Technical Report

Survey to Estimate Commercial Sexual Exploit of Children (CSEC) in Bekasi Region of West Java, Indonesia, in 2012

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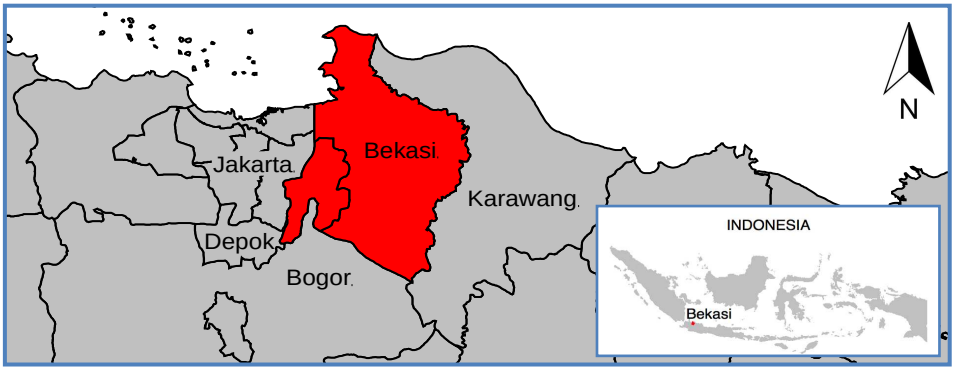
1. Introduction

This technical report presents the background, the methodology and the results of a survey on commercial sexual exploitation of children commercial (CSEC) in the regency and the municipality of Bekasi of Indonesia in 2012. The survey focuses on methodological-related issues of data collection and estimations on the sizes and characteristics of CSEC. This section discusses briefly the background, the objectives and the organization of the survey, and also the outline of the report.

1.1 Survey Background

The study area of Bekasi region is geographically located in West Java province of Indonesia. It shares administrative border lines with the capital city of Jakarta in the west, with Depok city in the south-west, with Bogor district in the south, and with Karawang district in the east (see Figure 1). These administrative units, with an additional district of Tangerang, compose an agglomeration popularly called JaBoDeTaBeKa, which refers to Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, Bekasi and Karawang. Like other districts in this agglomeration, Bekasi region is markedly characterized by urban life style, heavy traffic jams, and densely residential areas scattered around big manufacture industries and business centers. In such an environment it is understandable that entertainment and sex-related industries are flourishing.

Figure 1. Map of Bekasi, West Java, Indonesia



In terms of population, the regency and the municipality of Bekasi are inhabited by about 2.7 and 2.4 million people with sex ratios 105 and 103 per 100 female, respectively. Population density per square km is 109.2 for the regency and 11,128.4 for the municipality. In terms of employment, employed people in the regency are predominantly in manufacturing followed by trade, while in the municipality most are employed in the services sector. Agriculture contributes to only a small proportion to employment, especially in the municipality (see Table 1). It is worth noting that there are no physical, social and cultural boundaries between the two districts.

Table 1. Basic statistics of the Regency and the Municipality of Bekasi

Statistics	Regency of Bekasi	Municipality of Bekasi
Population	2,677,631	2,376,794
Density (population per km^2)	2,109.2	11,128.4
Population by gender (%)		
Male	51.2	50.7
Female	48.8	49.3
Employed people by main industry (%)		
Agriculture	11.2	0.3
Manufacturing	37.6	20.8
Trade	22.7	23.2
Services	15.5	32.1
Others	13.0	23.6

Source: *Jawa Barat Dalam Angka* (West Java in Figures), Statistics Indonesia of West Java Province, 2011

The term CSEC as reported here is complying with that used in the World Congress held in Stockholm in 1996. The congress represented by 122 countries together with non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and agencies within the family of the United Nations, had produced agenda for actions to end CSEC which was regarded it as a fundamental violation of children rights. The congress had produced also a working definition of CSEC as

> ***… sexual abuse by the adult and remuneration in cash or kind to the child or a third person or persons. The child is treated as a sexual object and as a commercial object. The commercial sexual exploitation of children constitutes a form of coercion and violence against children, and amounts to forced labour and a contemporary form of slavery.***

The term CSEC is gender-neutral and applies to both boys and girls of less than 18 years of age and refers to using a child for sexual purpose in exchange of money or material gain between client, customer, and an intermediary or agent who profit from sex trade. Under ILO Convention C182 CSEC would include also the use of, procuring or offering of child for prostitution of phonography or for pornographic performance.

The definition mentioned above positions children as object and views CSEC as a child labour, but it is viewed in its worst form and considered it as a form of child abuse or a crime in international conventions, in legislation, policy and programmatic terms. Perhaps it is not an exaggeration of saying that dealing with CSEC is as a kind of test of civilization in contemporary society.

The underlying factors of CSEC are complex due to a sheer number of demands and supply factors that could be at work in intricate patterns of relationships. On demand side, CSEC has as “pull” factors the foreign child sex tourism and local demand especially in big cities and their vicinities. On the supply side, severe poverty, expectation of high income, low value attached to education, family dysfunction and a cultural obligation to help support the family, are among “push” factors that prod vulnerable children to be entrapped in businesses of commercial sex worker (CSW) in general and in CSEC in particular. The story of Ijah as presented in Box 1. illustrates these complex underlying factors of CSEC.

CSEC is widely recognized a global phenomenon which can be found in almost every country including Indonesia which has long taken very seriously all international declarations and agenda for actions aiming at promoting every right of children. The government of Indonesia (GOI) views CSEC as undesirable because it would obviously against the Law No. 23/2002 on the protection of children below 18 years old. However, in reality, CSEC in the country is widely believed to be still prevalent. It is particularly observable with relative ease in regions alongside the northern coastal areas of Java Island called Pantai Utara or Pantura. CSEC can also be observed in almost, if not all, big cities and their "satellite" areas in both Java and Outer Java islands. Part of the reason would be that the Indonesian Government, even though it has shown significant effort, has not yet fully set in place a mechanism to enforce the Trafficking Victims Protection Act's minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. This is essential to establishing vigorous efforts to investigate, prosecute, and criminally punish law enforcement officials complicit in human trafficking.

Box 1.1 Story of Ijah

Note: Ijah is not a real name but her story as presented here was based on an actual interview during the role playing session in the training for field workers of the survey.

Ijah, aged 33, is now working as a pimp (a "master" or a "mommy") for 3-4 street-based commercial sex workers (CSWs), two of them aged 17 or below. If asked, she is in person also available to provide sexual services even though the profession is not her primary source of income. She, born in Subang district of West Java province of Indonesia, dropped out from the second year of junior high school, largely due to economic reasons. She married at aged 15 as a second wife but only for two years, and remarried at age 21 also as second wife but lasted in only one year.

After her second divorce Ijah migrated to Bali with friends and worked for two years in that province in a garment industry but received only a little money of remuneration. Unsatisfied with underpaid employment she started hanging around in Kuta-Bali areas, a popular destination for international sex tourism. Soon, at age 23, she started working professionally as a CSW. She reported gained a "good payment" from her first client, a foreigner. Remarried again at aged 25 she then migrated to Bekasi with her husband but she found her third marriage could not be held out longer than three years because according to her this marriage -- like her previous ones-- was incorrect in that it was based primarily on a sexual relationship, sometimes colored by sexual harassment, and lacking love attachment. Her current marital status is widow.

The above story highlights a stereotype CSW at aged 30s; that is, doing double duty as a pimp and as a CSW as well. Her socio-economic background illustrates the sheer number of underlying factors propelling CSW: poverty that led to school dropout, cultural acceptance of early marriage and of polygamy that led to incorrect marriage, underpaid employment, and the pull factor of international sex tourism.

1.2 Survey Objectives

The survey focuses on developing a sampling frame and methodology for estimation (of incidence and distribution) of children in a targeted worst form of child labour. In the light of this

focus, the objective of the survey is to develop a methodology to gather reliable quantitative information on CSEC. More specifically, the objectives of the survey objectives are

- To develop understanding a practicable survey procedure and design to make a reliable estimate of the prevalence rate of CSEC;
- To specify and to test the procedure and the design with a view to establishing their applicability, credibility and eventual explicability; and
- To gather information on the social, economic, and demographic characteristics which are presumably playing role as underlying factors of CSEC.

1.3 Survey Organization

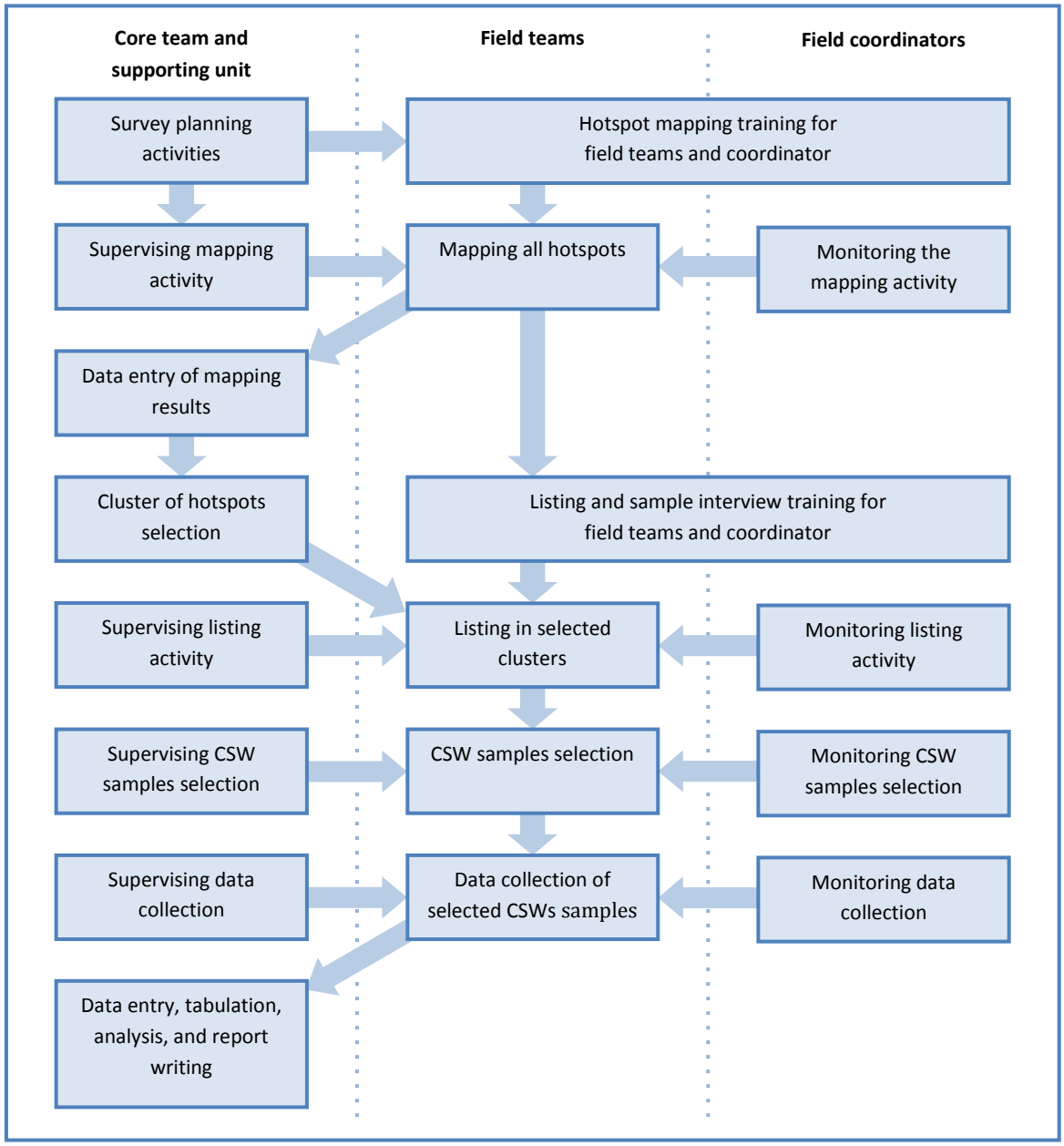
The survey was carried out with the support of the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour, IPEC, of the International Labour Office (ILO), and was implemented by a core team of five members who also formulated the overall planning of the survey. Some of the members are lecturers in the Faculty of Public Health at the University of Indonesia; some others are statisticians from BPS-Statistics Indonesia; and all of them had wide experience dealing with data collection of a "hard-to-reach" population. A supporting unit with five members was also established to assist the core team in undertaking day-to-day activities. The survey was implemented in the second half of 2012.

The core team, assisted by the supporting unit, was assigned to develop the survey instruments (i.e., the questionnaires and manuals) and to plan field organization and major field activities. The team decided to assign Siklus Indonesia, a NGO that had been experienced and engaged in various kinds of research and programs related to reproductive health of commercial sex workers (CSWs), to organize and to supervise field work activities of the survey. The team also decided to assign Mitra Sehati, a local NGO that had been for a long time engaged in implementing social and health programs for CSWs, to recruit and to facilitate field workers, and to undertake day-to-day monitoring the implementation of data collection.

Four teams of data collectors, each with 4-5 members, were established to undertake three phases of data collection; namely, mapping, listing and sample interview (discussed in detail in Section Two). A team comprising the field coordinator with five members was also established to facilitate data collection teams in conducting data collection; in addition, a task force was prepared to take any necessary action to ensure that the data collection procedures were done in line with established high standards.

Box 1.2 illustrates the flows of the survey activities that are further clarified in more detail in Section Two. The box also illustrates the major task of the core team, data collectors and field coordinators.

Box 1.2 Flowchart of Survey Activities



1.4 Outline of the Report

Section Two, which follows, describes the methodology of the survey. As will be clear later, mapping venues and locations of CSWs was crucial as an initial stage in data collection, and to provide basic data for the estimation of the size of CSEC. Also as will be clear later, viewed in a methodological perspective, listing CSWs in selected venues and locations was also crucial. Section Three presents the results of the mapping of locations and venues of CSEC and of the results of the listing of sexual workers. This section also discusses the processes, the results and the assessment of their reliabilities of the estimation of the size of CSEC and its distribution by specific target sub-population of CSC. Section Four presents the survey findings on general characteristics of CSEC. Lastly, lessons learned from the survey are presented in Section Five. Some supporting information and technical notes pertaining to the surveys are presented as Appendices to the report.

2. Methodology

The survey's concern is primarily on methodology to estimate the population of CSEC in the study area. This section describes the methodology in quite detail. It covers four broad issues; namely, coverage-related issues, concepts and definitions, major field work activities, and sampling methodology. Description of the last issue covers such topics as sampling selection, sampling weights, correction factors and methods of estimation.

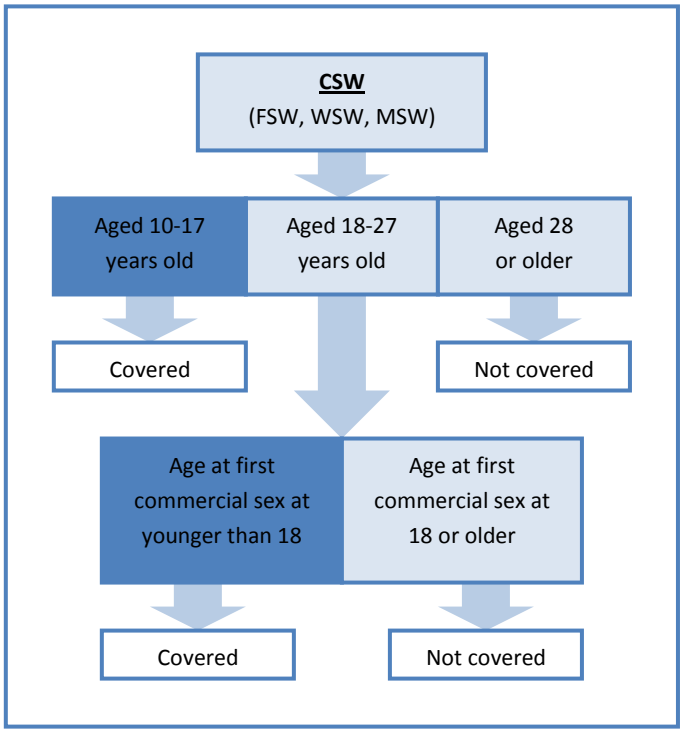
2.1 Survey Coverage

It was desirable that the survey covered all aspects of CSEC in the entire administrative areas of Bekasi regency and municipality. However, in Indonesia's context such coverage is not realistic for several reasons. First, commercial sex workers (CSWs), not to mention CSEC, are considered illegal by the law. Second, even if they were legal, respondents are less likely to participate voluntarily in the survey aimed at collecting data on CSW-related survey. Third, even if respondents had willingness to participate, CSEC is a rare case at the general population level and accordingly the cost of the survey would be too expensive to cover in normal circumstances. By considering these possible infeasibilities and the budget constraints, the survey covers only high-risk areas; i.e., particular cluster areas where CSWs (and hence also CSECs) can be found relatively easy. The concerned cluster includes areas of localization for commercial sex (brothel or compound or individual venues and streets), massage parlours, bars, karaoke, and other centers of night entertainment services for adults.

The survey covered children of both sexes aged between 10 and 17 years old who could be regarded as current CSECs. It also covered those who were aged between 18-27 years old and experienced working as a CSW at aged below 18. This group may be regarded as "ever-CSECs" in the last 10 years period. In short, the target survey is CSW aged less than 28 years old and had first sexual intercourse commercially at age younger than 18 years.

The two major surveys target groups of sex workers; namely, female sex workers (FSW) and men who have sex with men (MSM). While the first group includes direct FSW (brothel-based and street-based) and indirect FSW, the second group includes "waria" or transvestite sex workers (WSW) and male sex workers (MSW). The term "waria", instead of transvestite sex workers, is used more often in the text of this report due to its popularity in Indonesia's context.

Box 2.3 The Definition of Survey Coverage



2.2 Concepts and Definitions

In this survey, CSEC is viewed as a subset of CSW, male and female, aged below 18 years who are currently working or available to provide sexual service, both heterosexual and homosexual relationships, for payment, in terms of money and in kind. Very often, CSEC is the outcome of vulnerable children forced into the sector. According to Article of ILO Convention No. 182, CSEC as defined above is a component of the worst forms of child labour. CSW including CSEC, may work in paid employment or as self-employed, work freely or under pressure or forced by others, and operate openly or in disguise.

Some CSWs work in a relatively permanent working place (venue-based) with working days and working hours; some others are mobile (street-based). For this reason, two concepts of CSW are used; namely, “population at present” or actual concept and “usual residence” or usual concept. Using the actual concept, a CSW is defined based on location where he or she actually found during observation; using the usual concept, based on location where he or she usually working as CSW.

