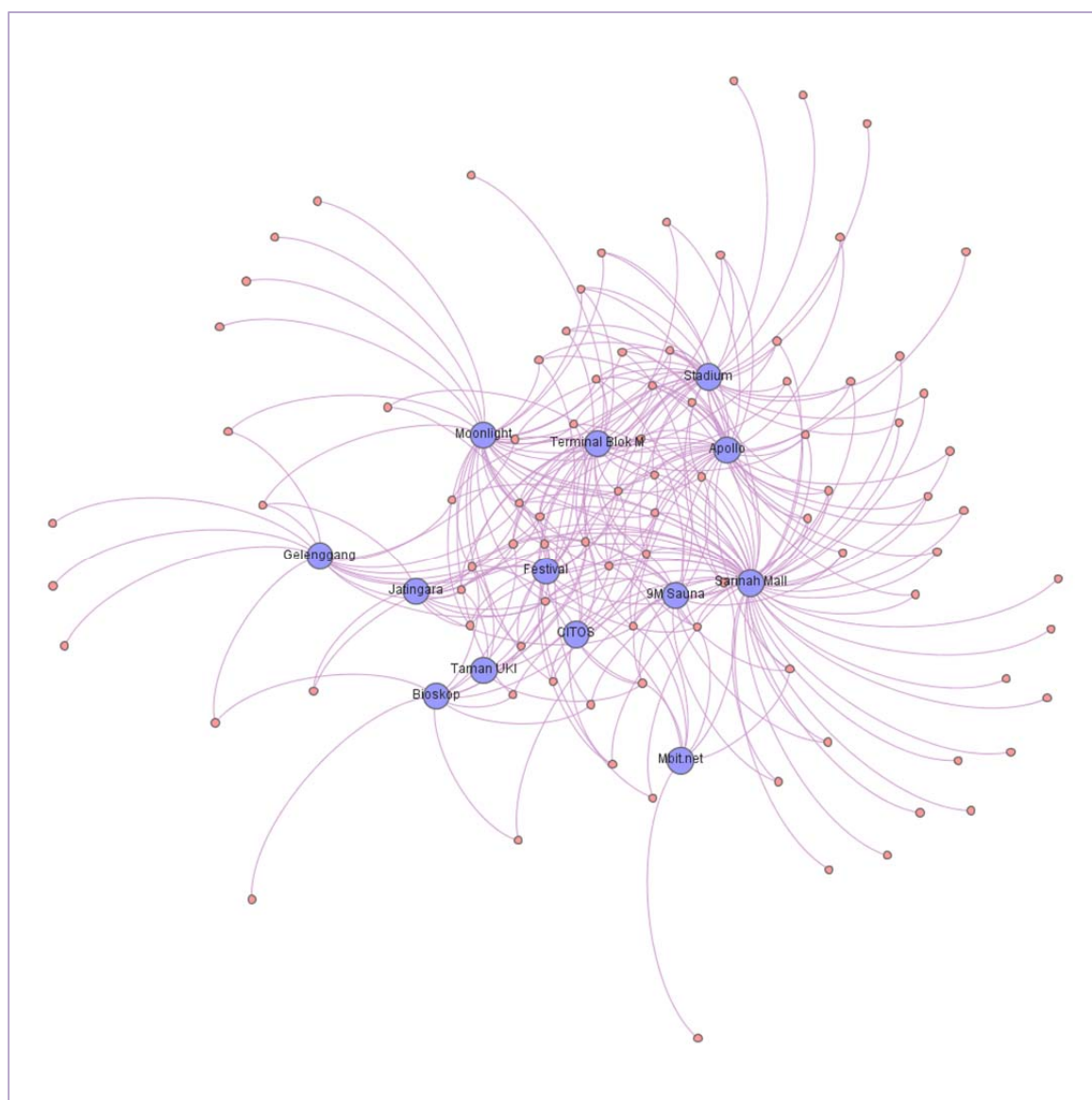


Figure 27: Jakarta- Never had HIV test

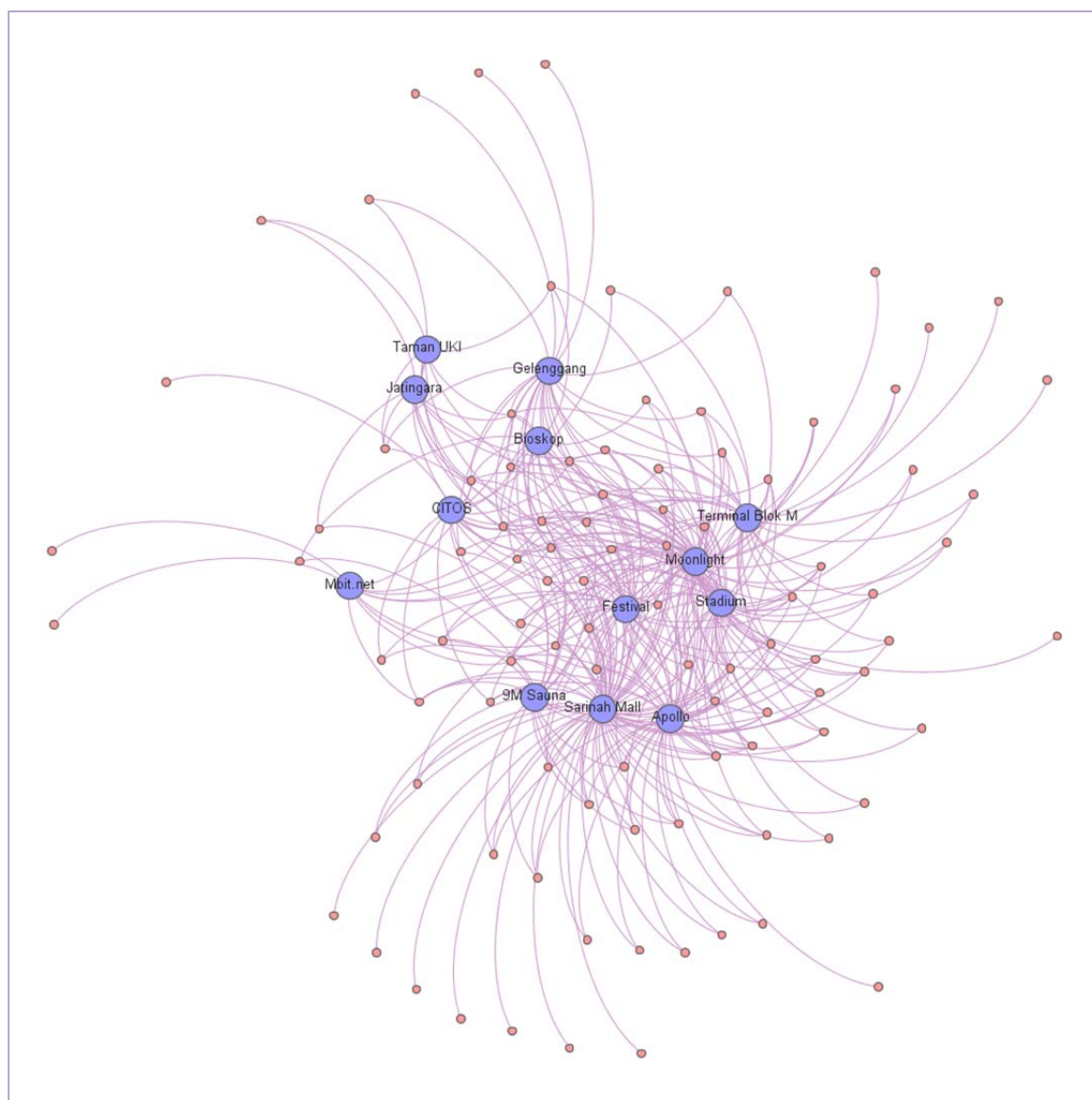


Figure 28: Jakarta- Had HIV test

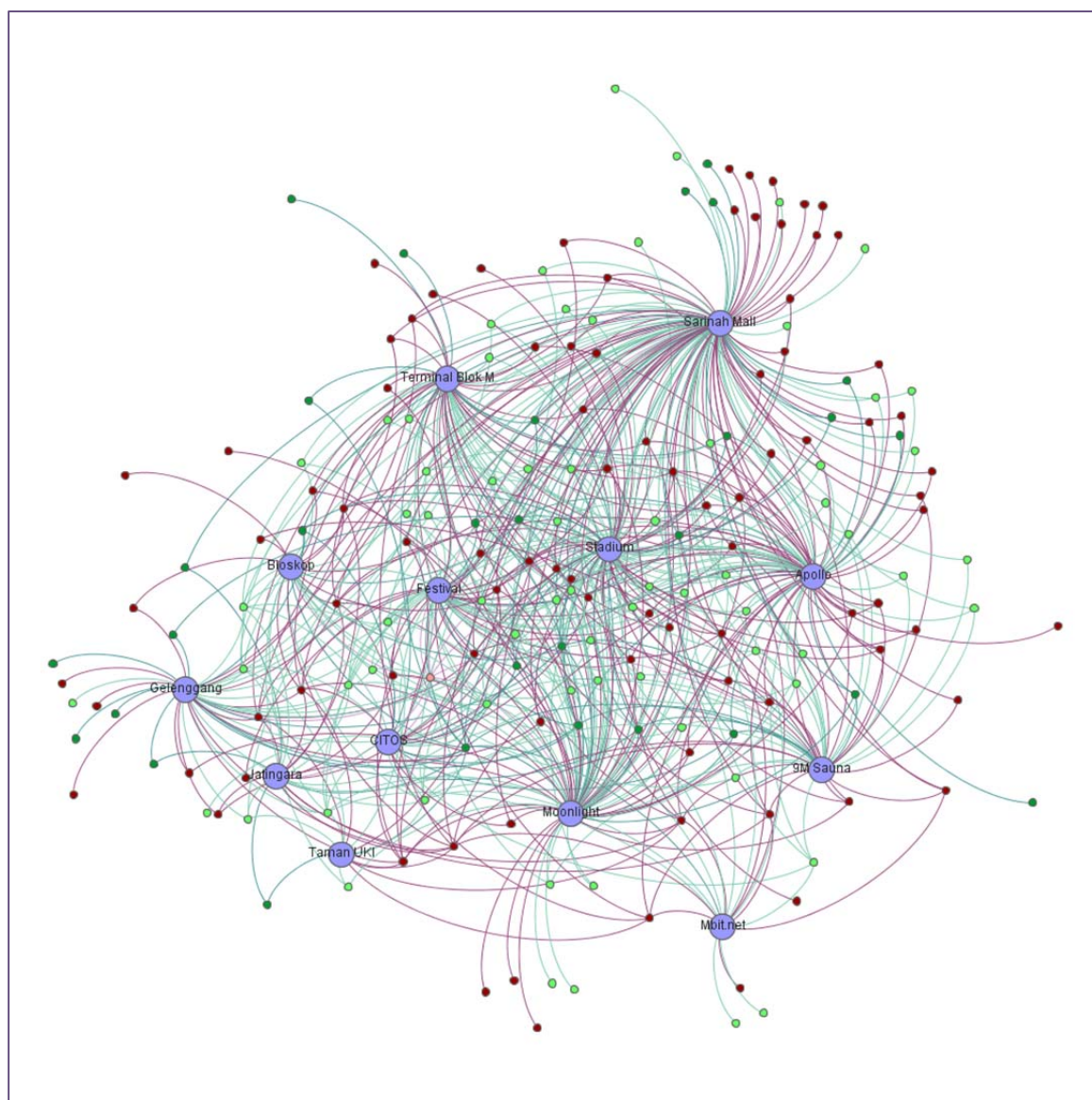


Figure 29: Jakarta- HIV testing (Red=Never, Green= more than 1 year ago, bright green= in last year)



Bali

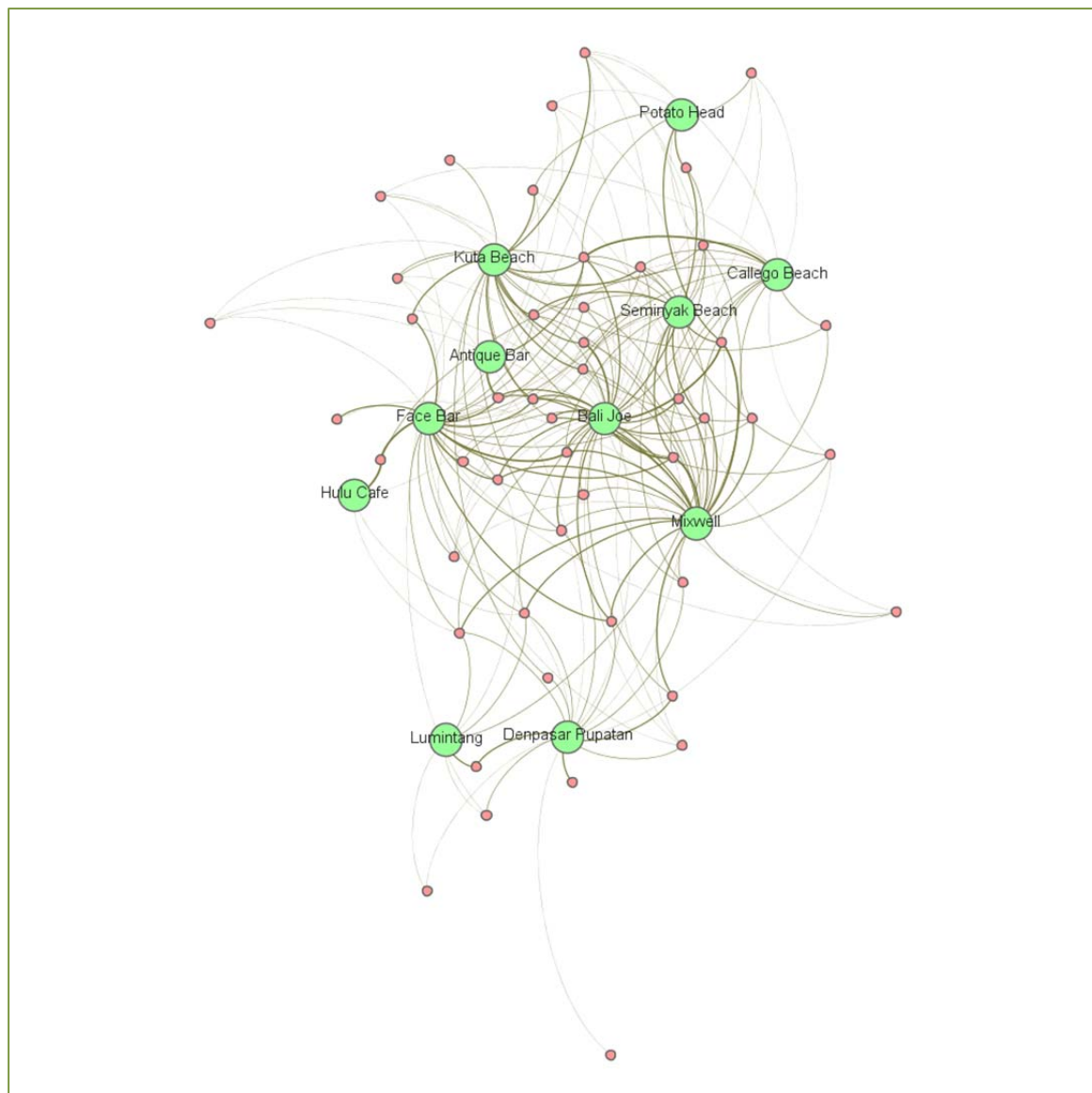


Figure 30: Bali- Never had HIV test

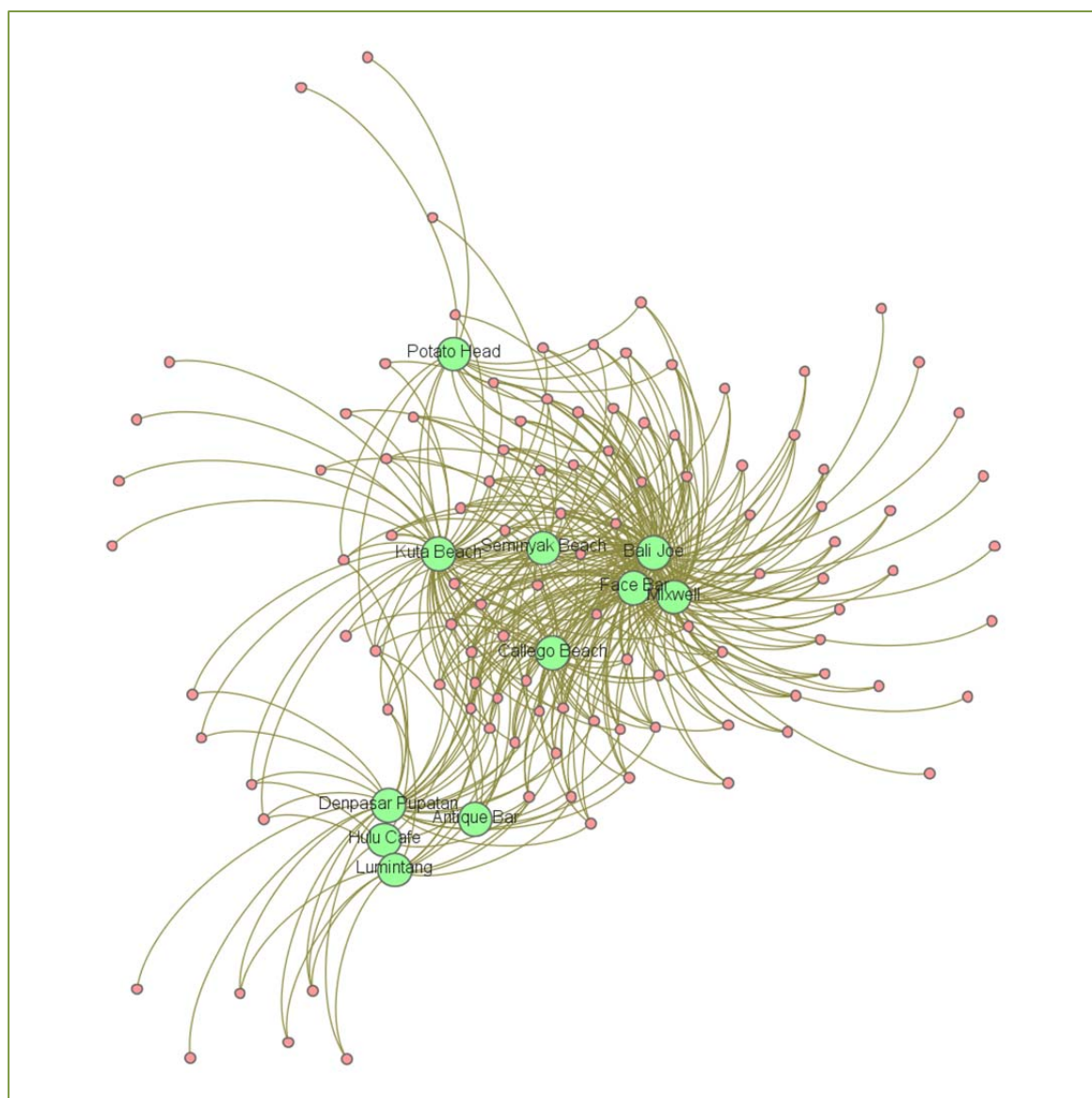


Figure 31: Bali- Had HIV test

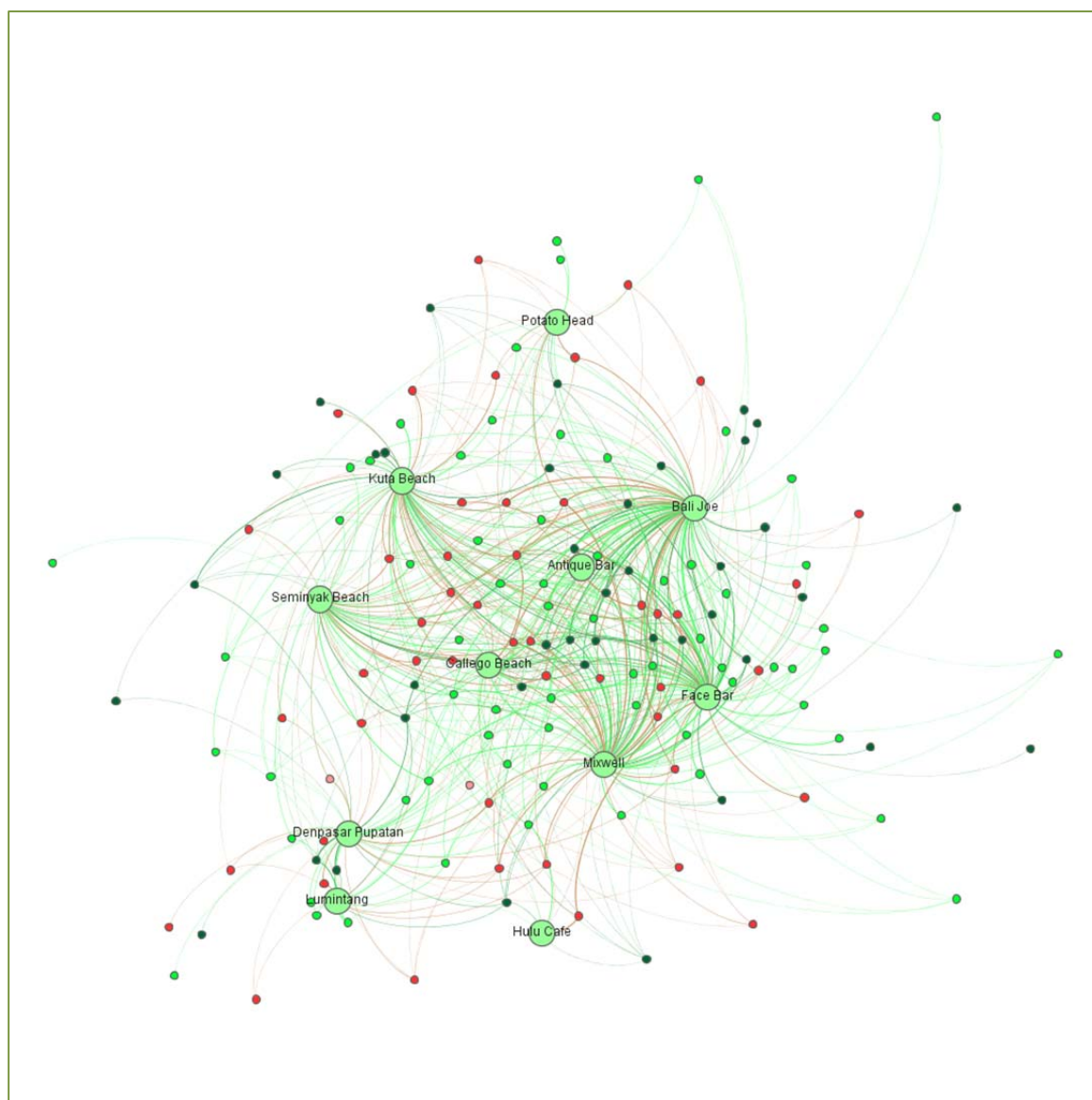


Figure 32: Bali HIV testing (Red=Never, Green= more than 1 year ago, bright green= in last year)



STI TESTING

The patterns of STI testing seem to be fairly similar to those for HIV testing. Here we have just included the more complex graphs with men who haven't had an STI test in the previous year in red and those who have in green.

Medan



Figure 33: Medan- STI Testing
(Red= no test in 12 months, Green= STI test in last 12 months)



Jakarta

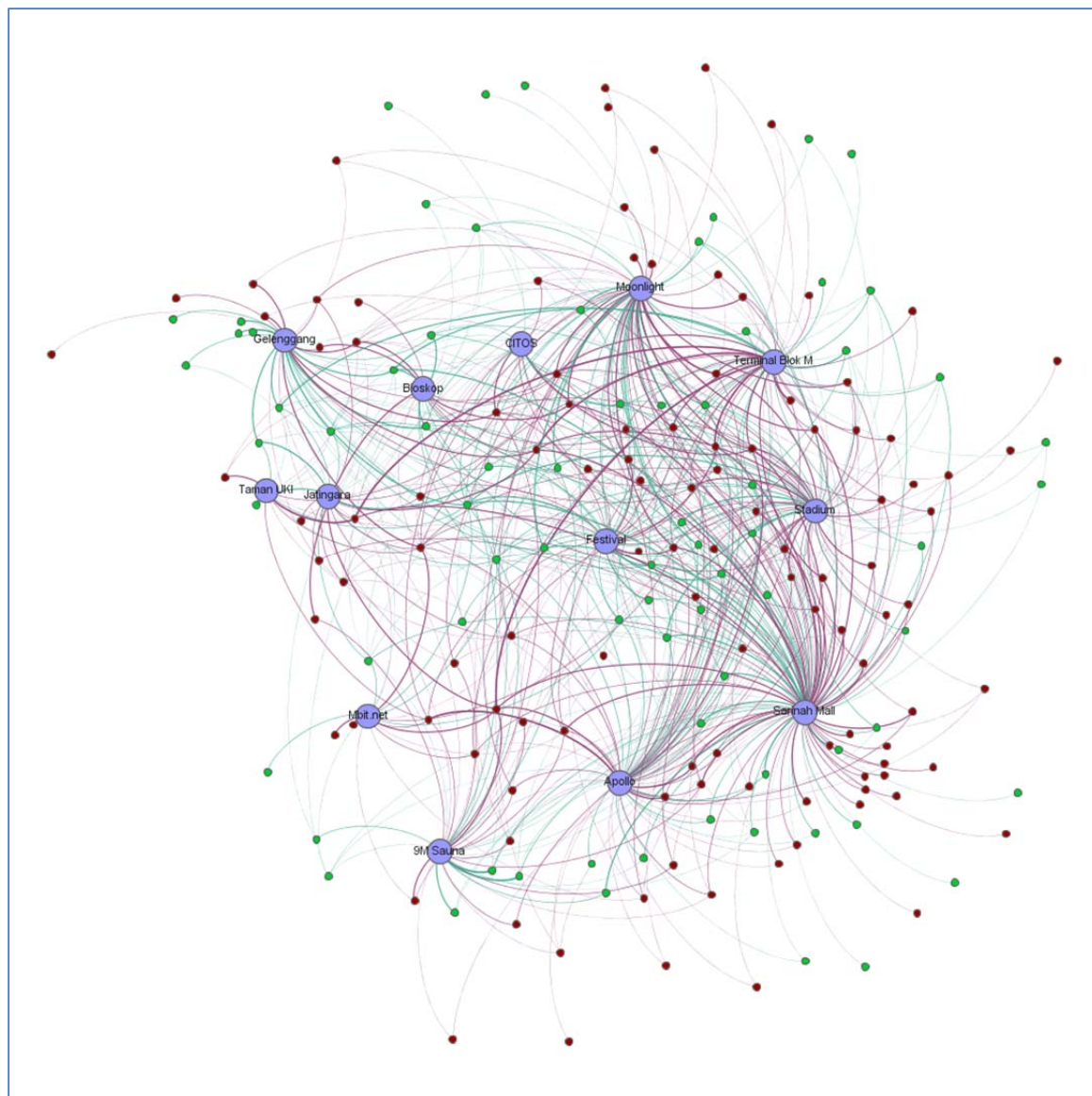


Figure 34: Jakarta- STI Testing
(Red= no test in 12 months, Green= STI test in last 12 months)



Bali



Figure 35: Bali- STI Testing
(Red= no test in 12 months, Green= STI test in last 12 months)

CONDOM USE

For each location, we have included two graphs on condom use: for receptive and for insertive anal sex. For each graph the men are coloured to represent whether they report always (green), sometime (yellow) or never (red) used condoms in the previous year. Two things are immediately apparent. The men who never use condoms are distributed throughout the networks and describe pathways that link all sites. More importantly, a close examination of the men who “sometimes” use condoms show different affiliation patterns from those who ‘always’ use condoms, and this varies slightly for each of the graphs. Particular sets of sites seem to be more characterised by men who sometimes use condoms- most clearly in Bali where this is true of the parks and beaches. It is important to keep in mind that this is not condom use at these sites, but the condom behaviour of men who visit these sites.

