

Title of the project	The Behavioral Surveillance Survey in Denpasar, Kupang and Makassar
Conducted by	Center for Health Research, University of Indonesia
Supported/funded by	HAPP
Collaboration with	MOH
Date	1998
Sample size	3095 (sailor, truckers, CSWs, homosexuals, transvestites)
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This report presents selected baseline measures of STD/HIV risk behavior among selected groups of population in three seaport cities in Eastern Indonesia: Kupang (East Nusa Tenggara), Bali (Denpasar, Kuta and Sanur), and Ujung Pandang (South Sulawesi). The survey was conducted between March-August 1998. The samples included 600 sailors, 602 interstate truckers, 600 urban public transport drivers, 250 direct clients of commercial sex workers (CSWs), 693 CSWs, 170 homosexuals, and 180 transvestites. The measures were based on data generated from a behavioral surveillance surveys (BSS), which uses a cross-sectional survey design with a structured questionnaire. Self reported sexual behavior data related to STD/HIV risk were collected at designated sampling sites from CSWs, adult males (truckers and public transport drivers), transvestites, and homosexuals. The results show that among all the surveyed population, knowledge of at least two means of HIV/AIDS prevention was good, but there were still several misconceptions regarding the means of prevention. The reported number of clients served by CSW and transvestites ranged between 2-3 per day. The results found that the majority of males were married, however, 45-63% males reported ever having sex with CSWs in the past year. The reported condom use in the last sex was 53% among CSWs, 26 % among males, 44% among transvestites and 28% among homosexuals. In contrast, the percentage of 'always' using condoms among male respondents was less than 10%. Thus, the high figures reported by the CSW and transvestites may be subject to over reporting. From the respondents who reported ever having STD symptoms in the past year, a high proportion of CSWs (75%) sought medical treatment, followed males (60%) and homosexuals (50%), with the transvestites having the lowest rate (28%). The results from the AusAID survey has further expanded the coverage into Eastern Indonesia thus providing valuable comparative data with those similar risk behavior target group.