At the mapping stage (discussed below), the actual concept is primarily applied for street-based locations, the usual concept for venue-based locations. The actual concept is obviously time-bounded and for this reason, during the mapping, the number of CSWs that were asked are not only the actual number during the observation, but also the possible minimum and maximum numbers if were observed in other locations. The minimum and maximum numbers were also asked in mapping venue-based location (using usual concept) to anticipate possible variation in numbers. In listing stage (discussed below), only the actual concept is applied.

2.3 Major Field Activities

There are three major field activities of the survey; namely, mapping location of CSWs, listing CSWs in selected locations, and interview of selected CSECs in sampled locations. Box 2.2 illustrates, in short, the three major activities. As shown, the time period for listing and sample interview is the same. This illustrates that the sample selection of CSECs and the interview of them were done immediately after the listing of CSWs in each selected clusters of hotspots.

2.3.1 Mapping Locations

Mapping activity is intended to canvass as complete as possible all locations, places, streets or hotspots, in the identified and the accessible high risk areas where service or transaction of commercial sex is taking place in the whole region of the Regency and the Municipality of Bekasi. Hereafter, for simplicity, the term "hotspot" is used to denote such location.

During the mapping, filed workers were strongly advised to be sensitive about the issue to deal with. This meant, among other things, that they were advised to use wordings of question that sounded normal in each particular circumstance, but also clear enough to be easily understood properly by both interviewers and respondents (i.e., pimps or other key persons). The following wordings were advisable to use in normal situation: "In total, how many persons under your supervision who are (usually or actually) available for sexual services?" Field workers were also strongly advised to verify the answer.

Preliminary information about the "hotspot" was obtained from available database. Mapping activity as to verify the existing prelisted locations, as some of them might not exist anymore. Mapping activity was also to identify and to register "hotspots" that were not covered yet in the database, by proactively seeking information from the known key persons and by actively sweeping or observing likelihood CSWs locations.

Therefore, overall mapping was undertaken to identify locations or addresses of "hotspots", to ask and to verify the number of CSWs in every "hotspot", to take note the name and the number of mobile phone of key person in every "hotspot", and to ask the right time to revisit. The accuracy data on the number of CSWs was of primary concern because of its implication on the results of estimation. During the mapping, sub-location or cluster of "hotspots" was identified based on location (i.e., close to each other) and its content (i.e., the number of CSWs). In general, a cluster was formed from 3-5 "hotspots" and covering 15-20 CSWs in total. Appendix 1 shows the instrument used in the mapping.

2.3.2 Listing "Hotspot" Clusters

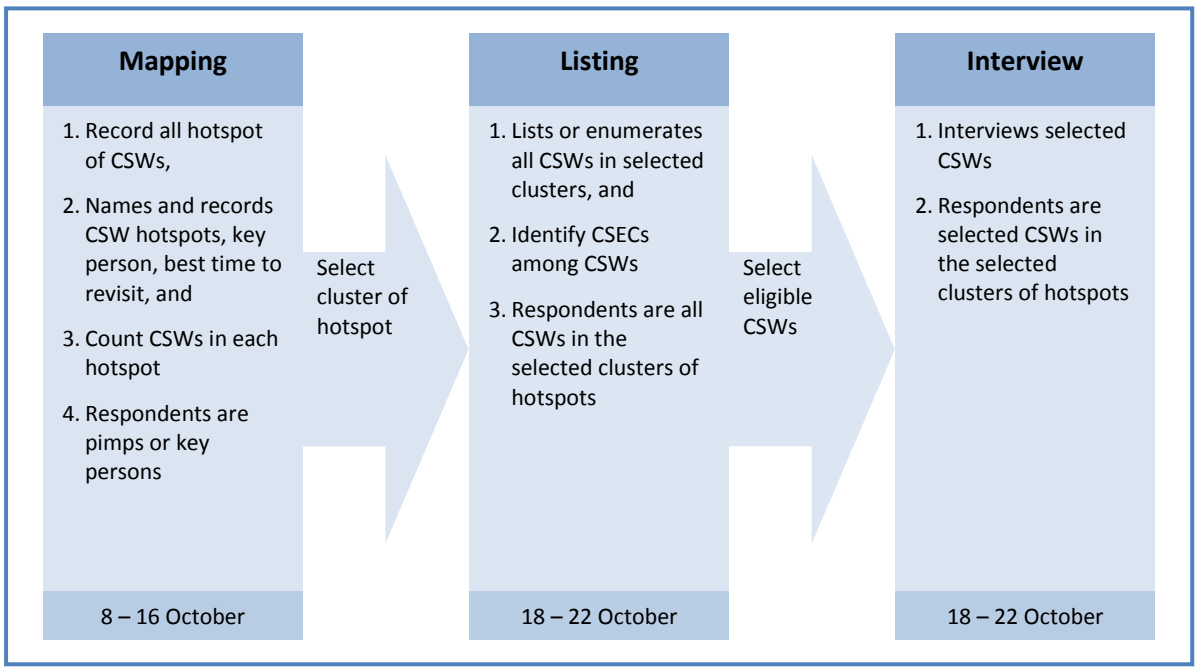
The primary results of the mapping were the lists of identifiable and accessible "hotspots" by CSW. The lists were then grouped by hotspot cluster and target groups of CSWs (i.e., direct brothel- and street-based FSW, indirect FSW, WSW, and MSW). The final results were used to generate sampling frame for selection of "hotspot" clusters.

The primary objective of the listing was to enumerate all CSWs in all selected "hotspot" clusters and to identify CSECs among CSWs. Two key variables used for identifying CSEC were, namely, current age, and age when commercial sex for the first time was happened. Appendix 2 shows the instrument of the listing.

2.3.3 Interview Sample CSEC

After the list of CSWs in each selected cluster was obtained, a number of CSWs were selected randomly and interviewed using a reasonably detailed and structured questionnaire. The questionnaire consists of nine sections, i.e., location and target group information, interviewer and supervisor information, characteristics of the respondent, reproductive health, marital status related information, history of commercial sex experience, client information, mobility, and a section for notes by the interviewer. Appendix 3 presents the questionnaire (English version) used in the survey.

Box 2.2 Major Field Activities



2.4 Sampling Methodology

This subsection, the last part of Section Two, describes the sampling methodology of the survey presented in quite detail that covers two main topics; namely, sampling design and methods of estimation. First, the sampling design and weight calculation procedure are explained, and next the procedure of estimation especially the estimation of CSEC size and its variance described. Box 2.3 illustrates, in short, the sampling scheme of the survey.

2.4.1 Sampling Design

The sampling design adopted in the survey is a two-stage cluster sampling design, to selects cluster of hotspots and then to select eligible CSWs in selected clusters. The sampling process is done independently for each target group. Technical details of the sampling design at each stage of sampling selection are presented below.

The first stage of sampling design is to select n_h cluster of hotspots from N_h clusters by probability proportional to size (PPS) random sampling. Here the size refers to the number of CSWs as collected during the mapping activities. The listing activity is done in every selected cluster to collect an ample amount of information required to define the eligibility criteria of CSEC. Table 2.1 summarizes such information.

Table 2.1 Schematic Presentation of Criteria Used to Define Eligible CSEC and Respective Notations Used in Estimation Models

Selected cluster no.	Number of CSWs	CSW characteristics	Age				Σ
			10-17	18-22	23-27	28+	
1	X_{h1}	All	$U_{h1}^{(1)}$	$U_{h1}^{(2)}$	$U_{h1}^{(3)}$	$U_{h1}^{(4)}$	U_{h1}
		First sex <18	$S_{h1}^{(1)}$	$S_{h1}^{(2)}$	$S_{h1}^{(3)}$	$S_{h1}^{(4)}$	S_{h1}
		First com sex <18	$T_{h1}^{(1)}$	$T_{h1}^{(2)}$	$T_{h1}^{(3)}$	$T_{h1}^{(4)}$	T_{h1}
2	X_{h2}	All	$U_{h2}^{(1)}$	$U_{h2}^{(2)}$	$U_{h2}^{(3)}$	$U_{h2}^{(4)}$	U_{h2}
		First sex <18 yo	$S_{h2}^{(1)}$	$S_{h2}^{(2)}$	$S_{h2}^{(3)}$	$S_{h2}^{(4)}$	S_{h2}
		First com sex <18	$T_{h2}^{(1)}$	$T_{h2}^{(2)}$	$T_{h2}^{(3)}$	$T_{h2}^{(4)}$	T_{h2}
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
i	X_{hi}	All	$U_{hi}^{(1)}$	$U_{hi}^{(2)}$	$U_{hi}^{(3)}$	$U_{hi}^{(4)}$	U_{hi}
		First sex <18	$S_{hi}^{(1)}$	$S_{hi}^{(2)}$	$S_{hi}^{(3)}$	$S_{hi}^{(4)}$	S_{hi}
		First com sex <18	$T_{hi}^{(1)}$	$T_{hi}^{(2)}$	$T_{hi}^{(3)}$	$T_{hi}^{(4)}$	T_{hi}
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
n_h	X_{hn_h}	All	$U_{hn_h}^{(1)}$	$U_{hn_h}^{(2)}$	$U_{hn_h}^{(3)}$	$U_{hn_h}^{(4)}$	U_{hn_h}
		First sex <18	$S_{hn_h}^{(1)}$	$S_{hn_h}^{(2)}$	$S_{hn_h}^{(3)}$	$S_{hn_h}^{(4)}$	S_{hn_h}
		First com sex <18	$T_{hn_h}^{(1)}$	$T_{hn_h}^{(2)}$	$T_{hn_h}^{(3)}$	$T_{hn_h}^{(4)}$	T_{hn_h}

where,

n_h is the number of selected clusters of target group-*h*,

X_{hi} is the number of CSW, collected during mapping activity, in target group-*h* and selected cluster-*i*,

$U_{hi}^{(1)}$ is the number of CSW who aged 10-17, collected during listing activity, in target group-*h* and selected cluster-*i*,

$U_{hi}^{(2)}$ is the number of CSW who aged 18-22, collected during listing activity, in target group-*h* and selected cluster-*i*,

$U_{hi}^{(3)}$ is the number of CSW who aged 23-27, collected during listing activity, in target group-*h* and selected cluster-*i*,

$U_{hi}^{(4)}$ is the number of CSW who aged 28 or older, collected during listing activity, in target group-*h* and selected cluster-*i*,

U_{hi} is the number of CSW, collected during listing activity, in target group-*h* and selected cluster-*i*,

$$= U_{hi}^{(1)} + U_{hi}^{(2)} + U_{hi}^{(3)} + U_{hi}^{(4)}$$

$S_{hi}^{(1)}$ is the number of CSW who aged 10-17 and have first sex at younger than 18, collected during listing activity, in target group-*h* and selected cluster-*i*,

$S_{hi}^{(2)}$ is the number of CSW who aged 18-22 and have first sex at younger than 18, collected during listing activity, in target group-*h* and selected cluster-*i*,

$S_{hi}^{(3)}$ is the number of CSW who aged 23-27 and have first sex at younger than 18, collected during listing activity, in target group-*h* and selected cluster-*i*,

$S_{hi}^{(4)}$ is the number of CSW who aged 28 or older and have first sex at younger than 18, collected during listing activity, in target group-*h* and selected cluster-*i*,

S_{hi} is the number of CSW who have first sex at younger than 18, collected during listing activity, in target group-*h* and selected cluster-*i*,

$$= S_{hi}^{(1)} + S_{hi}^{(2)} + S_{hi}^{(3)} + S_{hi}^{(4)}$$

$T_{hi}^{(1)}$ is the number of CSW who aged 10-17 and have first commercial sex at younger than 18, collected during listing activity, in target group-*h* and selected cluster-*i*,

$T_{hi}^{(2)}$ is the number of CSW who aged 18-22 and have first commercial sex at younger than 18, collected during listing activity, in target group-*h* and selected cluster-*i*,

$T_{hi}^{(3)}$ is the number of CSW who aged 23-27 and have first commercial sex at younger than 18, collected during listing activity, in target group-*h* and selected cluster-*i*,

$T_{hi}^{(4)}$ is the number of CSW who aged 28 or older and have first commercial sex at younger than 18, collected during listing activity, in target group-*h* and selected cluster-*i*,

T_{hi} is the number of CSW who have first commercial sex at younger than 18, collected during listing activity, in target group-*h* and selected cluster-*i*,

$$= T_{hi}^{(1)} + T_{hi}^{(2)} + T_{hi}^{(3)} + T_{hi}^{(4)}$$

$$U_{hi}^{(1)} = S_{hi}^{(1)} = T_{hi}^{(1)}$$

$$U_{hi}^{(a)} \geq S_{hi}^{(a)} \geq T_{hi}^{(a)}, \text{ for } a = 2,3,4$$

The second stage is to select m_{hi} of eligible CSWs in each selected cluster. The eligible CSW is defined as CSW who is aged 10-27 years and has had the first commercial sex experience at younger than 18, $T_{hi}^{(1)} + T_{hi}^{(2)} + T_{hi}^{(3)}$. All CSW aged 10-17, $T_{hi}^{(1)}$, are selected with certainty. The number of $\{m_{hi} - T_{hi}^{(1)}\}$ samples are allocated proportionally to CSW who aged 18-27 and have first sexual debut commercially at younger than 18, $\{T_{hi}^{(2)} + T_{hi}^{(3)}\}$. Theoretically, systematic sampling will give a proportional allocation samples, therefore for practical reason in the field, systematic sampling is adopted rather than stratified random sampling with proportional allocation technique.

A random number, R_1, that less than the sampling interval, *I*, is generated by computer and is called a random start. The sampling interval is defined as

$$I = \frac{T_{hi}^{(2)} + T_{hi}^{(3)}}{m_{hi} - T_{hi}^{(1)}}$$

A random start represents the number of the first sample, which is related to the serial number of CSW who are aged 18-27 years and have had the first commercial sex at younger than 18 in the listing form. Let $m_{hi}^{(2-3)} = m_{hi} - T_{hi}^{(1)}$, then $R_2, R_3, \cdots, R_{m_{hi}^{(2-3)}}$ are calculated using the formula

$$R_j = R_1 + (j-1)I = R_{j-1} + I$$

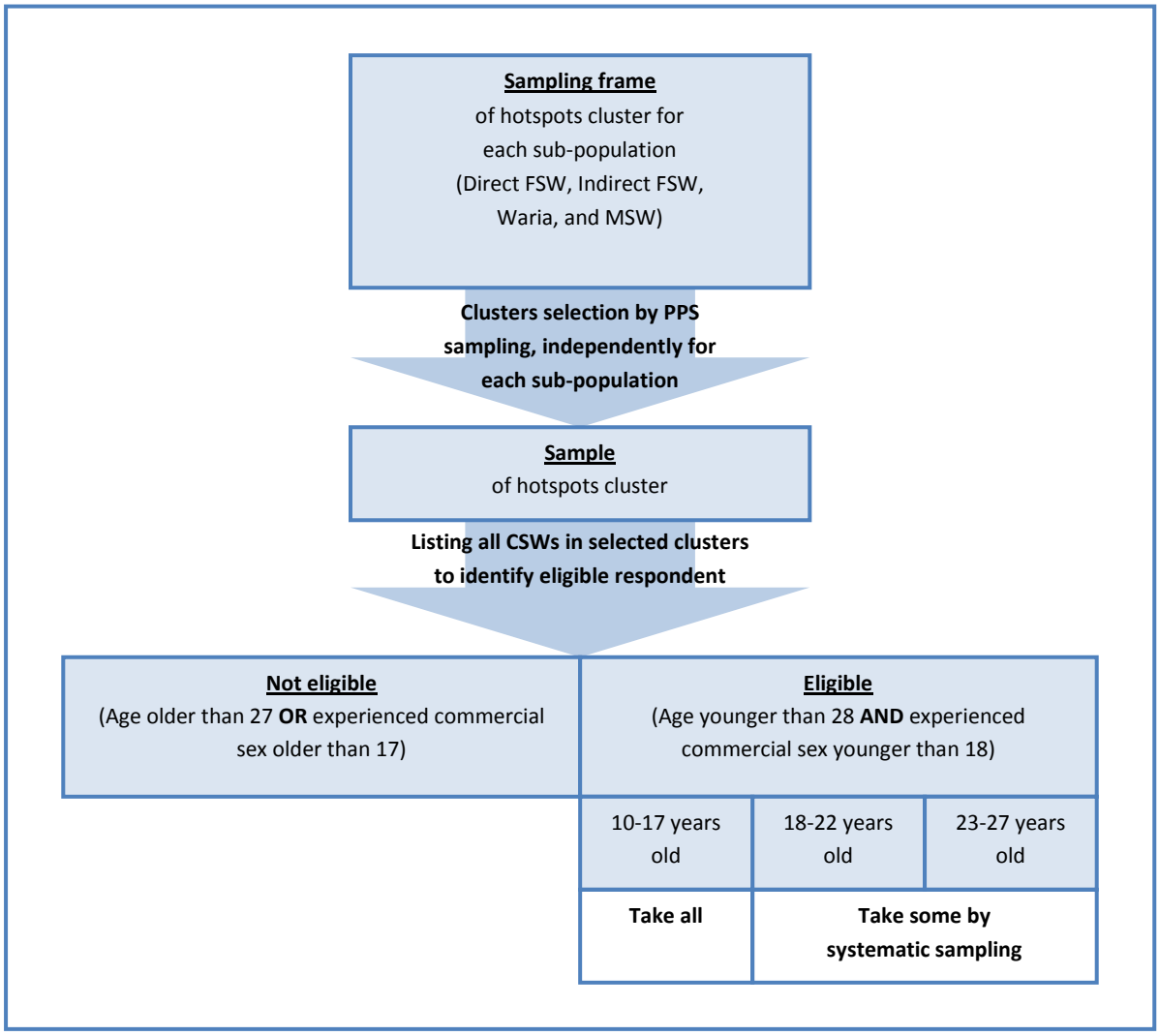
The expected number of sample of CSW who are aged 18-22 years and have had the first commercial sex at younger than 18 is

$$m_{hi}^{(2)} = \{m_{hi} - T_{hi}^{(1)}\} \times \frac{T_{hi}^{(2)}}{T_{hi}^{(2)} + T_{hi}^{(3)}}$$

and the expected number of sample of CSW who are aged 23-27 years and have had the first commercial sex at younger than 18 is

$$m_{hi}^{(3)} = \{m_{hi} - T_{hi}^{(1)}\} \times \frac{T_{hi}^{(3)}}{T_{hi}^{(2)} + T_{hi}^{(3)}}$$

Box 2.3 Sampling Scheme of the Survey



2.4.2 Sampling Weights Calculation

Based on the sample selection method, the sampling weight is calculated by inverting the overall sampling fraction. The sampling plan table is developed to make calculation easier (see Table 2.2).