Medan

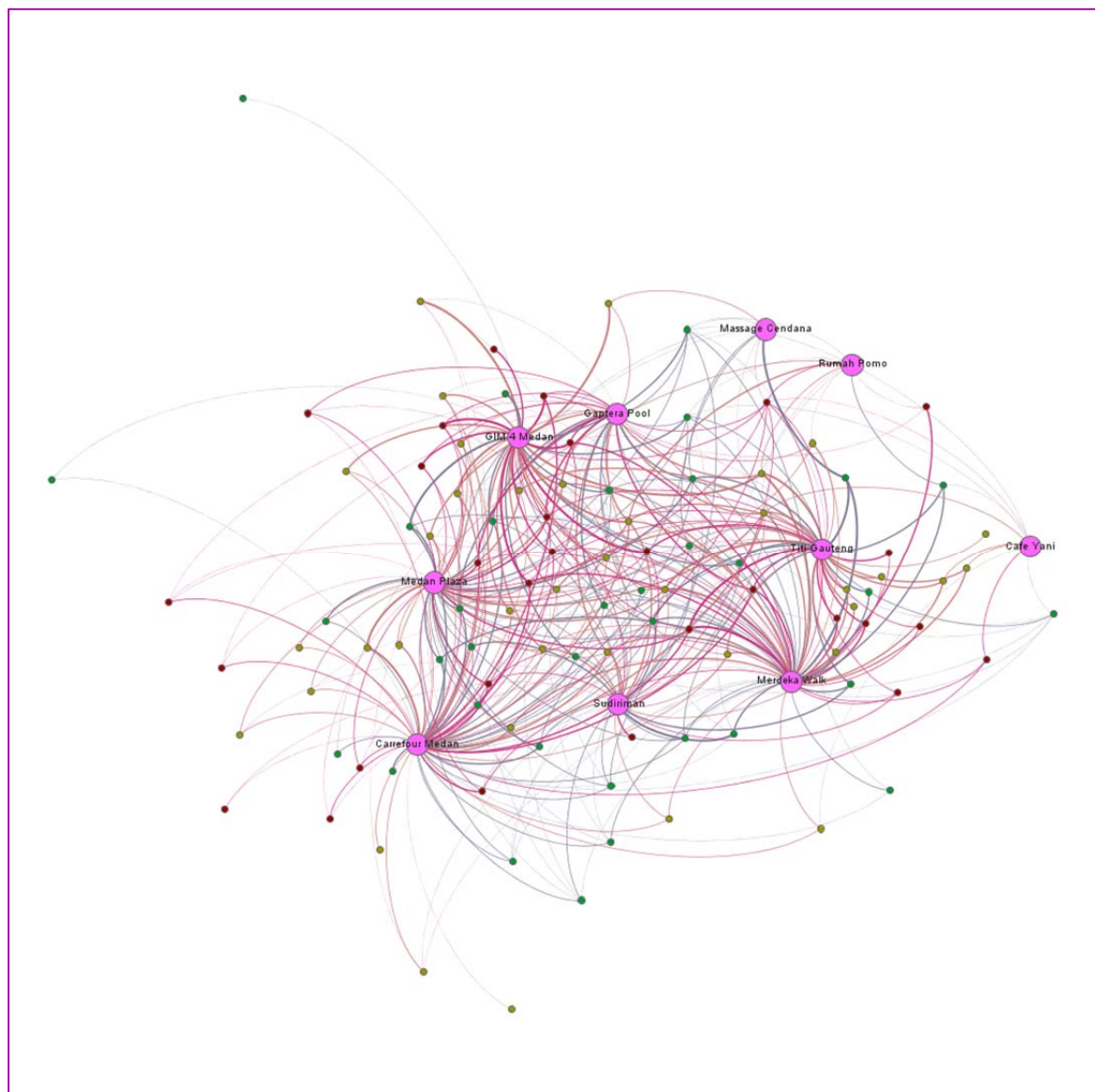


Figure 36: Medan- Condom use Receptive
(Red=Never, Yellow=Sometimes, Green=Always)

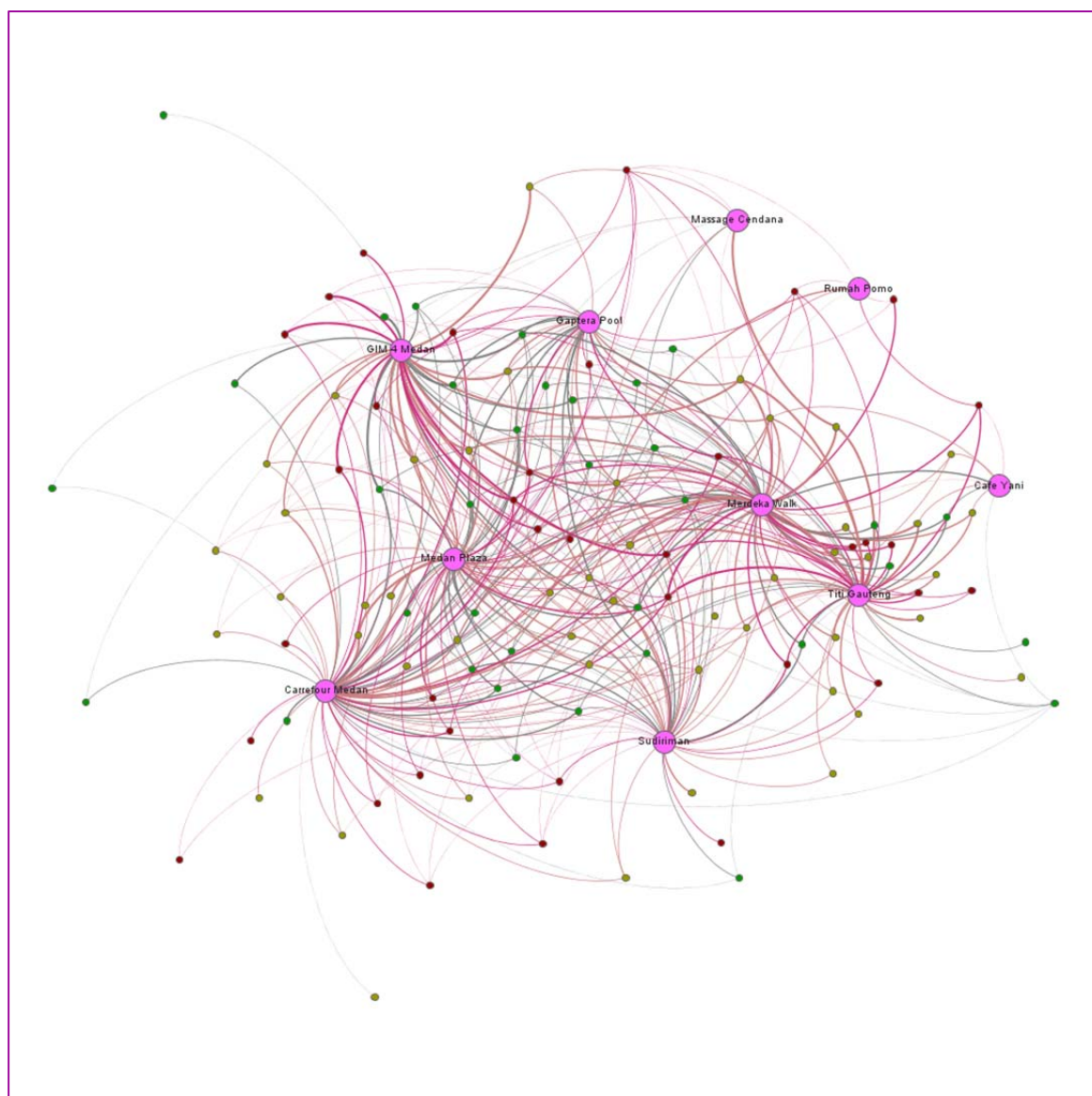
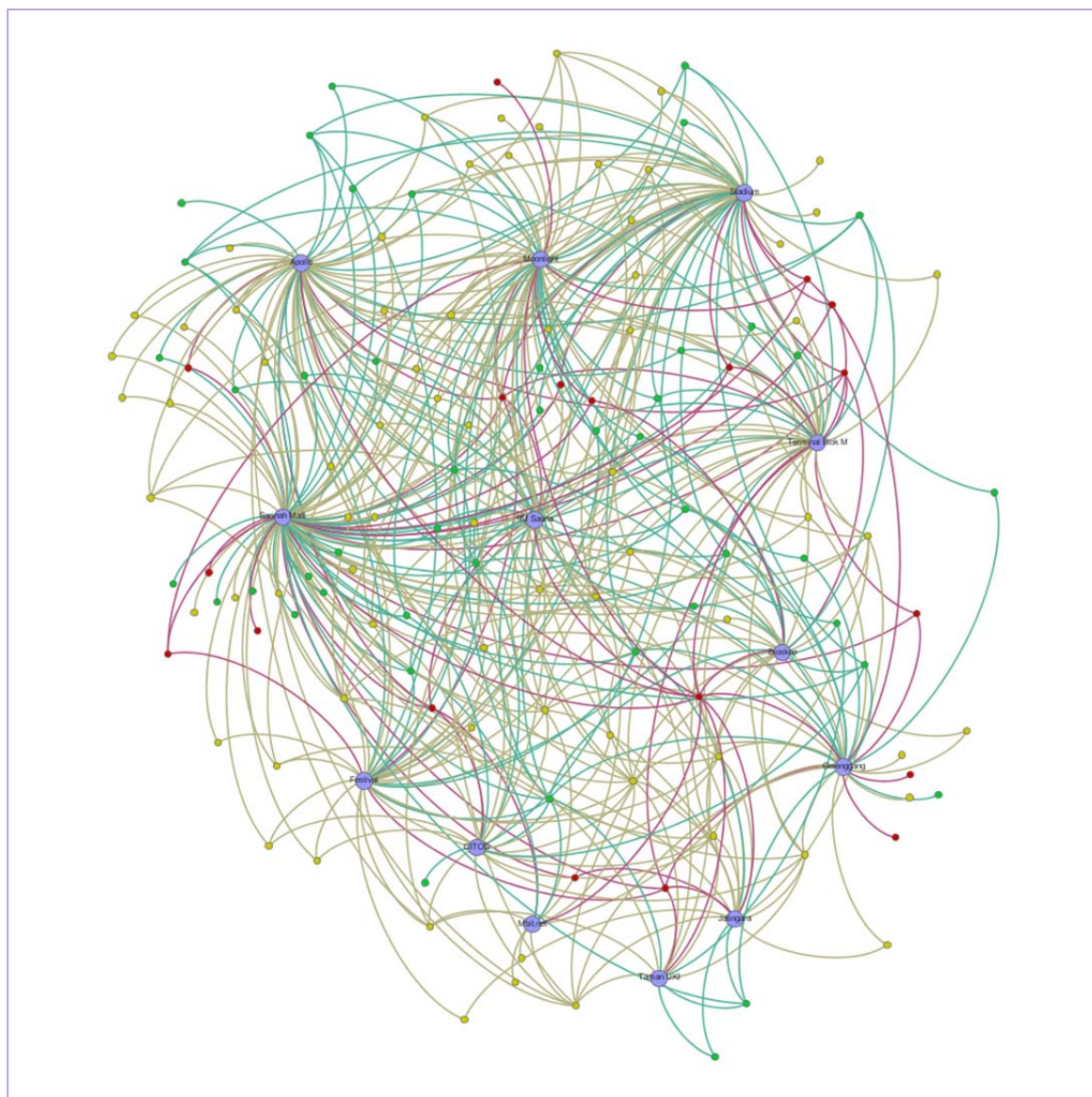


Figure 37: Medan- Condom use Insertive
(Red=Never, Yellow=Sometimes, Green=Always)







Bali

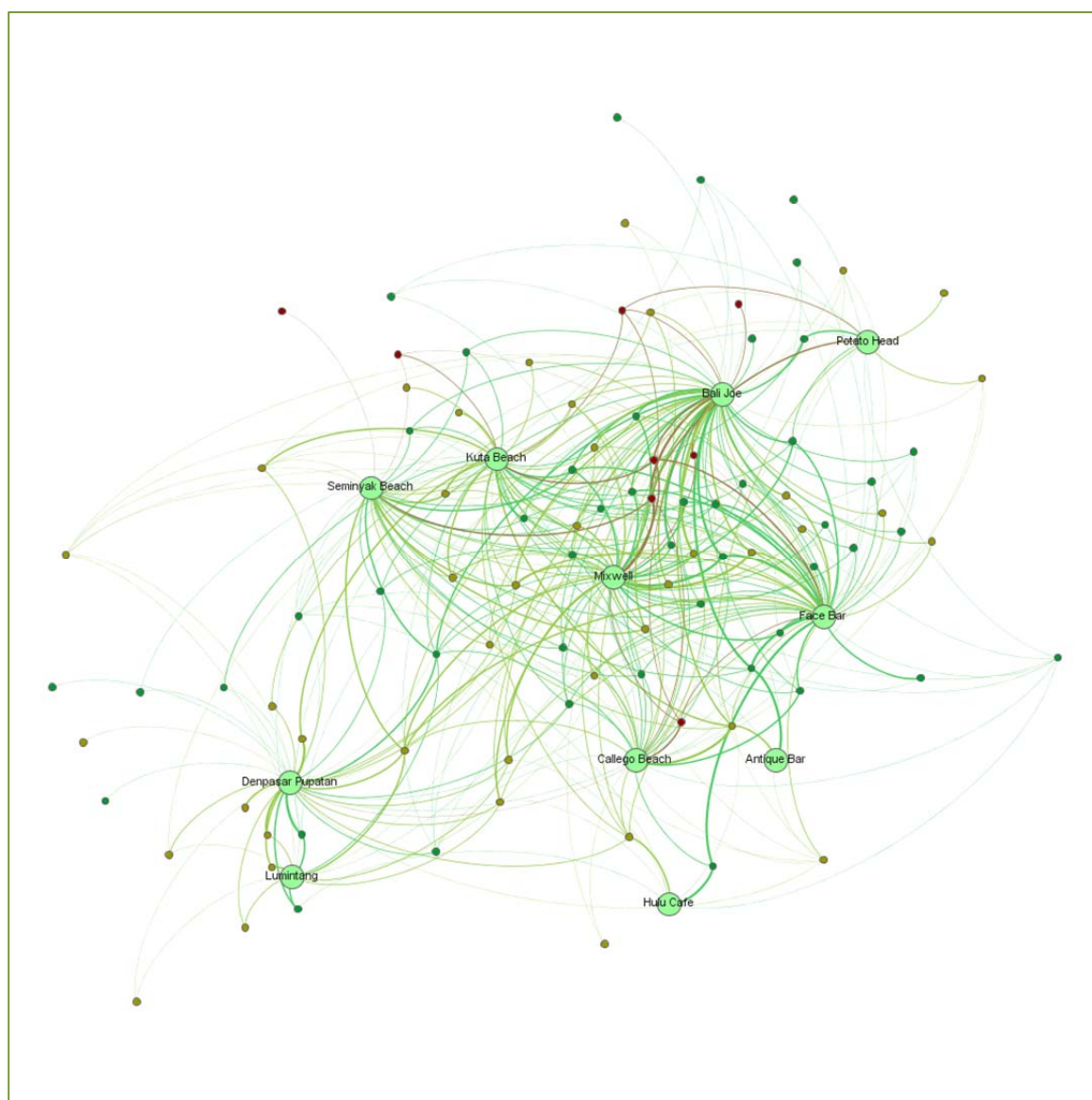


Figure 40: Bali- Condom use Receptive
(Red=Never, Yellow=Sometimes, Green=Always)

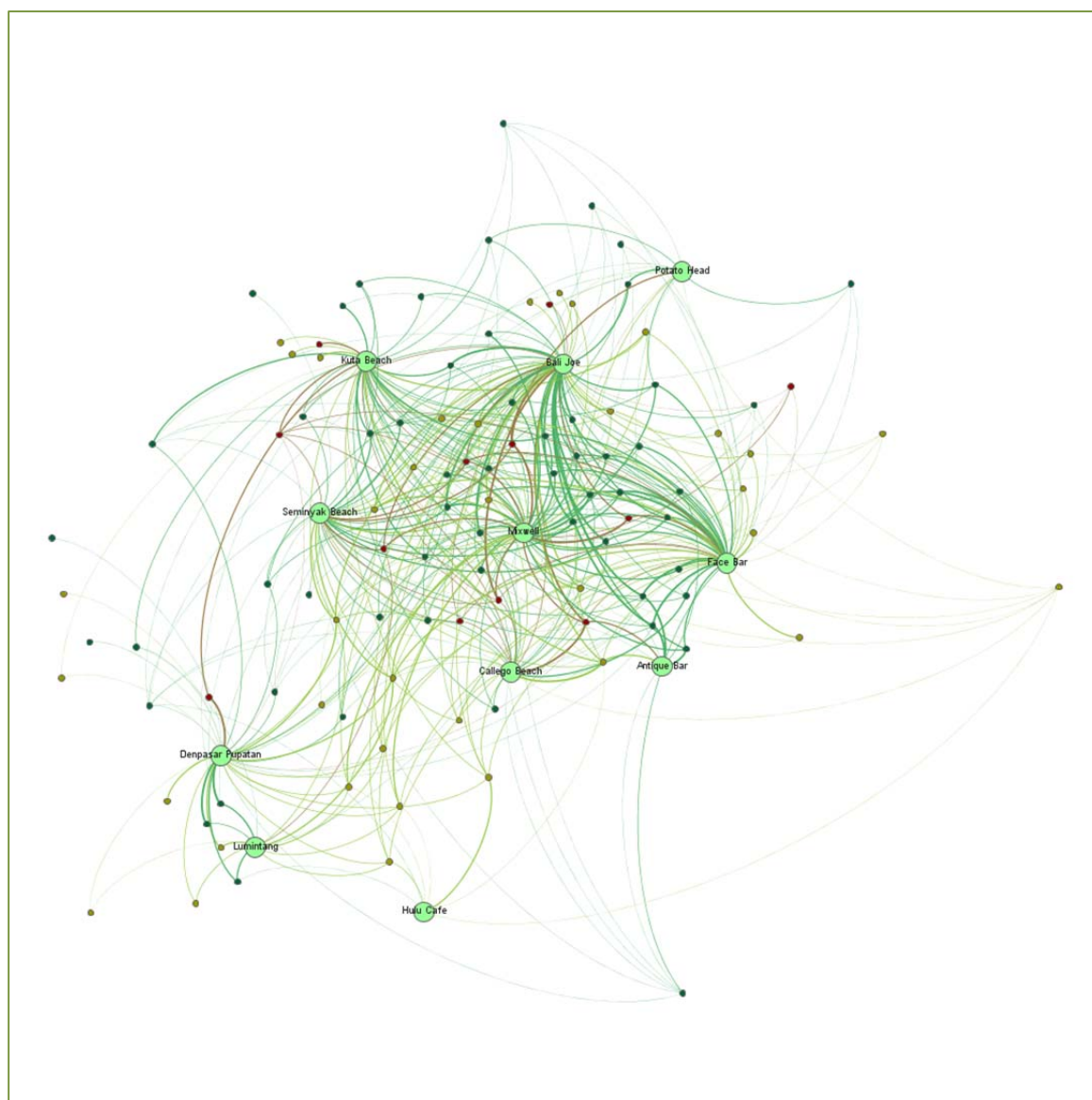


Figure 41: Bali- Condom use Inertive
(Red=Never, Yellow=Sometimes, Green=Always)



NETWORK GRAPHS BY REASONS FOR VISIT

The following pages present network graphs of the engagement with sites restricted to a specific motivation for visiting that site. We look at men who are visiting sites in order to find a sexual partner; in order to find a boyfriend; and to spend time with other gay men. For each of these reasons, we present a graph that includes the three online sites and one that excludes them. These particular graphs are useful for understanding the different patterns of affiliation for men who are attending sites for different reasons. This can help inform the content and style of health promotion initiatives and interventions. It is important to note that these graphs are not mutually exclusive, as men can visit a venue for more than one reason. It may be useful to refer to the appendix when examining these graphs to see what the mix of reasons was for each of the venues of interest.



Medan

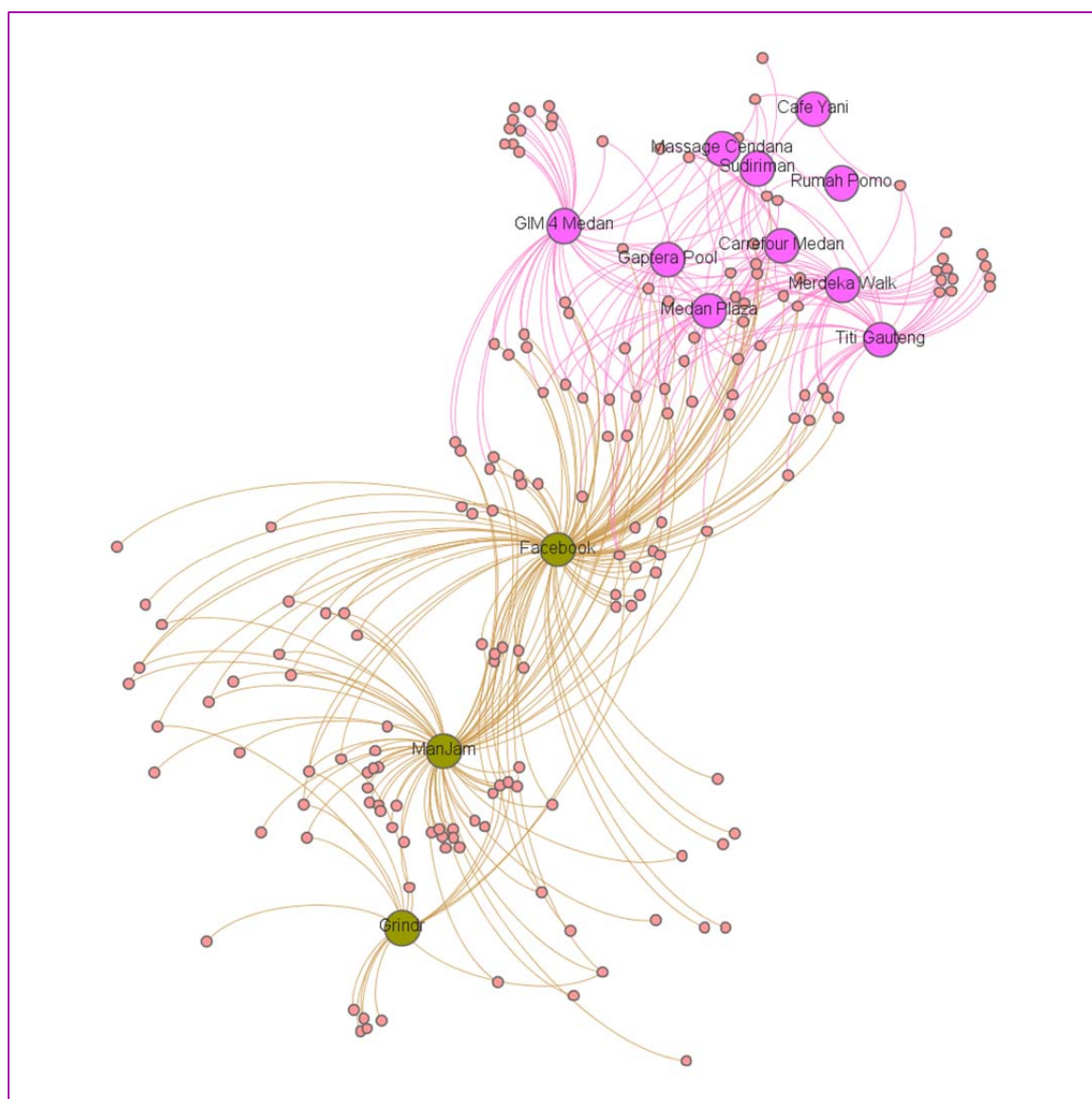


Figure 42: Medan- reason for visit is "find a man for sex"

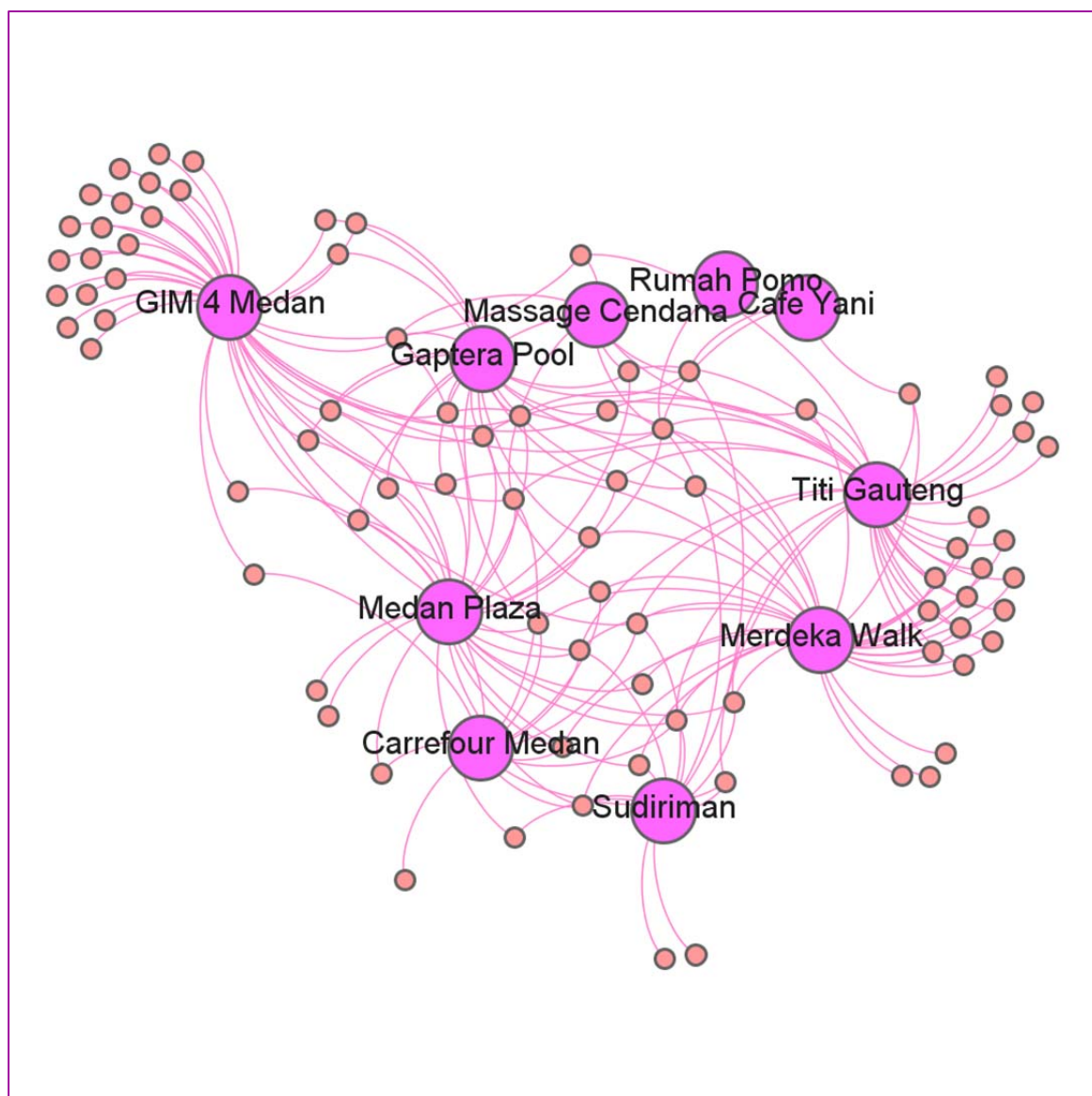


Figure 43: Medan- reason for visit is "find a man for sex" excluding online



Figure 44: Medan- reason for visit is "find a boyfriend"

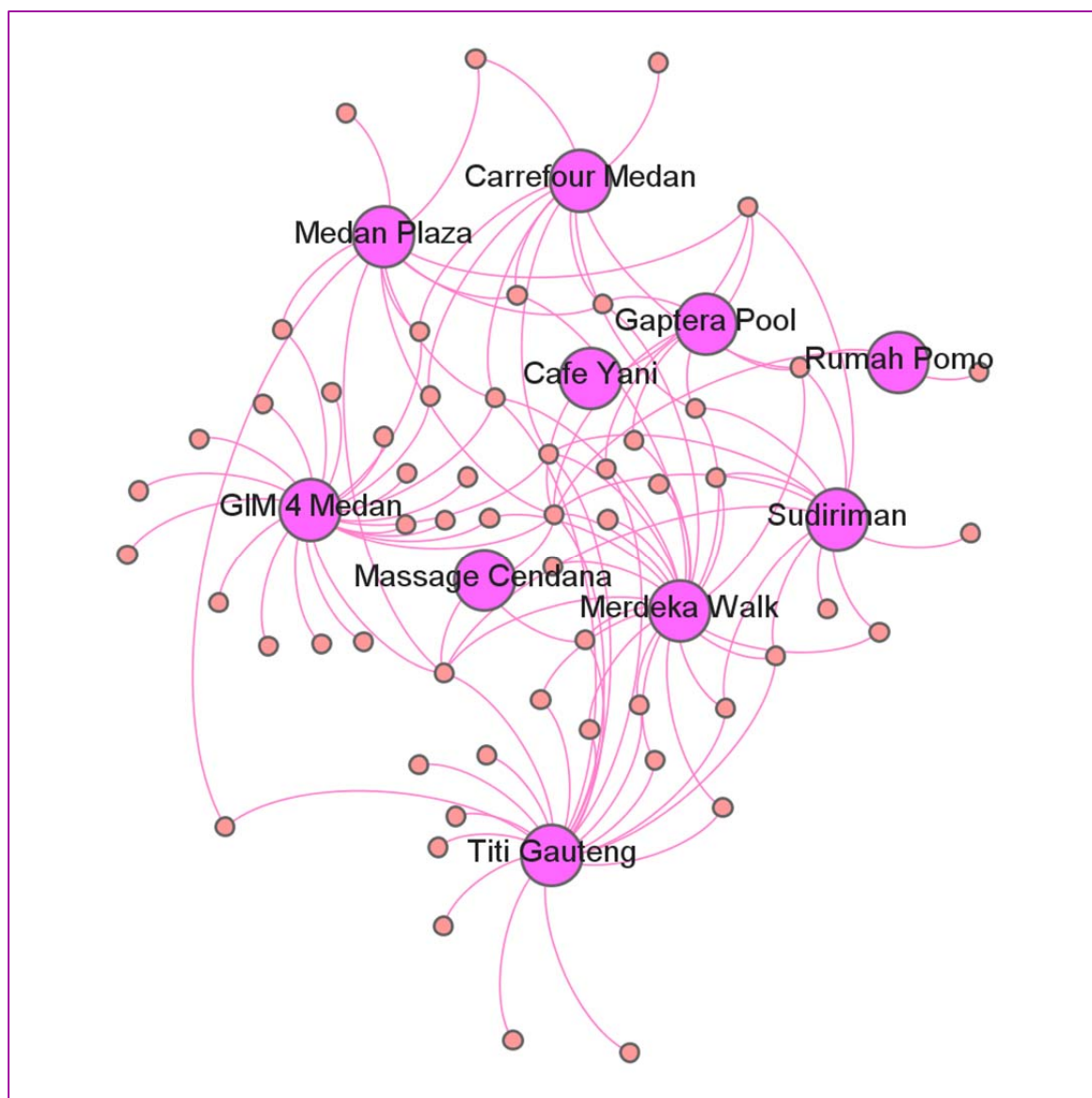


Figure 45: Medan- reason for visit is "find a boyfriend" excluding online

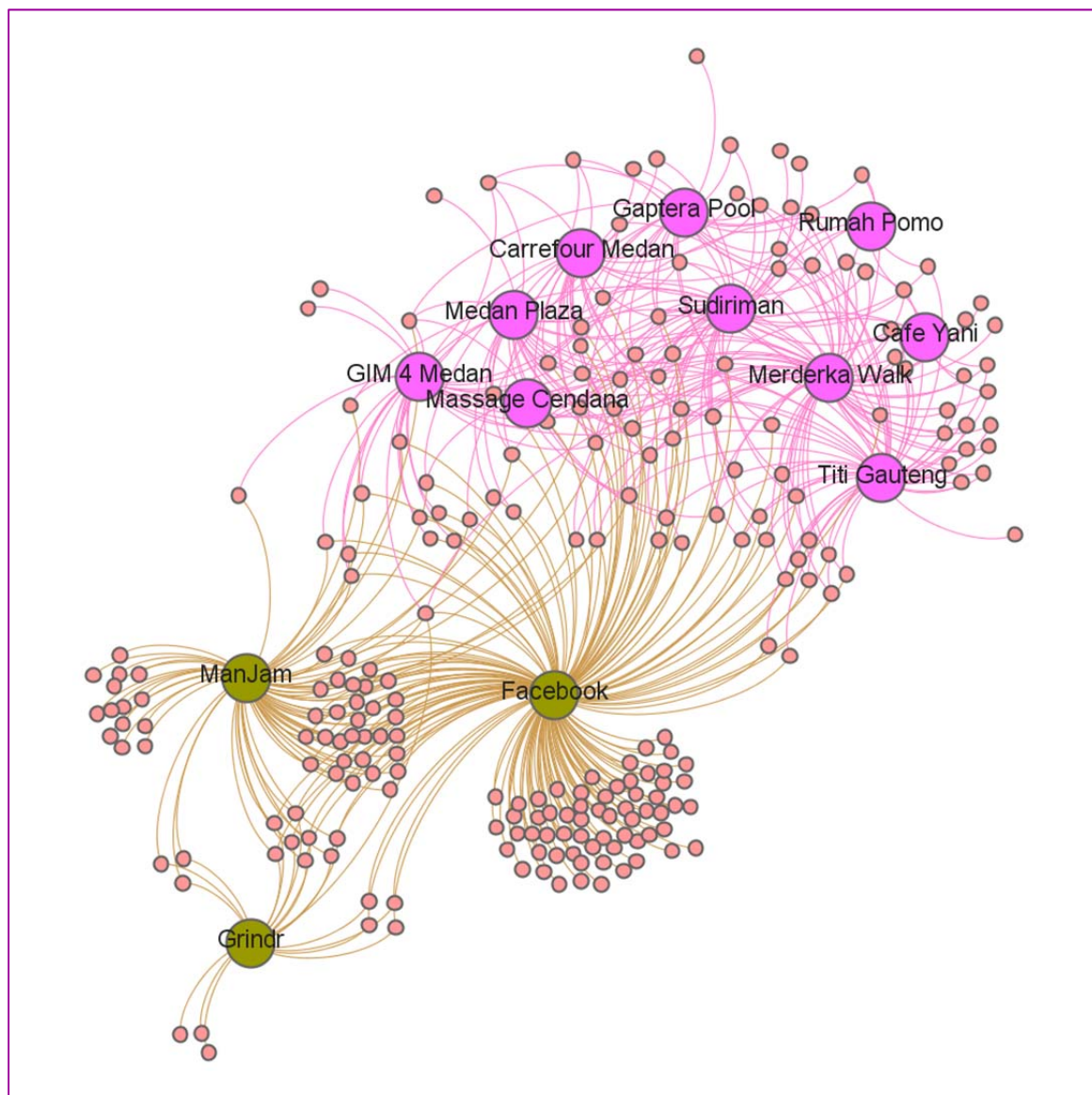


Figure 46: Medan- reason for visit is "spend time with gay friends"