Table 2.2 The sampling plan table for each target group (*h*)

Stage	Sampling unit	Stratum	Universe	Sample	Method	Sampling fraction
1	Clusters	None	N_h	n_h	PPS sampling, size X_{hi}	$\frac{n_h X_{hi}}{X_h}$
2	CSW who have first commercial sex at <18 (CSEC)	Age 10-17	$T_{hi}^{(1)}$	$T_{hi}^{(1)}$	Take all	$\mathbf{1}$
		Age 18-22	$T_{hi}^{(2)}$	$m_{hi}^{(2)}$	Systematic sampling with sampling interval $\frac{T_{hi}^{(2)} + T_{hi}^{(3)}}{m_{hi}^{(2)} + m_{hi}^{(3)}}$	$\frac{m_{hi}^{(2)}}{T_{hi}^{(2)}}$
		Age 23-27	$T_{hi}^{(3)}$	$m_{hi}^{(3)}$		$\frac{m_{hi}^{(3)}}{T_{hi}^{(3)}}$

There are two types of sampling weights that are used for estimation: (1) the sampling weight to estimate the size of CSEC and (2) the sampling weight to estimate the characteristics of CSEC. To estimate the size of CSEC, the sampling fraction and the sampling weight are calculated based on selection method of cluster at the first stage. The sampling fraction is

$$f_{1hi} = \frac{n_h X_{hi}}{X_h}$$

where $X_h = \sum_{i=1}^{N_h} X_{hi}$ and the sampling weight is

$$w_{1hi} = \frac{1}{f_{1hi}} = \frac{X_h}{n_h X_{hi}}$$

Based on the sampling weight to estimate CSEC size, the estimation precision depends on the number of selected clusters rather than the number of selected CSWs. The estimates depend also on coverage of mapping, which are represented by X_{hi} for cluster coverage and X_h for Bekasi coverage. In the size estimation calculation, the sensitivity analysis is done using several scenarios of assumptions, i.e., (1) no coverage error, (2) 10% under-coverage of mapping, (3) 20% under-coverage of mapping, (4) 30% under-coverage of mapping, and (5) 40% under-coverage of mapping.

The overall sampling fraction and sampling weight for CSEC characteristics estimation is divided into 3 categories based on the age of eligible CSW: (1) Stratum 1, CSW who are aged 10-17 years and have had the first commercial sex at younger than 18 years, (2) Stratum 2, CSW who are aged 18-22 and have had the first commercial sex at younger than 18 years, and (3) Stratum 3, CSW who are aged 23-27 years and have had the first commercial sex at younger than 18 years.

For Stratum 1, the overall sampling fraction is

$$f_{hi}^{(1)} = f_{1hi} \times f_{2hi}^{(1)} = \frac{n_h X_{hi}}{X_h} \times 1 = \frac{n_h X_{hi}}{X_h}$$

and the sampling weight is

$$w_{hi}^{(1)} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}^{(1)}} = \frac{X_h}{n_h X_{hi}}$$

For Stratum 2, the overall sampling fraction is

$$f_{hi}^{(2)} = f_{1hi} \times f_{2hi}^{(2)} = \frac{n_h X_{hi}}{X_h} \times \frac{m_{hi}^{(2)}}{T_{hi}^{(2)}}$$

and the sampling weight is

$$w_{hi}^{(2)} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}^{(2)}} = \frac{X_h T_{hi}^{(2)}}{n_h X_{hi} m_{hi}^{(2)}}$$

For Stratum 3, the overall sampling fraction is

$$f_{hi}^{(3)} = f_{1hi} \times f_{2hi}^{(3)} = \frac{n_h X_{hi}}{X_h} \times \frac{m_{hi}^{(3)}}{T_{hi}^{(3)}}$$

and the sampling weight is

$$w_{hi}^{(3)} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}^{(3)}} = \frac{X_h T_{hi}^{(3)}}{n_h X_{hi} m_{hi}^{(3)}}$$

Since $m_{hi}^{(a)} = \{m_{hi} - T_{hi}^{(1)}\} \times \left\{\frac{T_{hi}^{(a)}}{T_{hi}^{(2)} + T_{hi}^{(3)}}\right\}$, for $a = 2, 3$, then the overall sampling fraction of Strata 2 and 3 can be formed as

$$f_{hi}^{(2)} = f_{hi}^{(3)} = \frac{n_h X_{hi}}{X_h} \times \frac{m_{hi} - T_{hi}^{(1)}}{T_{hi}^{(2)} + T_{hi}^{(3)}}$$

and the sampling weight for those strata is

$$w_{hi}^{(2)} = w_{hi}^{(3)} = \frac{X_h \{T_{hi}^{(2)} + T_{hi}^{(3)}\}}{n_h X_{hi} \{m_{hi} - T_{hi}^{(1)}\}}$$

2.4.3 Correction Factors

Let n_h is the targeted number of selected clusters and n_h' is the actual number of selected clusters in group *h*. Those two numbers maybe different due to some reasons, including, (1) the selected clusters are not found during the data collection activity and other similar clusters

to replace them cannot be found. This may happen when there is a time lag between mapping and listing or data collection activities, and mainly for street- or not brothel-based CSWs; and (2) all eligible respondents in a selected cluster are unable or refused to be interviewed, a case that may happen in the clusters with small number of sex workers but crowded with clients. If $n_h \neq n'_h$ then the correction factor should be calculated and applied during the first stage sampling weight calculation. The correction factor for the sampling fraction at first stage is

$$f_{1h}^{(c)} = \frac{n'_h}{n_h}$$

and the final sampling fraction at the first stage is

$$f'_{1hi} = f_{1hi} \times f_{1h}^{(c)} = \frac{n_h X_{hi}}{X_h} \times \frac{n'_h}{n_h} = \frac{n'_h X_{hi}}{X_h}$$

The final sampling weight to estimate CSEC size is

$$w'_{1hi} = \frac{1}{f'_{1hi}} = \frac{X_h}{n'_h X_{hi}}$$

This is also the final sampling weight to estimate CSEC characteristics who belong to Stratum 1.

Let m_{hi} is the targeted sample size and m'_{hi} is the actual sample size of CSW of target group *h* and cluster *i*. If $m_{hi} \neq m'_{hi}$ then the correction factor should be calculated and applied during the sampling weight calculation. It may happen when (1) the mapping situation were completely different compared to the listing situation, and (2) some of sampled CSWs are unable to be interviewed due to some reason and no replacement sample can be obtained.

The correction factor for the sampling fraction at second stage is

$$f_{2hi}^{(c)} = \frac{m'_{hi}}{m_{hi}}$$

and the final overall sampling fraction for Strata 2 and 3 is

$$f'^{(23)}_{hi} = f'^{(23)}_{hi} = \frac{n'_h X_{hi}}{X_h} \times \frac{m_{hi} - T_{hi}^{(1)}}{T_{hi}^{(2)} + T_{hi}^{(3)}} \times \frac{m'_{hi}}{m_{hi}}$$

and the sampling weight for those strata is

$$w'^{(23)}_{hi} = w'^{(23)}_{hi} = \frac{m_{hi} X_h \left\{T_{hi}^{(2)} + T_{hi}^{(3)}\right\}}{n'_h m'_{hi} X_{hi} \left\{m_{hi} - T_{hi}^{(1)}\right\}}$$

2.4.4 Methods of Estimation

Discussion on methods of estimation as presented here is divided into two parts: (1) estimation of CSEC sizes, and (2) estimation of CSEC characteristics. The size estimations are

particularly based on the data given by mapping and listing activities of the hotspot while the characteristics estimations are based on samples of CSWs. Box 2.4 illustrates the process of CSEC sizes estimation and Box 2.4 illustrates the estimation process of CSEC characteristics.

Estimation of CSEC Sizes

The estimations are divided into three categories based on when the commercial sex exploitations occurred: (1) current CSEC, (2) past five-year CSEC, and (3) past ten-year CSEC.

The estimation of the current CSEC size is estimated using formula

$$\hat{T}_h^{(10-17)} = \sum_{i=1}^{n'_h} w'_{1hi} T_{hi}^{(1)}$$

with its variance estimation is

$$\hat{V}\left(\hat{T}_h^{(10-17)}\right) = \frac{n'_h}{n'_h - 1} \sum_{i=1}^{n'_h} \left\{\hat{T}_{hi}^{(1)} - \hat{\bar{T}}_h^{(1)}\right\}^2$$

where $\hat{T}_{hi}^{(1)} = w'_{1hi} T_{hi}^{(1)}$ and $\hat{\bar{T}}_h^{(1)} = \frac{1}{n'_h} \sum_{i=1}^{n'_h} \hat{T}_{hi}^{(1)}$

For the estimation of prevalence rate of current CSEC, the rate can be estimated using formula

$$\hat{p}_h^{(10-17)} = \frac{\hat{T}_h^{(10-17)}}{\hat{N}_s^{(10-17)}}$$

where $\hat{N}_s^{(10-17)}$ is the total of the estimated female population aged 10-17 years for the current CSEC size estimate of FSW and the estimated male population aged 10-17 years for the current CSEC size estimates of WSW and MSW.

The variance estimation of the prevalence rate is

$$\hat{V}\left(\hat{p}_h^{(10-17)}\right) = \frac{\hat{V}\left(\hat{T}_h^{(10-17)}\right)}{\left\{\hat{N}_s^{(10-17)}\right\}^2}$$

The estimation of the past 5-year CSEC size is estimated using formula

$$\hat{T}_h^{(10-22)} = \sum_{i=1}^{n'_h} w'_{1hi} \left\{T_{hi}^{(1)} + T_{hi}^{(2)}\right\}$$

with its variance estimation as

$$\hat{V}\left(\hat{T}_h^{(10-22)}\right) = \frac{n_h'}{n_h' - 1}\sum_{i=1}^{n_h'}\left\{\hat{T}_{hi}^{(2)} - \hat{\bar{T}}_h^{(2)}\right\}^2$$

where $\hat{T}_{hi}^{(2)} = w_{1hi}'\left\{T_{hi}^{(1)} + T_{hi}^{(2)}\right\}$ and $\hat{\bar{T}}_h^{(2)} = \frac{1}{n_h'}\sum_{i=1}^{n_h'}\hat{T}_{hi}^{(2)}$

For the estimation of prevalence rate of past 5-year CSEC, the rate can be estimated using formula

$$\hat{P}_h^{(10-22)} = \frac{\hat{T}_h^{(10-22)}}{\hat{N}_s^{(10-22)}}$$

where $\hat{N}_s^{(10-22)}$ is the total of the estimated female population aged 10-22 years for the current CSEC size estimate of FSW and is estimated male population aged 10-22 years for the current CSEC size estimates of WSW and MSW.

The variance estimation of the prevalence rate is

$$\hat{V}\left(\hat{P}_h^{(10-22)}\right) = \frac{\hat{V}\left(\hat{T}_h^{(10-22)}\right)}{\left\{\hat{N}_s^{(10-22)}\right\}^2}$$

The estimation of the past 10-year CSEC size is estimated using formula

$$\hat{T}_h^{(10-27)} = \sum_{i=1}^{n_h'} w_{1hi}'\left\{T_{hi}^{(1)} + T_{hi}^{(2)} + T_{hi}^{(3)}\right\}$$

with its variance estimation is

$$\hat{V}\left(\hat{T}_h^{(10-27)}\right) = \frac{n_h'}{n_h' - 1}\sum_{i=1}^{n_h'}\left\{\hat{T}_{hi}^{(3)} - \hat{\bar{T}}_h^{(3)}\right\}^2$$

where $\hat{T}_{hi}^{(3)} = w_{1hi}'\left\{T_{hi}^{(1)} + T_{hi}^{(2)} + T_{hi}^{(3)}\right\}$ and $\hat{\bar{T}}_h^{(3)} = \frac{1}{n_h'}\sum_{i=1}^{n_h'}\hat{T}_{hi}^{(3)}$

For the estimation of prevalence rate of past 10-year CSEC, the rate can be estimated using formula

$$\hat{P}_h^{(10-27)} = \frac{\hat{T}_h^{(10-27)}}{\hat{N}_s^{(10-27)}}$$

where $\hat{N}_s^{(10-27)}$ is the total of the estimated female population aged 10-27 years for the current CSEC size estimate of FSW and is estimated male population aged 10-27 years for the current CSEC size estimates of WSW and MSW.

The variance estimation of the prevalence rate is

$$\hat{V}\left(\hat{P}_h^{(10-27)}\right) = \frac{\hat{V}\left(\hat{T}_h^{(10-27)}\right)}{\left\{\hat{N}_s^{(10-27)}\right\}^2}$$

For every point estimations described above, the confidence interval estimation, design effect (Deff), and relative standard error (RSE) are also calculated. The confidence interval estimation is calculated using the formula

$$(1-\alpha)\%\ CI\left(\hat{\theta}\right) = \hat{\theta} \pm t_{\left(1-\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)} \widehat{SE}\left(\hat{\theta}\right)$$

where $\widehat{SE}\left(\hat{\theta}\right) = \sqrt{\hat{V}\left(\hat{\theta}\right)}$.

The design effect is estimated using the formula

$$Deff(\hat{\theta}) = \frac{\hat{V}_D(\hat{\theta})}{\hat{V}_{SRS}(\hat{\theta})}$$

where $\hat{V}_D\left(\hat{\theta}\right)$ is the estimated variance given the adopted sampling design and $\hat{V}_{SRS}\left(\hat{\theta}\right)$ is the estimated variance under Simple Random Sampling (SRS).

The relative standard error is estimated using the formula

$$\widehat{RSE}\left(\hat{\theta}\right) = \frac{\widehat{SE}\left(\hat{\theta}\right)}{\hat{\theta}} \times 100\%$$

Estimation of CSEC Characteristics

For practical reason, the weight for each stratum is written as w'_{hij} for $j = 1, 2, 3$ where $w'_{hi1} = w'_{1hi}$, $w'_{hi2} = w'^{(2)}_{hi}$, and $w'_{hi3} = w'^{(3)}_{hi}$. Those weights are then standardized or normalized using the formula

$$w'_{hij} = \frac{w'_{hij}}{\sum_{i=1}^{m'_h}\sum_{j=1}^{3} w'_{hij}} \times m'_h = \frac{w'_{hij}}{\bar{w}'_h}$$

The characteristic estimations are formed as (1) proportion estimates and (2) mean estimates. Those two forms can be written as a generic form namely ratio estimates, i.e.,

$$\hat{R}_h = \frac{\hat{Y}_h}{\hat{X}_h}$$

and the variance estimation of $\hat{R}_h$ is

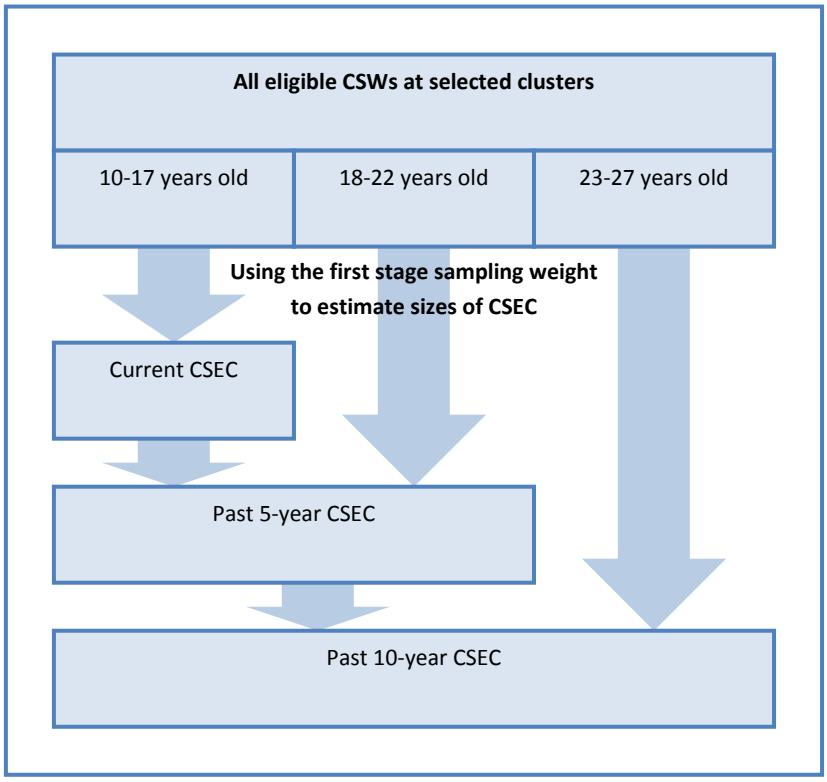
$$\hat{V}(\hat{R}_h) = \frac{1}{\hat{X}_h^2}\{\hat{V}(\hat{Y}_h) - 2\hat{R}_h\hat{Cov}(\hat{Y}_h, \hat{X}_h) + \hat{R}_h^2\hat{V}(\hat{X}_h)\}$$

where $\hat{Y}_h = \sum_{i=1}^{n'_h}\sum_{j=1}^{3}\sum_{k=1}^{m'_{hij}} w'_{hij}y_{hijk}$; $\hat{X}_h = \sum_{i=1}^{n'_h}\sum_{j=1}^{3}\sum_{k=1}^{m'_{hij}} w'_{hij}x_{hijk}$; y_{hijk} and x_{hijk} are the *y* and *x* variables of the *k*-th respondent in the *j*-th stratum, *i*-th selected cluster, and sub-population *h*.

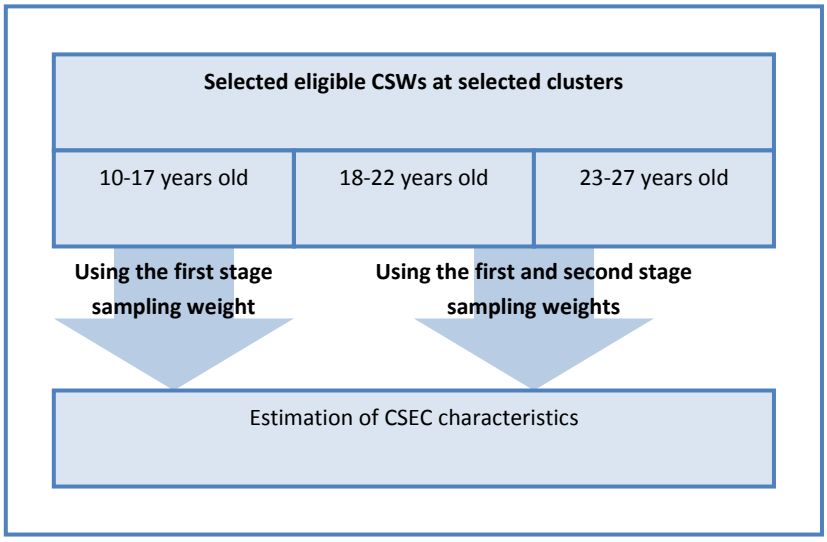
If $x_{hijk} = 1$ for all respondents then $\hat{R}_h = \hat{\bar{Y}}_h$ or the estimated mean of *Y*. If $x_{hijk} = 1$ for all respondents and y_{hijk} is a binary variable (either 1 or 0) then $\hat{R}_h = \hat{P}_h$ or the estimated proportion of *Y*=1.

The confidence interval estimation, design effect (Deff), and relative standard error are calculated for every point estimates of CSEC characteristics.

Box 2.4 Estimation of CSEC Size Based on Listing Results



Box 2.4 Estimation of CSEC Characteristics Based on Selected CSWs



3. Population Estimate of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC)

One of the major objectives of the survey is to apply the sampling methodology to estimate the population size of CSEC in the whole Bekasi Region of West Java, Indonesia. As explained in Section Two, the survey was carried-out by following a venue-based approach, not population or household-based approach. Also, as previously discussed, the survey was done in three stages: mapping, listing and sample interview. This section presents the results of the first two stages. This section also reports on the estimation of CSWs and their "hotspots" based on the results of the mapping and the listing. The estimation of CSEC is disaggregated by subpopulation, by birth cohort, and by both.

3.1 The results of the mapping "hotspots"

In the survey, the mapping was designed to record all CSWs and their "hotspots" by its major sub-populations; namely, direct and indirect female sex worker (FSW), waria sex worker (WSW) and male sex worker (MSM). As described in Section Two, the records were used in turn to develop sampling frame for selecting clusters of CSW "hotspot" and to estimate probability of their selections. It was recognized that some CSW "hotspots" in the study area, because of their nature as hidden and hard to reach population especially indirect FSW and MSW, might not yet covered by the mapping. However, it was difficult (if any) to estimate the rate of the undercoverage.

As shown by Table 3.1, the mapping results recorded the totals CSWs, their "hotspots" and the clusters of the "hotspots" were 2,667 CSWs, 510 "hotspots" and 357 clusters of "hotspots". Out of the total CSWs, the direct and indirect FSW were 1,087 and 1,281 persons respectively. They were found in 256 "hotspots" for direct FSW and in 234 "hotspots" for indirect FSWs. The mapping results also recorded the population of WSW (in 16 "hotspots") and of MSW (in 4 "hotspots") were 175 and 124 persons, respectively.

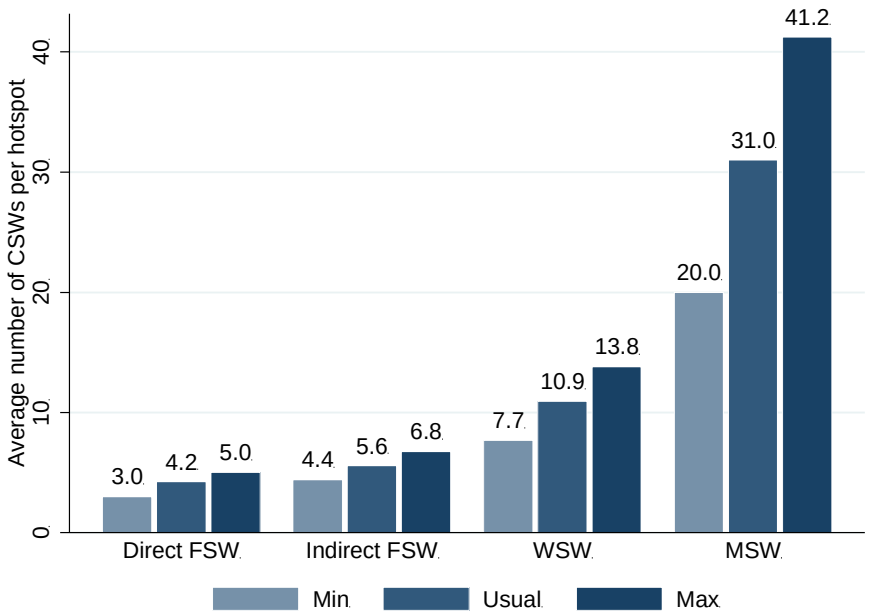
Table 3.2 The Numbers of Clusters, "Hotspots", and CSWs based on Mapping Results

Area and Sub-population	Number of		Number of CSWs		
	Clusters	"Hotspots"	Usual	Min	Max
FSW (Female Sex Worker)	339	490	2,368	1,789	2,842
Direct FSW	138	256	1,087	771	1,282
Indirect FSW	201	234	1,281	1,018	1,560
WSW (Waria Sex Worker)	14	16	175	123	221
MSW (Male Sex Worker)	4	4	124	80	165
Total	**357**	**510**	**2,667**	**1,992**	**3,228**

Table 3.2 shows the total CSWs (usual) ranged between 1,992 and 3,228 persons. The range suggests that CSWs were highly mobile, and accordingly, their numbers depended very much on the time of observation. As expected, the "usual" population was always in the midway between the minimum and the maximum populations. Appendices 4 to 9 list the numbers of CSWs by sub-district, "hotspots" clusters, and sub-population.

The average number of CSW per "hotspot" varied among sub-populations. The average was strikingly high for MSW: it was, 31 (ranged between 20 and 41.2) persons per "hotspot". In contrast, the average was markedly low for direct FSWs: at 4.2 (3-5) persons per "hotspot". Figure 3.2 shows vividly the contrast. A striking high average for MSW is explained largely due to social networking that was stronger among MSWs than that of their counterparts.

Figure 3.2 Average number of CSWs per "hotspot" by sub-population and area



3.2 The results of the listing CSWs

Out of the total 357 clusters of CSW hotspots in the whole area of Bekasi, 35 or 10 percent were selected for listing. Table 3.3 shows sample distribution of clusters in the Regency and the Municipality of Bekasi by subpopulation. As shown by the table, sampling rates varied by district and subpopulation. As an illustration, sampling rate was only about 10 percent (i.e., 14 out of 138 clusters) for direct FSW but 75 percent (3 out of 4) for MSW.

During the listing, all CSWs in selected clusters (regardless their ages) were enumerated. For each enumerated CSW, three key questions were asked: current age, age at first sexual debut, and age at first sexual debut commercially. As was described in Section Two, the first and the third questions were used to filter out CSECs among CSWs.

Table 3.3 Number of clusters based on mapping data and number of selected clusters by sub-populations

Sub-population	Regency of Bekasi		Municipality of Bekasi		All Area	
	Mapping	Selected	Mapping	Selected	Mapping	Selected
FSW	213	18	126	10	339	28
Direct FSW	118	12	20	2	138	14
Indirect FSW	95	6	106	8	201	14

Sub-population	Regency of Bekasi		Municipality of Bekasi		All Area	
	Mapping	Selected	Mapping	Selected	Mapping	Selected
WSW	5	1	9	3	14	4
MSW	3	2	1	1	4	3
Total	**221**	**21**	**136**	**14**	**357**	**35**

In 35 selected clusters, 692 CSWs were enumerated. Among them, 493 or 71.2 percent reportedly had had first sexual intercourse at age less than 18 years, and 319 or 46.1 percent had had first sexual intercourse commercially at the same age group. The proportion varied by subpopulation but it was quite striking for WSW: 91.7 percent of WSWs reported had first sexual debut at age less than 18 years and 74.3 percent of them had it commercially at the same age group. Table 3.4 The Numbers and the percentages of CSWs who had first (commercial) sex at age below 18 by sub-population depicts the variation in detail.

3.3 Comparison between Mapping and Listing Data

Table 3.4 shows that the total CSW in the selected clusters of "hotspots" was 1,004 CSWs according to the mapping (usual variant) and only 692 CSWs according the listing. This shows that, in general, the mapping resulted in higher total of CSWs than the listing. This was true for all subpopulations except WSWs.

Figure3.2 depicts the distribution of the average number of CSWs in a cluster based on the mapping (the first three boxplots) and the listing (the fourth boxplot). The figure shows that the distribution resulted from the listing (based on direct enumeration of CSW) was very closely with that which resulted from the mapping (based on the report of key persons) of minimum variant. Figure 3.3 depicts the similar case but this time disaggregated by subpopulations.

Table 3.4 The Numbers and the percentages of CSWs who had first (commercial) sex at age below 18 by sub-population

Sub-population	Number of CSWs	Percentage to all CSWs
FSW		
All	497	100.0%
Had first sex at less than 18	326	65.6%
Had first commercial sex at less than 18	180	36.2%
Direct FSW		
All	287	100.0%
Had first sex at less than 18	173	60.3%
Had first commercial sex at less than 18	89	31.0%
Indirect FSW		
All	210	100.0%
Had first sex at less than 18	153	72.9%
Had first commercial sex at less than 18	91	43.3%
WSW		
All	109	100.0%

Sub-population	Number of CSWs	Percentage to all CSWs
Had first sex at less than 18	100	91.7%
Had first commercial sex at less than 18	81	74.3%
MSW		
All	86	100.0%
Had first sex at less than 18	67	77.9%
Had first commercial sex at less than 18	58	67.4%
Total (All CSWs)		
All	692	100.0%
Had first sex at less than 18	493	71.2%
Had first commercial sex at less than 18	319	46.1%

Table 3.5 Comparison the number of CSWs between Mapping and Listing data by sub-population

Sub-population	Mapping			Listing	Mapping/ Listing
	Usual	Min	Max		
FSW	802	618	933	497	1.61
Direct FSW	529	401	613	287	1.84
Indirect FSW	273	217	320	210	1.30
WSW	91	70	110	109	0.83
MSW	111	70	150	86	1.29
Total	1,004	758	1,193	692	1.45

Figure3.2 Boxplots of the numbers of CSWs resulted from the mapping (Min, Usual, and Max) and the listing data in the selected clusters

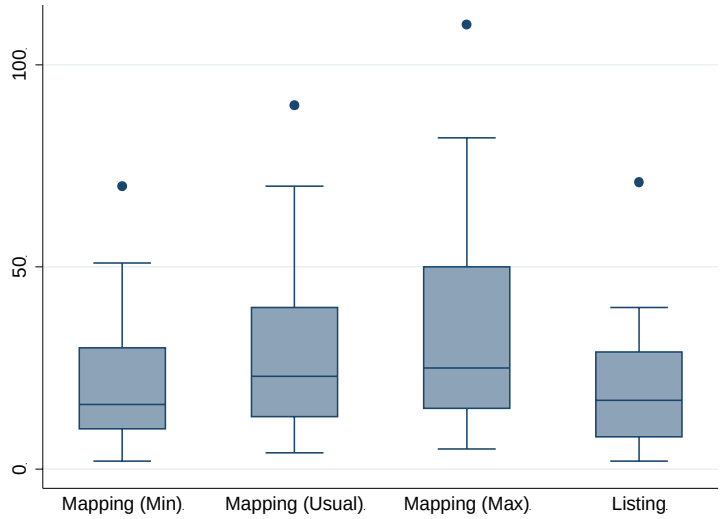
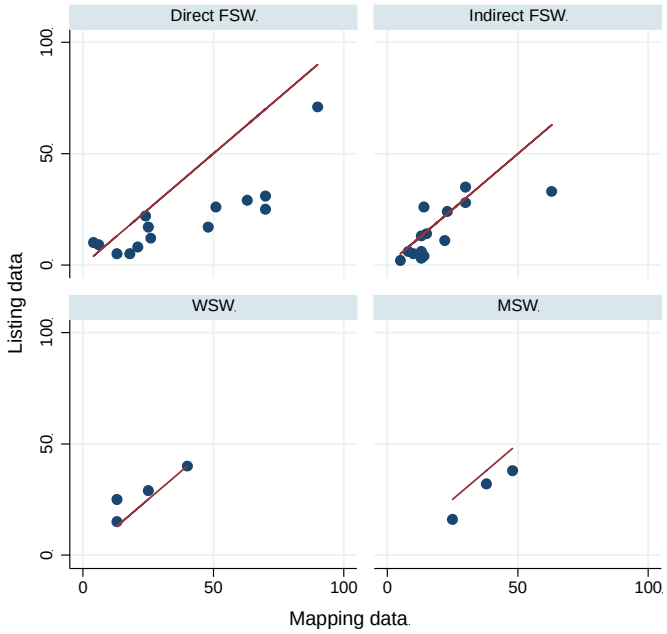


Figure 3.3 Scatter plot of the number of CSWs by sub-population resulted from the mapping and the listing in the selected clusters



The discrepancy in the number of CSWs that resulted from the mapping and that of the listing as shown by above tables and graphs could have happened due the time lag between mapping and listing, or due to inaccuracy of the data collected in the mapping. However, there are many reasons for believing that the listing figures were likely more accurate than the mapping figures. Among the reasons are that during the mapping, the number of CSWs was informed by key persons; while during the listing, the number was enumerated from each CSW in the selected clusters. In addition to this, the difference in the numbers, in fact, may be because in the

mapping, both usual and actual concepts of residency of CSWs were applied, while in the listing only actual concept was applied. Given such different concepts, the numbers of CSWs from the mapping and from the listing were not fully comparable.

Perhaps it would be worth adding that in the light of the methods of estimation as described in Section Two, the relative undercoverage of the listing at first glance suggesting overestimation of the sampling fraction or underestimation of sampling weights, and hence underestimating the final estimate of the size of CSEC. However, such possible underestimate could be logically compensated by possible undercoverage of CSW "hotspots" as mentioned before. In short, the discrepancy as discussed above is unlikely to have had a significant impact on the estimation of the size of CSEC.

3.4 Estimation of CSEC Population

The term CSEC population here refers to CSW aged below 28 years old and had first commercial sex before age 18. This subsection describes the results of the estimation of that population that are distinguished into four different (but not mutually exclusive) groups: (1) current CSEC (aged 10-17 years), (2) current CSEC (aged 10-18 years), (3) past 5-year CSEC, and (4) past 10-year CSEC. The last two groups are to serve historical perspective of CSEC that might be of interest of policy analysts in this subject area. From a technical viewpoint, the inclusion of these two groups in the analysis is efficient in that they serve to provide more cases of CSEC (than the first two groups do) and hence it opens a bigger opportunity to provide a robust tabulation of CSEC that is required in a meaningful analysis.

The second group (i.e., CSEC (aged 10-18 years)) is considered an important supplement for the first group (i.e., CSEC (aged 10-17 years)). The reason is that age 17 is considered as too sensitive for a CSW to report honestly. It is widely believed that in most cases, a CSW is well-informed that working as CSW at age below 18 would be against the law. With this in mind, it is understood if CSWs aged 17 have the temptation to report her/his age as 18.

Table 3.6 Total estimates of current and historical CSECs

CSEC Group	Estimate	Std. Error	95% CI		Deff	RSE (%)
Current CSEC						
Current CSEC (10-17)	40.5	10.6	18.9	62.2	1.4	26.2
Current CSEC (10-18)	110.4	24.6	60.3	160.4	2.9	22.3
Historical CSEC						
Past 5-year CSEC	440.3	72.2	293.1	587.5	7.5	16.4
Past 10-year CSEC	736.2	96.1	540.2	932.3	9.8	13.1

Table 3.6 shows that the population size of current CSEC (10-17), the current formal definition of CSEC, were between 19 and 62 persons. A prominent researcher in an informal conversation showed his inclination to suggest that these figure are seriously underestimated for reasons that just discussed above. For him, a more realistic figure would be some points above 100. Such figure was in line with that provided by current CSEC (10-18) as shown in the table. The

table shows that the population of CSEC (10-18) on the average was about 110, ranged between 60 and 160.

Table 3.6 also shows that in the last 10 years, the population estimate of CSEC were between 540 and 932 persons. Comparing this figure of the past 10-year CSEC with those provided by other two groups (i.e., the past 5-year CSEC and current CSEC (10-18)) signalled an increasing population of CSEC in more recent years in Bekasi.

Table 3.7 exhibits percentage distribution of CSW who hold CSEC status (i.e., had commercial sex for the first time at age below 18) by CSEC group. The table shows, among other, that 2.0 percent of the total CSW was currently aged below 18 years (and hence categorized automatically as CSEC), 21.3 percent aged below 23 years and had had commercial sex for the first time at age below 18, and 35.6 aged below 28 years and had had commercial sex for the first time at age below 18. (The last figure shows that among CSWs aged 28, 35.6 percent had commercial sex at age 18 or older.)

Table 3.7 Percentage distribution of CSWs who hold CSEC status by CSEC group

CSEC Group	Percent	Std. Error	95% CI		Deff	RSE (%)
Current CSEC						
Current CSEC (10-17)	2.0	0.6	0.8	3.2	1.8	30.1
Current CSEC (10-18)	5.3	1.4	2.5	8.2	3.9	25.9
Historical CSEC						
Past 5-year CSEC	21.3	3.0	15.1	27.5	5.7	14.3
Past 10-year CSEC	35.6	4.1	27.3	43.9	7.5	11.5

Table **Error! No text of specified style in document.** shows the variation in population estimate of current and historical CSEC by subpopulation. Population size was the highest for indirect FSW and the lowest for MSW. For current CSEC (10-18), for example, population size was between 5 for MSW and 60 for indirect FSW. As another example, for past 10-year CSEC, population size was between 60 for MSW and about 400 for indirect FSW.

Like Table 3.7,

Table 3.8 shows percentage distribution of CSW who hold CSEC status but this time disaggregated by sub-populations of CSEC. The table shows, for example, about 4 percent of direct FSWs were aged below 19 and had experience commercial sex at age below 18. For indirect FSW, the percentage was higher; at about 6 percent.