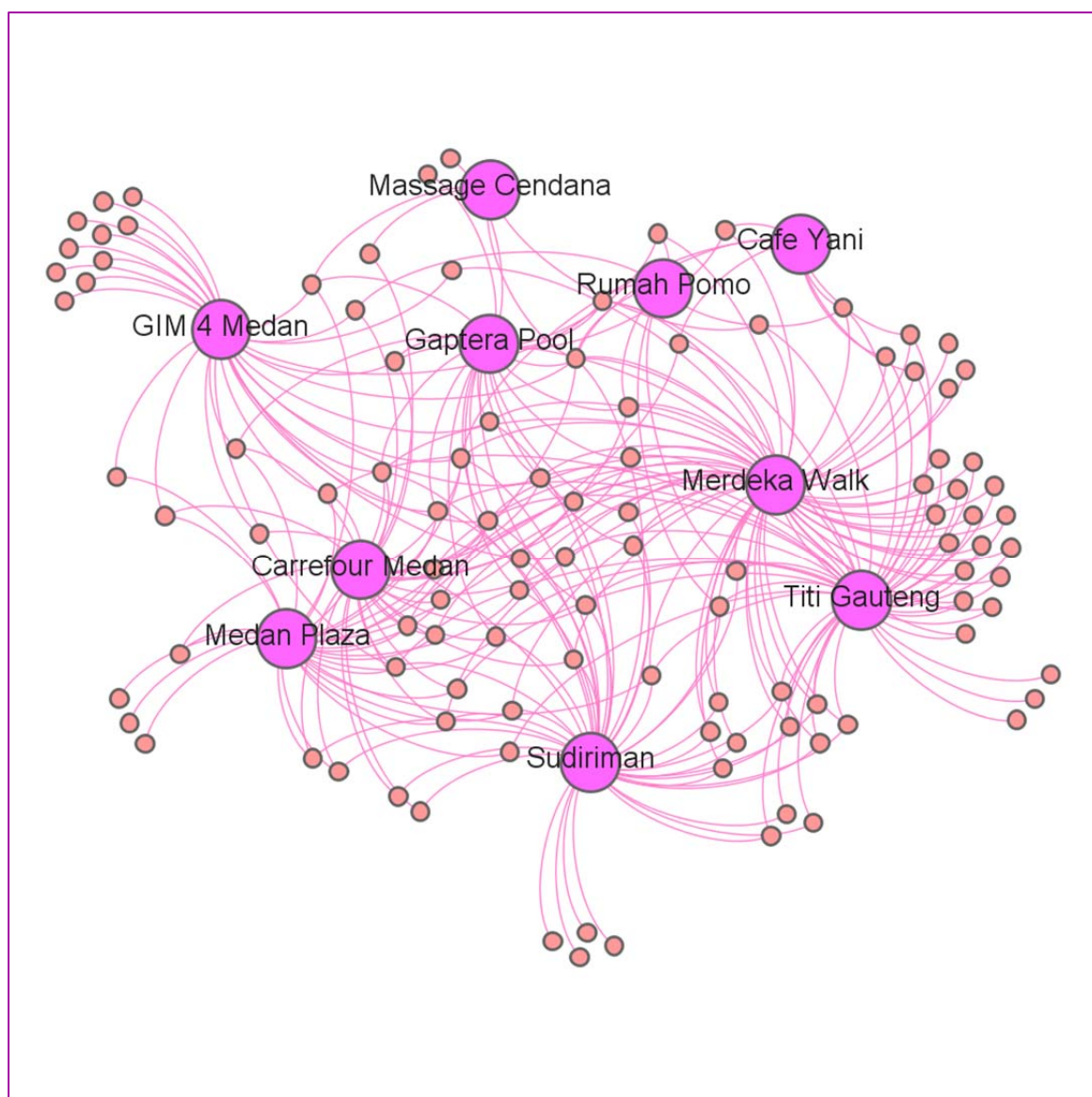


Figure 47: Medan- reason for visit is "spend time with gay friends" excluding online



Jakarta

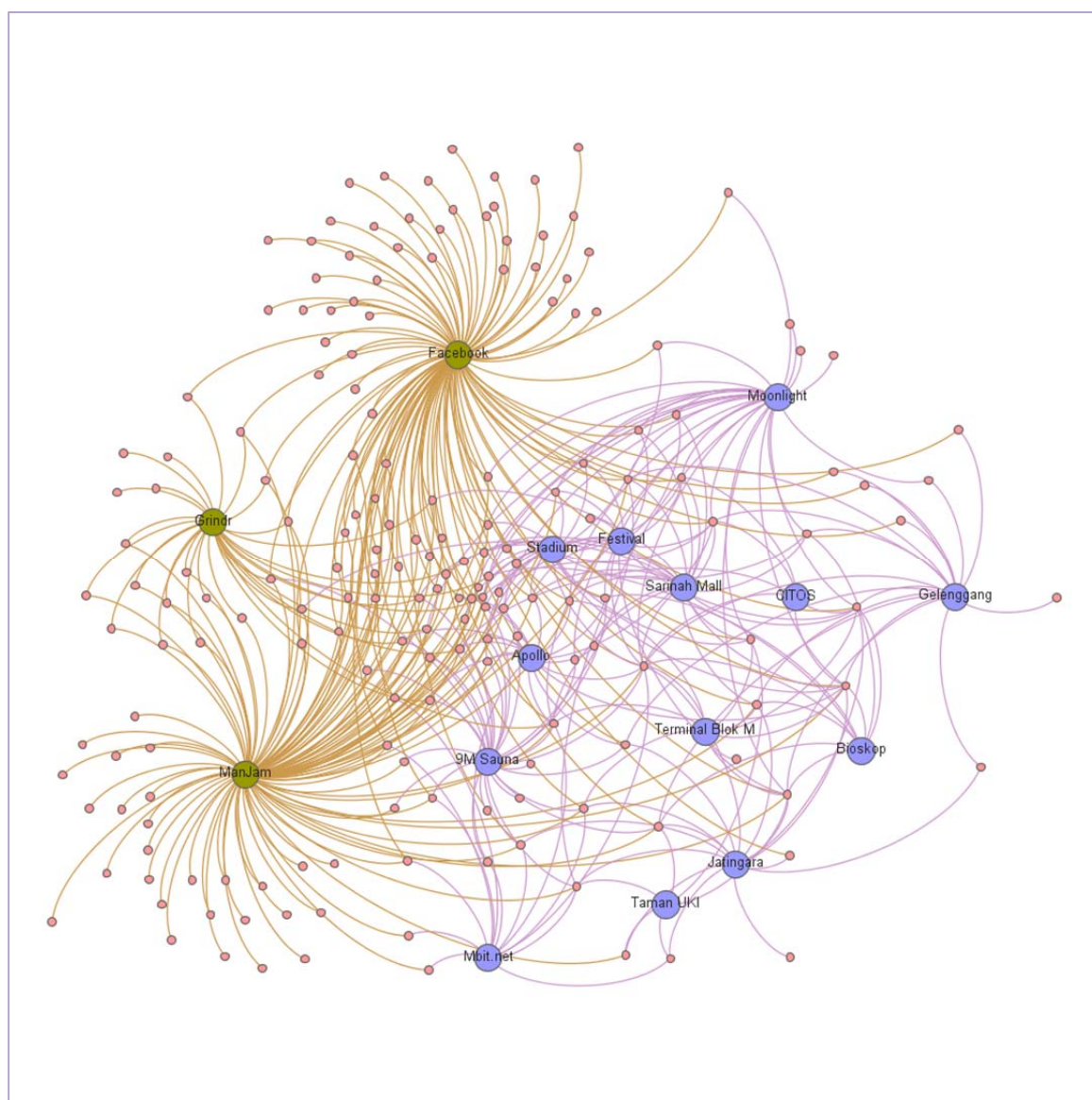


Figure 48: Jakarta- reason for visit is "find a man for sex"

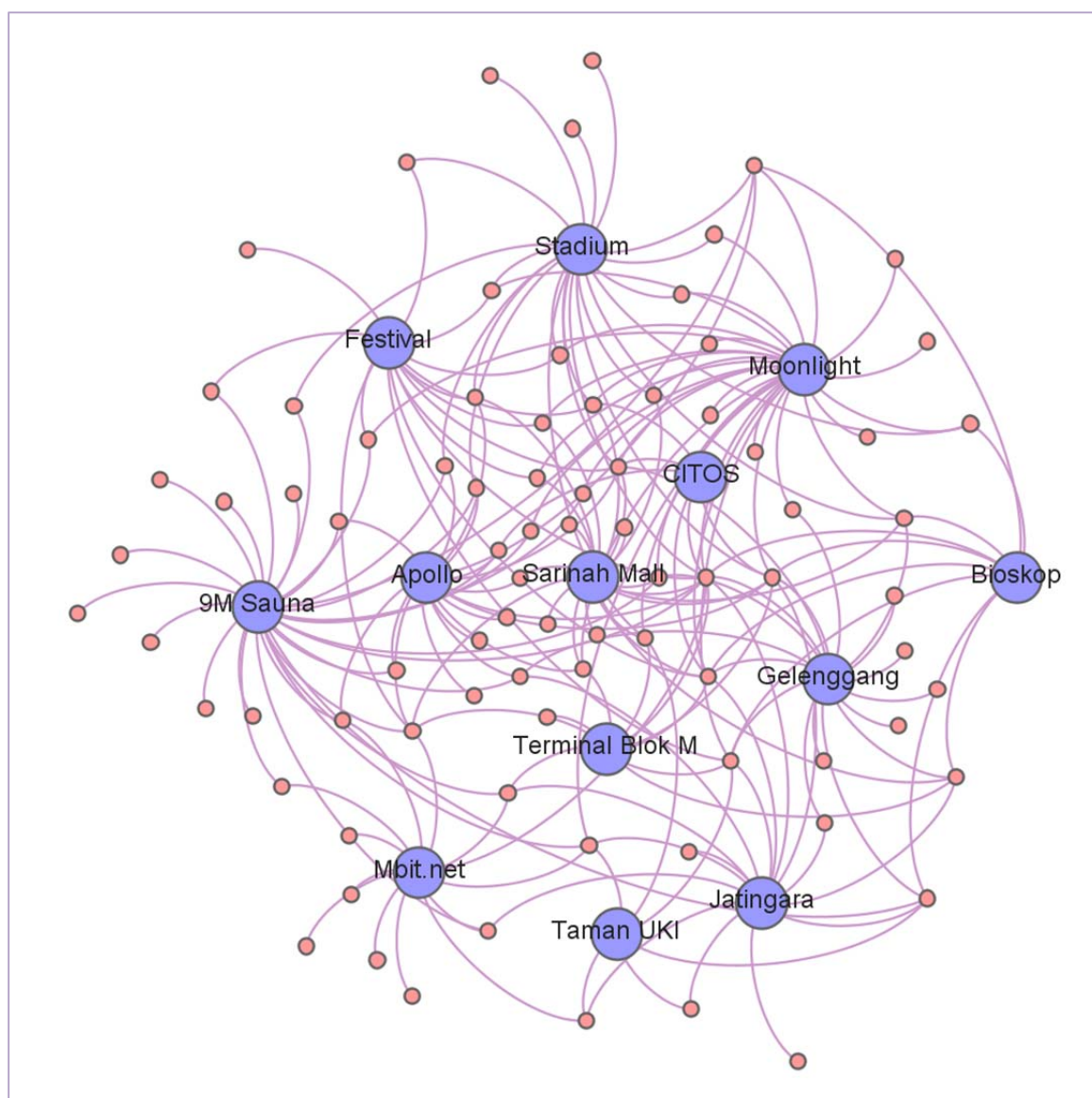


Figure 49: Jakarta- reason for visit is "find a man for sex" excluding online

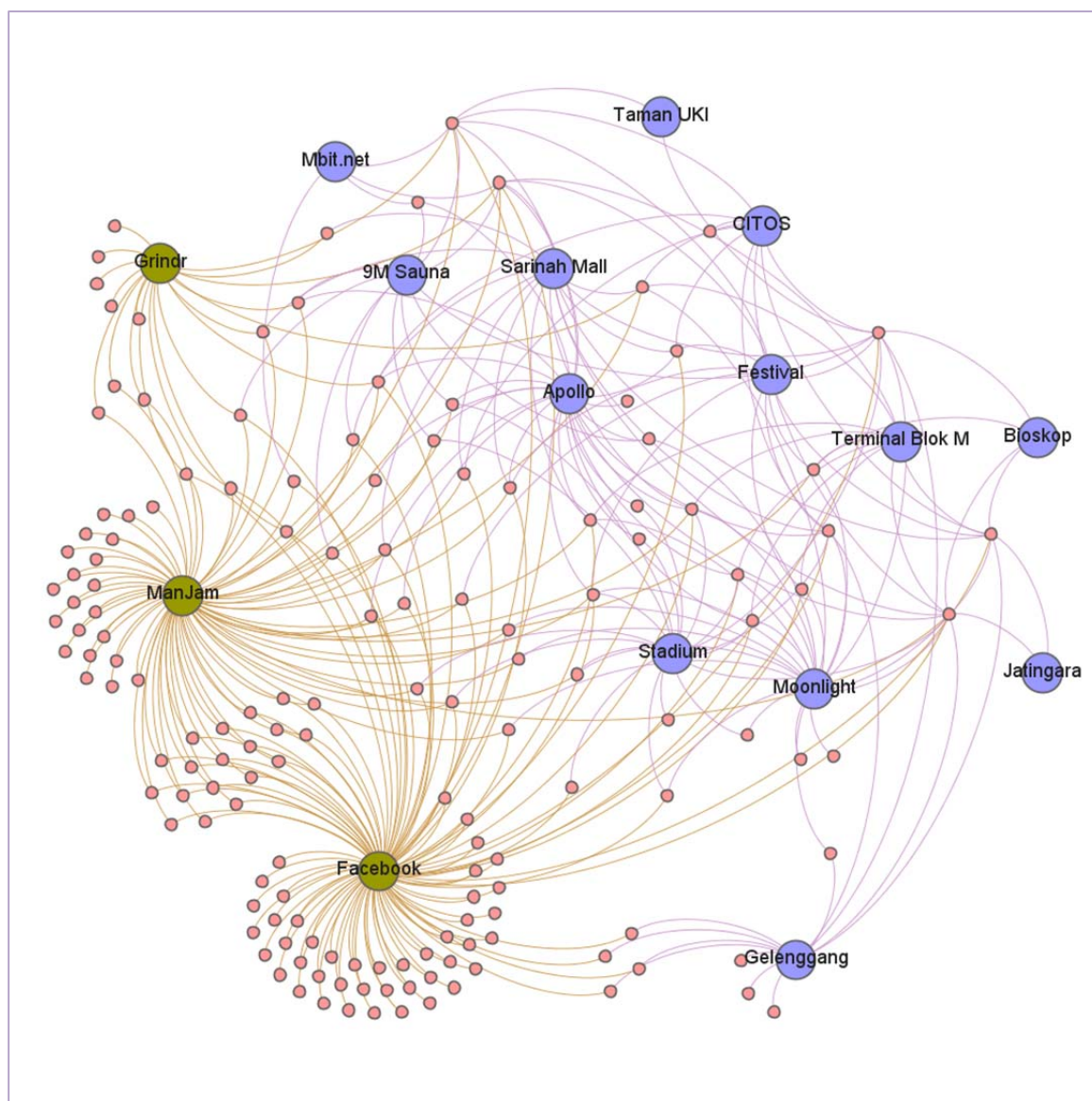


Figure 50: Jakarta- reason for visit is "find a boyfriend"

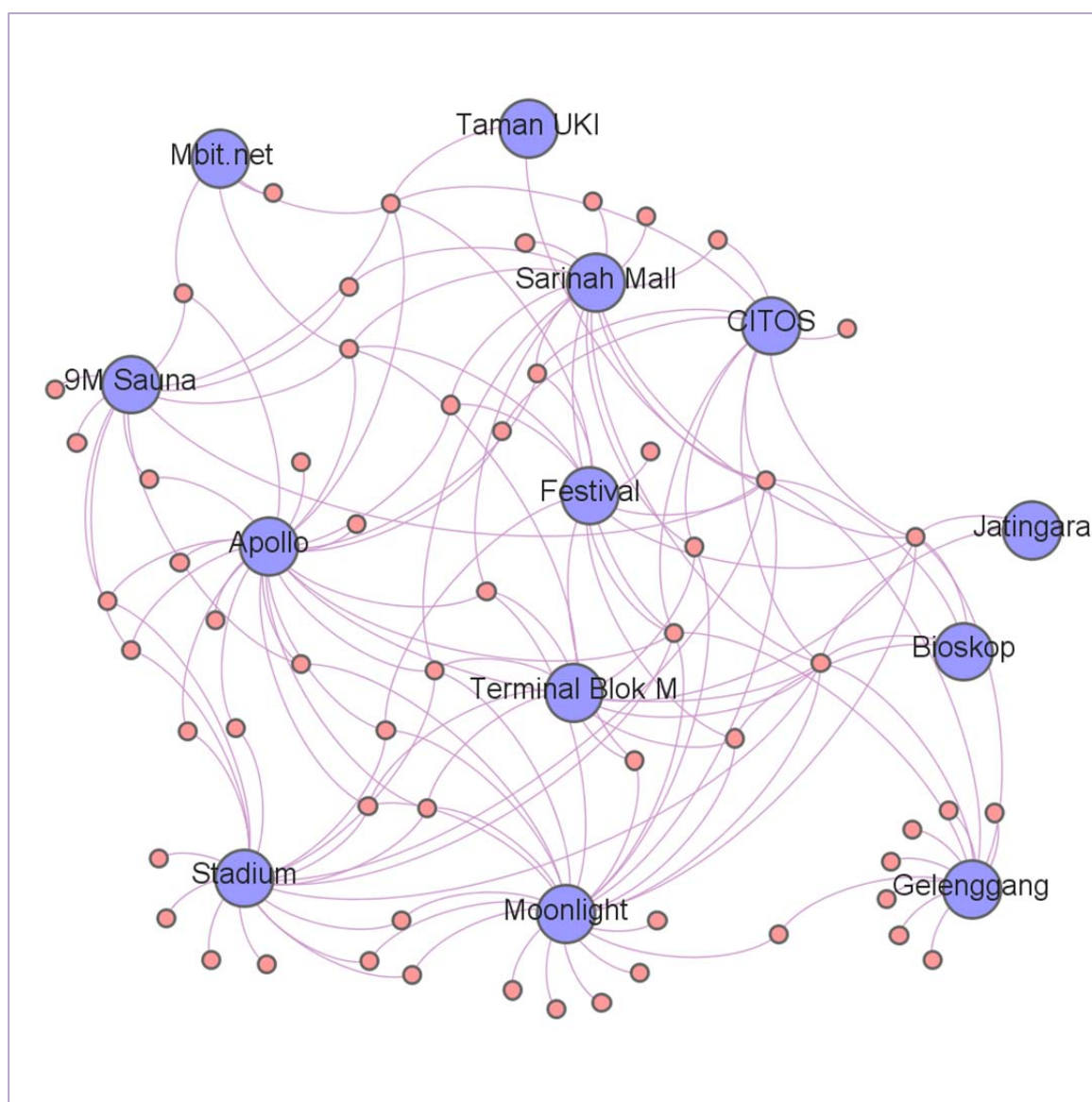


Figure 51: Jakarta- reason for visit is "find a boyfriend" excluding online

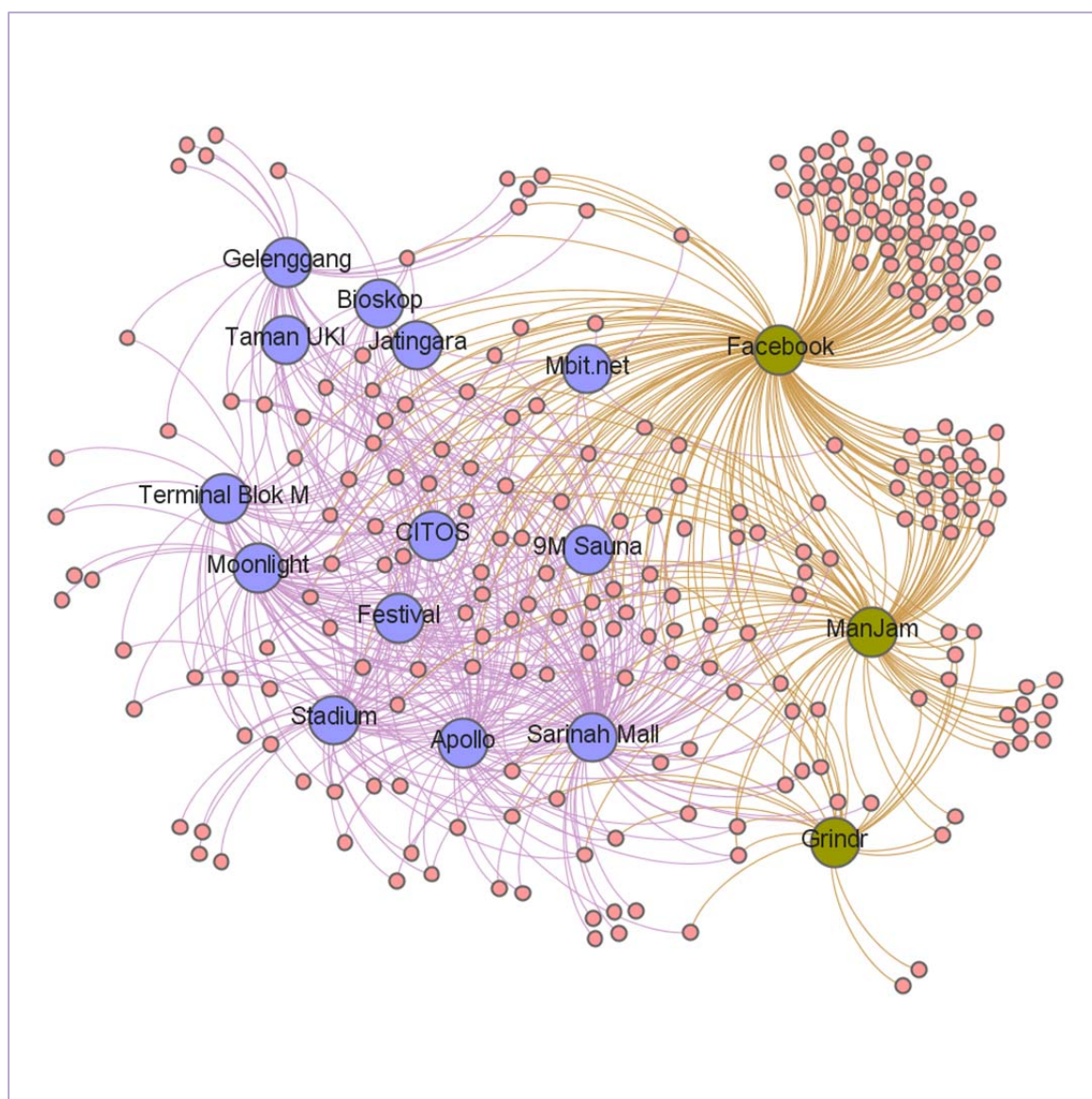


Figure 52: Jakarta- reason for visit is "spend time with gay friends"

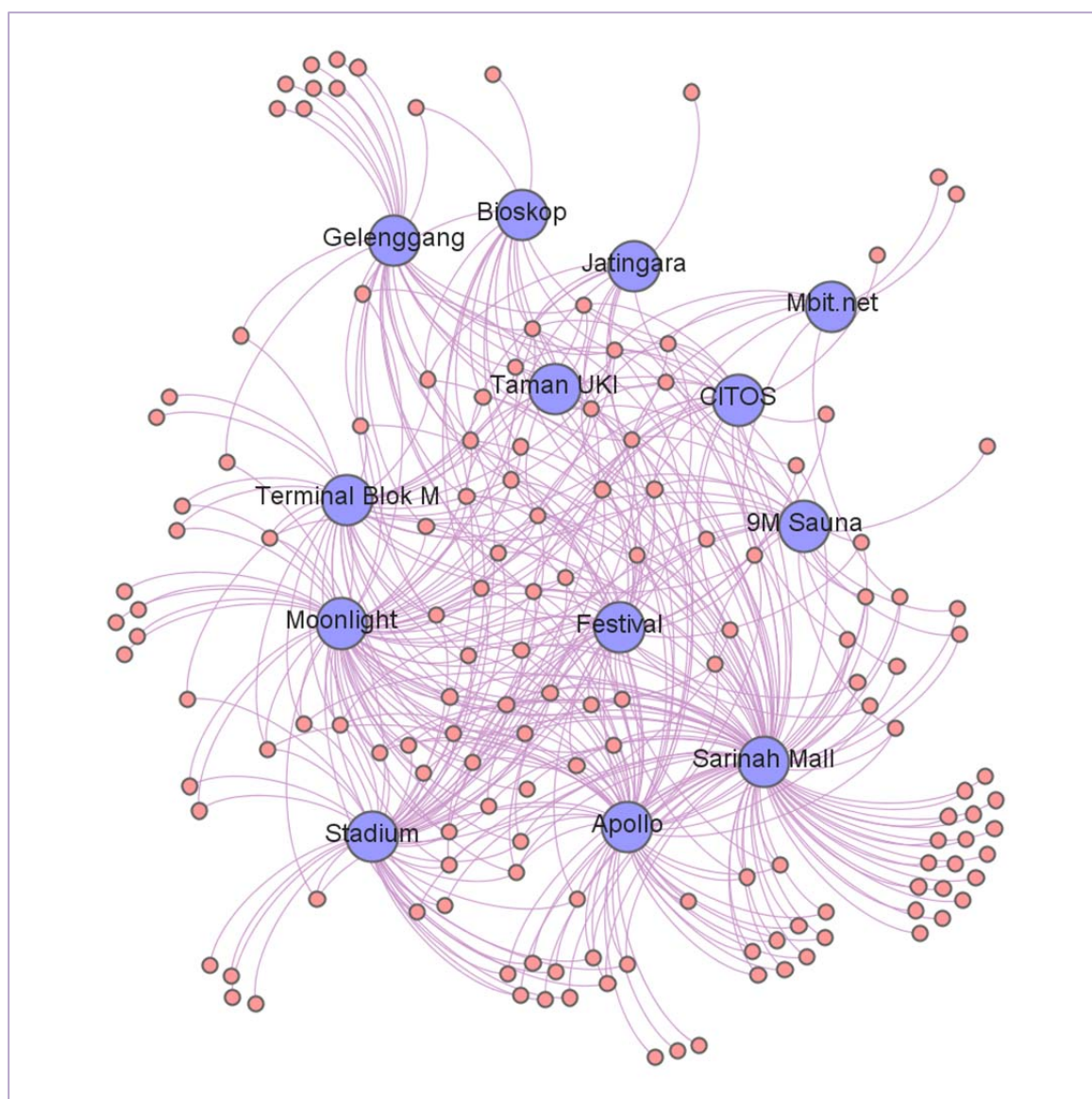


Figure 53: Jakarta- reason for visit is "spend time with gay friends" excluding online