Table Error! No text of specified style in document. **Total estimates of current and historical CSECs by sub-population**

Sub-population	Estimate	Std. Error	95% CI		Deff	RSE (%)
FSW						
Current CSEC (10-17)	28.8	10.5	7.4	50.2	2.0	36.5
Current CSEC (10-18)	92.1	24.3	42.4	141.7	3.4	26.4

Sub-population	Estimate	Std. Error		95% CI	Deff	RSE (%)
Past 5-year CSEC	355.6	70.0	212.8	498.3	8.3	19.7
Past 10-year CSEC	557.5	92.8	368.2	746.8	10.6	16.6
Direct FSW						
Current CSEC (10-17)	14.7	5.0	4.5	25.0	0.9	34.1
Current CSEC (10-18)	32.3	8.4	15.1	49.5	1.1	26.1
Past 5-year CSEC	129.2	23.6	81.0	177.3	2.3	18.3
Past 10-year CSEC	159.1	23.4	111.4	206.8	1.9	14.7
Indirect FSW						
Current CSEC (10-17)	14.1	9.2	0.0	32.9	3.1	65.5
Current CSEC (10-18)	59.8	22.8	13.2	106.3	4.5	38.2
Past 5-year CSEC	226.4	65.9	92.0	360.8	10.8	29.1
Past 10-year CSEC	398.4	89.8	215.3	581.6	12.6	22.5
WSW						
Current CSEC (10-17)	10.7	1.4	7.8	13.5	0.1	13.1
Current CSEC (10-18)	12.9	1.8	9.1	16.6	0.1	14.3
Past 5-year CSEC	55.4	17.3	20.2	90.7	2.8	31.2
Past 10-year CSEC	118.5	24.8	67.9	169.1	2.8	21.0
MSW						
Current CSEC (10-17)	1.1	0.5	0.0	2.2	0.1	49.5
Current CSEC (10-18)	5.4	2.7	0.0	11.0	0.7	50.0
Past 5-year CSEC	29.3	3.3	22.5	36.1	0.2	11.4
Past 10-year CSEC	60.2	2.9	54.3	66.1	0.1	4.8

Table 3.8 Percentage of CSWs who hold CSEC status by sub-population

Sub-population	Estimate	Std. Error		95% CI	Deff	RSE (%)
FSW						
Current CSEC (10-17)	1.7	0.7	0.3	3.0	2.4	41.2
Current CSEC (10-18)	5.3	1.6	2.0	8.6	4.6	30.2
Past 5-year CSEC	20.4	3.5	13.2	27.5	6.6	17.2
Past 10-year CSEC	31.9	4.6	22.5	41.3	8.6	14.4
Direct FSW						
Current CSEC (10-17)	1.9	0.9	0.2	3.6	1.5	45.0
Current CSEC (10-18)	4.2	1.6	1.0	7.4	2.4	37.8
Past 5-year CSEC	16.6	4.5	7.4	25.8	5.8	27.3
Past 10-year CSEC	20.5	5.5	9.3	31.7	7.2	26.9
Indirect FSW						
Current CSEC (10-17)	1.5	1.0	0.0	3.5	3.4	69.7
Current CSEC (10-18)	6.2	2.6	0.9	11.5	5.7	42.3
Past 5-year CSEC	23.4	4.6	14.1	32.7	5.6	19.5
Past 10-year CSEC	41.1	4.9	31.2	51.1	4.8	11.8
WSW						
Current CSEC (10-17)	4.7	0.6	3.5	5.8	0.1	12.0
Current CSEC (10-18)	5.6	1.1	3.3	7.9	0.3	20.1

Sub-population	Estimate	Std. Error		95% CI	Deff	RSE (%)
Past 5-year CSEC	24.2	5.5	13.0	35.5	1.9	22.8
Past 10-year CSEC	51.7	5.7	40.0	63.4	1.5	11.1
MSW						
Current CSEC (10-17)	1.2	0.6	0.0	2.3	0.1	47.4
Current CSEC (10-18)	5.8	2.7	0.2	11.4	0.6	47.3
Past 5-year CSEC	31.2	3.0	25.0	37.4	0.2	9.8
Past 10-year CSEC	64.1	2.3	59.4	68.8	0.1	3.6

Table 3.9 The number and rates of CSW by age group and target group

Target group	Number of CSW			Risk Population (*)	Rate per 100,000 risk population		
Age (year)	Estimate	Std. Error	RSE (%)		Estimate	Std. Error	RSE (%)
FSW							
10-17	28.8	10.5	36.5	486,352	5.9	2.2	36.5
10-18	112.7	24.8	22.0	552,873	20.4	4.5	22.0
18-22	663.1	118.5	17.9	357,120	185.7	33.2	17.9
23-27	552.8	84.8	15.3	392,125	141.0	21.6	15.3
28+	501.5	129.5	25.8	1,670,264	30.0	7.8	25.8
Total	1,746.2	220.5	12.6	2,905,861	60.1	7.6	12.6
MSW (**)							
10-17	11.8	1.5	12.7	340,187	3.5	0.4	12.8
10-18	18.3	3.3	17.9	383,907	4.8	0.9	17.9
18-22	93.6	22.0	23.6	238,383	39.3	9.2	23.5
23-27	136.3	9.5	7.0	265,936	51.2	3.6	7.0
28+	81.5	13.6	16.7	1,185,301	6.9	1.1	16.7
Total	323.1	31.0	9.6	2,029,807	15.9	1.5	9.6

(*) Female population for FSW and male population for MSW
(**) Including WSW

Table 3.9 shows, among others, that the estimated population of FSWs and MSWs (including WSWs) in Bekasi region were 1,746 and 323 respectively. Expressed in ratios to each respective risk population, the numbers were 60 FSWs per 100,000 female and 16 MSWs per 100,000 male populations respectively. The ratio varied by age group following a U-shape pattern: the highest ratios were found at age group 18-22 years for FSW and at age group 23-27 years for MSW. It is worth noting that the lowest ratios were for age group 10-17 years for both FSW and MSW at 6 for FSW and 3 for MSW per 100,000 of the respective populations in that age group. As mentioned before in this section, these ratios were very likely underestimates due to age misstatement (i.e., reporting age older than that should be) of this age group. More reasonable ratios for that age group would be between 6 and 20 for FSW, and between 3 and 5 for MSW.

Another note of caution would be suggested in interpreting the ratios shown in Table 3.9. Given that CSWs are highly mobile (explained later in Section Four), the CSW/population ratio should not to be taken rigidly, but instead only as an approximate of the prevalence of CSW in a population. In short, the ratio is less likely to provide a stable or a robust indicator.

4. Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC)

This section analyses briefly the socio-demographic characteristics of child labour in commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC). It also analyses briefly some aspects of reproductive health and sexual activities pertaining to CSECs. The data used in the analysis are based on the sample CSEC but the tabulations, except stated otherwise, are generated by applying appropriate sample weights as discussed before in Section Two. By applying appropriate sample weights, the characteristics of CSEC as discussed in this section are inferential in that they representing the whole study area; namely, Bekasi region of West Java Province, Indonesia. As in the previous section, the analysis in this section distinguishes CSEC according to its major target groups; namely, female sex worker (FSW), waria sex worker (WSW) and man sex worker (MSW). In order to provide background of the analysis, the following subsection illustrates sample characteristics of CSEC.

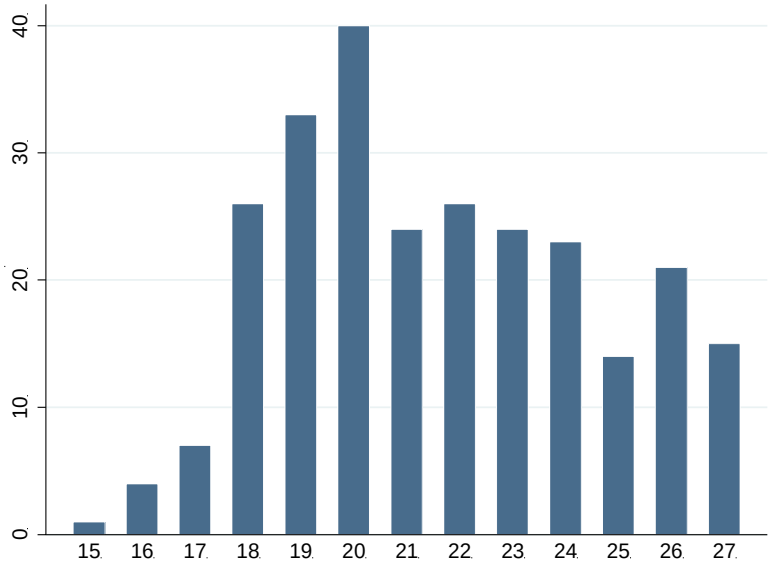
4.1 Sample Characteristics

Total sample of CSEC in the whole study area is 258 cases, smaller than that had been initially targeted, which was 325 cases. A major reason for the difference was not because of non-response but due to overtargetting in sample allocation of some selected clusters of CSECs. Out of 258 total samples, only 12 cases were reportedly below 18 years old. However, examination on the distribution of CSECs by single ages suggested that the case for 17 years old was seriously underreported (See Figure 4.1).

As shown by Figure 4.1, there was a sharp increase in the number of cases for those reported current ages 17 and 18 years; that was, from 7 to 26 cases. This sharp increase suggested that some respondents who reported at current age 18 (or even not impossible at current age 19) were very likely in fact at current age 17. Such age misstatements were very likely not because of ignorance of the concerned respondents on their true age, but because they reported it intentionally for safety reason (i.e., to avoid being accused of acting against the law). Some researchers in this area in an informal conversation strongly supported that possibility.

If it were assumed that the actual case of the respondents who reported at current age 17 was in the midpoint between the cases of age 16 and 18, the case of age 17 would be 15 cases (the average of 4 and 26); the implication of this was that the cases of age below aged 18 would be 31 cases, more than twice than that of the original figure (i.e., 12 cases). However, it is difficult to estimate the proportion of the cases for age 18 that should belong to the category of age 17 years, because there were no external data available for comparison. For this reason, like the previous section, this section proposes two different group of current CSEC; namely, CSEC (10-17) and (2) CSEC (10-18). The basic idea for this grouping was that a more reasonable figure of the most concerned group in this study (i.e., CSEC whose current age below 18) would be somewhat in between that shown by CSEC (10-17) and by CSEC (10-18).

Figure 4.1 Age distribution of selected CSECs



By following the above line of thought, the analysis of the characteristics of CSEC as presented in this section distinguishes CSECs (as far as the sample allowed) according to four different groups: (1) CSEC (10-17), (2) CSEC (10-18), (3) Past 5-year CSEC, and (4) Past 10-year CSEC. The first two groups were CSECs aged 10-17 years and 10-18 years respectively, i.e., of birth cohorts 1994-2001 and 1993-2001. For the other groups their current ages were 10-22 and 10-27 or of birth cohorts 1989-2001 and 1984-2001 respectively. Using this kind of definition it is clear that the 1st group was the subset of the 2nd group, which was the subset of the 3rd group. It is also clear that the 4th group was the superset of the other three groups. As shown by Table 4.1, numbers of cases for each of these four groups of CSECs were 12, 38, 161 and 258 cases respectively.

Table 4.1 Sample characteristics of CSECs

			Number of cases
Total CSECs			258
CSEC Group, Age group, and Birth cohort			
Current CSEC			
Current CSEC (10-17)	10-17 years old	1994-2001	12
Current CSEC (10-18)	10-18 years old	1993-2001	38
Historical CSEC			
Past 5-year CSEC	10-22 years old	1989-2001	161
Past 10-year CSEC	10-27 years old	1984-2001	258
Type of sex worker			
Direct FSW			78
Indirect FSW			90
WSW			41
MSW			44

Table 4.1 shows samples of CSEC by current and historical perspective and by its major target groups of CSEC; namely, direct FSW, indirect FSW, WSW and MSW. It is worth noting here that the numbers of cases of these target groups as shown by the table were not representing population distribution of these target groups since they were not allocated proportionally. Perhaps it would be worth adding that samples of each member of CSEC group (except perhaps for age group 10-17) were apparently big enough to provide a robust simple tabulation.

4.2 Individual Characteristics

Table **Error! No text of specified style in document.** describes individual characteristics of CSEC. The table shows, among others, that there are more current CSEC who work for others (i.e., as employee) than those who work alone or freelance. The contrast was for historical CSECs (past-5 or past 10-year CSEC). For these groups, CSECs were more likely working as freelance. Viewed from target group, only indirect FSW were less likely working as freelance. This was understood because indirect FSWs were in most cases working in disguise in that they openly working not as sex workers.

In terms of education, Table **Error! No text of specified style in document.** suggested that younger CSEC were more likely to be less educated than their counterparts. As an illustration, the proportion of those who completed senior high school or higher level was only 29 percent for current CSEC (10-18 years) or of birth cohort 1993-2001 but it was markedly much higher (i.e., 35 percent) for past 10-year CSEC or of birth cohort 1984-2001.

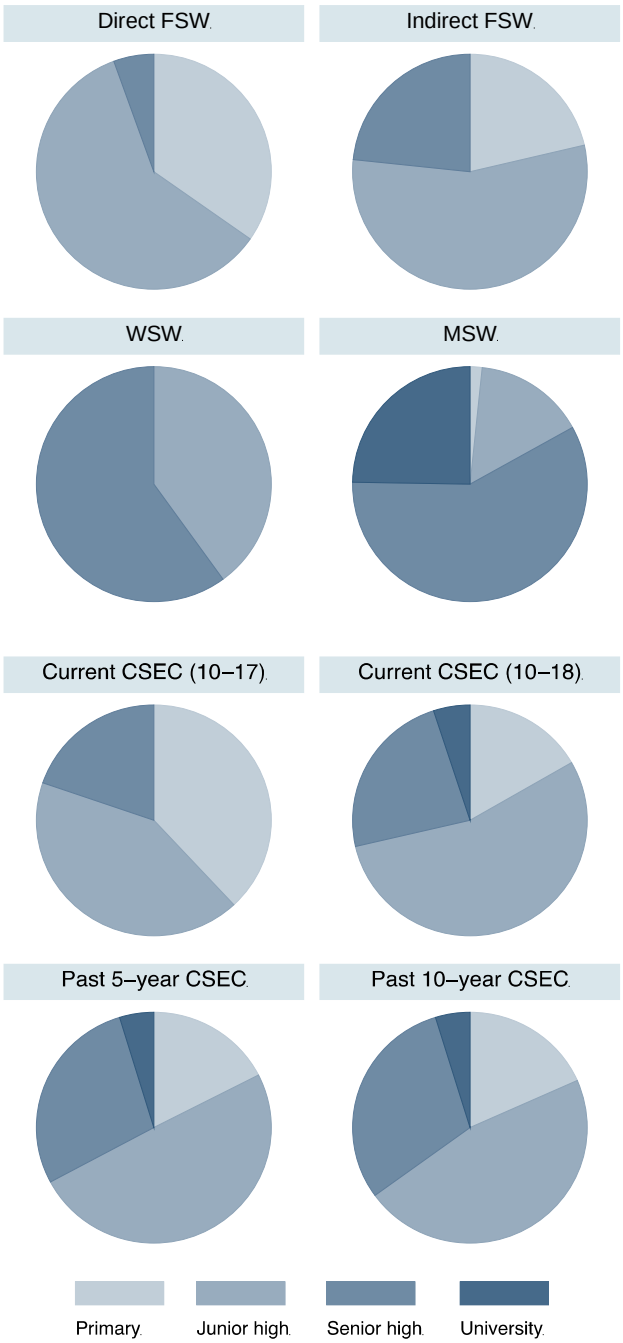
Viewed by target groups, MSW were relatively the most educated groups and direct FSW were the least educated group. The proportion of those who completed senior high school or higher level was 83 percent for MSW but it was significantly much lower (i.e., 5.5 percent) for direct FSW. Figure 4.2 represents graphical illustration about the concerned issue.

Regardless of its cohort group or its target group, CSEC were more likely migrant (i.e., born outside Bekasi region) than non-migrant. It might be worth noting that the proportion of migrant was higher for younger than older CSEC, and also higher for indirect FSW than that of their counterparts.

Table Error! No text of specified style in document. **Individual characteristics of CSECs**

Characteristics	Estimate	Std. Error		95% CI	Deff	RSE (%)
Percentage of CSECs who are freelance sex workers						
Current CSEC (10-17)	47.6	17.0	12.9	82.3	1.4	35.7
Current CSEC (10-18)	45.7	12.6	19.9	71.5	2.4	27.6
Past 5-year CSEC	66.7	9.7	46.9	86.4	6.5	14.5
Past 10-year CSEC	71.3	7.8	55.5	87.2	7.6	10.9
Direct FSW	71.5	7.9	55.5	87.6	2.4	11.0
Indirect FSW	42.5	14.4	13.0	71.9	7.6	34.0
WSW	100.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
MSW	100.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of CSECs who completed senior high school or academy/university						
Current CSEC (10-17)	19.9	11.9	0.1	44.1	1.0	59.9
Current CSEC (10-18)	28.6	10.5	7.1	50.1	2.0	36.7
Past 5-year CSEC	32.7	8.3	15.7	49.6	4.8	25.4
Past 10-year CSEC	35.1	7.3	20.2	50.0	6.0	20.8
Direct FSW	5.5	4.3	0.1	14.4	2.8	78.0
Indirect FSW	23.2	8.7	5.5	40.9	3.8	37.4
WSW	60.0	6.0	47.8	72.3	0.6	10.0
MSW	83.0	2.6	77.7	88.3	0.2	3.1
Percentage of CSECs who were migrant						
Current CSEC (10-17)	93.3	6.8	79.3	99.9	0.9	7.3
Current CSEC (10-18)	77.8	8.0	61.4	94.2	1.4	10.3
Past 5-year CSEC	72.5	5.8	60.7	84.3	2.6	7.9
Past 10-year CSEC	67.5	4.9	57.5	77.5	2.8	7.3
Direct FSW	66.7	8.1	50.3	83.2	2.3	12.1
Indirect FSW	80.7	8.4	63.5	97.8	4.1	10.4
WSW	61.0	5.7	49.4	72.5	0.6	9.3
MSW	50.0	5.7	38.4	61.6	0.6	11.4
Percentage CSECs by education level						
Primary school	18.3	4.5	10.9	29.2	3.4	24.3
Junior high school	46.6	5.3	36.0	57.5	2.9	11.5
Senior high school	30.4	5.9	19.9	43.5	4.2	19.3
Academy/university	4.7	2.9	1.3	15.7	4.9	62.3

Figure 4.2 Education level distribution of CSECs



4.3 Reproductive Health-related History and Marital Behaviour

Table 4.3 describes the general picture of reproductive health-related history of CSEC. The table shows that most CSECs had first menstruation at age around 12. This was true for all cohort group and target group of CSEC. This is understood because menstruation is mostly related to biological than to other factors.

As might be expected, the proportion of ever pregnant CSEC was higher for older than that for younger birth cohort. What might be less expected was that younger birth cohort of CSECs were more likely having first pregnancy at younger age than that of their counterparts. It

might also be less expected that the proportion of ever did abortion was higher for younger than older cohort of CSEC. The last panel of the table suggests higher exposure of doing abortion for younger than older birth cohorts.

In compared to older birth cohorts, younger birth cohorts of CSECs were more likely less educated, of younger age at first pregnancy, and having higher exposure of undergoing abortion.

Table 4.4 illustrates marital behaviour among CSECs. As might be expected, the proportion ever married CSEC and currently married CSEC were higher for older birth cohort than that for younger birth cohort. The table shows than almost 70 percent of CSEC had ever or currently married at least once. The table also shows a markedly high proportion of current married among MSWs.