Bali

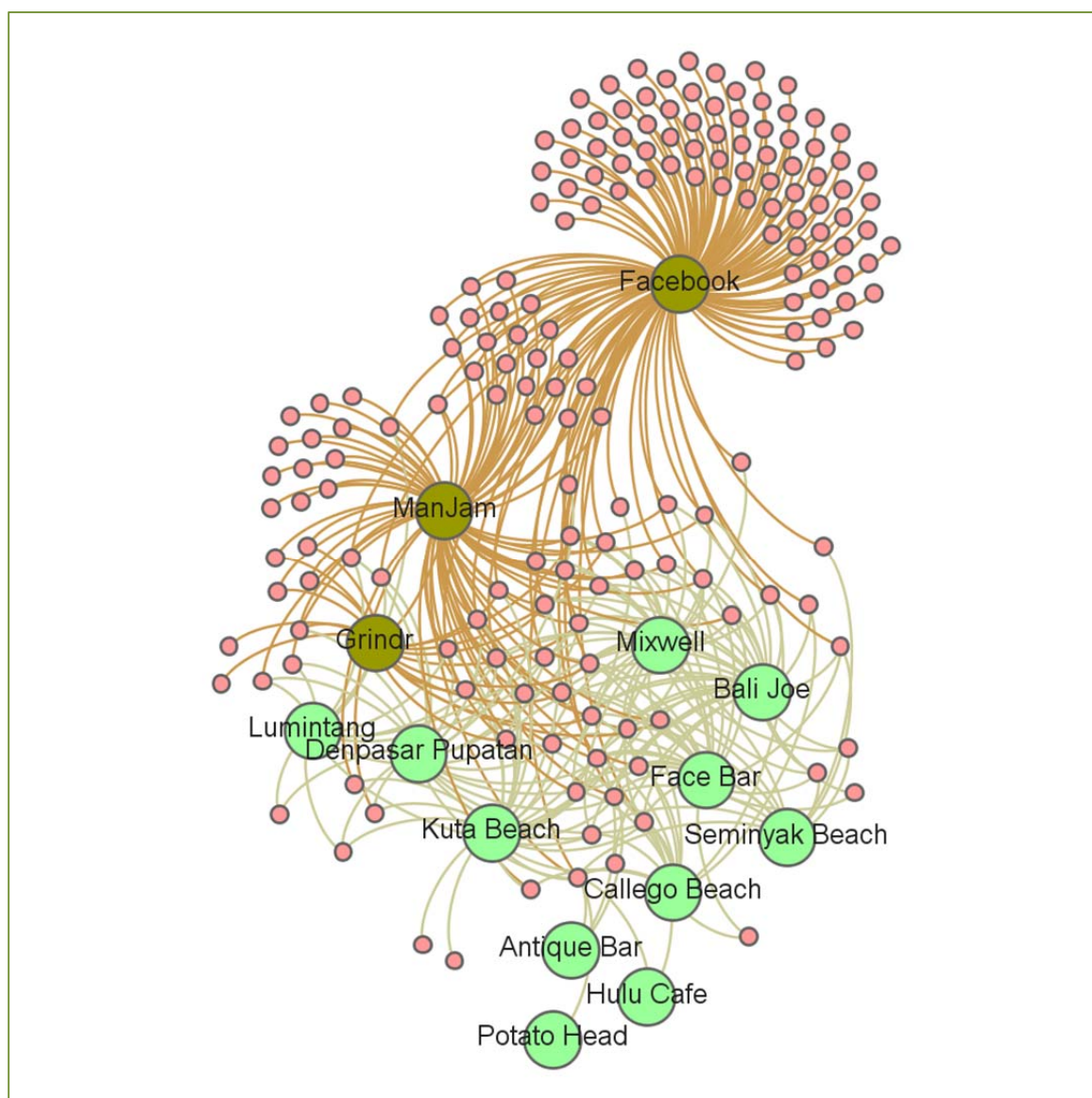


Figure 54: Bali- reason for visit is "find a man for sex"

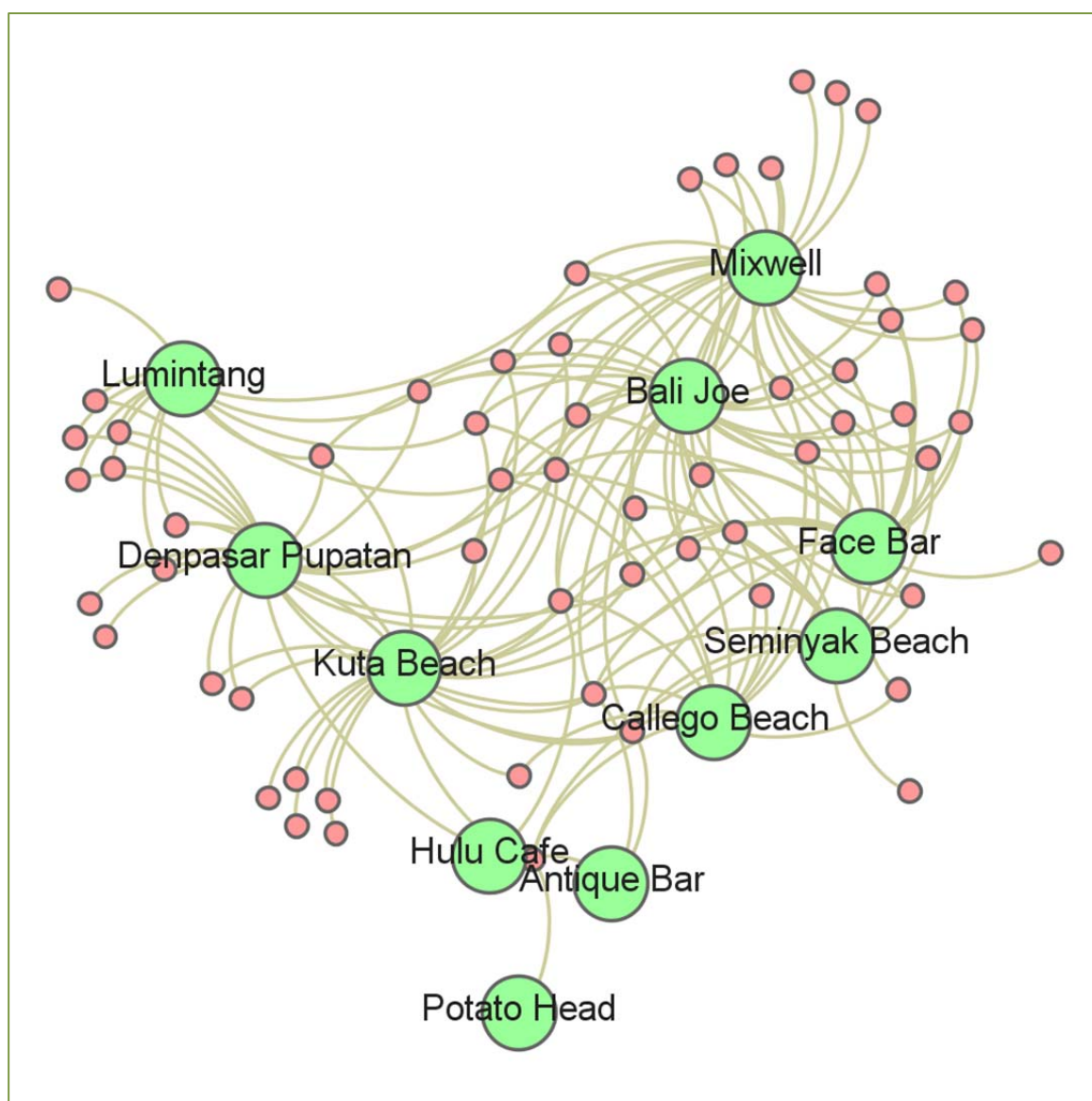


Figure 55: Bali- reason for visit is "find a man for sex" excluding online

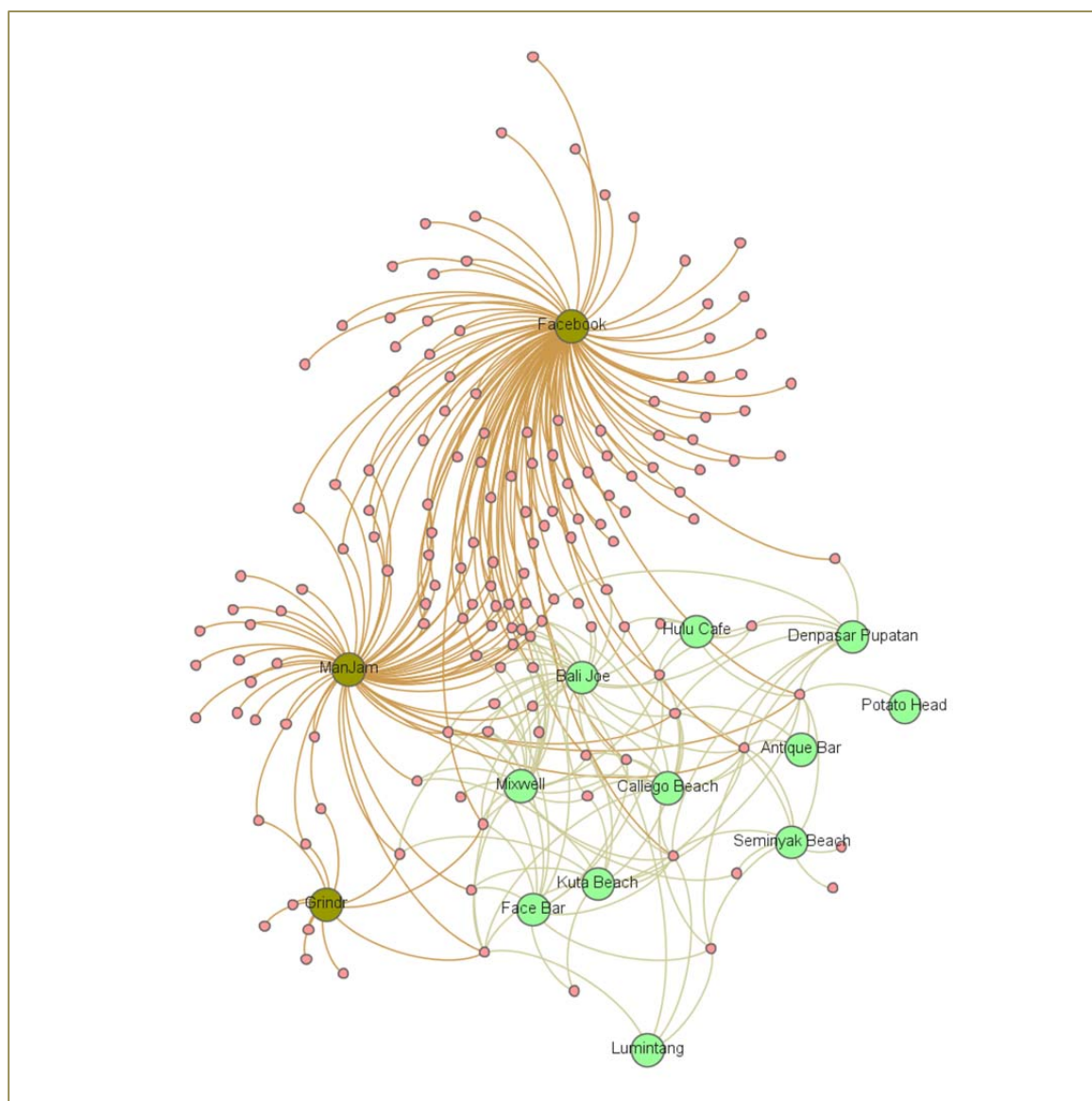


Figure 56: Bali- reason for visit is "find a boyfriend"

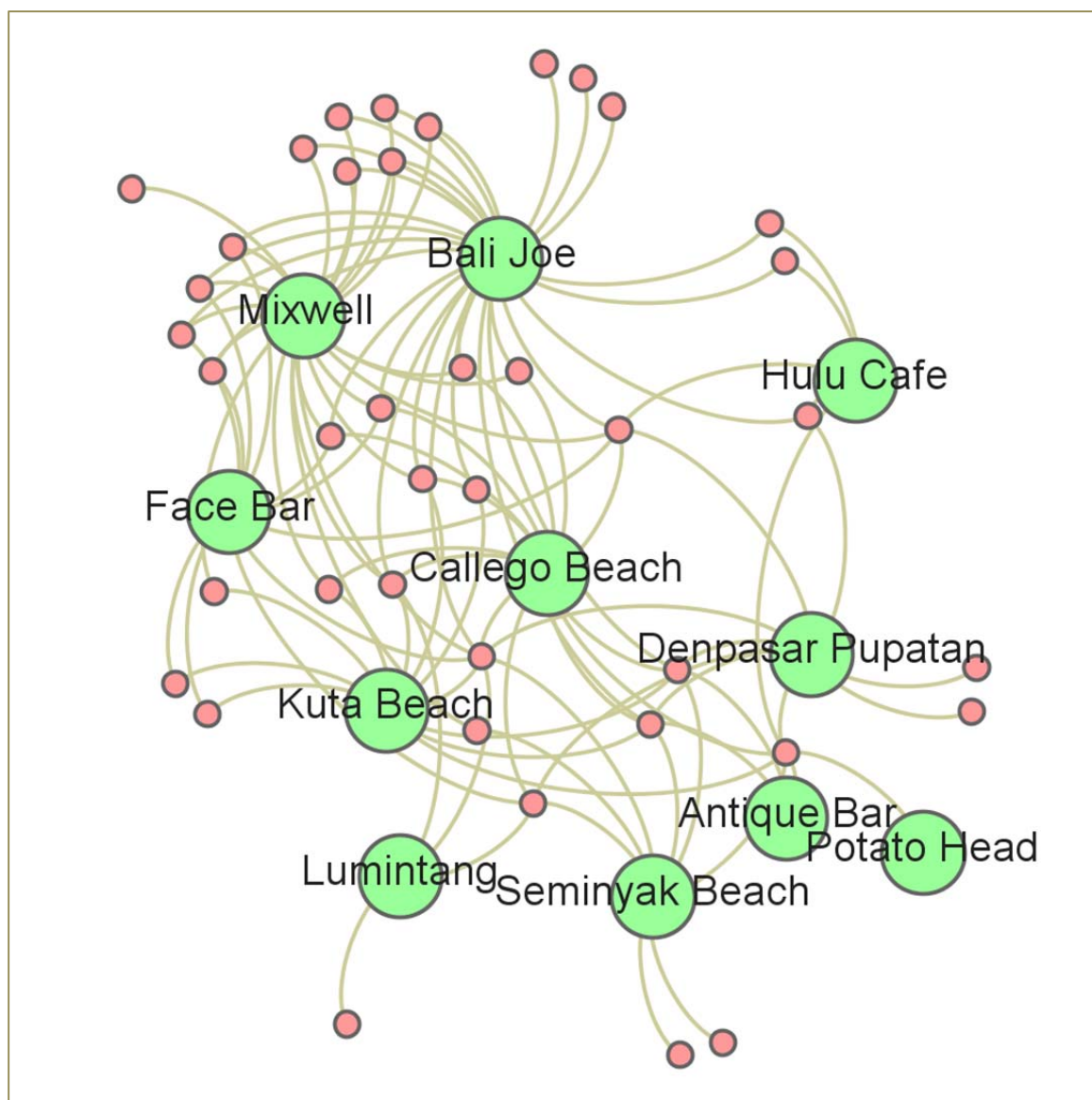


Figure 57: Bali- reason for visit is "find a boyfriend" excluding online

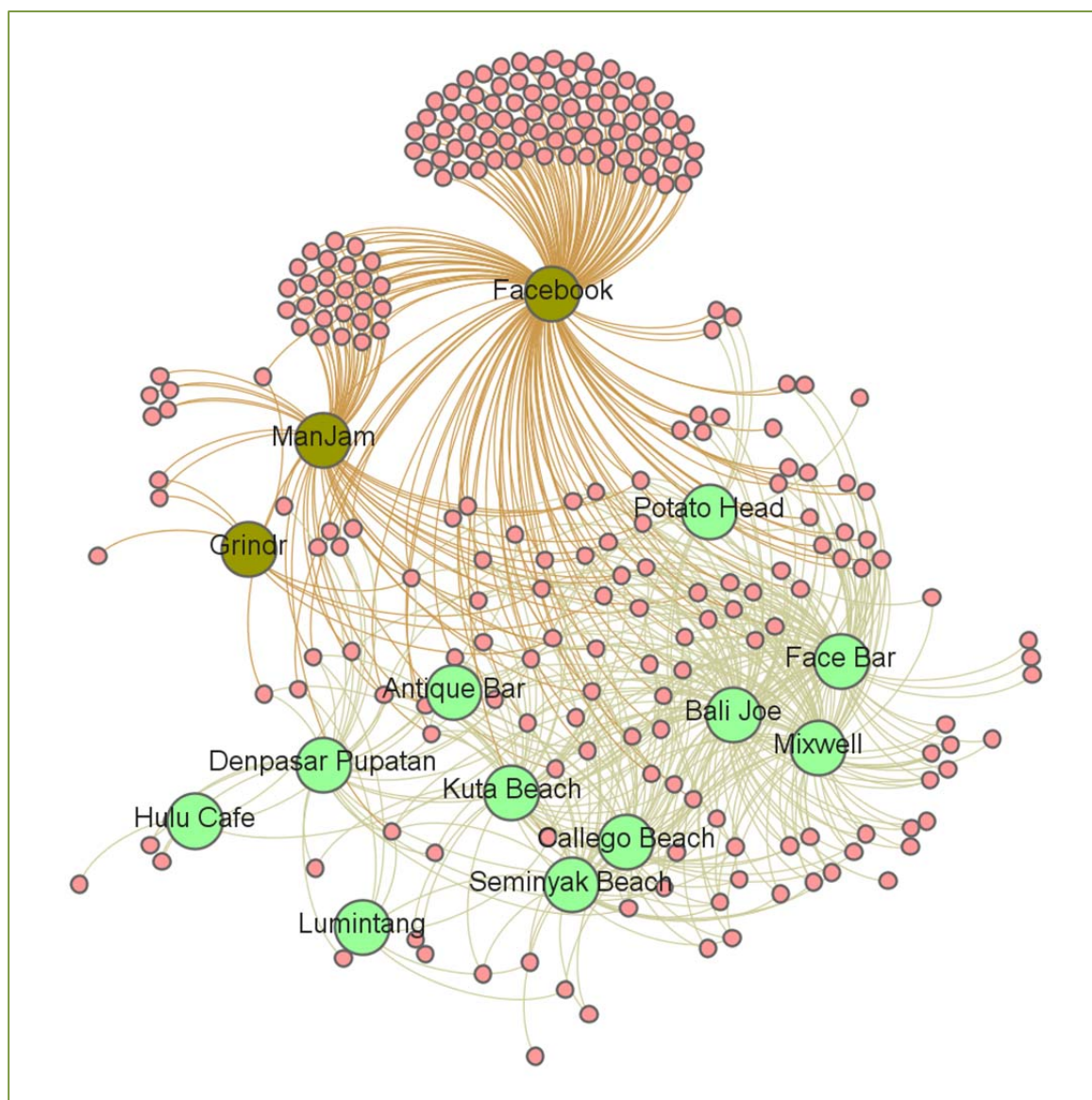


Figure 58: Bali- reason for visit is "spend time with gay friends"

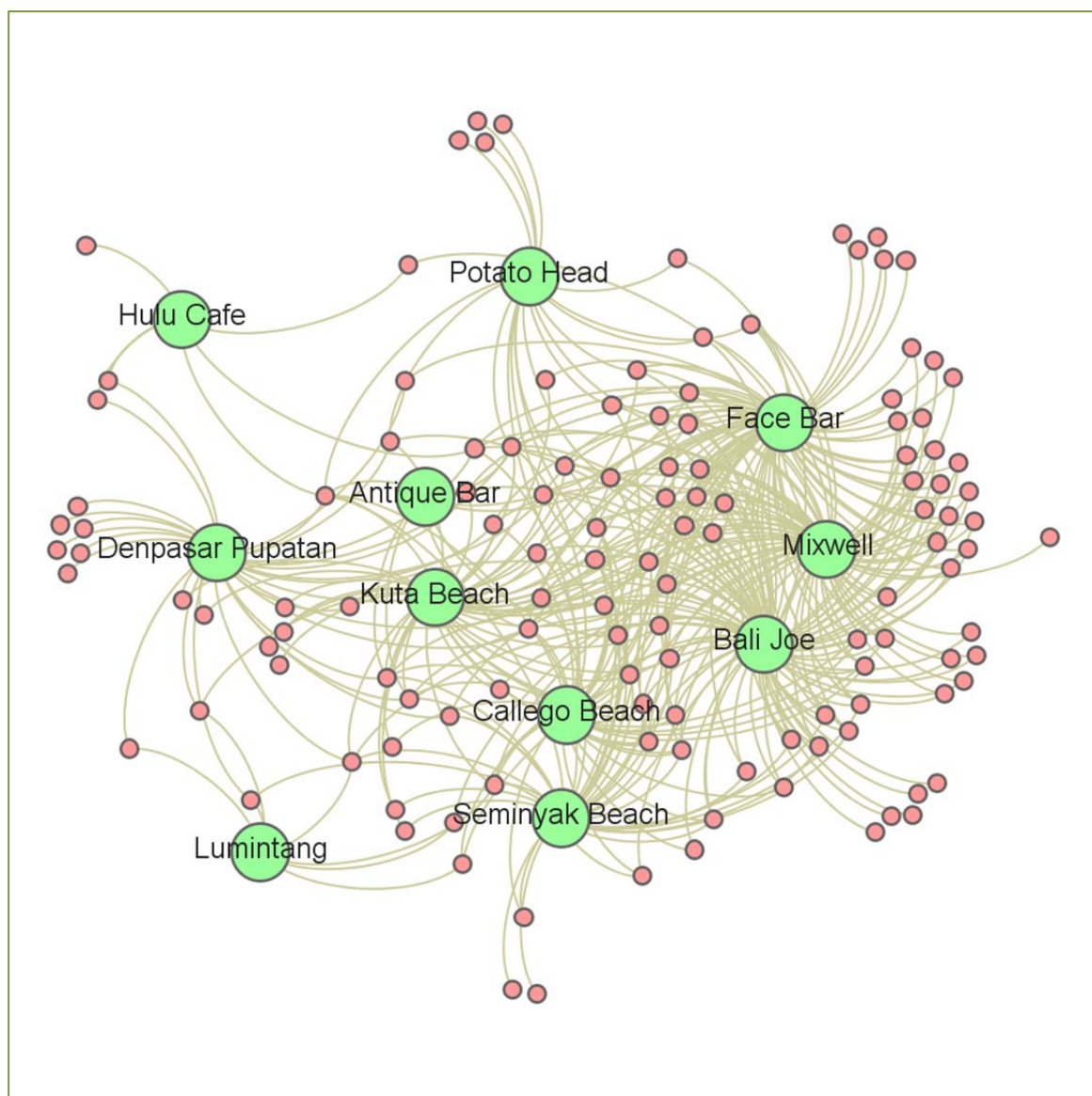


Figure 59: Bali- reason for visit is "spend time with gay friends" excluding online



NETWORK GRAPHS OF SEXUAL ENGAGEMENT WITH SITES

These graphs show the structure of the network when including only men who had sex with someone they met at this site on the last occasion they visited. These graphs differ from those presented above, where finding a sexual partner was the motivation for visiting a site. Here a sexual partner was an outcome of visiting the site. It is important to note that this does not represent having sex at that site (although that is an option), but about having sex with someone the man met there.

Medan

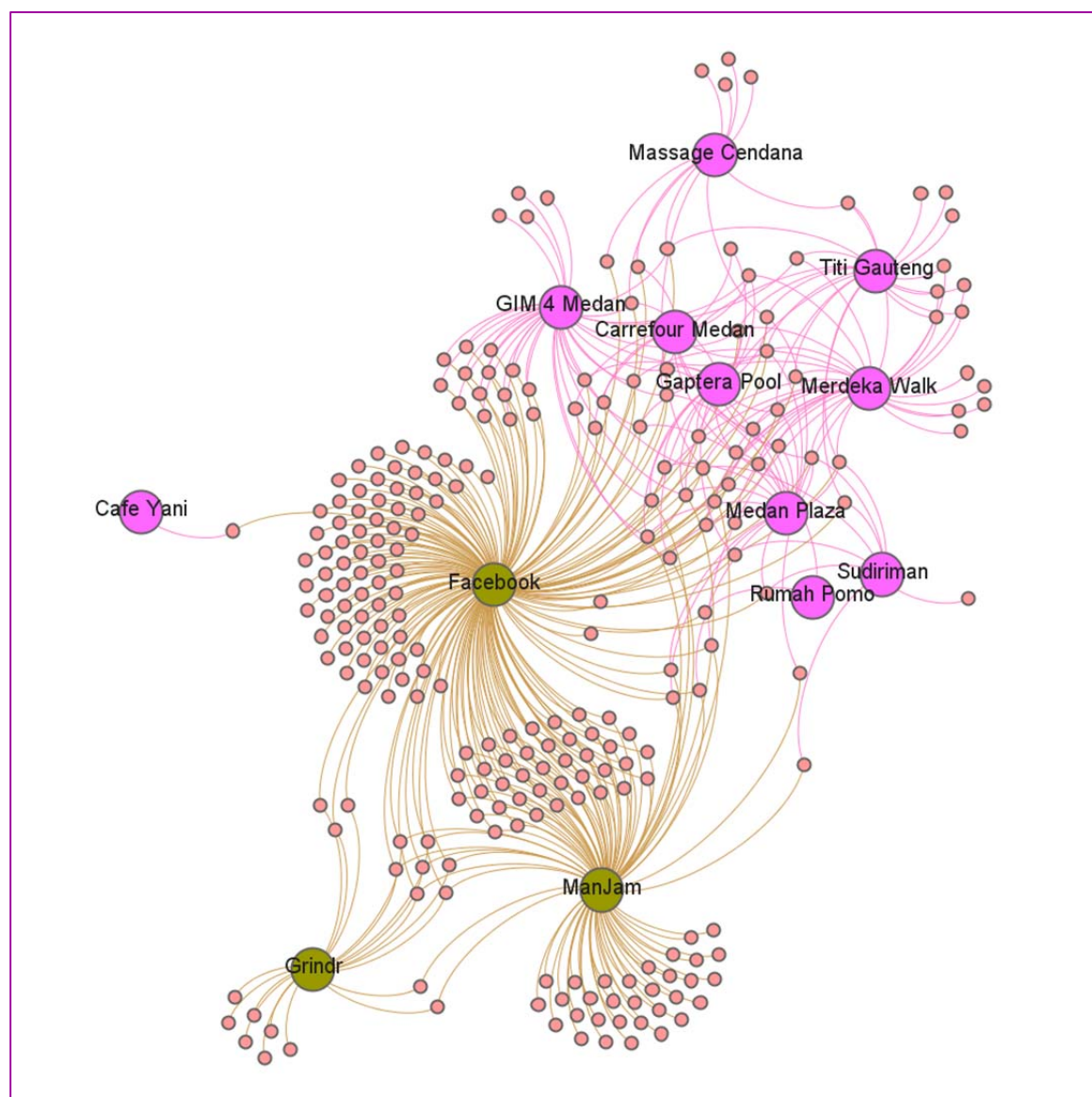


Figure 60: Medan- Had sex with someone from site on last visit

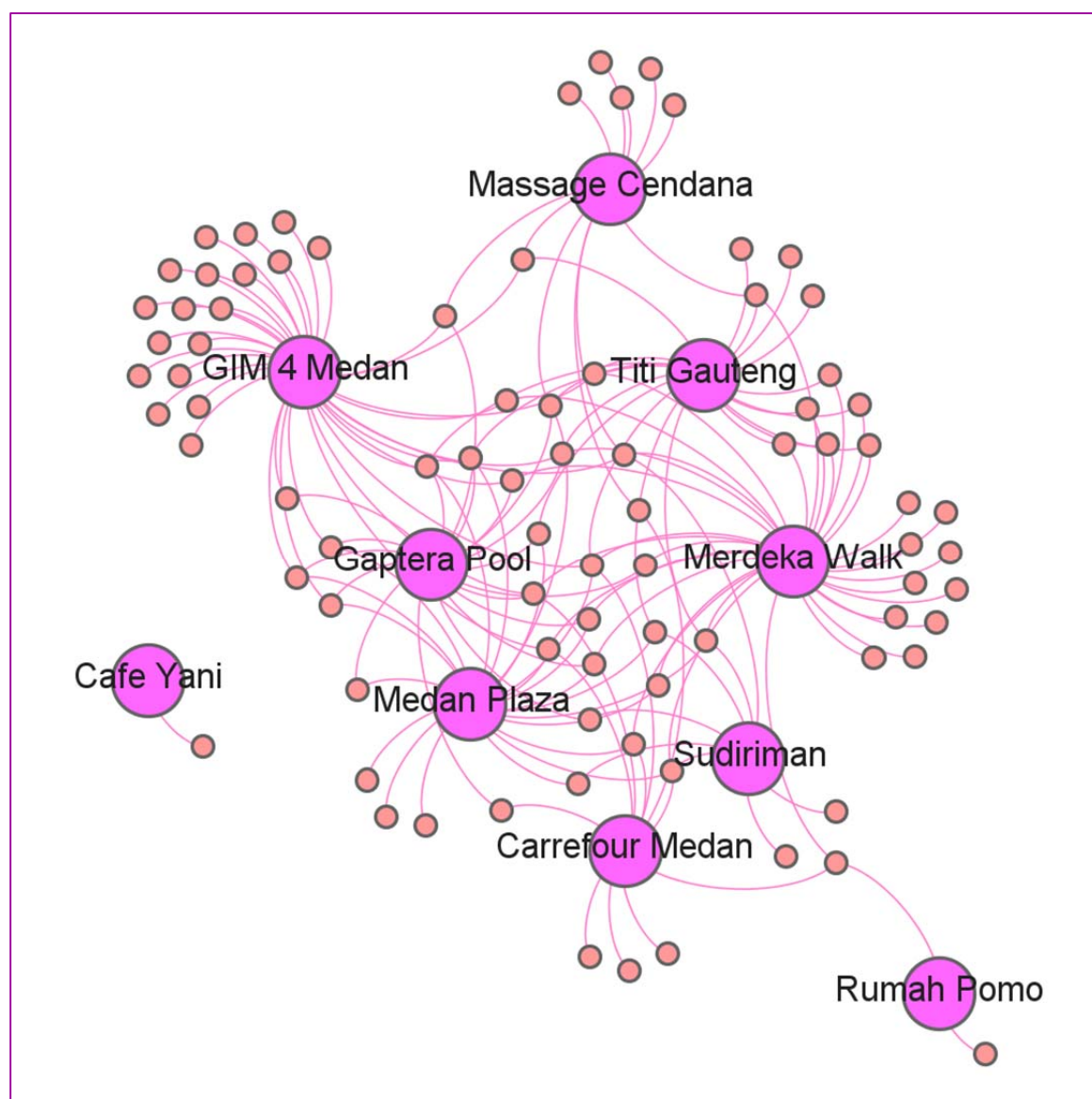


Figure 61: Medan- Had sex with someone from site on last visit excluding online

Jakarta

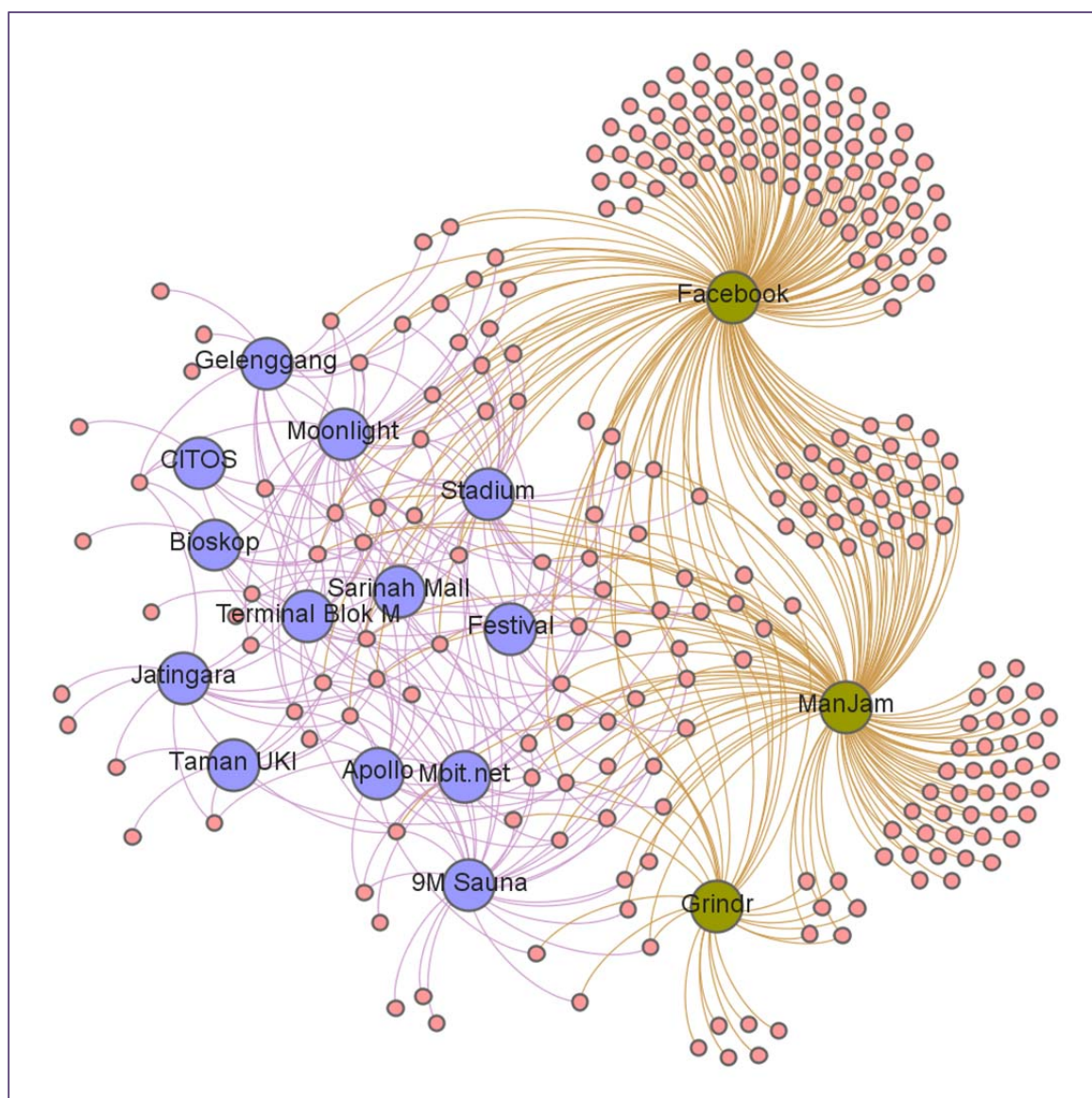


Figure 62: Jakarta- Had sex with someone from site on last visit

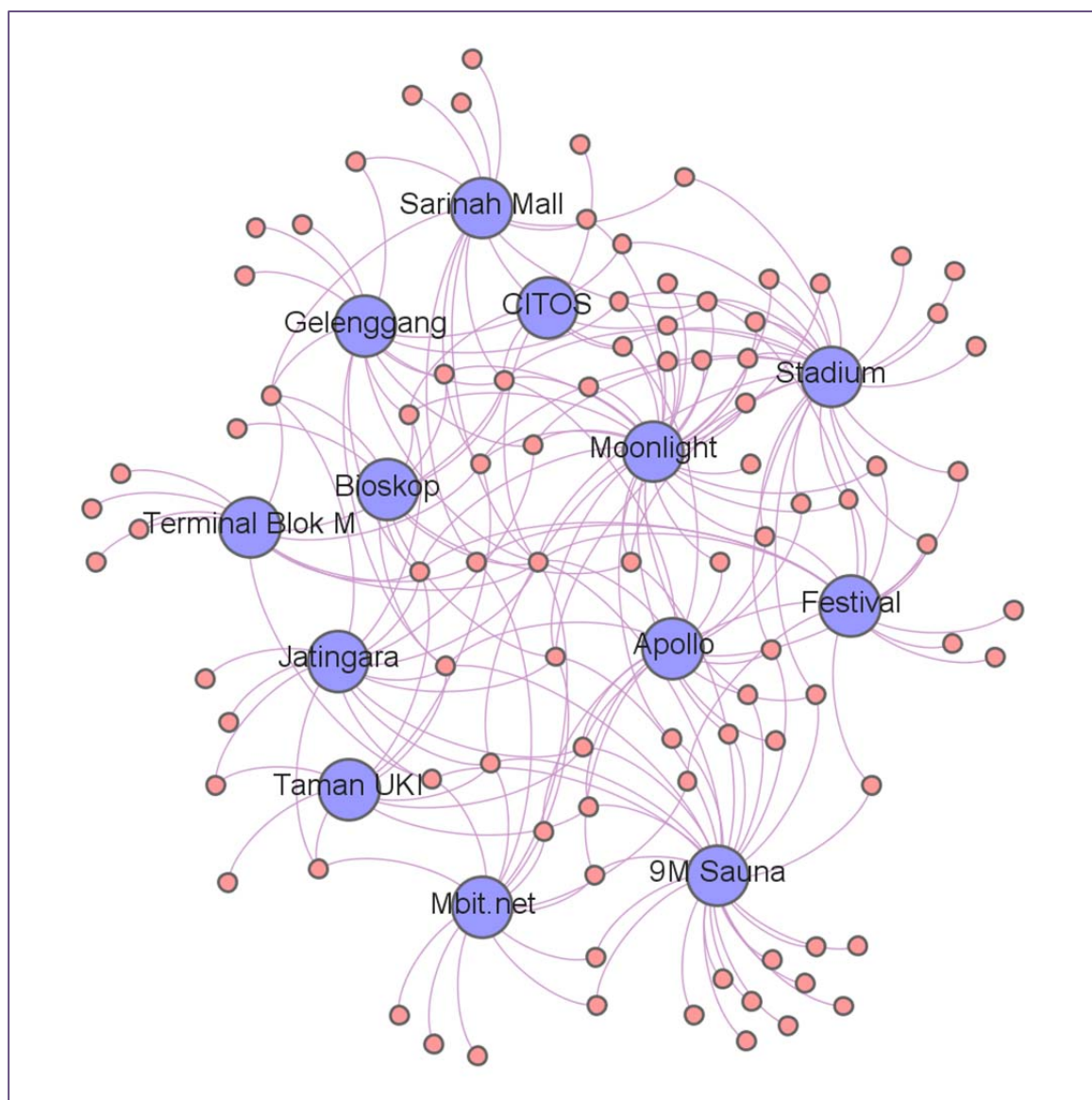


Figure 63: Jakarta- Had sex with someone from site on last visit excluding online

Bali

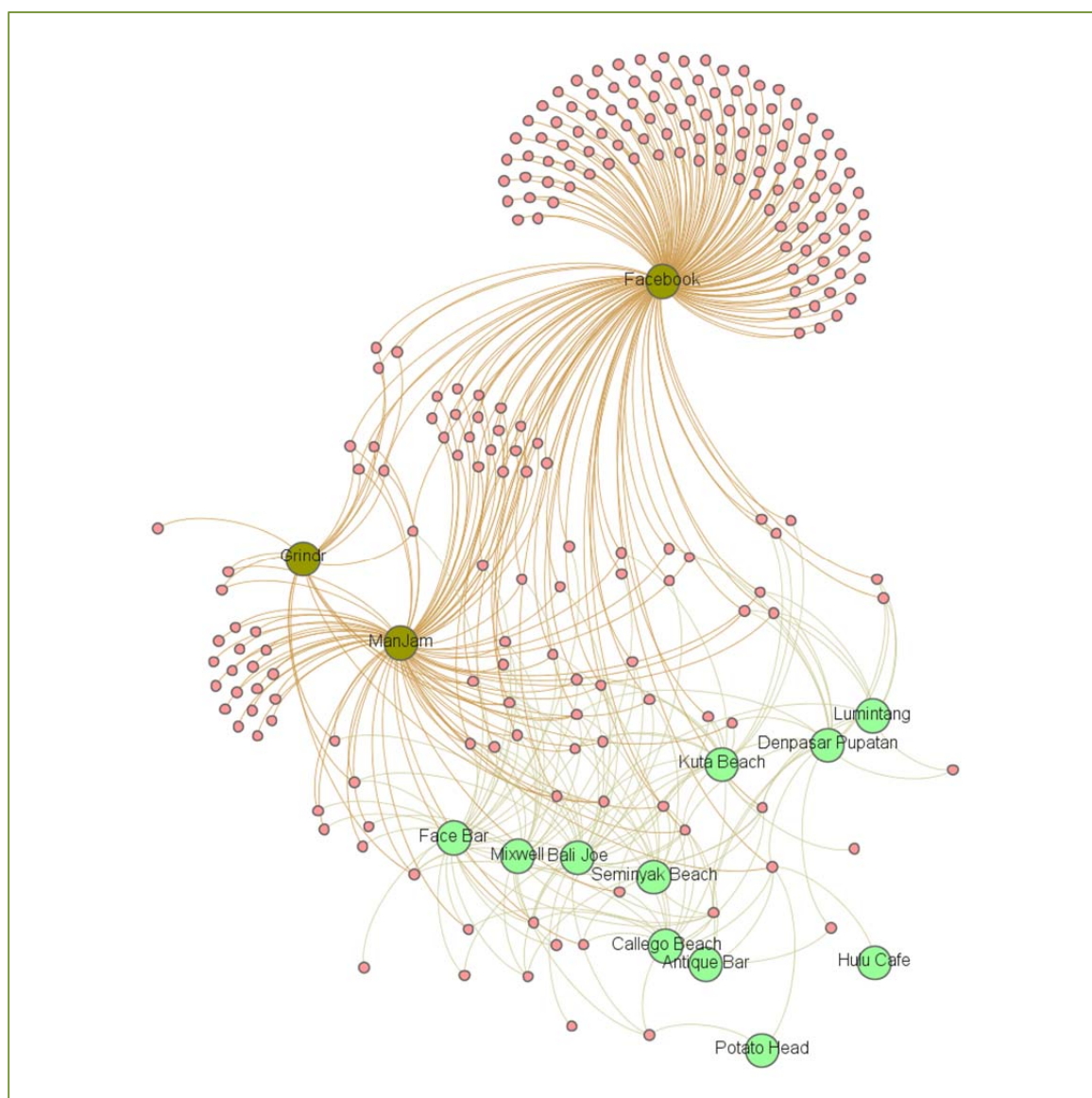


Figure 64: Bali- Had sex with someone from site on last visit

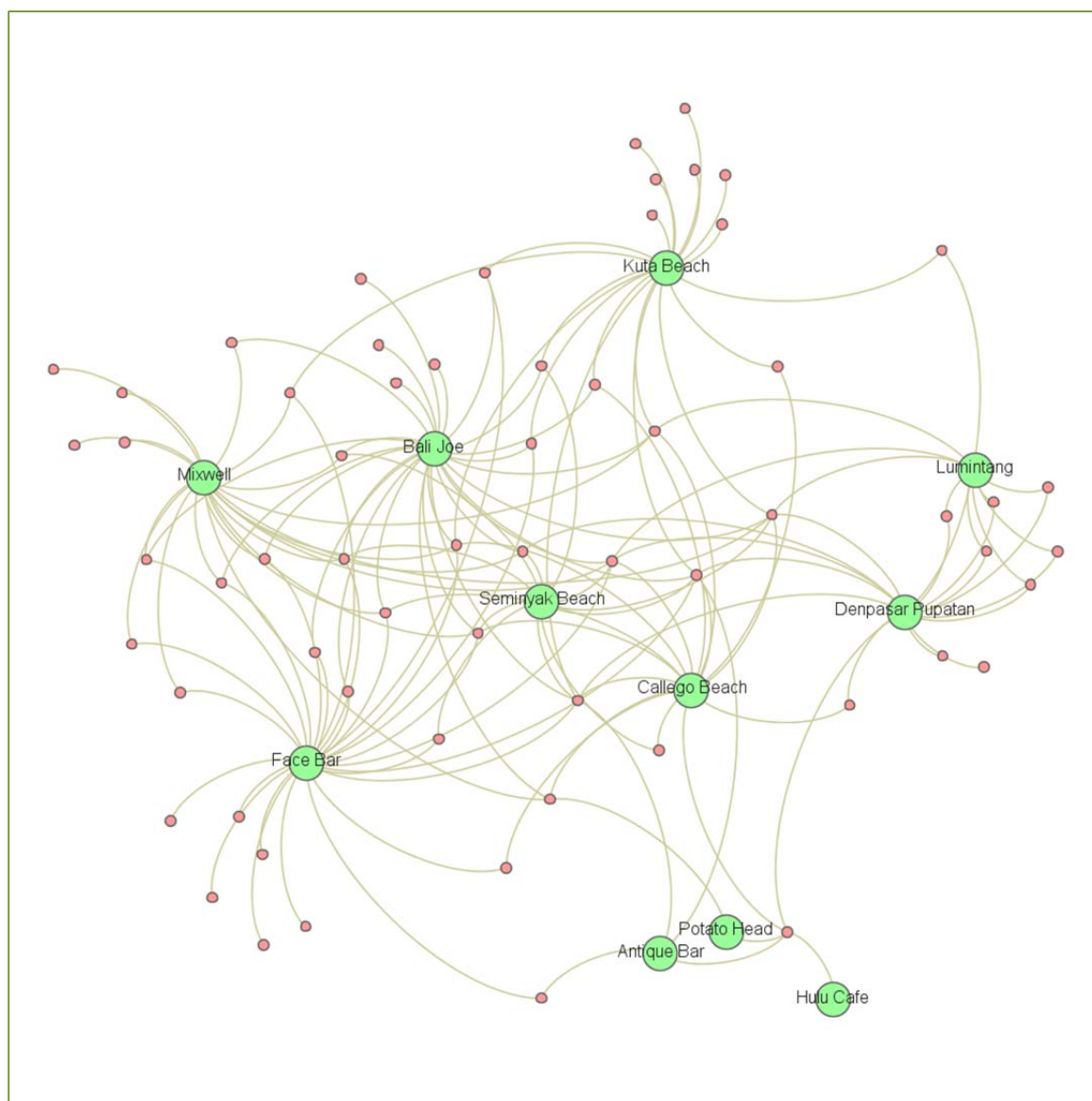


Figure 65: Bali- Had sex with someone from site on last visit excluding online



NETWORK GRAPHS OF PARTICIPANT CHARACTERISTICS

In the next few pages we present some graphs that are partitioned by some participant characteristics- age, sexuality and openness. These are just examples of the types of graph that can be developed in response to specific questions about the distribution of particular types of men. In each of the graphs, the men are colour coded for their status on the particular characteristic- for example older men are a darker colour than younger men.



AGE

Medan

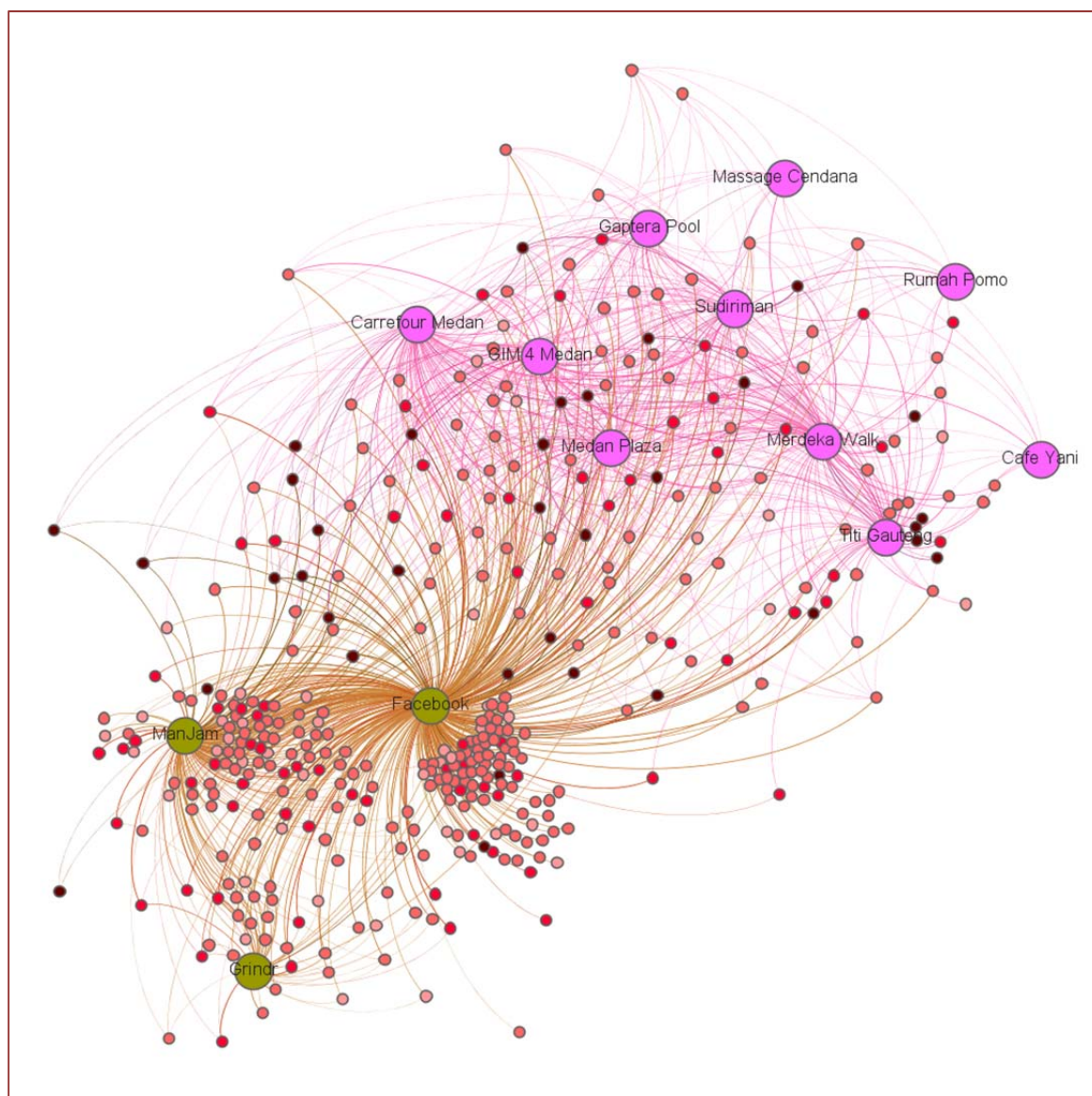


Figure 66: Medan age map
(Darker node = older men)

Jakarta

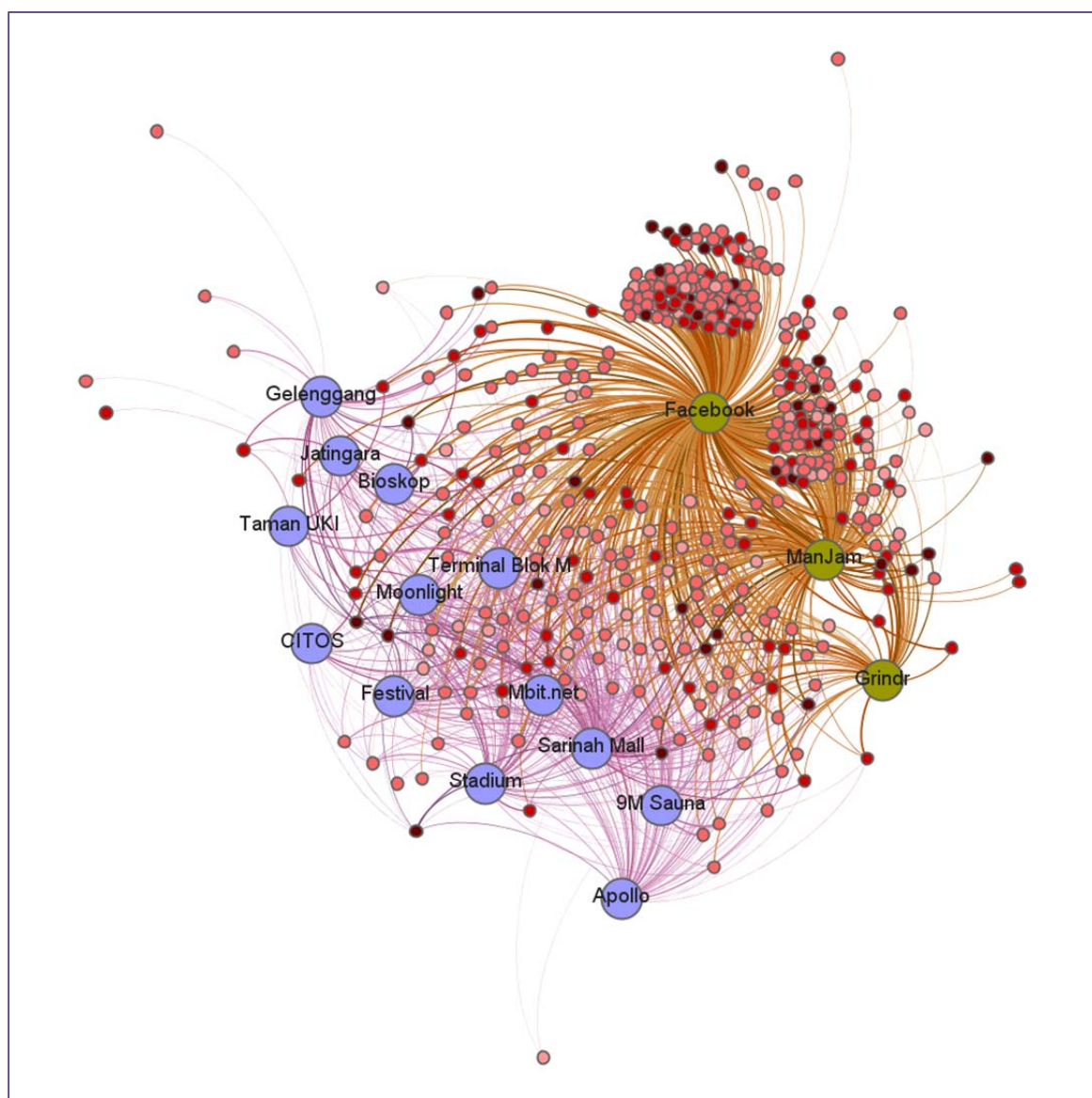


Figure 67: Jakarta age map
(Darker node = older men)



Bali

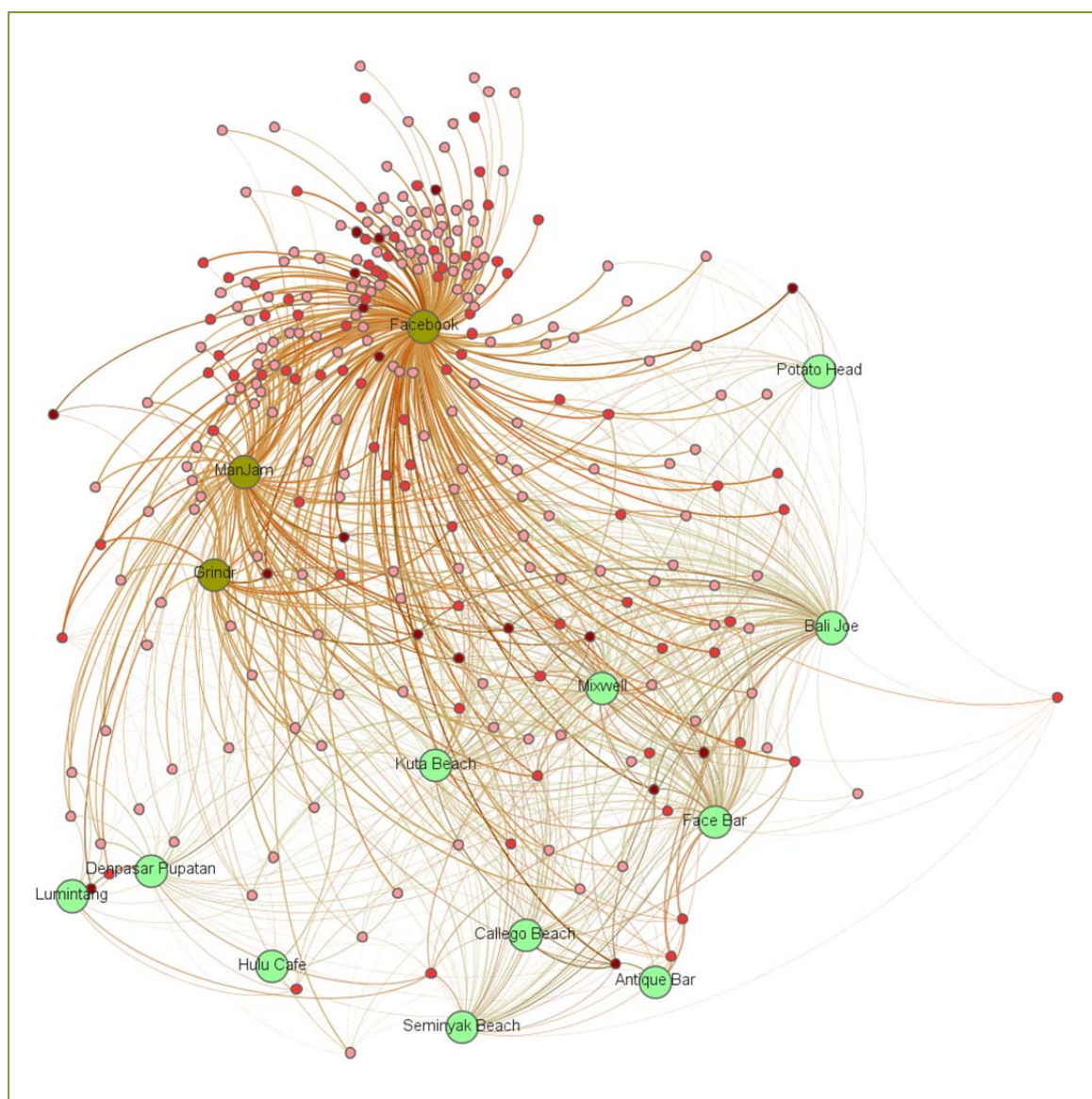


Figure 68: Bali age map
(Darker node = older men)

SEXUALITY

Medan

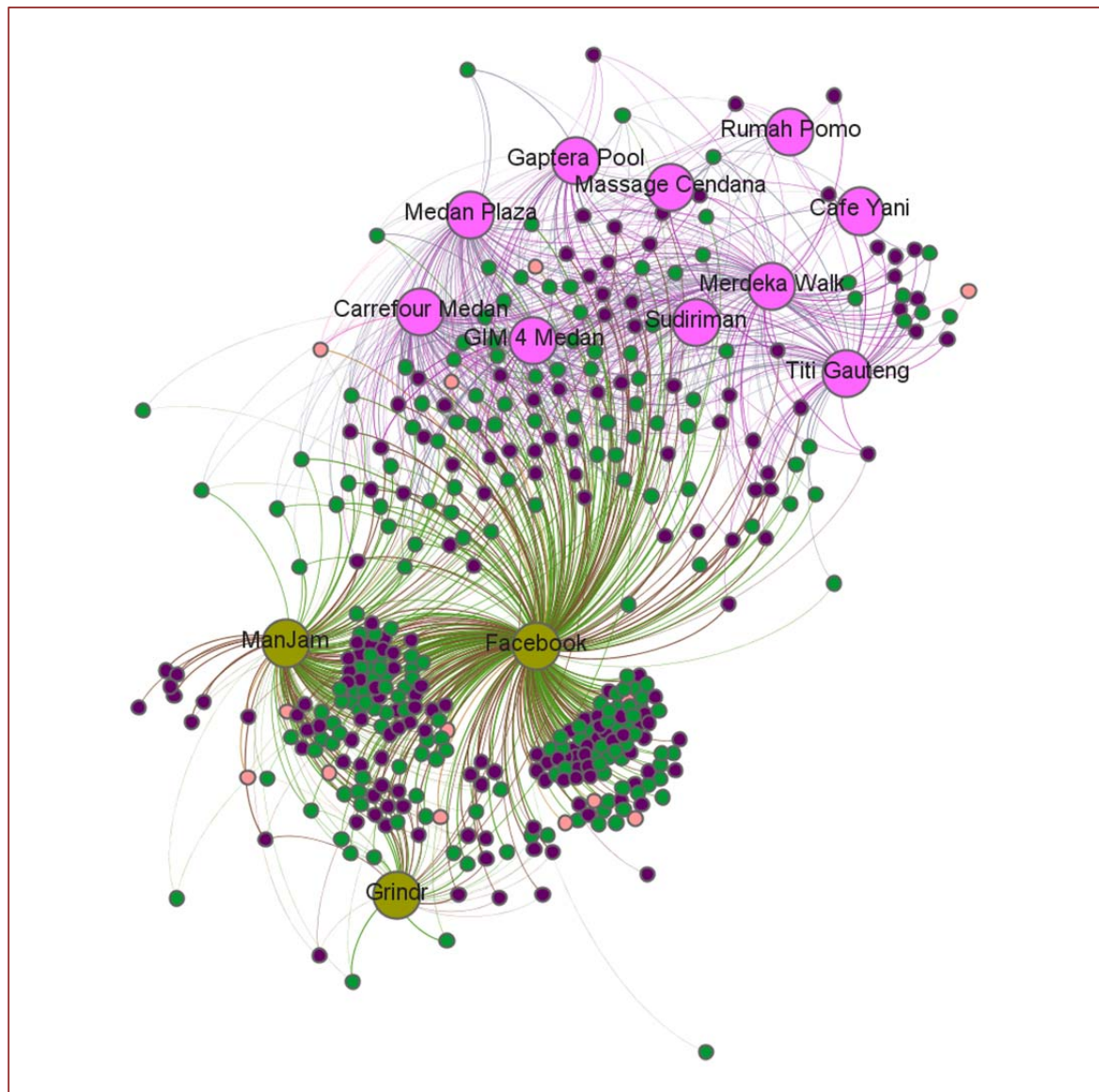


Figure 69: Medan sexual identity
(Green= gay, Purple= Biseks, Red=other)