Table 4.3 Reproductive health experience among CSECs

Characteristics	Estimate	Std. Error	95% CI		Deff	RSE (%)
Average of first menstruation age (year)						
Current CSEC (10-17)	12.6	0.6	11.4	13.8	1.1	4.5
Current CSEC (10-18)	12.8	0.4	12.0	13.6	1.8	2.9
Past 5-year CSEC	12.3	0.3	11.6	13.0	5.0	2.8
Past 10-year CSEC	12.5	0.3	11.9	13.1	5.0	2.3
Direct FSW	12.1	0.5	11.2	13.1	4.7	3.8
Indirect FSW	12.8	0.3	12.1	13.4	4.8	2.5
Percentage of CSECs who were ever pregnant						
Current CSEC (10-17)	10.4	6.7	0.0	24.4	0.5	64.6
Current CSEC (10-18)	26.2	11.9	1.6	50.8	2.3	45.4
Past 5-year CSEC	33.1	6.4	20.0	46.3	2.1	19.2
Past 10-year CSEC	50.7	6.5	37.2	64.1	2.8	12.8
Direct FSW	53.9	7.6	38.1	69.6	1.8	14.1
Indirect FSW	47.9	9.9	27.4	68.4	3.5	20.7
Average of first pregnancy (year)						
Current CSEC (10-17)	14.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Current CSEC (10-18)	15.7	0.2	15.3	16.1	0.3	1.2
Past 5-year CSEC	16.5	0.4	15.8	17.3	1.7	2.2
Past 10-year CSEC	17.1	0.3	16.4	17.8	2.9	1.9
Direct FSW	16.3	0.3	15.7	17.0	1.6	1.9
Indirect FSW	17.9	0.3	17.2	18.6	1.7	1.9
Percentage of ever pregnant CSECs who were pregnant at younger than 18						
Past 5-year CSEC	71.2	7.1	56.2	86.2	1.0	10.0
Past 10-year CSEC	56.6	7.5	40.9	72.3	2.0	13.2
Direct FSW	72.9	6.7	58.9	86.9	1.0	9.1
Indirect FSW	40.7	9.4	21.0	60.3	1.6	23.0
Percentage of ever pregnant CSECs who ever did abortion						
Current CSEC (10-18)	36.6	21.6	0.1	81.5	1.6	58.9
Past 5-year CSEC	22.1	7.8	5.6	38.5	1.4	35.6
Past 10-year CSEC	20.1	5.1	9.5	30.7	1.4	25.1

Characteristics	Estimate	Std. Error		95% CI	Deff	RSE (%)
Direct FSW	16.0	5.7	4.1	28.0	1.1	35.6
Indirect FSW	24.1	8.1	7.1	41.0	1.6	33.5

Table 4.4 Marital status of CSECs

Characteristics	Estimate	Std. Error		95% CI	Deff	RSE (%)
Percentage of CSECs who ever have married						
Current CSEC (10-17)	37.7	17.1	2.7	72.6	1.5	45.4
Current CSEC (10-18)	42.2	12.9	15.8	68.5	2.6	30.6
Past 5-year CSEC	58.9	8.0	42.5	75.3	4.1	13.6
Past 10-year CSEC	70.5	5.3	59.6	81.4	3.5	7.6
Direct FSW	85.1	8.0	68.7	99.9	4.0	9.4
Indirect FSW	61.6	10.3	40.5	82.7	4.0	16.8
WSW	71.7	8.4	54.5	88.9	1.4	11.8
MSW	62.7	7.6	47.2	78.2	1.2	12.1
Percentage of CSECs who are currently married/live together with sex partners						
Current CSEC (10-17)	28.9	13.4	1.5	56.3	1.0	46.5
Current CSEC (10-18)	27.2	10.2	6.4	48.1	2.0	37.4
Past 5-year CSEC	37.4	7.9	21.3	53.5	4.1	21.0
Past 10-year CSEC	40.9	6.6	27.5	54.3	4.5	16.0
Direct FSW	40.2	11.6	16.5	64.0	4.4	28.9
Indirect FSW	16.6	6.2	3.8	29.3	2.5	37.6
WSW	70.6	9.5	51.2	90.0	1.7	13.4
MSW	62.7	7.6	47.2	78.2	1.2	12.1
Percentage of CSECs by number of marriages						
Never	29.5	5.3	19.8	41.4	3.5	18.1
1 time	48.0	5.4	37.2	59.0	3.0	11.3
2 times	17.9	3.4	11.9	26.0	2.0	19.1
3 or more times	4.6	2.2	1.7	11.8	2.8	47.0

4.4 Commercial Sex Experiences

Table 4.5 shows that CSEC were more likely to have first sex at age 15-16 years and to have first commercial sex at not long after her/his first sex; that was, at 16-17 years. The table also shows that first sex partner was most likely a boy-or girl-friend. The low proportion of husband or wife as her/his first sex partner, about 16 percent, suggested that premarital sex were common among CSECs. Figure 4-3 exhibits a graphical presentation about the concerned issue.

Table 4.5 First sexual debut among CSECs

Characteristics	Estimate	Std. Error		95% CI	Deff	RSE (%)
Average of age at the first sex (year)						
Current CSEC (10-17)	15.5	0.3	14.9	16.1	1.2	1.9
Current CSEC (10-18)	14.9	0.7	13.5	16.4	2.3	4.7
Past 5-year CSEC	15.3	0.2	14.8	15.8	2.2	1.5
Past 10-year CSEC	15.3	0.2	14.9	15.7	3.1	1.3
Direct FSW	15.2	0.2	14.7	15.6	1.5	1.4

Characteristics	Estimate	Std. Error		95% CI	Deff	RSE (%)
Indirect FSW	15.4	0.4	14.7	16.1	2.8	2.3
WSW	14.6	0.3	13.9	15.3	1.3	2.3
MSW	16.1	0.2	15.6	16.5	1.5	1.3
Percentage CSECs by type of first sex partner						
Wife/husband	16.2	4.4	9.1	27.2	3.6	27.1
Girl/boyfriend	59.0	5.4	47.7	69.4	3.1	9.2
Friend	16.9	6.2	7.6	33.3	7.0	36.7
Other	8.0	3.0	3.6	16.8	3.2	38.1
Average of age at the first commercial sex (year)						
Current CSEC (10-17)	16.0	0.2	15.6	16.4	0.9	1.2
Current CSEC (10-18)	16.0	0.2	15.6	16.4	1.8	1.2
Past 5-year CSEC	16.4	0.1	16.2	16.7	2.2	0.8
Past 10-year CSEC	16.4	0.1	16.2	16.6	2.5	0.6
Direct FSW	16.5	0.2	16.2	16.9	2.2	1.0
Indirect FSW	16.5	0.1	16.3	16.8	2.8	0.7
WSW	15.7	0.2	15.3	16.0	0.5	1.0
MSW	16.7	0.1	16.5	16.8	0.4	0.5

Figure 4.3 Percentage of CSECs by partner of first sexual relationship

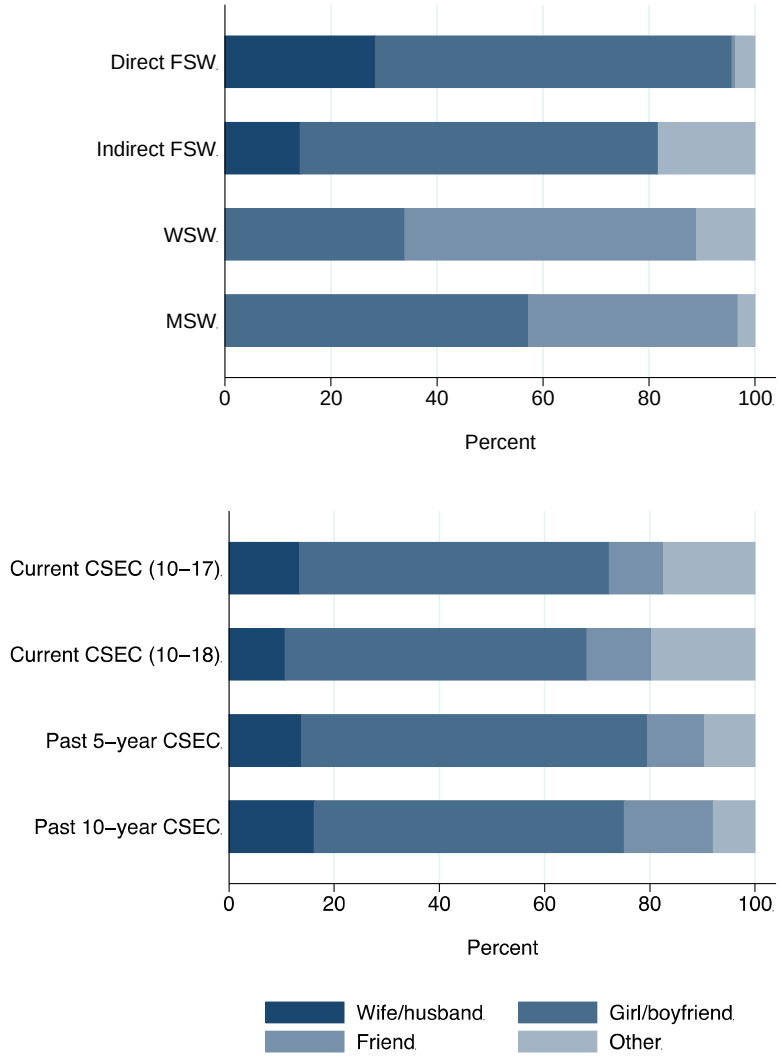


Table 4.6 shows that most CSECs working were freelance. Their careers as sex workers mostly had taken place between 1.5 years for current CSEC and 5.3 years for past 10-year. Most CSECs were mostly new (i.e., less than one year) in the current location. This might suggest high employment turnover or high space mobility among CSECs.

Table 4.6 Sex workers experience among CSECs

Characteristics	Estimate	Std. Error	95% CI		Deff	RSE (%)
Average of duration as a sex worker (year)						
Current CSEC (10-17)	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.8	34.1
Current CSEC (10-18)	1.5	0.3	1.0	2.1	2.3	18.0
Past 5-year CSEC	3.2	0.2	2.9	3.5	1.3	4.7
Past 10-year CSEC	5.3	0.3	4.6	5.9	2.9	6.1
Direct FSW	4.0	0.5	3.0	5.1	3.0	12.8
Indirect FSW	5.4	0.6	4.2	6.7	3.4	11.4
WSW	6.6	0.4	5.8	7.3	0.6	5.7

Characteristics	Estimate	Std. Error		95% CI	Deff	RSE (%)
MSW	5.9	0.2	5.5	6.4	0.4	3.7
Average of duration as a sex worker in this location (year)						
Current CSEC (10-17)	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.9	23.0
Current CSEC (10-18)	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.4	18.4
Past 5-year CSEC	0.9	0.1	0.6	1.2	3.3	15.5
Past 10-year CSEC	1.0	0.1	0.7	1.2	3.7	12.2
Direct FSW	1.3	0.2	0.9	1.7	1.8	13.6
Indirect FSW	0.7	0.2	0.4	1.0	4.8	21.1
WSW	1.5	0.2	1.2	1.8	0.6	10.3
MSW	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.8	4.3	30.7
Percentage of CSECs by worker status						
Freelance	74.3	8.9	52.7	88.3	9.6	11.9
Permanent	14.6	6.4	5.7	32.8	7.6	43.6
Contract	11.1	7.5	2.5	37.3	13.3	67.7

Table 4.7 Forced and perforce as a sex worker of CSECs

Characteristics	Estimate	Std. Error		95% CI	Deff	RSE (%)
Percentage of CSECs who were forced to be a sex worker						
Current CSEC (10-17)	35.3	15.8	3.0	67.6	1.3	44.8
Current CSEC (10-18)	44.9	9.9	24.6	65.1	1.5	22.1
Past 5-year CSEC	44.7	7.8	28.8	60.6	3.8	17.4
Past 10-year CSEC	37.9	7.2	23.2	52.5	5.6	18.9
Direct FSW	72.4	8.8	54.4	90.3	3.0	12.2
Indirect FSW	33.8	7.8	17.8	49.8	2.5	23.2
WSW	26.4	10.4	5.2	47.6	2.3	39.3
MSW	0.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Percentage of CSECs who gave a gift to someone whom asked them to be a sex worker						
Current CSEC (10-17)	26.4	12.9	0.1	52.8	1.0	48.8
Current CSEC (10-18)	31.9	12.1	7.1	56.7	2.5	38.0
Past 5-year CSEC	26.7	6.2	14.0	39.3	2.9	23.2
Past 10-year CSEC	23.5	4.7	13.9	33.0	3.0	19.9
Direct FSW	39.6	10.9	17.3	61.8	3.8	27.6
Indirect FSW	12.7	6.9	0.0	26.9	3.9	54.5
WSW	10.8	4.7	1.2	20.4	0.9	43.4
MSW	30.8	3.0	24.6	36.9	0.2	9.8
Percentage of CSECs who were currently still perforce as a sex worker						
Current CSEC (10-17)	45.0	18.7	6.8	83.3	1.6	41.6
Current CSEC (10-18)	44.8	12.8	18.7	70.8	2.4	28.5
Past 5-year CSEC	41.2	7.9	25.0	57.4	4.0	19.2
Past 10-year CSEC	36.9	6.8	23.1	50.7	5.0	18.3
Direct FSW	60.6	10.3	39.5	81.7	3.4	17.0
Indirect FSW	47.6	6.6	34.1	61.2	1.6	13.9
WSW	10.9	3.7	3.4	18.4	0.6	33.9
MSW	1.7	1.4	0.0	4.6	0.6	85.0

Characteristics	Estimate	Std. Error	95% CI		Deff	RSE (%)
Percentage of CSECs by whom they were asked to be a sex worker at the first time						
Parents/relatives	6.2	2.4	2.8	13.5	2.6	39.0
Boy/girl friend	8.8	4.2	3.2	22.1	5.8	48.2
Friends	34.8	5.2	25.1	46.1	3.1	15.0
Self-willed	47.5	6.5	34.8	60.5	4.3	13.6
Others	2.7	1.7	0.8	9.1	2.7	61.3

Table 4.7 shows that 40-50 percent of CSECs were forced to be sex workers and this tended to be higher for younger than for older birth cohort. A markedly high proportion (i.e., 72 percent) was found for direct FSW. Between 37 and 45 percent of CSECs reported currently as still forced to be sexual workers, and this phenomenon again tended to be higher for younger than older birth cohort. The table also shows that most CSEC were asked to be a sex worker by friends or by own will; about 6 percent of CSEC were asked by parents or relatives to be a sex worker.

Forced sex was more likely experienced by younger than by birth cohorts of CSECs; also more likely by direct FSWs than by their counterparts.

Table **Error! No text of specified style in document.** illustrates that 1 out of 5 CSEC had tried to quit as sex workers and was successful; 1 out 3 CSEC had tried the same, but was unsuccessful. Figure 4.4 shows that the proportions of successful and unsuccessful varied between birth cohorts and target groups.

Table Error! No text of specified style in document. **Effort to quit as a sex worker of CSECs**

Characteristics	Estimate	Std. Error	95% CI		Deff	RSE (%)
Percentage of CSECs by effort to quit as a sex worker						
Never tried to quit	42.5	5.9	31.2	54.7	3.6	13.8
Ever tried but unsuccessful	23.3	4.3	15.7	33.1	2.6	18.4
Ever tried and successful	34.2	6.7	22.1	48.8	5.1	19.5

Figure 4.4 Effort to quit as a sex worker

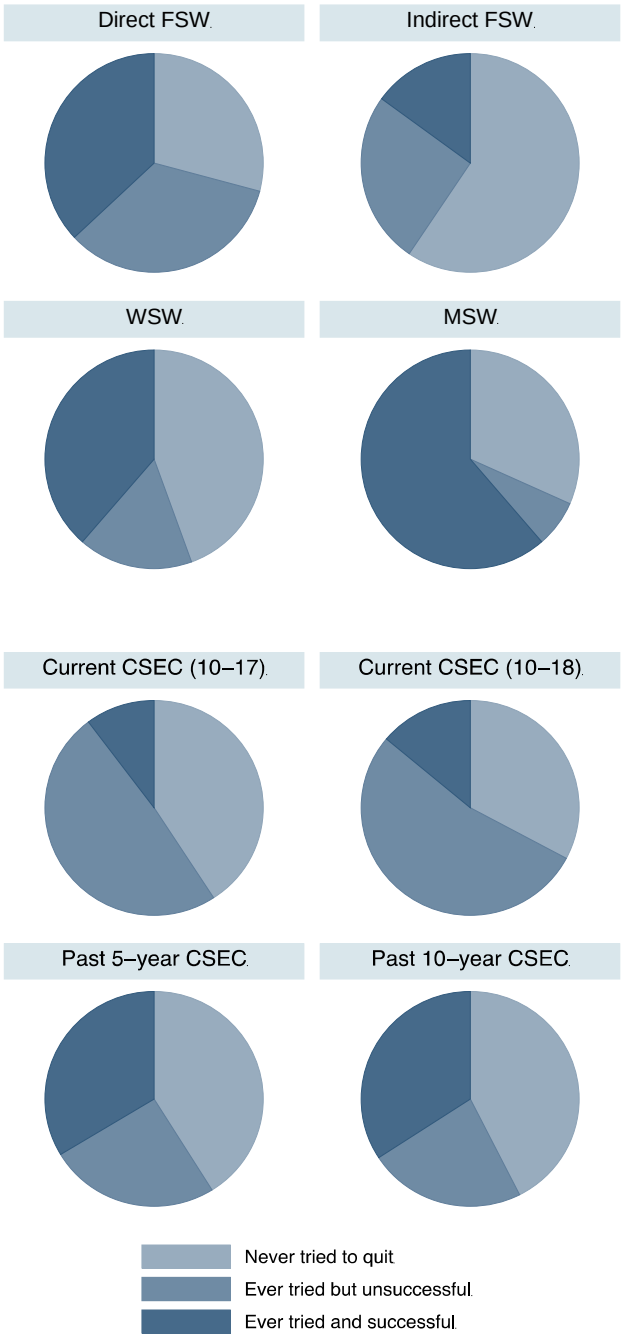


Table **Error! No text of specified style in document.** shows that about two-third of CSEC work 10 months or more per year. However, Figure 4.5 shows that the proportion varied between birth cohort and target group.

Tables 4.10 and 4.11 show the numbers of days off and working hours among CSECs. Table 5.10 shows that most CSEC took between 4 and 7 days off in a month; markedly higher days off were found for WSW and MSW. Figure 5.6 shows that the number of days off varied between birth cohort and target group. Table 4.11 and Figure 4.7 show that working hours of CSEC were between 6 and 7 hours in a day.

Table Error! No text of specified style in document. **Number of working months of CSECs**

Characteristics	Estimate	Std. Error		95% CI	Deff	RSE (%)
Average number of working months in a year						
Current CSEC (10-17)	7.0	0.9	5.2	8.9	0.9	13.1
Current CSEC (10-18)	8.9	0.9	7.0	10.7	2.4	10.1
Past 5-year CSEC	9.1	0.5	8.1	10.2	4.5	5.6
Past 10-year CSEC	9.3	0.4	8.5	10.0	4.1	3.8
Direct FSW	8.9	0.8	7.2	10.5	5.2	9.2
Indirect FSW	9.8	0.5	8.8	10.7	2.4	4.7
WSW	9.1	0.6	7.8	10.3	2.3	6.7
MSW	9.2	0.7	7.7	10.6	5.4	8.0
Percentage of CSECs by number of working months in a year						
Less than 10 months	35.7	6.0	24.5	48.6	4.0	16.8
10 or more months	64.4	6.0	51.4	75.5	4.0	9.3

Figure 4.5 Percentage of CSECs by number of working months in a year

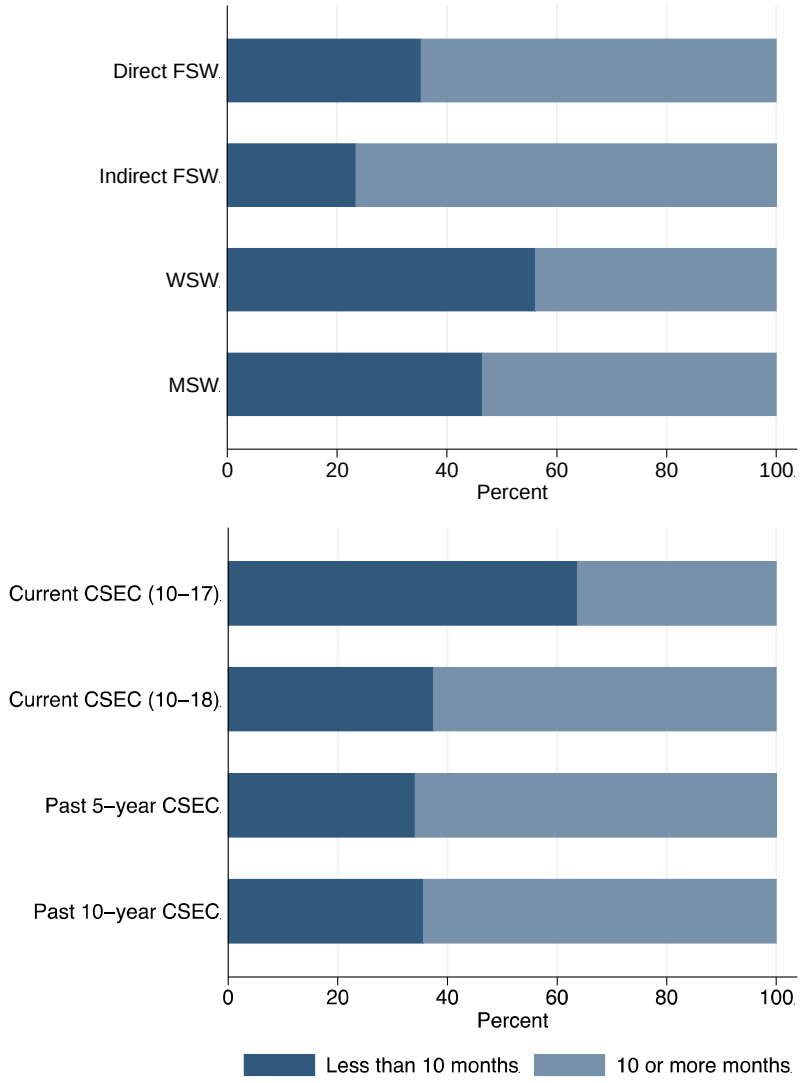


Table 5.10 Number of days off by CSEC categories

Characteristics	Estimate	Std. Error	95% CI		Deff	RSE (%)
Average number of days off in the last month						
Current CSEC (10-17)	5.4	1.0	3.3	7.5	1.0	19.0
Current CSEC (10-18)	4.7	1.3	2.0	7.3	2.1	28.0
Past 5-year CSEC	5.6	0.9	3.8	7.5	3.2	16.2
Past 10-year CSEC	6.3	0.8	4.7	7.9	3.3	12.7
Direct FSW	6.3	1.3	3.6	8.9	3.3	20.5
Indirect FSW	4.5	0.6	3.4	5.7	2.7	12.2
WSW	12.4	3.0	6.3	18.6	2.7	24.1
MSW	16.7	2.3	12.1	21.4	0.3	13.5
Percentage of CSECs by number of days off in the last month						
No days off	9.4	4.1	3.8	21.6	3.4	42.9
1-7 days off	71.1	6.5	56.1	82.5	3.7	9.2
8 or more days off	19.5	5.5	10.6	33.2	3.4	28.2

Figure 5.6 Percentage of CSECs by number of days off in the last month

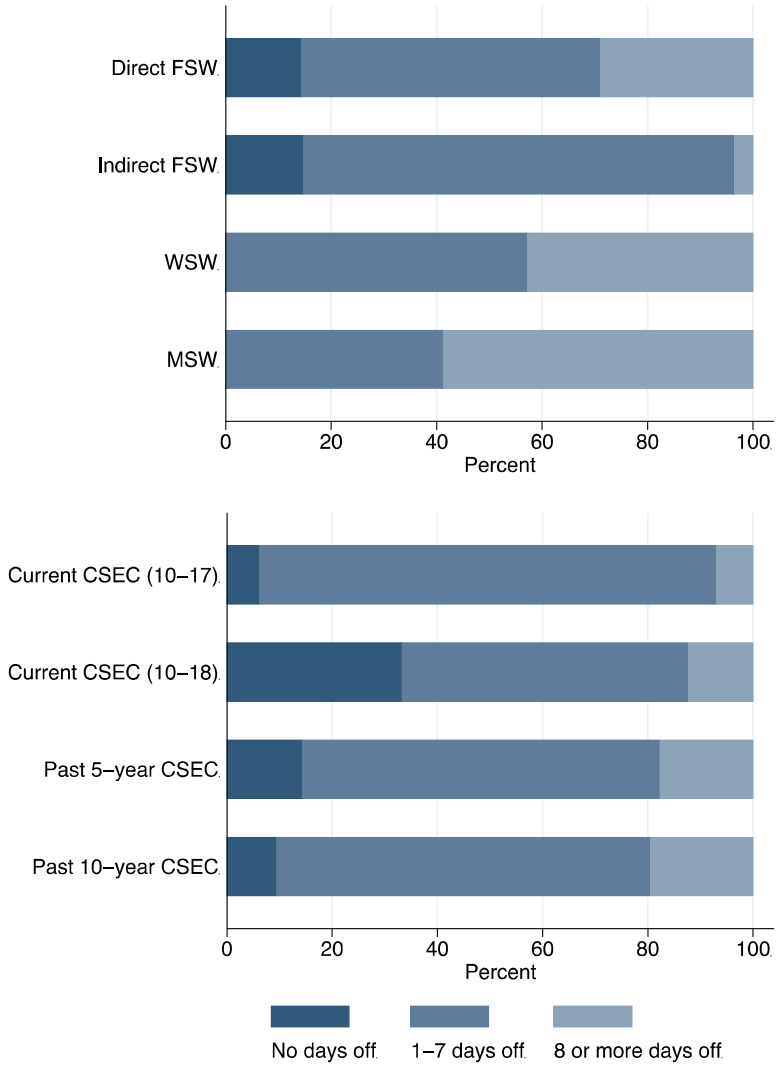


Table 4.11 Number of working hours of CSECs

Characteristics	Estimate	Std. Error	95% CI		Deff	RSE (%)
Average number of working hours per day						
Current CSEC (10-17)	8.6	1.0	6.5	10.6	1.8	11.8
Current CSEC (10-18)	7.1	0.5	6.1	8.1	2.1	6.7
Past 5-year CSEC	6.2	0.2	5.7	6.7	2.5	3.9
Past 10-year CSEC	6.0	0.2	5.6	6.4	2.7	3.4
Direct FSW	5.9	0.3	5.2	6.6	3.2	5.6
Indirect FSW	6.5	0.3	5.8	7.1	1.5	4.8
WSW	5.6	0.5	4.7	6.6	5.3	8.0
MSW	5.4	0.4	4.6	6.3	5.2	7.6
Percentage of CSECs by number of working hours per day						
1-4 hours	16.3	5.0	8.4	29.2	4.7	30.8
5 hours	14.6	3.3	9.0	22.8	2.3	22.9
6 hours	40.9	6.9	28.0	55.3	5.0	16.8
7 hours	18.3	4.1	11.3	28.3	2.9	22.5
8 or more	9.9	3.9	4.3	21.1	4.3	39.3

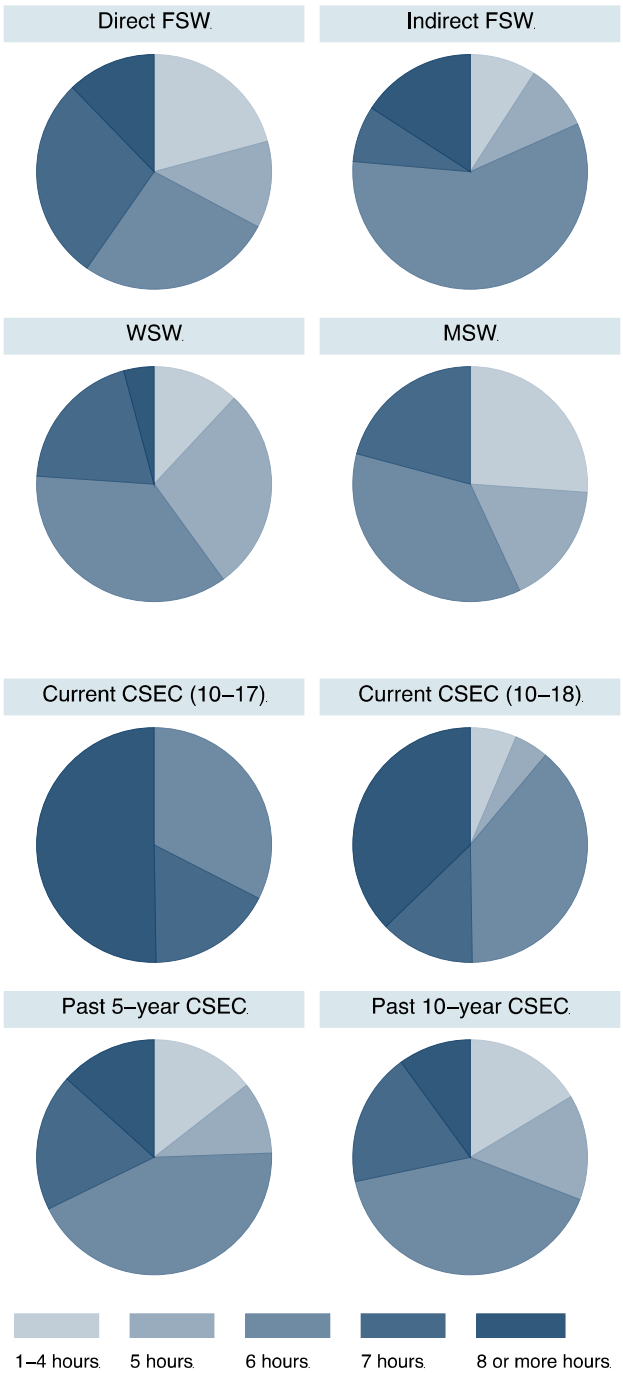


Figure 4.7 Percentage of CSECs by number of working hours per day

Table 4.12 shows that on average, a CSEC served 5-6 clients in a week except for a direct FSW who had 7 clients. On average, she or he received payment between Rp 200,000 and Rp 350,000 from the last client. Perhaps contrary to general opinion, the table suggested that that younger CSECs not always received better payment than that of their older counterparts.

Table 4.12 The average number of clients and the payments by CSEC categories

Characteristics	Estimate	Std. Error		95% CI	Deff	RSE (%)
Average number of clients in the past week						
Current CSEC (10-17)	6.3	1.5	3.3	9.3	1.5	23.0
Current CSEC (10-18)	6.2	1.2	3.8	8.6	2.8	19.3
Past 5-year CSEC	5.1	0.6	4.0	6.3	3.6	11.1
Past 10-year CSEC	5.2	0.6	4.1	6.4	4.4	10.7
Direct FSW	7.0	1.1	4.8	9.2	4.0	15.5
Indirect FSW	4.3	0.5	3.3	5.2	2.5	10.6
WSW	5.8	1.9	1.9	9.8	3.8	33.3
MSW	3.5	0.5	2.6	4.5	6.6	13.6
Average payment from the last client						
Current CSEC (10-17)	200,752	22,719	154,353	247,150	1.2	11.3
Current CSEC (10-18)	301,936	59,334	180,760	423,111	3.2	19.7
Past 5-year CSEC	366,340	58,281	247,314	485,366	7.5	15.9
Past 10-year CSEC	331,151	48,308	232,493	429,809	8.5	14.6
Direct FSW	282,153	22,228	236,758	327,548	1.0	7.9
Indirect FSW	502,264	94,295	309,687	694,841	7.9	18.8
WSW	109,268	17,875	72,762	145,775	1.5	16.4
MSW	279,655	20,557	237,673	321,638	1.2	7.4

4.5 Force and Exposure to Violence

Table 4.13 suggested that exposure to violence among CSECs was quite common. The table shows, among other things, that quite a large proportion of CSEC had reported to have been forced at some point of time (ever forced) by their clients when providing sexual services. The proportion was between 20 percent for the youngest birth cohort and 50 percent for the oldest birth cohort. The proportion was markedly high for direct FSW and MSW. The table also shows also significant proportions of CSW who had reported exposure of violence from their clients, pimps or sex partners.

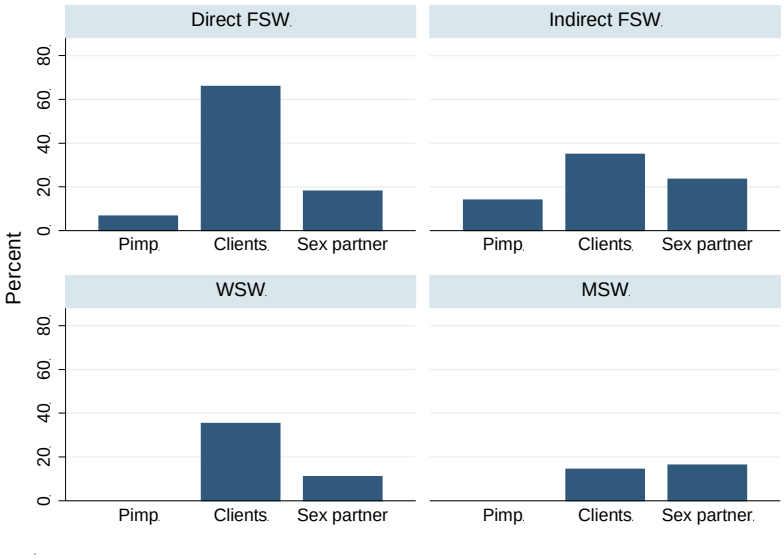
Figure 4.8 illustrates the issue graphically.

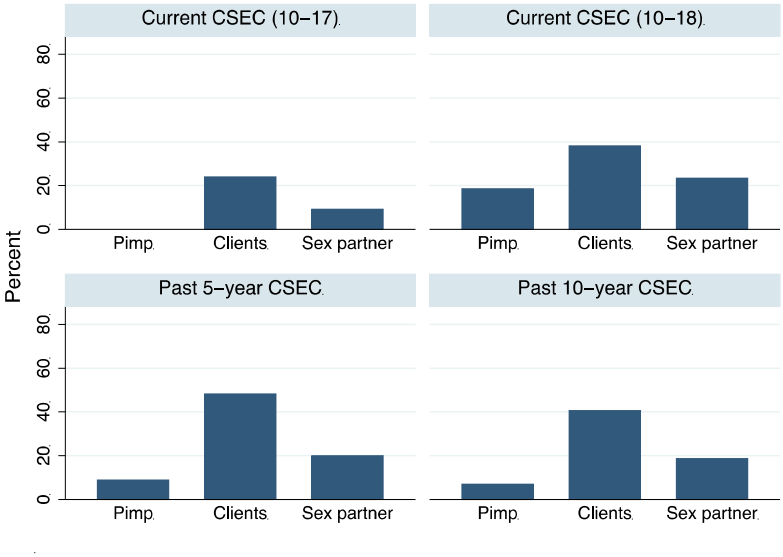
Table 4.13 Force and exposure to violence among CSECs

Characteristics	Estimate	Std. Error		95% CI	Deff	RSE (%)
Percentage of CSECs who had been ever forced by clients to serve sex						
Current CSEC (10-17)	19.8	11.1	0.0	42.5	0.9	56.2
Current CSEC (10-18)	26.9	9.1	8.2	45.5	1.6	34.0
Past 5-year CSEC	44.1	7.0	29.7	58.4	3.1	16.0
Past 10-year CSEC	43.8	5.3	32.9	54.7	3.0	12.2
Direct FSW	48.4	11.3	25.5	71.4	3.9	23.2
Indirect FSW	30.6	5.4	19.6	41.6	1.2	17.7
WSW	44.1	10.2	23.2	64.9	1.7	23.2

Characteristics	Estimate	Std. Error		95% CI	Deff	RSE (%)
MSW	60.4	12.2	35.4	85.4	3.1	20.3
Percentage of CSECs who had ever got violence from clients, pimps, or sex partners						
Current CSEC (10-17)	23.9	11.5	0.4	47.5	0.9	48.2
Current CSEC (10-18)	42.9	12.5	17.4	68.5	2.4	29.2
Past 5-year CSEC	52.9	6.9	38.8	66.9	2.9	13.0
Past 10-year CSEC	49.9	5.6	38.5	61.3	3.2	11.2
Direct FSW	72.1	7.8	56.2	88.0	2.3	10.8
Indirect FSW	41.0	6.8	27.2	54.8	1.7	16.5
WSW	58.5	13.7	30.4	86.5	3.2	23.5
MSW	23.8	6.6	10.4	37.2	1.2	27.6

Figure 4.8 **Percentage of CSECs who had ever experienced violence from pimp, clients, and sex partner**




Current CSEC (10–17)
Current CSEC (10–18)
Past 5–year CSEC
Past 10–year CSEC
Percent
0
20
40
60
80
Pimp
Clients
Sex partner

4.6 Spatial Mobility

Table 4.14 illustrates working spatial mobility among CSECs. The table shows, among others, that, in general, most CSW had experience working in other "hotspots": either in Bekasi, in the same province, or in different provinces. This proportion of the case was especially striking for WSW and MSW. It might worth noting that the proportion was slightly higher for Outer Java than for the whole Java provinces. Of Java orovinces, Jakarta and West Java contributed almost the same proportion, and no other provinces in Java contributed to the proportion.