Jakarta

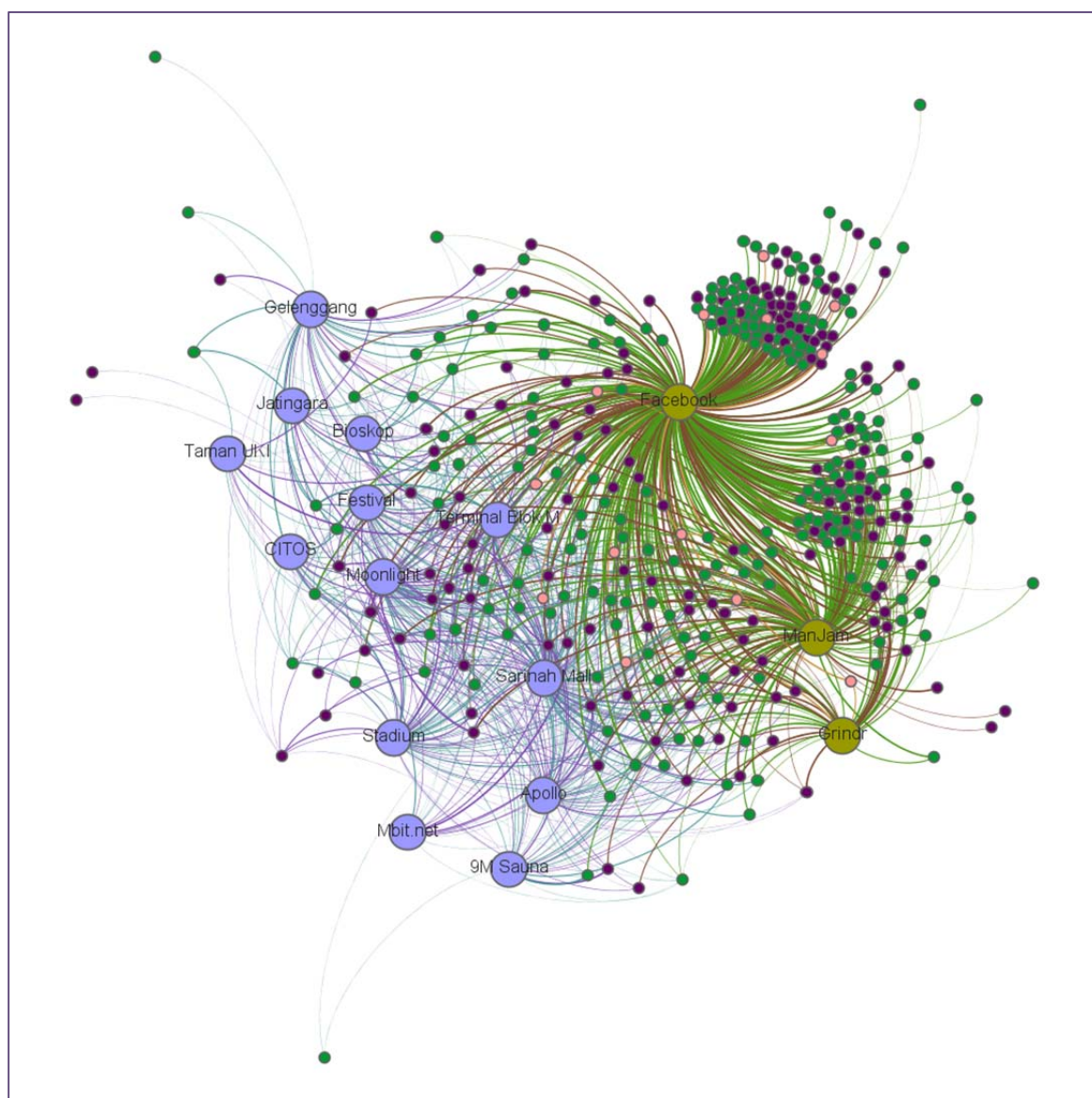


Figure 70: Jakarta sexual identity
(Green= gay, Purple= Biseks, Red=other)

Bali

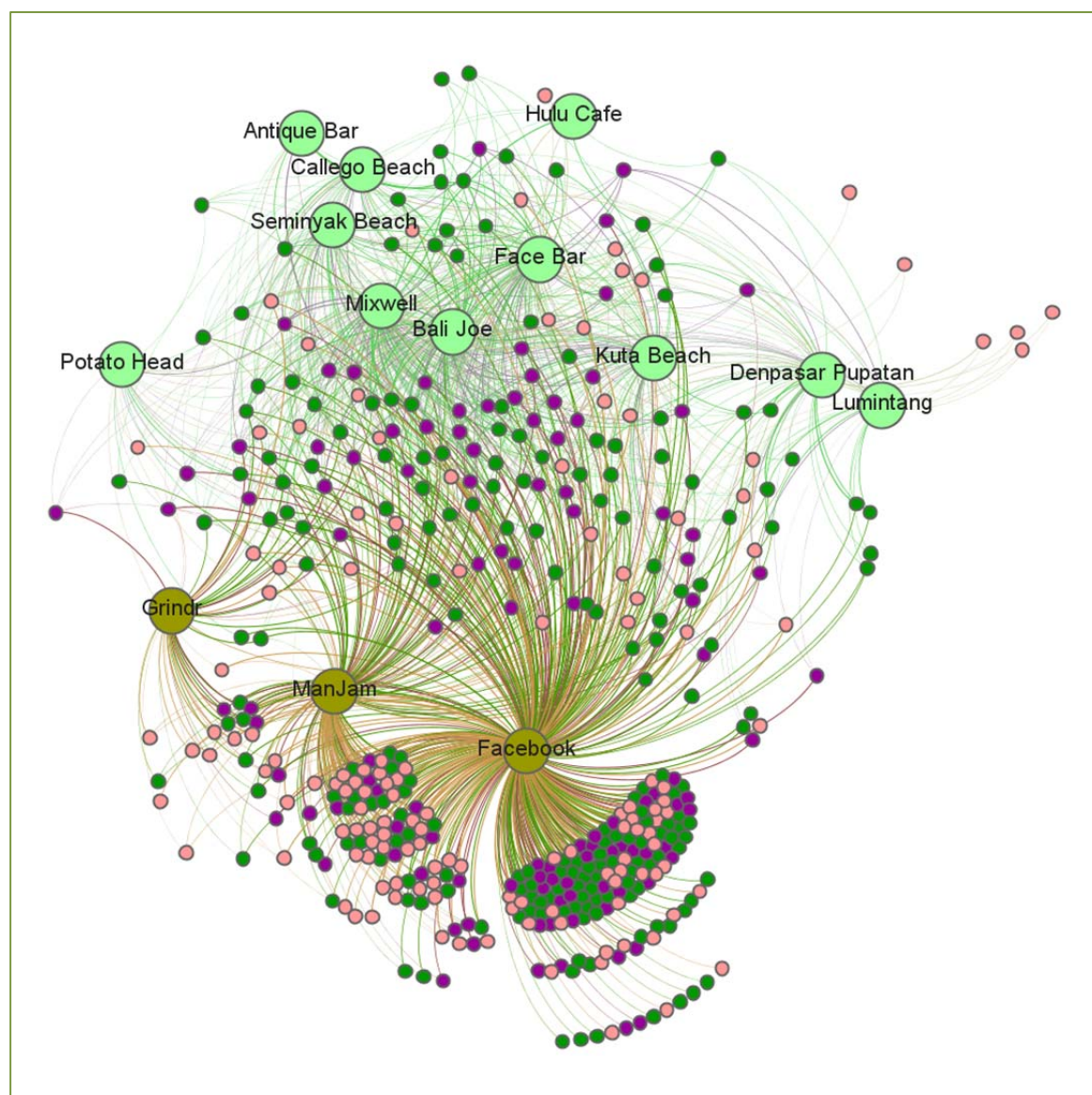


Figure 71: Bali sexual identity
(Green= gay, Purple= Bisexuals, Red=other)

OPENNESS

Medan

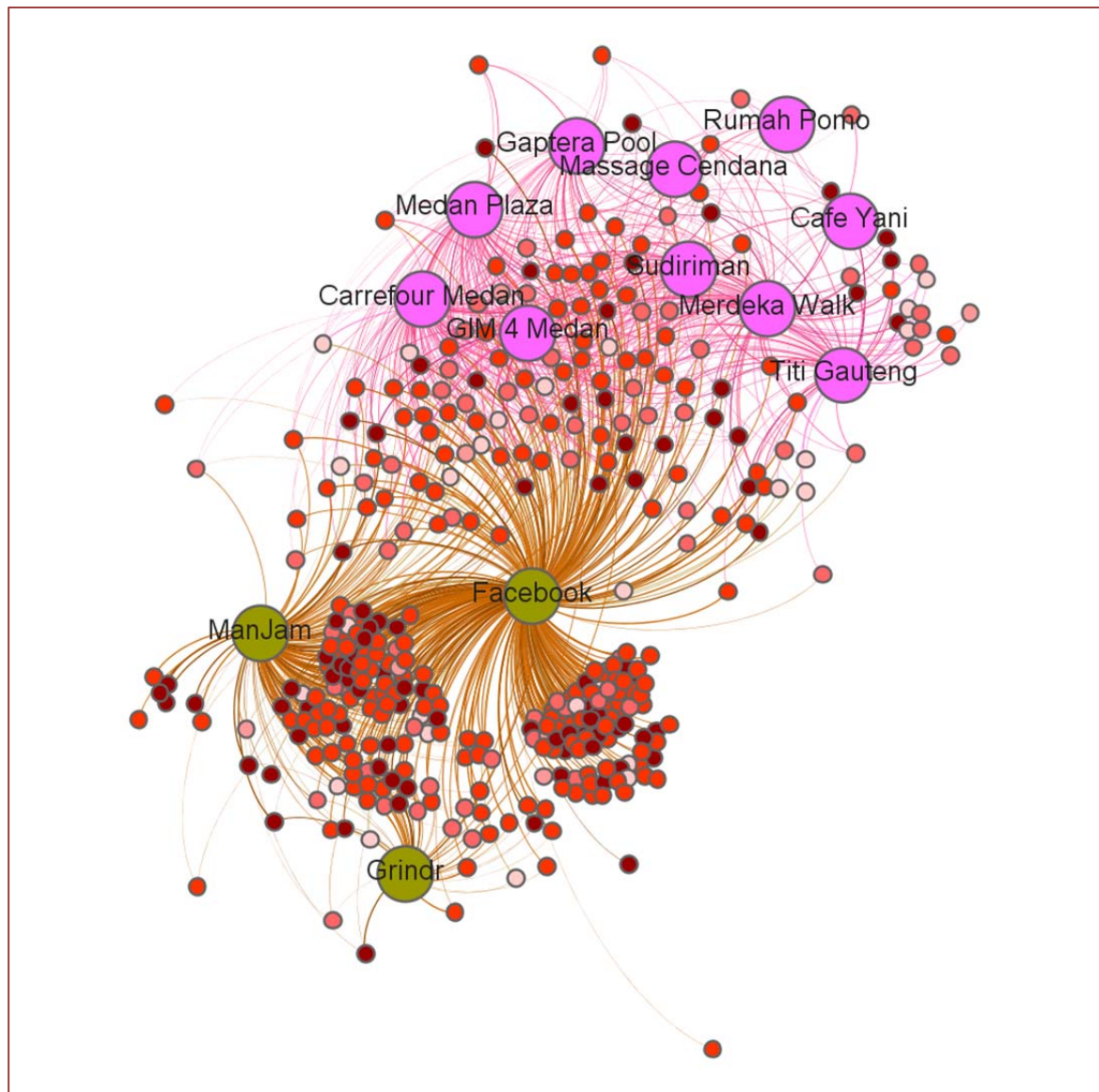


Figure 72: Medan open to friends

(Lighter nodes= more open)



Jakarta

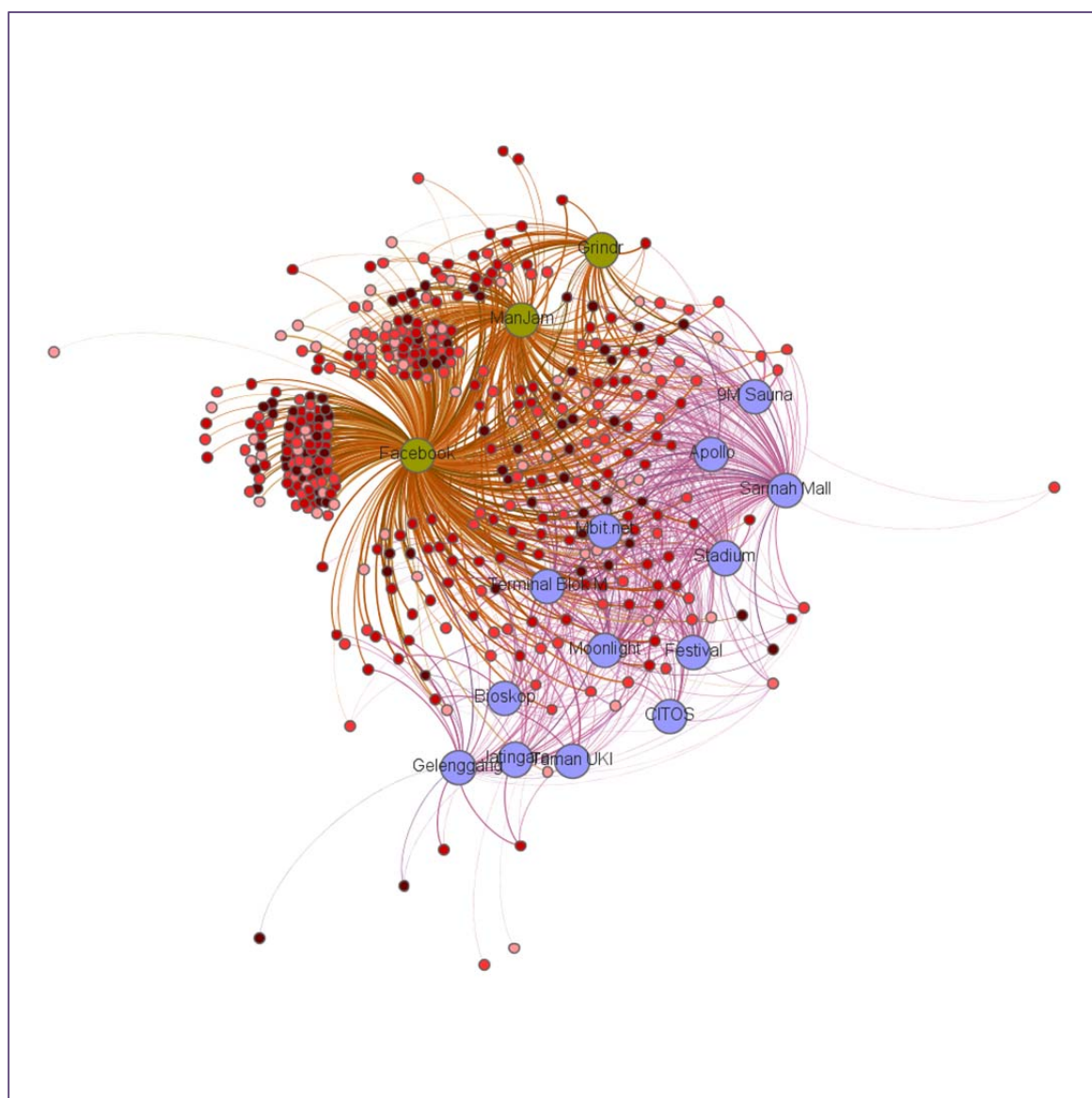


Figure 73: Jakarta- open to friends
(Lighter nodes= more open)

Bali

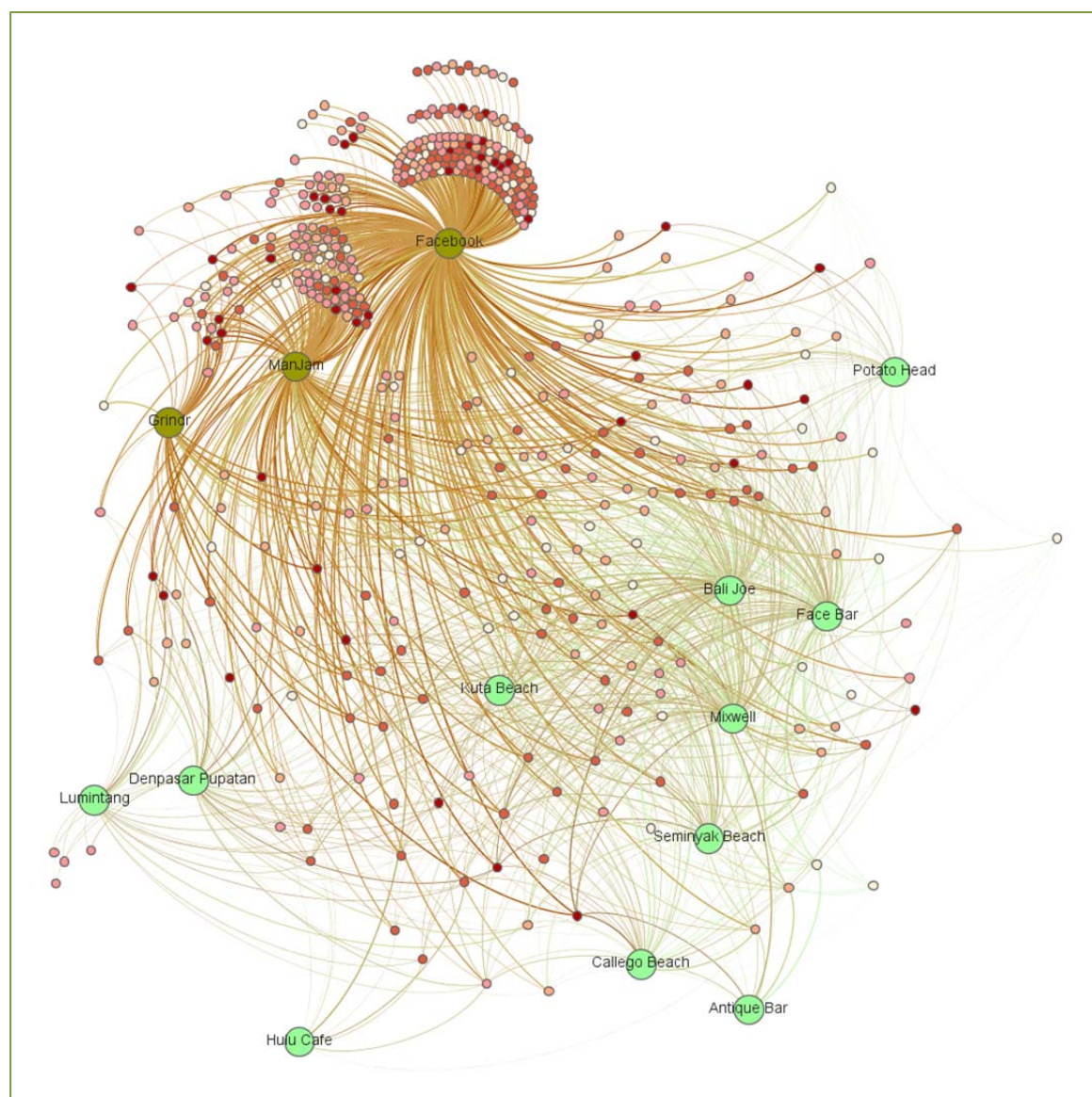


Figure 74: Bali- openness with friends
(Lighter nodes= more open)

AN ANALYSIS OF MEN WHO FREQUENT MANY AND FEW SITES

The table below presents a simple analysis across the whole sample that builds on some of the ideas introduced in the two site Bali example at the beginning of the report. Unlike the Bali example, here we take into account all the sites except the three online sites. We have calculated a simple index that splits men into four roughly even groups (called quartiles) based on the proportion of sites they visited in their city. The men in the top quartile, therefore, are those who are the most socially active and visit the largest number of sites. Those in the bottom quartile are the least active and visit the fewest number of sites.

We examine a number of characteristics of the men across these four groups to see if there are significant differences. Using Chi Square and Anova statistics we have noted which characteristics are statistically significantly different at two levels. As these data are from a social network study (and therefore relational), even some of the differences that are not statistically significant using these measures may be important. That is beyond the scope of this report however.

Table 24 : Differences between quartiles of men based on proportion of sites visited

	Least active men			Most active men
	Bottom quartile	Lower middle quartile	Upper middle quartile	Upper quartile
**Age: Mean (years old)	28.45	29.87	28.03	26.80
Median (years old)	27	27	26	26
Sexuality: Gay	59.2	54.3	58.8	58.7
Biseks	39.2	43.4	39.3	39.1
Married	10.0	13.5	13.9	7.5
Boyfriend	50.0	47.7	50.0	42.3
Girlfriend	21.1	25.0	23.8	24.3
Employed: Full Time	66.9	56.2	63.2	57.7
Part Time	17.3	21.6	21.1	20.3
Education: High School	54.8	60.0	57.1	59.0
University	42.1	37.7	40.8	39.2
Student currently	23.5	23.0	20.0	20.9
**Religion: Islam	64.8	65.9	69.7	73.2
Catholic	5.1	2.0	6.5	3.9
Hindu	10.3	14.4	6.2	4.4
Friends are mostly younger	15.3	22.1	15.6	20.8
*Friends are mostly gay	31.2	39.4	37.3	45.0
*Friends are mostly male	36.7	47.9	44.9	51.3
Not open to any Friends	22.3	16.6	14.1	14.0
Not open to any Family	77.0	76.5	69.3	76.4
**Not open to any Workmates	47.5	50.3	33.6	30.7
**Know HIV positive	25.4	24.8	33.6	46.9
**Know gay HIV positive	20.3	18.2	30.0	43.6
*Never use condom in	17.1	19.9	12.3	9.9



	Least active men			Most active men
	Bottom quartile	Lower middle quartile	Upper middle quartile	Upper quartile
receptive anal sex				
* Never use condom in insertive anal sex	16.5	21.3	14.6	9.8
**Group sex last year	31.3	29.8	45.0	51.9
**No sex with men last year	3.2	3.3	1.6	0.9
**Sex with 10+men last year	32.1	37.5	43.5	46.8
HIV test ever	61.2	60.9	71.5	69.6
HIV test last 6 months (of those tested)	61.2	60.9	71.5	69.6
*STI test last year	37.5	36.8	44.4	47.1
**Health, poor or fair	24.1	24.2	25.4	39.5

Figures (except age) show percentage within quartile

* Significant at 0.05, ** Significant at 0.01

What we can see from this table, is that the men who are the most socially active can be differentiated from the other men on a number of social and personal characteristics- as with the Bali example. Some of the things we can see are that the more active men are slightly younger, have gayer and more male peer networks, have more contact with the HIV epidemic, have more sex including group sex, are more likely to use condoms and are more likely to have had an STI test. These men are the most important in terms of reach for health promotion messages and normative change. Programs that work with this group of men and works to support them are likely to have the greatest impact on the entire community.



APPENDIX A: SITE PROFILES

In this section, each of the sites is described in terms of the men that say they have visited it.

For each site, we give the number of men that visit that site and then for a number of variables, we give the percentage of these men that gave a particular answer to the question, for example 69.1% of the 141 men that went to the Stadium nightclub were in full time employment, and 46.0% had a boyfriend.

There are a couple of items that may need some additional explanation.

Mean Percentage of sites visited: This is an indication of the connectedness of the men that visit this site. The value ranges from near 0 to 1. The higher the number the more sites most men have visited. A value of 0.6 would mean that on average the men going to this site visited 60% of all the sites in that city. The numbers in the parenthesis after give this information as a fraction, that is 5.6/13 means on average men go to 5.6 of the 13 sites.

Pendants- These are men that go to this site only and not to any of the other sites (not including online). So if 10% of the men at a site are pendants, this means that these 10% can only be reached by a pathway going through this site. This can be seen as a sort of “hard to reach” index, as these men will not be found at any of the other sites.

Overall this gives both a good sense of the type of men that go to a specific venue and the type of men that you could expect go to a venue of this sort. So while particular sites and hot spots might change over time, you could expect that the type of men going to particular sorts of sites would be similar, and the links between the sites would be fairly stable.

In planning health promotion and service activities, this appendix should help identify the optimal sites to find particular types of men for particular campaigns or services.



Site: **STADIUM**

Number of men: 141

Age	
<30	58.0
>40	8.4
Sexuality	
Gay	51.8
Biseks	46.7
Other	1.5
Marriage	
Yes	16.5
Employment	
Full time	69.1
Part Time	20.9
Not employed	10.1
Education	
Primary	2.9
Junior	12.1
Senior	52.9
University	32.1
Relationships	
Boyfriend	46.0
Girlfriend	25.2
Openness	
Friends	
Everyone	14.9
No-one	12.1
Family	
Everyone	5.0
No-one	66.0
Workplace	
Everyone	25.5
No-one	24.1
Friendship network	
Age	
Younger	19.1
Older	17.7
Gender	
More male	48.6
More female	5.7
Sexuality	
More gay	36.1
More straight	32.6
Contact with Epidemic	
Know HIV Positive	39.7
Know Gay HIV Positive	36.2
Sex with men last year	
None	2.2
10+	58.1
Condom use last year	
Always receptive	48.8
Always insertive	45.6
Group sex	
Any last year	48.5
Drug use	
Alcohol	70.5



Tobacco	77.9
Party drugs	48.5
Sexual stimulants	34.8
HIV test	
Ever	67.9
Last 6 months	47.5
STI test	
Last 12 months	47.9
Health	
Poor/fair	17.0
Network	
Mean Percentage of sites	35.7 (4.6/13)
Proportion of pendants	6.4
Frequency of Site Visit	
Daily	0.0
Weekly	11.3
Monthly	48.9
Annually	39.7
Reason for visit	
Find a man for sex	27.0
Find a boyfriend	19.1
Spend time with gay people	68.8
Make gay friends	42.6
Support	9.9
Information	6.4
Had sex on last visit	
Yes	34.1



Site: **MOONLIGHT**

Number of men: 143

Age	
<30	53.7
>40	14.7
Sexuality	
Gay	58.2
Biseks	40.4
Other	1.4
Marriage	
Yes	14.1
Employment	
Full time	69.7
Part Time	19.0
Not employed	11.3
Education	
Primary	4.9
Junior	11.2
Senior	54.5
University	25.9
Relationships	
Boyfriend	44.7
Girlfriend	21.3
Openness	
Friends	
Everyone	19.6
No-one	9.1
Family	
Everyone	4.9
No-one	66.4
Workplace	
Everyone	28.0
No-one	27.3
Friendship network	
Age	
Younger	25.2
Older	14.0
Gender	
More male	59.9
More female	5.6
Sexuality	
More gay	48.3
More straight	21.0
Contact with Epidemic	
Know HIV Positive	40.6
Know Gay HIV Positive	37.8
Sex with men last year	
None	0.7
10+	54.7
Condom use last year	
Always receptive	48.0
Always insertive	47.7
Group sex	
Any last year	42.2
Drug use	
Alcohol	56.6



Tobacco	68.8
Party drugs	71.3
Sexual stimulants	31.4
HIV test	
Ever	64.1
Last 6 months	46.9
STI test	
Last 12 months	46.5
Health	
Poor/fair	21.7
Network	
Mean Percentage of sites	40.1 (5.2/13)
Proportion of pendants	5.6
Frequency of Site Visit	
Daily	1.4
Weekly	25.2
Monthly	37.1
Annually	36.4
Reason for visit	
Find a man for sex	33.6
Find a boyfriend	18.9
Spend time with gay people	72.7
Make gay friends	60.1
Support	9.1
Information	18.2
Had sex on last visit	
Yes	38.7



Site: **GELANGGANG GENEN**

Number of men: 78

Age	
<30	45.2
>40	19.2
Sexuality	
Gay	62.3
Biseks	36.4
Other	1.3
Marriage	
Yes	16.7
Employment	
Full time	69.2
Part Time	21.8
Not employed	9.0
Education	
Primary	5.1
Junior	16.7
Senior	57.7
University	
Relationships	
Boyfriend	50.0
Girlfriend	23.1
Openness	
Friends	
Everyone	23.1
No-one	10.3
Family	
Everyone	6.4
No-one	64.1
Workplace	
Everyone	35.1
No-one	22.1
Friendship network	
Age	
Younger	35.9
Older	16.7
Gender	
More male	69.2
More female	7.7
Sexuality	
More gay	59.0
More straight	16.7
Contact with Epidemic	
Know HIV Positive	35.9
Know Gay HIV Positive	34.6
Sex with men last year	
None	0.0
10+	54.1
Condom use last year	
Always receptive	45.5
Always insertive	40.0
Group sex	
Any last year	37.5
Drug use	
Alcohol	60.3



Tobacco	67.9
Party drugs	23.4
Sexual stimulants	31.6
HIV test	
Ever	65.4
Last 6 months	44.9
STI test	
Last 12 months	59.0
Health	
Poor/fair	24.7
Network	
Mean Percentage of sites	43.3 (5.6)
Proportion of pendants	11.5
Frequency of Site Visit	
Daily	1.3
Weekly	25.6
Monthly	30.8
Annually	42.3
Reason for visit	
Find a man for sex	34.6
Find a boyfriend	23.1
Spend time with gay people	73.1
Make gay friends	60.3
Support	10.3
Information	21.8
Had sex on last visit	
Yes	27.6



Site: **BIOSKOP GRAND**

Number of men: 55

Age	
<30	60.0
>40	14.0
Sexuality	
Gay	56.6
Biseks	41.5
Other	1.9
Marriage	
Yes	5.6
Employment	
Full time	58.5
Part Time	26.4
Not employed	15.1
Education	
Primary	1.9
Junior	9.3
Senior	59.3
University	29.3
Relationships	
Boyfriend	49.1
Girlfriend	20.8
Openness	
Friends	
Everyone	20.0
No-one	14.5
Family	
Everyone	5.5
No-one	65.5
Workplace	
Everyone	29.1
No-one	30.9
Friendship network	
Age	
Younger	20.0
Older	29.1
Gender	
More male	63.6
More female	9.1
Sexuality	
More gay	54.5
More straight	21.8
Contact with Epidemic	
Know HIV Positive	32.7
Know Gay HIV Positive	32.7
Sex with men last year	
None	0.0
10+	51.9
Condom use last year	
Always receptive	42.9
Always insertive	52.2
Group sex	
Any last year	50.0
Drug use	
Alcohol	63.6



Tobacco	61.8
Party drugs	29.1
Sexual stimulants	31.5
HIV test	
Ever	61.8
Last 6 months	40.0
STI test	
Last 12 months	49.1
Health	
Poor/fair	29.6
Network	
Mean Percentage of sites	50.1 (6.5/13)
Proportion of pendants	1.8
Frequency of Site Visit	
Daily	1.8
Weekly	20.0
Monthly	30.9
Annually	47.3
Reason for visit	
Find a man for sex	36.4
Find a boyfriend	18.2
Spend time with gay people	60.0
Make gay friends	41.8
Support	7.3
Information	10.9
Had sex on last visit	
Yes	35.2



Site: **SARINAH MALL**

Number of men: 234

Age

<30	58.1
>40	8.1

Sexuality

Gay	61.7
Biseks	36.1
Other	2.2

Marriage

Yes	9.1
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Employment

Full time	70.9
Part Time	80.7
Not employed	10.4

Education

Primary	1.7
Junior	6.9
Senior	44.6
University	46.8

Relationships

Boyfriend	46.3
Girlfriend	15.6

Openness

Friends

Everyone	16.7
No-one	12.0

Family

Everyone	4.7
No-one	64.5

Workplace

Everyone	23.3
No-one	30.6

Friendship network

Age

Younger	18.9
Older	20.6

Gender

More male	42.9
More female	9.0

Sexuality

More gay	37.3
More straight	28.3

Contact with Epidemic

Know HIV Positive	38.0
Know Gay HIV Positive	35.0

Sex with men last year

None	1.8
10+	47.2

Condom use last year

Always receptive	42.6
Always insertive	45.5

Group sex

Any last year	46.0
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Drug use

Alcohol	60.7
Tobacco	60.8



Party drugs	23.3
Sexual stimulants	21.9
HIV test	
Ever	60.9
Last 6 months	38.9
STI test	
Last 12 months	44.4
Health	
Poor/fair	23.6
Network	
Mean Percentage of sites	32.2 (4.2/13)
Proportion of pendants	15.0
Frequency of Site Visit	
Daily	0.9
Weekly	23.5
Monthly	47.4
Annually	28.2
Reason for visit	
Find a man for sex	16.2
Find a boyfriend	10.7
Spend time with gay people	72.6
Make gay friends	39.7
Support	5.1
Information	6.8
Had sex on last visit	
Yes	11.2



Site: **9M SAUNA**

Number of men: 70

Age	
<30	48.5
>40	13.6
Sexuality	
Gay	58.8
Biseks	36.8
Other	4.4
Marriage	
Yes	14.7
Employment	
Full time	69.6
Part Time	17.4
Not employed	13.0
Education	
Primary	0.0
Junior	2.9
Senior	33.3
University	63.8
Relationships	
Boyfriend	37.7
Girlfriend	23.2
Openness	
Friends	
Everyone	17.1
No-one	15.7
Family	
Everyone	7.1
No-one	68.6
Workplace	
Everyone	30.4
No-one	30.4
Friendship network	
Age	
Younger	24.3
Older	20.0
Gender	
More male	51.4
More female	10.0
Sexuality	
More gay	41.4
More straight	30.0
Contact with Epidemic	
Know HIV Positive	41.4
Know Gay HIV Positive	35.7
Sex with men last year	
None	1.5
10+	48.5
Condom use last year	
Always receptive	44.9
Always insertive	47.1
Group sex	
Any last year	53.8
Drug use	
Alcohol	60.0



Tobacco	58.0
Party drugs	16.2
Sexual stimulants	23.5
HIV test	
Ever	61.4
Last 6 months	42.9
STI test	
Last 12 months	52.9
Health	
Poor/fair	22.9
Network	
Mean Percentage of sites	40.8 (5.3/13)
Proportion of pendants	4.3
Frequency of Site Visit	
Daily	2.9
Weekly	5.7
Monthly	47.1
Annually	44.3
Reason for visit	
Find a man for sex	72.9
Find a boyfriend	24.3
Spend time with gay people	41.4
Make gay friends	38.6
Support	8.6
Information	10.0
Had sex on last visit	
Yes	73.9



Site: **PASAR FESTIVAL**

Number of men: 101

Age	
<30	56.7
>40	10.3
Sexuality	
Gay	56.6
Biseks	43.4
Other	0.0
Marriage	
Yes	9.0
Employment	
Full time	70.0
Part Time	22.0
Not employed	8.0
Education	
Primary	3.0
Junior	7.9
Senior	49.5
University	39.6
Relationships	
Boyfriend	40.0
Girlfriend	21.0
Openness	
Friends	
Everyone	12.9
No-one	9.9
Family	
Everyone	4.0
No-one	77.2
Workplace	
Everyone	25.7
No-one	27.7
Friendship network	
Age	
Younger	21.8
Older	17.8
Gender	
More male	50.5
More female	6.9
Sexuality	
More gay	48.5
More straight	23.8
Contact with Epidemic	
Know HIV Positive	42.6
Know Gay HIV Positive	40.6
Sex with men last year	
None	2.0
10+	53.1
Condom use last year	
Always receptive	47.1
Always insertive	42.1
Group sex	
Any last year	46.0
Drug use	
Alcohol	54.5



Tobacco	59.6
Party drugs	26.3
Sexual stimulants	23.2
HIV test	
Ever	63.4
Last 6 months	49.5
STI test	
Last 12 months	53.5
Health	
Poor/fair	22.0
Network	
Mean Percentage of sites	43.9 (5.7/13)
Proportion of pendants	0.0
Frequency of Site Visit	
Daily	0.0
Weekly	9.9
Monthly	46.5
Annually	43.6
Reason for visit	
Find a man for sex	30.7
Find a boyfriend	12.9
Spend time with gay people	69.3
Make gay friends	50.5
Support	5.0
Information	4.0
Had sex on last visit	
Yes	26.3



Site: **TAMAN UKI**

Number of men: 24

Age	
<30	63.6
>40	13.6
Sexuality	
Gay	66.7
Biseks	33.3
Other	0.0
Marriage	
Yes	8.3
Employment	
Full time	54.2
Part Time	33.3
Not employed	12.5
Education	
Primary	0.0
Junior	16.7
Senior	45.8
University	37.5
Relationships	
Boyfriend	45.8
Girlfriend	8.3
Openness	
Friends	
Everyone	29.2
No-one	12.5
Family	
Everyone	4.2
No-one	75.0
Workplace	
Everyone	33.3
No-one	29.2
Friendship network	
Age	
Younger	29.2
Older	20.8
Gender	
More male	58.3
More female	8.3
Sexuality	
More gay	50.0
More straight	20.8
Contact with Epidemic	
Know HIV Positive	45.8
Know Gay HIV Positive	45.8
Sex with men last year	
None	0.0
10+	50.0
Condom use last year	
Always receptive	58.8
Always insertive	52.4
Group sex	
Any last year	60.9
Drug use	
Alcohol	45.8



Tobacco	66.7
Party drugs	4.3
Sexual stimulants	21.7
HIV test	
Ever	66.7
Last 6 months	45.8
STI test	
Last 12 months	58.3
Health	
Poor/fair	25.0
Network	
Mean Percentage of sites	55.1 (7.2/13)
Proportion of pendants	0.0
Frequency of Site Visit	
Daily	8.3
Weekly	12.5
Monthly	37.5
Annually	41.7
Reason for visit	
Find a man for sex	41.7
Find a boyfriend	12.5
Spend time with gay people	50.0
Make gay friends	29.5
Support	0.0
Information	4.2
Had sex on last visit	
Yes	54.5



Site: **MBIT.NET**

Number of men: 36

Age	
<30	60.6
>40	3.0
Sexuality	
Gay	65.7
Biseks	31.4
Other	2.9
Marriage	
Yes	5.7
Employment	
Full time	74.3
Part Time	4.3
Not employed	11.4
Education	
Primary	0.0
Junior	5.6
Senior	27.8
University	66.7
Relationships	
Boyfriend	45.7
Girlfriend	17.1
Openness	
Friends	
Everyone	13.9
No-one	11.1
Family	
Everyone	8.3
No-one	83.3
Workplace	
Everyone	19.4
No-one	33.3
Friendship network	
Age	
Younger	19.4
Older	33.3
Gender	
More male	52.8
More female	22.2
Sexuality	
More gay	42.9
More straight	28.6
Contact with Epidemic	
Know HIV Positive	44.4
Know Gay HIV Positive	41.7
Sex with men last year	
None	0.0
10+	64.7
Condom use last year	
Always receptive	61.5
Always insertive	48.0
Group sex	
Any last year	50.5
Drug use	
Alcohol	69.4



Tobacco	68.4
Party drugs	11.4
Sexual stimulants	22.9
HIV test	
Ever	61.1
Last 6 months	44.4
STI test	
Last 12 months	52.8
Health	
Poor/fair	30.6
Network	
Mean Percentage of sites	52.6 (6.8/13)
Proportion of pendants	13.9
Frequency of Site Visit	
Daily	2.8
Weekly	11.1
Monthly	47.2
Annually	38.9
Reason for visit	
Find a man for sex	69.4
Find a boyfriend	22.2
Spend time with gay people	47.2
Make gay friends	25.0
Support	2.8
Information	2.8
Had sex on last visit	
Yes	75.0



Site: **CITOS SWIMMING POOL**

Number of men: 50

Age	
<30	61.4
>40	11.4
Sexuality	
Gay	53.1
Biseks	42.9
Other	4.0
Marriage	
Yes	10.0
Employment	
Full time	74.0
Part Time	20.0
Not employed	6.0
Education	
Primary	2.0
Junior	8.0
Senior	40.0
University	50.0
Relationships	
Boyfriend	42.0
Girlfriend	18.0
Openness	
Friends	
Everyone	14.0
No-one	12.0
Family	
Everyone	10.0
No-one	68.0
Workplace	
Everyone	30.0
No-one	26.0
Friendship network	
Age	
Younger	24.0
Older	20.0
Gender	
More male	57.1
More female	8.2
Sexuality	
More gay	46.0
More straight	22.0
Contact with Epidemic	
Know HIV Positive	44.0
Know Gay HIV Positive	42.0
Sex with men last year	
None	0.0
10+	55.1
Condom use last year	
Always receptive	62.5
Always insertive	68.6
Group sex	
Any last year	43.5
Drug use	
Alcohol	58.0



Tobacco	66.0
Party drugs	22.4
Sexual stimulants	30.6
HIV test	
Ever	63.3
Last 6 months	46.0
STI test	
Last 12 months	46.9
Health	
Poor/fair	28.0
Network	
Mean Percentage of sites	49.8 (6.5/13)
Proportion of pendants	2.0
Frequency of Site Visit	
Daily	0.0
Weekly	16.0
Monthly	26.0
Annually	58.0
Reason for visit	
Find a man for sex	30.0
Find a boyfriend	28.0
Spend time with gay people	70.0
Make gay friends	42.0
Support	2.0
Information	4.0
Had sex on last visit	
Yes	27.1



Site: **TAMAN JATINGARA**

Number of men: 40

Age	
<30	43.2
>40	13.5
Sexuality	
Gay	61.5
Biseks	35.9
Other	2.6
Marriage	
Yes	7.5
Employment	
Full time	65.0
Part Time	25.0
Not employed	10.0
Education	
Primary	2.5
Junior	5.0
Senior	55.0
University	37.5
Relationships	
Boyfriend	38.5
Girlfriend	23.1
Openness	
Friends	
Everyone	22.5
No-one	15.0
Family	
Everyone	2.5
No-one	67.5
Workplace	
Everyone	25.0
No-one	32.5
Friendship network	
Age	
Younger	35.0
Older	15.0
Gender	
More male	60.0
More female	10.0
Sexuality	
More gay	53.8
More straight	17.9
Contact with Epidemic	
Know HIV Positive	42.5
Know Gay HIV Positive	37.5
Sex with men last year	
None	2.6
10+	59.0
Condom use last year	
Always receptive	70.0
Always insertive	60.7
Group sex	
Any last year	52.8
Drug use	
Alcohol	62.5



Tobacco	68.4
Party drugs	15.8
Sexual stimulants	37.8
HIV test	
Ever	65.0
Last 6 months	65.4
STI test	
Last 12 months	52.5
Health	
Poor/fair	20.0
Network	
Mean Percentage of sites	53.3 (6.9/13)
Proportion of pendants	2.5
Frequency of Site Visit	
Daily	2.5
Weekly	27.5
Monthly	45.0
Annually	25.0
Reason for visit	
Find a man for sex	65.0
Find a boyfriend	12.5
Spend time with gay people	50.0
Make gay friends	37.5
Support	2.5
Information	5.0
Had sex on last visit	
Yes	63.2



Site: **TERMINAL BLOK M**

Number of men: 106

Age	
<30	66.7
>40	5.2
Sexuality	
Gay	50.5
Biseks	46.6
Other	2.9
Marriage	
Yes	10.5
Employment	
Full time	59.0
Part Time	22.9
Not employed	18.1
Education	
Primary	1.9
Junior	10.5
Senior	57.1
University	30.5
Relationships	
Boyfriend	44.2
Girlfriend	17.3
Openness	
Friends	
Everyone	17.9
No-one	12.3
Family	
Everyone	4.7
No-one	68.9
Workplace	
Everyone	26.7
No-one	28.6
Friendship network	
Age	
Younger	16.0
Older	19.8
Gender	
More male	55.2
More female	8.6
Sexuality	
More gay	48.1
More straight	27.4
Contact with Epidemic	
Know HIV Positive	41.5
Know Gay HIV Positive	38.7
Sex with men last year	
None	0.0
10+	57.7
Condom use last year	
Always receptive	42.1
Always insertive	43.6
Group sex	
Any last year	57.4
Drug use	
Alcohol	61.0



Tobacco	69.5
Party drugs	27.7
Sexual stimulants	33.3
HIV test	
Ever	61.0
Last 6 months	45.3
STI test	
Last 12 months	46.7
Health	
Poor/fair	23.6
Network	
Mean Percentage of sites	40.2 (5.2/13)
Proportion of pendants	7.5
Frequency of Site Visit	
Daily	8.5
Weekly	17.9
Monthly	45.3
Annually	28.3
Reason for visit	
Find a man for sex	17.9
Find a boyfriend	17.0
Spend time with gay people	63.2
Make gay friends	41.5
Support	6.6
Information	5.7
Had sex on last visit	
Yes	20.8



Site: **APOLLO**

Number of men: 136

Age	
<30	63.9
>40	7.4
Sexuality	
Gay	60.6
Biseks	36.4
Other	3.1
Marriage	
Yes	10.4
Employment	
Full time	67.4
Part Time	22.2
Not employed	10.4
Education	
Primary	2.2
Junior	6.7
Senior	41.5
University	49.6
Relationships	
Boyfriend	54.4
Girlfriend	17.0
Openness	
Friends	
Everyone	15.4
No-one	5.1
Family	
Everyone	8.1
No-one	61.0
Workplace	
Everyone	25.7
No-one	25.0
Friendship network	
Age	
Younger	16.2
Older	17.6
Gender	
More male	44.4
More female	8.1
Sexuality	
More gay	39.0
More straight	22.8
Contact with Epidemic	
Know HIV Positive	42.36
Know Gay HIV Positive	38.2
Sex with men last year	
None	3.0
10+	50.0
Condom use last year	
Always receptive	51.1
Always insertive	48.1
Group sex	
Any last year	51.6
Drug use	
Alcohol	75.0



Tobacco	73.9
Party drugs	34.9
Sexual stimulants	25.4
HIV test	
Ever	64.4
Last 6 months	45.6
STI test	
Last 12 months	51.1
Health	
Poor/fair	26.5
Network	
Mean Percentage of sites	37.8 (4.9/13)
Proportion of pendants	3.7
Frequency of Site Visit	
Daily	0.7
Weekly	7.4
Monthly	40.4
Annually	51.5
Reason for visit	
Find a man for sex	22.8
Find a boyfriend	25.0
Spend time with gay people	73.5
Make gay friends	52.9
Support	8.1
Information	4.4
Had sex on last visit	
Yes	21.2



Site: **MERDEKA WALK**

Number of men: 317

Age	
<30	64.5
>40	10.2
Sexuality	
Gay	53.3
Biseks	44.1
Other	2.5
Marriage	
Yes	13.0
Employment	
Full time	53.2
Part Time	19.1
Not employed	27.7
Education	
Primary	3.5
Junior	11.8
Senior	41.7
University	43.0
Relationships	
Boyfriend	39.0
Girlfriend	34.3
Openness	
Friends	
Everyone	6.6
No-one	21.5
Family	
Everyone	1.9
No-one	86.7
Workplace	
Everyone	7.6
No-one	53.2
Friendship network	
Age	
Younger	18.4
Older	20.3
Gender	
More male	49.8
More female	6.3
Sexuality	
More gay	29.3
More straight	52.1
Contact with Epidemic	
Know HIV Positive	26.9
Know Gay HIV Positive	23.5
Sex with men last year	
None	2.2
10+	39.7
Condom use last year	
Always receptive	36.1
Always insertive	35.9
Group sex	
Any last year	40.7
Drug use	
Alcohol	38.0



Tobacco	64.3
Party drugs	5.7
Sexual stimulants	7.4
HIV test	
Ever	36.4
Last 6 months	19.9
STI test	
Last 12 months	27.9
Health	
Poor/fair	33.8
Network	
Mean Percentage of sites	48.2 (4.8/10)
Proportion of pendants	1.3
Frequency of Site Visit	
Daily	5.4
Weekly	30.9
Monthly	41.0
Annually	22.7
Reason for visit	
Find a man for sex	31.9
Find a boyfriend	22.1
Spend time with gay people	57.4
Make gay friends	58.4
Support	10.7
Information	26.8
Had sex on last visit	
Yes	27.3



Site: **GAPERTA POOL**

Number of men: 177

Age	
<30	71.0
>40	4.9
Sexuality	
Gay	51.4
Biseks	47.5
Other	1.1
Marriage	
Yes	13.1
Employment	
Full time	51.7
Part Time	18.8
Not employed	29.5
Education	
Primary	4.0
Junior	11.9
Senior	33.5
University	50.6
Relationships	
Boyfriend	34.1
Girlfriend	39.4
Openness	
Friends	
Everyone	4.0
No-one	27.8
Family	
Everyone	1.1
No-one	87.6
Workplace	
Everyone	6.2
No-one	53.1
Friendship network	
Age	
Younger	15.8
Older	24.3
Gender	
More male	47.5
More female	7.3
Sexuality	
More gay	22.0
More straight	58.8
Contact with Epidemic	
Know HIV Positive	36.4
Know Gay HIV Positive	31.4
Sex with men last year	
None	0.6
10+	37.1
Condom use last year	
Always receptive	41.7
Always insertive	42.4
Group sex	
Any last year	49.4
Drug use	
Alcohol	39.5



Tobacco	64.4
Party drugs	6.5
Sexual stimulants	9.7
HIV test	
Ever	45.1
Last 6 months	28.8
STI test	
Last 12 months	36.0
Health	
Poor/fair	36.2
Network	
Mean Percentage of sites	59.3 (5.9/10)
Proportion of pendants	0.6
Frequency of Site Visit	
Daily	0.0
Weekly	30.5
Monthly	47.5
Annually	22.0
Reason for visit	
Find a man for sex	41.2
Find a boyfriend	21.5
Spend time with gay people	45.2
Make gay friends	48.0
Support	5.1
Information	5.6
Had sex on last visit	
Yes	39.2



Site: **CAFÉ YANI**

Number of men: 53

Age	
<30	78.0
>40	10.0
Sexuality	
Gay	49.1
Biseks	50.9
Other	0.0
Marriage	
Yes	11.5
Employment	
Full time	48.1
Part Time	19.2
Not employed	32.7
Education	
Primary	5.7
Junior	24.5
Senior	35.8
University	34.0
Relationships	
Boyfriend	45.3
Girlfriend	37.7
Openness	
Friends	
Everyone	5.8
No-one	17.3
Family	
Everyone	3.8
No-one	82.7
Workplace	
Everyone	5.8
No-one	48.0
Friendship network	
Age	
Younger	18.9
Older	22.6
Gender	
More male	45.3
More female	1.9
Sexuality	
More gay	32.1
More straight	43.4
Contact with Epidemic	
Know HIV Positive	45.3
Know Gay HIV Positive	38.5
Sex with men last year	
None	1.9
10+	26.4
Condom use last year	
Always receptive	37.5
Always insertive	32.6
Group sex	
Any last year	45.1
Drug use	
Alcohol	40.0



Tobacco	58.5
Party drugs	8.2
Sexual stimulants	10.2
HIV test	
Ever	40.4
Last 6 months	22.6
STI test	
Last 12 months	28.3
Health	
Poor/fair	50.9
Network	
Mean Percentage of sites	72.3 (7.2/10)
Proportion of pendants	0.0
Frequency of Site Visit	
Daily	1.9
Weekly	9.4
Monthly	58.5
Annually	30.2
Reason for visit	
Find a man for sex	17.0
Find a boyfriend	17.0
Spend time with gay people	45.3
Make gay friends	56.6
Support	3.8
Information	5.7
Had sex on last visit	
Yes	8.0



Site: **WARKOP SUDIRIMAN**

Number of men: 207

Age	
<30	64.6
>40	4.8
Sexuality	
Gay	55.1
Biseks	43.4
Other	1.5
Marriage	
Yes	13.7
Employment	
Full time	55.6
Part Time	17.6
Not employed	26.8
Education	
Primary	2.0
Junior	12.7
Senior	34.1
University	51.2
Relationships	
Boyfriend	33.3
Girlfriend	33.3
Openness	
Friends	
Everyone	6.8
No-one	24.8
Family	
Everyone	1.0
No-one	88.8
Workplace	
Everyone	4.6
No-one	53.1
Friendship network	
Age	
Younger	14.6
Older	19.4
Gender	
More male	42.0
More female	7.2
Sexuality	
More gay	23.7
More straight	55.1
Contact with Epidemic	
Know HIV Positive	35.3
Know Gay HIV Positive	32.0
Sex with men last year	
None	3.4
10+	38.0
Condom use last year	
Always receptive	37.9
Always insertive	38.5
Group sex	
Any last year	45.1
Drug use	
Alcohol	40.3



Tobacco	67.2
Party drugs	6.3
Sexual stimulants	6.2
HIV test	
Ever	41.5
Last 6 months	26.1
STI test	
Last 12 months	34.5
Health	
Poor/fair	38.3
Network	
Mean Percentage of sites	56.8 (5.7/10)
Proportion of pendants	1.0
Frequency of Site Visit	
Daily	1.0
Weekly	15.0
Monthly	49.3
Annually	34.8
Reason for visit	
Find a man for sex	16.4
Find a boyfriend	16.4
Spend time with gay people	54.6
Make gay friends	54.6
Support	4.8
Information	7.2
Had sex on last visit	
Yes	12.2



Site: **RUMAH POMO**

Number of men: 47

Age	
<30	72.5
>40	12.5
Sexuality	
Gay	53.2
Biseks	46.8
Other	0.0
Marriage	
Yes	14.9
Employment	
Full time	39.1
Part Time	28.3
Not employed	32.6
Education	
Primary	2.1
Junior	19.1
Senior	53.2
University	25.5
Relationships	
Boyfriend	57.4
Girlfriend	27.7
Openness	
Friends	
Everyone	2.2
No-one	8.7
Family	
Everyone	6.4
No-one	83.0
Workplace	
Everyone	8.7
No-one	43.5
Friendship network	
Age	
Younger	12.8
Older	25.5
Gender	
More male	57.4
More female	4.3
Sexuality	
More gay	31.9
More straight	38.3
Contact with Epidemic	
Know HIV Positive	27.7
Know Gay HIV Positive	25.5
Sex with men last year	
None	0.0
10+	28.3
Condom use last year	
Always receptive	45.0
Always insertive	41.0
Group sex	
Any last year	48.9
Drug use	
Alcohol	32.6



Tobacco	56.5
Party drugs	4.8
Sexual stimulants	11.6
HIV test	
Ever	40.0
Last 6 months	17.0
STI test	
Last 12 months	21.7
Health	
Poor/fair	44.7
Network	
Mean Percentage of sites	66.1 (6.6/10)
Proportion of pendants	0.0
Frequency of Site Visit	
Daily	6.4
Weekly	12.8
Monthly	55.3
Annually	25.5
Reason for visit	
Find a man for sex	10.6
Find a boyfriend	12.8
Spend time with gay people	53.2
Make gay friends	72.3
Support	19.1
Information	23.4
Had sex on last visit	
Yes	10.9



Site: **MESSAGE CENDANA**

Number of men: 34

Age	
<30	58.1
>40	3.2
Sexuality	
Gay	47.1
Biseks	52.9
Other	0.0
Marriage	
Yes	14.7
Employment	
Full time	66.7
Part Time	15.2
Not employed	18.2
Education	
Primary	2.9
Junior	20.6
Senior	23.5
University	52.9
Relationships	
Boyfriend	36.4
Girlfriend	39.4
Openness	
Friends	
Everyone	3.0
No-one	30.3
Family	
Everyone	2.9
No-one	79.4
Workplace	
Everyone	18.2
No-one	39.4
Friendship network	
Age	
Younger	5.9
Older	29.4
Gender	
More male	50.0
More female	5.9
Sexuality	
More gay	41.2
More straight	38.2
Contact with Epidemic	
Know HIV Positive	35.3
Know Gay HIV Positive	26.5
Sex with men last year	
None	2.9
10+	50.0
Condom use last year	
Always receptive	41.2
Always insertive	33.3
Group sex	
Any last year	51.5
Drug use	
Alcohol	53.3



Tobacco	64.7
Party drugs	0.0
Sexual stimulants	14.3
HIV test	
Ever	44.1
Last 6 months	17.6
STI test	
Last 12 months	20.6
Health	
Poor/fair	50.0
Network	
Mean Percentage of sites	75.0 (7.5/10)
Proportion of pendants	0.0
Frequency of Site Visit	
Daily	5.9
Weekly	2.9
Monthly	47.1
Annually	44.1
Reason for visit	
Find a man for sex	55.9
Find a boyfriend	17.6
Spend time with gay people	32.4
Make gay friends	32.4
Support	11.8
Information	11.8
Had sex on last visit	
Yes	71.9



Site: **CARREFOUR MEDAN**

Number of men: 293

Age	
<30	70.2
>40	3.0
Sexuality	
Gay	51.5
Biseks	45.4
Other	3.0
Marriage	
Yes	12.1
Employment	
Full time	54.3
Part Time	18.6
Not employed	27.1
Education	
Primary	1.0
Junior	9.3
Senior	35.1
University	54.6
Relationships	
Boyfriend	37.7
Girlfriend	32.6
Openness	
Friends	
Everyone	4.5
No-one	29.8
Family	
Everyone	1.7
No-one	87.0
Workplace	
Everyone	4.4
No-one	55.5
Friendship network	
Age	
Younger	14.7
Older	23.3
Gender	
More male	39.6
More female	8.2
Sexuality	
More gay	25.0
More straight	56.8
Contact with Epidemic	
Know HIV Positive	30.7
Know Gay HIV Positive	26.5
Sex with men last year	
None	2.8
10+	31.8
Condom use last year	
Always receptive	34.2
Always insertive	36.3
Group sex	
Any last year	42.5
Drug use	
Alcohol	35.6



Tobacco	59.2
Party drugs	4.3
Sexual stimulants	6.3
HIV test	
Ever	34.4
Last 6 months	21.2
STI test	
Last 12 months	28.9
Health	
Poor/fair	32.9
Network	
Mean Percentage of sites	49.2 (4.9/10)
Proportion of pendants	4.1
Frequency of Site Visit	
Daily	2.0
Weekly	29.4
Monthly	60.4
Annually	8.2
Reason for visit	
Find a man for sex	9.2
Find a boyfriend	7.8
Spend time with gay people	33.4
Make gay friends	27.3
Support	4.8
Information	10.6
Had sex on last visit	
Yes	14.9



Site: **TITI GAUTENG**

Number of men: 219

Age	
<30	67.1
>40	13.5
Sexuality	
Gay	55.0
Biseks	43.1
Other	1.9
Marriage	
Yes	11.9
Employment	
Full time	50.9
Part Time	17.4
Not employed	31.7
Education	
Primary	5.1
Junior	15.2
Senior	47.0
University	32.7
Relationships	
Boyfriend	38.4
Girlfriend	34.2
Openness	
Friends	
Everyone	8.7
No-one	17.4
Family	
Everyone	1.8
No-one	86.2
Workplace	
Everyone	9.2
No-one	52.2
Friendship network	
Age	
Younger	20.1
Older	20.1
Gender	
More male	56.6
More female	5.5
Sexuality	
More gay	34.2
More straight	49.3
Contact with Epidemic	
Know HIV Positive	28.0
Know Gay HIV Positive	23.9
Sex with men last year	
None	1.4
10+	45.4
Condom use last year	
Always receptive	36.9
Always insertive	34.7
Group sex	
Any last year	40.5
Drug use	
Alcohol	38.5



Tobacco	67.3
Party drugs	8.0
Sexual stimulants	8.1
HIV test	
Ever	39.0
Last 6 months	21.0
STI test	
Last 12 months	31.1
Health	
Poor/fair	33.2
Network	
Mean Percentage of sites	48.6 (4.9/10)
Proportion of pendants	2.7
Frequency of Site Visit	
Daily	10.0
Weekly	39.3
Monthly	35.2
Annually	15.5
Reason for visit	
Find a man for sex	49.8
Find a boyfriend	25.6
Spend time with gay people	53.9
Make gay friends	57.5
Support	12.3
Information	34.2
Had sex on last visit	
Yes	37.3



Site: **GIM 4 MEDAN**

Number of men: 172

Age	
<30	72.3
>40	1.9
Sexuality	
Gay	56.7
Biseks	41.5
Other	1.8
Marriage	
Yes	8.2
Employment	
Full time	48.5
Part Time	19.3
Not employed	32.2
Education	
Primary	1.2
Junior	11.6
Senior	33.7
University	53.5
Relationships	
Boyfriend	35.7
Girlfriend	27.6
Openness	
Friends	
Everyone	5.3
No-one	18.7
Family	
Everyone	2.3
No-one	84.9
Workplace	
Everyone	5.0
No-one	43.5
Friendship network	
Age	
Younger	15.1
Older	26.2
Gender	
More male	37.8
More female	9.3
Sexuality	
More gay	30.8
More straight	49.4
Contact with Epidemic	
Know HIV Positive	37.2
Know Gay HIV Positive	32.2
Sex with men last year	
None	1.8
10+	33.9
Condom use last year	
Always receptive	40.7
Always insertive	39.9
Group sex	
Any last year	44.8
Drug use	
Alcohol	32.1



Tobacco	57.1
Party drugs	4.5
Sexual stimulants	2.6
HIV test	
Ever	37.1
Last 6 months	22.1
STI test	
Last 12 months	30.6
Health	
Poor/fair	39.8
Network	
Mean Percentage of sites	56.2 (5.6/10)
Proportion of pendants	3.5
Frequency of Site Visit	
Daily	34.3
Weekly	38.4
Monthly	21.5
Annually	5.8
Reason for visit	
Find a man for sex	59.9
Find a boyfriend	34.3
Spend time with gay people	51.7
Make gay friends	47.1
Support	5.2
Information	5.8
Had sex on last visit	
Yes	58.1



Site: **MEDAN PLAZA**

Number of men: 253

Age	
<30	70.2
>40	2.6
Sexuality	
Gay	50.4
Biseks	47.2
Other	2.4
Marriage	
Yes	14.7
Employment	
Full time	56.2
Part Time	15.5
Not employed	28.3
Education	
Primary	2.4
Junior	10.7
Senior	32.5
University	54.4
Relationships	
Boyfriend	34.3
Girlfriend	36.8
Openness	
Friends	
Everyone	4.0
No-one	32.1
Family	
Everyone	2.4
No-one	87.0
Workplace	
Everyone	5.1
No-one	54.3
Friendship network	
Age	
Younger	14.7
Older	23.4
Gender	
More male	41.1
More female	7.9
Sexuality	
More gay	21.8
More straight	59.3
Contact with Epidemic	
Know HIV Positive	34.4
Know Gay HIV Positive	29.5
Sex with men last year	
None	2.8
10+	35.2
Condom use last year	
Always receptive	34.4
Always insertive	33.3
Group sex	
Any last year	45.6
Drug use	
Alcohol	37.8



Tobacco	61.3
Party drugs	4.2
Sexual stimulants	7.9
HIV test	
Ever	36.1
Last 6 months	21.7
STI test	
Last 12 months	28.8
Health	
Poor/fair	35.7
Network	
Mean Proportion of sites	54.1
Proportion of pendants	0.0
Frequency of Site Visit	
Daily	2.8
Weekly	30.8
Monthly	53.0
Annually	13.4
Reason for visit	
Find a man for sex	32.0
Find a boyfriend	10.3
Spend time with gay people	32.4
Make gay friends	29.6
Support	5.1
Information	6.7
Had sex on last visit	
Yes	33.0



Site: **FACE BAR**

Number of men: 202

Age	
<30	72.3
>40	4.0
Sexuality	
Gay	58.9
Biseks	38.1
Other	3.0
Marriage	
Yes	8.1
Employment	
Full time	61.3
Part Time	25.1
Not employed	13.6
Education	
Primary	1.0
Junior	11.4
Senior	63.7
University	23.9
Relationships	
Boyfriend	61.7
Girlfriend	16.1
Openness	
Friends	
Everyone	20.8
No-one	4.5
Family	
Everyone	8.0
No-one	61.7
Workplace	
Everyone	34.2
No-one	24.5
Friendship network	
Age	
Younger	19.6
Older	24.6
Gender	
More male	42.7
More female	5.0
Sexuality	
More gay	52.5
More straight	19.3
Contact with Epidemic	
Know HIV Positive	40.3
Know Gay HIV Positive	34.7
Sex with men last year	
None	1.6
10+	43.2
Condom use last year	
Always receptive	41.2
Always insertive	42.4
Group sex	
Any last year	38.5
Drug use	
Alcohol	72.6



Tobacco	70.2
Party drugs	20.9
Sexual stimulants	17.2
HIV test	
Ever	77.5
Last 6 months	56.9
STI test	
Last 12 months	58.9
Health	
Poor/fair	25.9
Network	
Mean Percentage of sites	42.8 (4.7/11)
Proportion of pendants	2.5
Frequency of Site Visit	
Daily	5.4
Weekly	28.2
Monthly	43.6
Annually	22.8
Reason for visit	
Find a man for sex	18.3
Find a boyfriend	13.4
Spend time with gay people	64.4
Make gay friends	36.1
Support	8.4
Information	5.9
Had sex on last visit	
Yes	21.9



Site: **BALI JOE**

Number of men: 239

Age	
<30	68.7
>40	3.0
Sexuality	
Gay	65.7
Biseks	32.6
Other	1.7
Marriage	
Yes	7.3
Employment	
Full time	61.4
Part Time	24.6
Not employed	14.0
Education	
Primary	0.8
Junior	10.5
Senior	60.1
University	28.6
Relationships	
Boyfriend	61.3
Girlfriend	13.6
Openness	
Friends	
Everyone	21.3
No-one	3.8
Family	
Everyone	8.0
No-one	62.6
Workplace	
Everyone	32.5
No-one	26.1
Friendship network	
Age	
Younger	18.6
Older	21.1
Gender	
More male	46.0
More female	4.2
Sexuality	
More gay	54.8
More straight	17.6
Contact with Epidemic	
Know HIV Positive	39.5
Know Gay HIV Positive	32.6
Sex with men last year	
None	1.3
10+	45.5
Condom use last year	
Always receptive	39.8
Always insertive	44.0
Group sex	
Any last year	39.7
Drug use	
Alcohol	75.1



Tobacco	68.1
Party drugs	17.0
Sexual stimulants	18.3
HIV test	
Ever	76.6
Last 6 months	57.3
STI test	
Last 12 months	59.4
Health	
Poor/fair	26.1
Network	
Mean Percentage of sites	40.7 (4.5/11)
Proportion of pendants	4.6
Frequency of Site Visit	
Daily	8.8
Weekly	25.5
Monthly	46.0
Annually	19.7
Reason for visit	
Find a man for sex	23.8
Find a boyfriend	20.9
Spend time with gay people	64.9
Make gay friends	42.3
Support	7.1
Information	7.9
Had sex on last visit	
Yes	23.8



Site: **MIXWELL**

Number of men: 207

Age	
<30	72.2
>40	2.3
Sexuality	
Gay	62.9
Biseks	35.1
Other	2.0
Marriage	
Yes	7.9
Employment	
Full time	62.3
Part Time	24.5
Not employed	13.2
Education	
Primary	1.0
Junior	9.2
Senior	62.6
University	27.2
Relationships	
Boyfriend	64.7
Girlfriend	14.6
Openness	
Friends	
Everyone	21.7
No-one	3.4
Family	
Everyone	8.7
No-one	60.9
Workplace	
Everyone	33.7
No-one	23.8
Friendship network	
Age	
Younger	18.6
Older	4.9
Gender	
More male	43.4
More female	4.9
Sexuality	
More gay	52.4
More straight	17.5
Contact with Epidemic	
Know HIV Positive	37.9
Know Gay HIV Positive	30.9
Sex with men last year	
None	2.0
10+	42.3
Condom use last year	
Always receptive	40.9
Always insertive	42.7
Group sex	
Any last year	40.7
Drug use	
Alcohol	73.0



Tobacco	65.5
Party drugs	17.2
Sexual stimulants	16.5
HIV test	
Ever	78.0
Last 6 months	58.0
STI test	
Last 12 months	59.4
Health	
Poor/fair	25.2
Network	
Mean Percentage of sites	42.9 (4.7/11)
Proportion of pendants	1.9
Frequency of Site Visit	
Daily	7.2
Weekly	31.9
Monthly	41.1
Annually	19.8
Reason for visit	
Find a man for sex	23.2
Find a boyfriend	18.8
Spend time with gay people	65.2
Make gay friends	43.0
Support	8.2
Information	6.3
Had sex on last visit	
Yes	23.3



Site: **CALLEGO BEACH**

Number of men: 95

Age	
<30	66.7
>40	4.9
Sexuality	
Gay	62.4
Biseks	33.3
Other	4.3
Marriage	
Yes	7.6
Employment	
Full time	64.5
Part Time	24.7
Not employed	10.8
Education	
Primary	0.0
Junior	7.4
Senior	61.7
University	30.9
Relationships	
Boyfriend	66.3
Girlfriend	14.9
Openness	
Friends	
Everyone	27.4
No-one	1.1
Family	
Everyone	7.4
No-one	65.3
Workplace	
Everyone	40.4
No-one	14.9
Friendship network	
Age	
Younger	24.7
Older	16.1
Gender	
More male	52.1
More female	6.4
Sexuality	
More gay	67.4
More straight	11.6
Contact with Epidemic	
Know HIV Positive	51.1
Know Gay HIV Positive	45.3
Sex with men last year	
None	1.2
10+	44.0
Condom use last year	
Always receptive	29.0
Always insertive	43.8
Group sex	
Any last year	47.4
Drug use	
Alcohol	69.2



Tobacco	66.3
Party drugs	19.5
Sexual stimulants	19.5
HIV test	
Ever	83.7
Last 6 months	60.0
STI test	
Last 12 months	62.0
Health	
Poor/fair	35.1
Network	
Mean Percentage of sites	52.1 (5.7/11)
Proportion of pendants	0.0
Frequency of Site Visit	
Daily	3.2
Weekly	8.4
Monthly	50.5
Annually	37.9
Reason for visit	
Find a man for sex	22.1
Find a boyfriend	21.1
Spend time with gay people	61.1
Make gay friends	42.1
Support	1.1
Information	3.2
Had sex on last visit	
Yes	24.5



Site: **KUTA BEACH**

Number of men: 165

Age	
<30	68.4
>40	2.3
Sexuality	
Gay	59.1
Biseks	38.4
Other	2.5
Marriage	
Yes	8.7
Employment	
Full time	66.3
Part Time	22.7
Not employed	11.0
Education	
Primary	0.6
Junior	9.8
Senior	60.7
University	28.8
Relationships	
Boyfriend	59.4
Girlfriend	17.1
Openness	
Friends	
Everyone	18.2
No-one	7.9
Family	
Everyone	4.8
No-one	64.2
Workplace	
Everyone	30.5
No-one	23.8
Friendship network	
Age	
Younger	16.7
Older	17.9
Gender	
More male	41.7
More female	6.7
Sexuality	
More gay	48.8
More straight	23.2
Contact with Epidemic	
Know HIV Positive	36.0
Know Gay HIV Positive	30.9
Sex with men last year	
None	1.3
10+	41.3
Condom use last year	
Always receptive	32.5
Always insertive	35.5
Group sex	
Any last year	41.8
Drug use	
Alcohol	69.6



Tobacco	70.2
Party drugs	14.4
Sexual stimulants	18.1
HIV test	
Ever	75.5
Last 6 months	57.6
STI test	
Last 12 months	58.9
Health	
Poor/fair	29.3
Network	
Mean Percentage of sites	41.5 (4.6/11)
Proportion of pendants	9.7
Frequency of Site Visit	
Daily	1.2
Weekly	21.2
Monthly	57.0
Annually	20.6
Reason for visit	
Find a man for sex	23.0
Find a boyfriend	10.3
Spend time with gay people	55.2
Make gay friends	33.3
Support	7.3
Information	7.3
Had sex on last visit	
Yes	21.7



Site: **DENPASAR PUPATAN**

Number of men: 124

Age	
<30	64.4
>40	7.7
Sexuality	
Gay	63.9
Biseks	32.6
Other	2.5
Marriage	
Yes	8.3
Employment	
Full time	61.5
Part Time	23.8
Not employed	14.8
Education	
Primary	0.0
Junior	13.9
Senior	54.9
University	31.1
Relationships	
Boyfriend	52.0
Girlfriend	19.7
Openness	
Friends	
Everyone	24.2
No-one	14.5
Family	
Everyone	11.3
No-one	62.1
Workplace	
Everyone	25.6
No-one	31.6
Friendship network	
Age	
Younger	21.3
Older	18.0
Gender	
More male	48.8
More female	9.8
Sexuality	
More gay	49.6
More straight	30.1
Contact with Epidemic	
Know HIV Positive	32.5
Know Gay HIV Positive	28.2
Sex with men last year	
None	1.8
10+	40.9
Condom use last year	
Always receptive	29.9
Always insertive	39.8
Group sex	
Any last year	41.3
Drug use	
Alcohol	55.6



Tobacco	59.2
Party drugs	9.9
Sexual stimulants	11.0
HIV test	
Ever	69.7
Last 6 months	44.4
STI test	
Last 12 months	47.5
Health	
Poor/fair	34.1
Network	
Mean Percentage of sites	37.5 (4.1/11)
Proportion of pendants	14.5
Frequency of Site Visit	
Daily	6.5
Weekly	21.8
Monthly	42.7
Annually	29.0
Reason for visit	
Find a man for sex	31.5
Find a boyfriend	14.8
Spend time with gay people	46.0
Make gay friends	29.8
Support	5.6
Information	10.5
Had sex on last visit	
Yes	30.1



Site: **TAMAN LUMINTANG**

Number of men: 59

Age	
<30	44.4
>40	13.0
Sexuality	
Gay	58.6
Biseks	39.7
Other	1.7
Marriage	
Yes	10.2
Employment	
Full time	64.4
Part Time	16.9
Not employed	18.6
Education	
Primary	1.7
Junior	13.8
Senior	58.6
University	25.9
Relationships	
Boyfriend	47.5
Girlfriend	20.3
Openness	
Friends	
Everyone	33.9
No-one	15.3
Family	
Everyone	15.3
No-one	61.0
Workplace	
Everyone	32.1
No-one	30.2
Friendship network	
Age	
Younger	34.5
Older	8.6
Gender	
More male	58.6
More female	1.7
Sexuality	
More gay	52.5
More straight	30.5
Contact with Epidemic	
Know HIV Positive	50.8
Know Gay HIV Positive	45.8
Sex with men last year	
None	2.0
10+	44.0
Condom use last year	
Always receptive	33.3
Always insertive	39.0
Group sex	
Any last year	41.9
Drug use	
Alcohol	57.9



Tobacco	69.5
Party drugs	14.3
Sexual stimulants	20.0
HIV test	
Ever	69.5
Last 6 months	32.2
STI test	
Last 12 months	45.8
Health	
Poor/fair	47.5
Network	
Mean Percentage of sites	41.6 (4.6/11)
Proportion of pendants	3.4
Frequency of Site Visit	
Daily	0.0
Weekly	20.3
Monthly	50.8
Annually	28.8
Reason for visit	
Find a man for sex	49.2
Find a boyfriend	11.9
Spend time with gay people	39.0
Make gay friends	25.4
Support	0.0
Information	3.4
Had sex on last visit	
Yes	40.7



Site: **SEMINYAK BEACH**

Number of men: 105

Age	
<30	70.5
>40	3.4
Sexuality	
Gay	62.1
Biseks	35.9
Other	2.0
Marriage	
Yes	6.7
Employment	
Full time	56.2
Part Time	29.5
Not employed	14.3
Education	
Primary	1.0
Junior	10.5
Senior	62.9
University	25.7
Relationships	
Boyfriend	59.0
Girlfriend	11.5
Openness	
Friends	
Everyone	24.5
No-one	2.8
Family	
Everyone	7.5
No-one	65.1
Workplace	
Everyone	40.0
No-one	13.3
Friendship network	
Age	
Younger	19.4
Older	19.4
Gender	
More male	50.0
More female	8.7
Sexuality	
More gay	57.5
More straight	20.8
Contact with Epidemic	
Know HIV Positive	41.9
Know Gay HIV Positive	38.7
Sex with men last year	
None	0.0
10+	44.3
Condom use last year	
Always receptive	24.0
Always insertive	37.3
Group sex	
Any last year	46.2
Drug use	
Alcohol	76.0



Tobacco	66.7
Party drugs	20.0
Sexual stimulants	20.8
HIV test	
Ever	73.1
Last 6 months	53.8
STI test	
Last 12 months	59.6
Health	
Poor/fair	37.1
Network	
Mean Percentage of sites	48.5 (5.3/11)
Proportion of pendants	1.9
Frequency of Site Visit	
Daily	3.8
Weekly	24.5
Monthly	46.2
Annually	25.5
Reason for visit	
Find a man for sex	14.2
Find a boyfriend	12.3
Spend time with gay people	61.3
Make gay friends	30.2
Support	5.7
Information	6.6
Had sex on last visit	
Yes	14.2



Site: **ANTIQUE BAR**

Number of men: 24

Age	
<30	44.4
>40	5.6
Sexuality	
Gay	52.2
Biseks	39.1
Other	8.7
Marriage	
Yes	21.7
Employment	
Full time	56.5
Part Time	30.4
Not employed	13.0
Education	
Primary	0.0
Junior	8.7
Senior	47.8
University	43.5
Relationships	
Boyfriend	66.7
Girlfriend	26.1
Openness	
Friends	
Everyone	20.8
No-one	0.0
Family	
Everyone	4.2
No-one	37.5
Workplace	
Everyone	41.7
No-one	8.3
Friendship network	
Age	
Younger	37.5
Older	16.7
Gender	
More male	39.1
More female	4.3
Sexuality	
More gay	70.8
More straight	12.5
Contact with Epidemic	
Know HIV Positive	60.9
Know Gay HIV Positive	50.0
Sex with men last year	
None	5.6
10+	44.4
Condom use last year	
Always receptive	26.7
Always insertive	37.5
Group sex	
Any last year	64.7
Drug use	
Alcohol	66.7



Tobacco	68.2
Party drugs	30.0
Sexual stimulants	16.7
HIV test	
Ever	91.3
Last 6 months	66.7
STI test	
Last 12 months	63.6
Health	
Poor/fair	47.8
Network	
Mean Percentage of sites	62.5 (6.9/11)
Proportion of pendants	0.0
Frequency of Site Visit	
Daily	16.7
Weekly	25.0
Monthly	16.7
Annually	41.7
Reason for visit	
Find a man for sex	12.5
Find a boyfriend	16.7
Spend time with gay people	75.0
Make gay friends	37.5
Support	4.2
Information	16.7
Had sex on last visit	
Yes	16.7



Site: **POTATO HEAD**

Number of men: 59

Age	
<30	63.0
>40	2.2
Sexuality	
Gay	78.9
Biseks	19.3
Other	1.8
Marriage	
Yes	7.0
Employment	
Full time	67.8
Part Time	16.9
Not employed	15.3
Education	
Primary	0.0
Junior	1.7
Senior	45.8
University	52.5
Relationships	
Boyfriend	62.1
Girlfriend	10.3
Openness	
Friends	
Everyone	16.9
No-one	1.7
Family	
Everyone	1.7
No-one	61.0
Workplace	
Everyone	23.7
No-one	22.0
Friendship network	
Age	
Younger	15.8
Older	31.6
Gender	
More male	32.2
More female	10.2
Sexuality	
More gay	55.9
More straight	16.9
Contact with Epidemic	
Know HIV Positive	42.4
Know Gay HIV Positive	37.3
Sex with men last year	
None	1.8
10+	30.9
Condom use last year	
Always receptive	40.0
Always insertive	58.5
Group sex	
Any last year	42.6
Drug use	
Alcohol	79.3



Tobacco	67.8
Party drugs	24.6
Sexual stimulants	19.3
HIV test	
Ever	83.1
Last 6 months	62.7
STI test	
Last 12 months	58.6
Health	
Poor/fair	20.7
Network	
Mean Percentage of sites	45.5 (5.0/110)
Proportion of pendants	11.9
Frequency of Site Visit	
Daily	0.0
Weekly	13.6
Monthly	49.2
Annually	37.3
Reason for visit	
Find a man for sex	3.4
Find a boyfriend	5.1
Spend time with gay people	76.3
Make gay friends	20.3
Support	6.8
Information	1.7
Had sex on last visit	
Yes	6.8



Site: **HULU CAFE**

Number of men: 21

Age	
<30	55.6
>40	16.7
Sexuality	
Gay	57.1
Biseks	28.6
Other	14.3
Marriage	
Yes	10.0
Employment	
Full time	75.0
Part Time	15.0
Not employed	10.0
Education	
Primary	0.0
Junior	5.0
Senior	65.0
University	30.0
Relationships	
Boyfriend	52.4
Girlfriend	19.0
Openness	
Friends	
Everyone	42.9
No-one	19.0
Family	
Everyone	19.0
No-one	28.6
Workplace	
Everyone	47.4
No-one	36.8
Friendship network	
Age	
Younger	38.1
Older	4.8
Gender	
More male	28.6
More female	9.5
Sexuality	
More gay	61.9
More straight	14.3
Contact with Epidemic	
Know HIV Positive	55.0
Know Gay HIV Positive	52.4
Sex with men last year	
None	6.7
10+	20.0
Condom use last year	
Always receptive	60.0
Always insertive	30.0
Group sex	
Any last year	60.0
Drug use	
Alcohol	70.0



Tobacco	78.9
Party drugs	10.0
Sexual stimulants	5.3
HIV test	
Ever	80.0
Last 6 months	61.9
STI test	
Last 12 months	26.3
Health	
Poor/fair	40.0
Network	
Mean Percentage of sites	58.4 (6.4/11)
Proportion of pendants	4.8
Frequency of Site Visit	
Daily	9.5
Weekly	14.3
Monthly	14.3
Annually	61.9
Reason for visit	
Find a man for sex	9.5
Find a boyfriend	23.8
Spend time with gay people	52.4
Make gay friends	33.3
Support	28.6
Information	0.0
Had sex on last visit	
Yes	21.1



Site: **MANJAM**

	Total	Jakarta	Medan	Bali
Number of men	592	263	128	201
Age				
<30	63.4	57.4	69.0	68.1
>40	4.1	6.8	0.0	3.0
Sexuality				
Gay	61.5	63.8	46.8	67.8
Biseks	37.1	35.0	51.2	30.7
Other	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.5
Marriage				
Yes	7.4	7.0	10.3	6.1
Employment				
Full time	63.7	69.6	56.7	60.5
Part Time	19.8	17.7	21.3	21.5
Not employed	16.5	12.7	22.0	18.0
Education				
Primary	0.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Junior	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.5
Senior	45.8	40.4	33.9	60.5
University	47.9	52.3	60.6	34.0
Relationships				
Boyfriend	47.0	45.6	39.8	53.5
Girlfriend	16.9	14.7	31.5	10.6
Openness				
Friends				
Everyone	13.5	12.2	6.3	19.9
No-one	19.8	20.2	28.9	13.4
Family				
Everyone	5.1	5.3	2.3	6.5
No-one	70.9	66.2	85.2	68.2
Workplace				
Everyone	16.9	17.9	2.4	24.7
No-one	41.5	39.7	52.4	36.9
Friendship network				
Age				
Younger	15.3	17.6	10.9	15.2
Older	22.1	22.6	24.2	20.2
Gender				
More male	41.4	39.3	43.0	43.2
More female	10.5	13.7	9.4	7.0
Sexuality				
More gay	37.6	31.9	28.3	50.7
More straight	37.1	37.3	53.5	26.4
Contact with Epidemic				
Know HIV Positive	36.2	35.9	36.7	36.3
Know Gay HIV Positive	29.8	37.3	30.7	28.4
Sex with men last year				
None	2.6	4.7	0.0	1.6
10+	40.6	44.2	29.0	43.3
Condom use last year				
Always receptive	37.7	41.3	27.3	39.6
Always insertive	42.5	42.6	38.1	45.3
Group sex				
Any last year	43.4	47.7	40.2	39.8
Drug use				
Alcohol	55.2	54.2	40.2	65.5



Tobacco	55.8	55.0	52.0	59.3
Party drugs	15.4	20.1	5.4	15.1
Sexual stimulants	15.7	19.2	7.1	16.1
HIV test				
Ever	54.9	52.7	33.9	71.4
Last 6 months	35.8	33.8	57.1	49.3
STI test				
Last 12 months	39.5	35.2	26.0	53.8
Health				
Poor/fair	28.6	25.2	28.9	32.8
Frequency of Site Visit				
Daily	35.5	42.2	28.9	30.8
Weekly	32.6	27.8	37.5	35.8
Monthly	22.1	21.7	23.4	21.9
Annually	9.8	8.4	10.2	11.4
Reason for visit				
Find a man for sex	49.6	51.0	43.0	50.7
Find a boyfriend	36.8	42.6	31.3	32.8
Spend time gay people	40.5	42.2	41.4	37.8
Make gay friends	47.1	47.9	39.8	50.7
Support	7.1	8.4	9.4	4.0
Information	6.3	4.9	10.2	5.5
Had sex with someone met on site in last year				
Yes	57.0	58.5	45.0	62.2



Site: **GRINDR**

	Total	Jakarta	Medan	Bali
Number of men	152	83	15	54
Age				
<30	61.2	58.9	75.0	61.4
>40	4.7	5.5	0.0	4.5
Sexuality				
Gay	63.8	62.7	53.3	64.8
Biseks	32.9	32.5	40.0	31.5
Other	3.3	2.5	6.7	3.7
Marriage				
Yes	6.7	7.4	6.7	5.7
Employment				
Full time	63.3	66.7	60.0	59.3
Part Time	19.3	21.0	6.7	20.4
Not employed	17.3	12.3	33.3	20.4
Education				
Primary	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.0
Junior	4.0	3.7	6.7	3.7
Senior	41.3	32.1	20.0	61.1
University	54.0	63.0	73.3	35.2
Relationships				
Boyfriend	51.7	53.7	33.3	53.7
Girlfriend	12.6	11.0	33.3	9.3
Openness				
Friends				
Everyone	15.8	10.8	0.0	27.8
No-one	9.9	13.3	20.0	1.9
Family				
Everyone	7.9	7.2	6.7	9.3
No-one	69.1	69.9	93.3	61.1
Workplace				
Everyone	24.2	16.9	0.0	43.1
No-one	30.9	37.3	33.3	19.6
Friendship network				
Age				
Younger	18.5	14.5	13.3	26.4
Older	20.5	19.3	40.0	17.0
Gender				
More male	36.7	31.3	46.7	42.3
More female	13.3	14.5	13.3	11.5
Sexuality				
More gay	38.8	21.7	46.7	63.0
More straight	27.0	37.3	26.7	11.1
Contact with Epidemic				
Know HIV Positive	48.7	50.6	46.7	46.3
Know Gay HIV Positive	46.1	48.2	46.7	42.6
Sex with men last year				
None	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.0
10+	44.4	44.4	33.3	47.9
Condom use last year				
Always receptive	43.7	47.7	27.3	42.9
Always insertive	43.6	43.3	46.2	43.2
Group sex				
Any last year	57.9	59.5	60.0	54.3
Drug use				
Alcohol	68.0	67.5	46.2	74.1



Tobacco	55.3	54.2	33.3	63.0
Party drugs	23.1	23.2	7.7	26.9
Sexual stimulants	22.1	17.3	23.1	29.4
HIV test				
Ever	67.1	54.2	66.7	87.0
Last 6 months	40.1	26.5	26.7	64.8
STI test				
Last 12 months	45.7	34.9	33.3	66.0
Health				
Poor/fair	34.2	27.7	40.0	42.6
Frequency of Site Visit				
Daily	38.2	33.7	26.7	48.1
Weekly	21.7	18.1	46.7	20.4
Monthly	22.4	25.3	26.7	16.7
Annually	17.8	22.9	0.0	14.8
Reason for visit				
Find a man for sex	49.3	45.8	26.7	61.1
Find a boyfriend	34.2	42.2	26.7	24.1
Spend time gay people	36.8	44.6	26.7	27.8
Make gay friends	44.7	50.6	53.3	33.3
Support	3.9	6.0	6.7	0.0
Information	2.0	2.4	6.7	0.0
Had sex with someone met on site in last year				
Yes	47.7	53.7	6.7	50.0



Site: **FACEBOOK**

	Total	Jakarta	Medan	Bali
Number of men	1169	409	381	379
Age				
<30	66.7	60.1	71.7	68.9
>40	5.9	10.0	4.9	2.2
Sexuality				
Gay	57.9	59.6	50.9	63.3
Biseks	40.1	38.7	47.0	34.8
Other	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.8
Marriage				
Yes	9.7	8.4	12.7	8.1
Employment				
Full time	60.1	67.4	49.7	62.8
Part Time	19.2	16.5	20.1	21.3
Not employed	20.6	16.0	30.2	16.0
Education				
Primary	1.3	2.7	0.5	0.5
Junior	7.2	8.4	6.9	6.4
Senior	48.8	42.6	42.7	61.5
University	42.7	46.3	49.9	31.6
Relationships				
Boyfriend	47.9	45.6	40.1	58.5
Girlfriend	21.7	54.6	33.6	15.4
Openness				
Friends				
Everyone	11.8	12.0	5.0	18.5
No-one	19.1	19.6	26.1	11.6
Family				
Everyone	3.8	2.9	1.8	6.6
No-one	19.1	71.1	86.9	67.8
Workplace				
Everyone	3.8	16.5	6.4	24.5
No-one	75.1	41.0	54.1	36.6
Friendship network				
Age				
Younger	16.3	19.2	14.7	14.9
Older	21.9	20.6	24.1	21.1
Gender				
More male	40.2	39.3	41.7	39.7
More female	9.6	12.5	9.4	6.7
Sexuality				
More gay	34.3	31.8	24.8	46.5
More straight	41.5	40.9	56.2	27.4
Contact with Epidemic				
Know HIV Positive	31.8	33.3	27.6	34.4
Know Gay HIV Positive	26.2	28.4	23.2	27.0
Sex with men last year				
None	3.2	4.2	3.5	1.7
10+	35.5	37.3	32.3	37.0
Condom use last year				
Always receptive	37.5	40.7	33.3	38.4
Always insertive	40.1	40.6	34.7	45.4
Group sex				
Any last year	38.8	41.4	38.2	36.4
Drug use				
Alcohol	49.6	52.2	32.1	63.6



Tobacco	57.4	55.4	56.7	60.2
Party drugs	13.2	19.3	5.6	13.8
Sexual stimulants	13.0	19.1	5.6	13.3
HIV test				
Ever	52.3	49.5	34.9	72.8
Last 6 months	35.2	31.8	22.3	52.0
STI test				
Last 12 months	39.2	35.7	28.6	53.8
Health				
Poor/fair	26.6	25.1	29.5	25.2
Frequency of Site Visit				
Daily	76.9	75.8	76.6	78.4
Weekly	16.9	17.1	17.1	16.6
Monthly	5.0	5.1	5.5	4.2
Annually	1.2	2.0	0.8	0.8
Reason for visit				
Find a man for sex	32.3	24.2	47.2	26.1
Find a boyfriend	30.1	28.6	37.3	24.5
Spend time gay people	50.7	47.7	52.8	52.0
Make gay friends	56.8	60.6	59.3	50.1
Support	15.8	17.6	15.5	14.2
Information	20.7	27.6	16.5	17.4
Had sex with someone met on site in last year				
Yes	52.4	41.4	64.2	53.1



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