Figure 4.9 Map of Bekasi relative to Jakarta and West Java Province

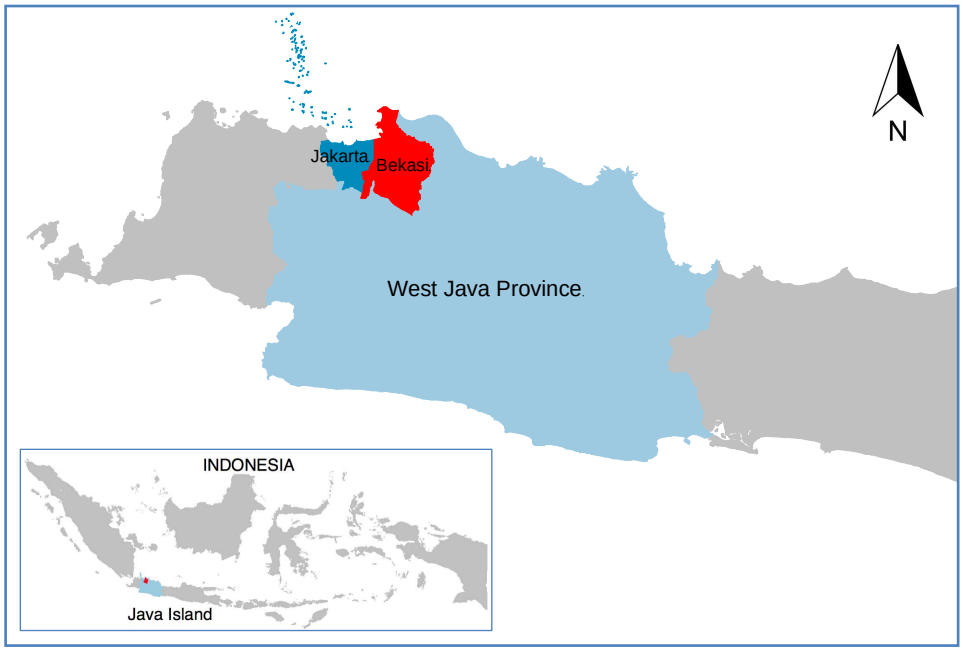


Table 4.14 Working experiences at other "hotspots" in and outside Bekasi of CSECs

Characteristics	Estimate	Std. Error		95% CI	Deff	RSE (%)
Percentage of CSECs who had ever worked at other hotspots						
Current CSEC (10-17)	30.4	15.7	0.0	62.4	1.4	51.7
Current CSEC (10-18)	47.9	12.9	21.6	74.2	2.5	26.9
Past 5-year CSEC	66.1	6.0	53.9	78.4	2.5	9.1
Past 10-year CSEC	69.8	5.5	58.5	81.1	3.7	7.9
Direct FSW	64.2	6.8	50.3	78.1	1.6	10.6
Indirect FSW	55.7	10.6	34.0	77.4	4.1	19.1
WSW	77.2	8.3	60.2	94.3	1.6	10.8
MSW	98.3	1.4	95.4	99.9	0.6	1.4
Percentage of CSECs who had ever worked at other hotspots in Bekasi						
Current CSEC (10-17)	4.6	4.3	0.0	13.5	0.5	93.7

Characteristics	Estimate	Std. Error		95% CI	Deff	RSE (%)
Current CSEC (10-18)	19.7	8.5	2.4	37.0	1.7	43.0
Past 5-year CSEC	28.7	6.3	15.8	41.5	3.0	22.0
Past 10-year CSEC	35.1	5.4	24.1	46.2	3.3	15.4
Direct FSW	33.9	9.8	13.8	53.9	3.3	28.9
Indirect FSW	32.7	8.8	14.7	50.6	3.2	27.0
WSW	45.3	7.9	29.1	61.4	1.0	17.5
MSW	33.2	16.3	0.0	66.4	5.8	49.0
Percentage of CSECs who had ever worked at other hotspots outside Bekasi						
Current CSEC (10-17)	25.7	16.2	0.0	58.8	1.6	63.0
Current CSEC (10-18)	35.8	12.4	10.5	61.1	2.5	34.6
Past 5-year CSEC	46.8	6.4	33.8	59.8	2.5	13.6
Past 10-year CSEC	48.8	5.9	36.8	60.9	3.6	12.1
Direct FSW	38.4	6.8	24.5	52.3	1.5	17.8
Indirect FSW	37.6	8.1	21.1	54.0	2.5	21.5
WSW	47.4	10.5	26.0	68.8	1.8	22.1
MSW	87.3	6.1	74.8	99.7	1.6	7.0
Percentage of CSECs who had ever worked at other hotspots outside Bekasi, some major islands and provinces						
Java provinces	45.6	6.0	33.3	57.9	3.8	13.2
Jakarta	23.0	5.0	12.7	33.2	3.6	21.8
West Java	23.6	4.3	14.9	32.4	2.6	18.1
Non-Java provinces	48.8	5.9	36.8	60.9	3.6	12.1

5. Some Lessons Learned

This last section documents some major lessons learned that might be useful for other surveys with similar objectives and context as this survey. The lessons are related to, among other things, concepts and definitions of CSEC, staging in data collection, qualification of field workers, support from local authority, utilization of the existing database, and time allocation for training and data collection.

5.1 Concepts and Definitions

The survey defines CSEC as a subset of CSW that satisfying certain conditions in terms of current ages and age of having commercial sex for the first time. CSECs are defined as: (1) CSWs whose current age (at the time of the survey) are below 18 years old, and (2) CSWs aged below 28 years old and having commercial sex debut below 18. The two groups are obviously not mutually exclusive since the second group is a superset of the first group. CSWs aged 28+ are excluded because of the possibility of recall bias that could be introduced by the target respondents and because of their size are relatively insignificant. (The survey shows the number of CSWs of ages 28 or over is only 5.5 percent of the total CSWs.)

While the current standard definition of CSEC cover only the first, the survey considers the inclusion of the second group opens the possibility to view CSECs in time perspective. Here the emphasis is given not to current age of CSWs but on current status of CSW and having experience as CSEC (i.e., experiencing commercial sex for the first time at age below 18).

The survey also views the inclusion of the second group of CSEC is advantageous in two respects. First, given that CSEC is a rare case, it would reduce budget required for estimation the size of CSEC. As an illustration, the estimate of the size of the first group in the survey is based only 38 samples of eligible respondents. Second, it opens possibility to produce tabulations that are meaningful for a robust analysis. As another illustration, it would be difficult to analyze a table with 38 cases only (i.e., sample size of the first group); but it would be quite confident analyzing a table with 258 cases (i.e., sample size of the second group).

5.2 Venue-based Approach

The survey considers a conventional household approach is not an appropriate strategy to collect data on CSEC for reasons that have been described in Section Two. Rather, the survey views venue-based approach in identifiable and accessible “hotspots” in high-risk areas is considered as the only appropriate approach to collect the data. As described in Section Two, the risk areas in concern covered all “hotspots” where CSWs, direct or indirect FSWs, WSW and MSMs can be accessed relatively easy.

5.3 Qualification of Data Collectors

The survey considers data collection of CSEC could not been carried out except by field workers who satisfy certain qualifications without which target respondents are likely to hesitate to participate in the survey. Such qualification is that field workers should familiar with, and be known by, the target respondents. For this reason, the survey had been supported by some NGOs,

which had been for a long time familiar dealing with the concerned target population. Appendix 11 shows a condensed profile of the participating NGOs in the survey. Appendix 12 is presenting the list of persons who had participated in the survey.

5.4 Staging in Data Collection

In the survey, data collection on CSEC was done through three stages: mapping, listing, and interview. In mapping stage, all CSWs of all ages in all identified "hotspot" were asked to be key persons. In the mapping stage, the term CSEC was not mentioned at all because the target respondents were likely to consider CSEC as a sensitive issue. In the listing stage, all CSWs in selected "hotspots" were counted and each of them was identified by her/his CSEC status indirectly (also because of its sensitivity) based on questions on current age and ages of having commercial sex experience for the first time. In interview stage, quite a number of questions related to some basic characteristics of CSEC were asked but only on sample basis.

5.5 Support from Local Authority

An important lesson from the survey is that the support from the local authority is crucial. However, another lesson from the survey is that this support is not always easy to get largely because CSW (not to mention CSEC) is widely regarded as illegal. The implication of this is that the implementing policy towards CSW is sometime inconsistent. Some units in local authority might have interest to "protect" CSW but some others might have different or even conflicting interest with the first.

In such a context, it is not surprising to find the survey encountering an undesirable incidence during data collection. The incidence was that a "hotspot" of CSWs that had been identified during the mapping was found empty when it was revisited for listing and interview. This incidence occurred because Kamtib –the security unit of the local authority– unexpectedly carried out a sweeping operation to get rid CSWs during the period between the mapping and the listing. This undesirable incidence can discourage both field workers and target respondents to participate optimally in data collection. In short, this kind survey requires support from local authority but obviously without any intervention that could distort the processes and the results of data collection.

5.6 Utilization of the Existing Database and Mapping Priority

The survey used a database of CSW belongs to the NGOs to develop the sampling frame. The database covered all major CSW "hotspots" in Bekasi but certainly not yet covered all CSW "hotspots". The contents of the database; i.e., the population of CSWs, was considered inaccurate. Because of this, the mapping stage was directed to update the content of the database and to improve its coverage; i.e., to cover the "hotspots" that were not yet registered in the database. However, too much emphasize had been given to the coverage issue by field workers for a good reason: updating the content of the olds or the already known "hotspots" was not as difficult as improving the coverage of new "hotspots". This emphasis, even though it was justified, had made the time that was initially allocated for the mapping was not sufficient. The reason was obvious: sweeping new "hotspots", because it required a specific approach to access,

needed more time than updating the content of the old “hotspots”. Based on this experience, the priority would be better if it is given to update the content of the old “hotspots”, than to sweep new “hotspots”. This is especially true in situations where a reasonably good coverage of database of “hotspots” is available.

5.7 More Time for Training and Data Collection

The initial plans for the training of the mapping and of the listing were one day and two days respectively. This time allocation was regarded as standard for s survey for general population. However, close examination on the quality of the data collected by the survey suggested that the data collectors were not quite familiar to conduct data collection appropriately and to fill in the questionnaire correctly as required. It is then advisable to add more time for the training for field workers in this kind of the survey than that for “normal” survey.

The initial plan for the mapping was 4 days and for the listing (including sample interview) was also 4 days. However, in reality, field activities for the mapping were completed in 6 days, and the same number of days was for actual listing, (not 4 days as initially planned). Additional time for the mapping was required because to access new “hotspots” (i.e., not yet covered in the existing database), travelling that covering a big area was needed especially in the regency of Bekasi. In addition, to access new “hotspot”, a specific approach was required. Additional time for the listing and sample interview was largely due to situations encountered in the field that were not conducive for a meaningful listing or interview. Such situations were manifested in the various forms: target respondents were too busy to be interviewed, the place was too noisy to conduct an interview, the room was too dark for interviewers to fill in the questionnaire, etc. For this reason, in the survey, the interviewers quite often had to made appointment with the target respondents to continue the interview in more appropriate time or place. Obviously this means more time was required to complete all activities related to the survey than was initially planned.

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Appendix 1. The Instrument Used in the Mapping

SURVEY ON
COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN IN BEKASI-INDONESIA 2012

MAPPING INSTRUMENT

I. LOCATION IDENTITY		
Province		
District		
Subdistrict		
Village		
Name of Compound/ Major Location		
Target Population	Direct brothel-based FSW.....1 Direct nonbrothel-based FSW.....2 Indirect FSW.....3 WSW .....4 MSW 5	

II. HOTSPOT'S INFORMATION							
Serial No	Name of Venue/ Hotel/Motel/Cottage/ Massage Parlor/ Karaoke/Street/ Others (specify!)	Number of sex workers			Contact Person	No. of mobile phone	Best time for revisit
		Usual (normal)	Min.	Max.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)

Appendix 2. The Instrument Used in the Listing

SURVEY ON
COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN IN BEKASI-INDONESIA 2012

LISTING INSTRUMENT

I. LOCATION IDENTITY		
Province		
District		
Subdistrict		
Village		
Name of Compound/Major Location		
Target Population	Direct brothel-based FSW.....1 Direct nonbrothel-based FSW.....2 Indirect FSW.....3 WSW .....4 MSW 5	
Name of Hotspot		
Address of Location		
Type of Location	Brothel .....1 Bar/Pub/Karaoke/Massage parlor/ .....2 Street/Park.....3 Other (specify!).....4	

II. COMMERCIAL SEX WORKER'S INFORMATION				
Serial No	Name	Current age	Age at first time having sexual intercourse	Age at first time having commercial sex
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

Appendix 3. Questionnaire Used in the Survey

SURVEY ON
COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN IN BEKASI-INDONESIA 2012

QUESTIONNAIRE

CONFIDENTIAL

I. LOCATION IDENTITY			
1	Province		
2	District		
3	Subdistrict		
4	Village		
5	Type of Location	Brothel .....1 Hotel/Motel/Cottage .....2 Massage parlor/Salon/Spa .....3 Karaoke/Discotheque/Restaurant/Bar .....4 Mall/Plaza .....5 Street/Park .....6 Other (specify!) 7	
6	a. Location number		
	b. Sub-location number		
7	Target Population	Direct brothel-based FSW .....1 Direct nonbrothel-based FSW .....2 Indirect FSW .....3 WSW .....4 MSW 5	
8	Serial number of respondent		

II. INTERVIEW PARTICULARS				
1	Interviewer's name and code			
2	Date of interview			
3	Editing check			
	Name of field workers	Position	Date of editing	Signature
		Other Interviewer		
		Supervisor		

SELF-INTRODUCTION AND ARRANGEMENT OF INTERVIEW

1. Greeting (apply as appropriate!): Good morning/day/afternoon/night!
2. Introduce yourself!
3. Describe briefly the objective of the survey!
4. Emphasize the confidentiality of individual record!
5. Request respondent's willingness to provide honest answer to the questions asked!
6. Thanks to the respondent for her (his) participation in the survey!

Ensure the eligibility of the respondent for the interview!
Ensure that the privacy condition for the interview has been properly arranged!
During the interview ensure there is no other unnecessary person is present!

My name is (name) and I am here to ask you some information on health reproduction. Some questions are about your sexual activity. Please note, your honest answers are very important and very helpful to develop programs to improve reproductive health status of our society. You are not obliged to participate in this survey or to answer all questions I will ask to you if you are not willing to. There is no right or wrong answer in this interview. If you agree to participate we highly appreciate your honest answers.

Can we start interview?

☐ YES, permission is given ⇨ PROCEED INTERVIEW

☐ NO, permission is not given ⇨ STOP INTERVIEW

Interview result (Filled in after the interviewer read an inform consent to respondent)	Interviewed .....1 Reject .....2 Not found .....3 Replacing the respondent no: 4	☐

III. RESPONDENT'S CHARACTERISTICS			
1	Do you work alone (freelance) or under a pimp supervisor?	Freelance ..... 1 Work for a pimp ..... 2 Combination of 1 and 2 3	
2	What is your current educational status?	Never schooling ..... 1 Schooling ..... 2 Not schooling anymore 3	
3	What is the highest education you have attained?	Never schooling ..... 1 Primary School ..... 2 Junior High School ..... 3 Senior High School ..... 4 Academy/University ..... 5 Not responded 9	
4	Are you able to read and write Latin character?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
5	Where were you born? **[Coded by Supervisor]**	a. District: .... b. Province:	a. b.
6	What is your age at your last birthday?	.....years old **[Copy from Listing Instrument Block II Column 3]**	

IV. HISTORY OF REPRODUCTION HEALTH [Only for female respondent]			
1	How old were you when you had menstruation for the first time?	.....years old	
2	Have you ever pregnant?	Yes ..... 1 No [SKIP TO BLOCK V] 2	
3	How old were you when you had pregnancy for the first time?	.....years old	
4	a. Had you ever an abortion?	Yes ..... 1 No [SKIP TO BLOCK V] 2	
	b. If yes, did you do the abortion?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	

V. MARITAL HISTORY			
1	Have you ever married?	Yes ..... 1 No [SKIP TO BLOCK VI] 2	
2	How many time you married?	..... times	
3	What is you marital status?	Single ..... 1 Married ..... 2 Divorced ..... 3 Widow ..... 4 Living together ..... 5 Not stated 6	

VI. HISTORY OF COMMERCIAL SEX EXPERIENCE			
1	At what age you had sex for the first time?	.....years old **[Copy from Listing Instrument Block II Column 4]**	☐☐
2	With whom you had sex for the first time?	Husband/wife..... 1 Boy/girl friend ..... 2 Brother/sister..... 3 Friend ..... 4 Other (specify!) 5	☐
3	a. At what age you had commercial sex for the first time?	.....years old **[Copy from Listing Instrument Block II Column 5]**	☐☐
	b. What kind of payment you got for your fist commercial sex?	a. Money Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 b. Payment in kind Yes ..... 3 No ..... 4 c. Promise Yes ..... 5 No 6	a. ☐ b. ☐ c. ☐
4	How long you work to serve commercial sex in this place?	.....Months ..... weeks	☐☐ ☐☐
5	What is your status in this place	Permanent employee..... 1 Contract worker 2	☐
6	What is your reason (motivation) for having commercial sex for the first time?	Forced by situation ..... 1 Forced or trapped by others ..... 2 For fun/ voluntary ..... 3 Others (specify!)..... 4	☐
7	Who introduce you for the first time to commercial sex?	Parents ..... 1 Family..... 2 Boy/girl friend ..... 3 Friend ..... 4 On own will ..... 5 Others (specify!)..... 6	☐
8	a. Did you pay something to those who introduced you for the first time to commercial sex?	Yes..... 1 No [SKIP TO Q. 9]..... 2	☐
	b. If "Yes", in what kind was the payment?	a. Money Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 b. Payment in kind Yes ..... 3 No ..... 4 c. Others (specify!) ..... Yes ..... 5 No 6	☐ ☐ ☐

9	Do you think you have to work as sex worker?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	
10	Have you ever tried to quit as sex worker?	Yes ..... 1 No [SKIP TO BLOCK VII] 2	
11	Have you ever stopped working as a sex worker?	Yes ..... 1 No [SKIP TO Q. 13] 2	
12	If ever stopped, what is your reasons still be sex worker?	Sex worker provides a bigger payment (than others) ..... 1 Other works do not fit ..... 2 Environment of previous work not conducive . 3 Others 4	
13	If not (Q. 11=2), what is your reasons	Still have debt to pimp ..... 1 Have no other skill ..... 2 Not fir with other work ..... 3 Others 4	

VII. ON SERVING CLIENT			
1	How many moths you work in a year?	..... Months	
2	In the last month, how many days you did not work?	.....days Not remember ..... 97 Not stated 98	
3	In a day, how many hours you work?	.....Hours	
4	How many clients you served in the last week?	..... Clients	
5	How much money did you received from the last client?	Rp.	
6	From the client's payment, how much money did you give to your pimp or supervisor	Rp	
7	How frequent did you have experience serving your client when you did not want to (because of sick or menstruation, for example)?	Always ..... 1 Often ..... 2 Sometimes ..... 3 Never 4	
8	During your carrier to serving commercial sex, have you ever experience any physical, psychological or sexual abuse?	a. From pimp or supervisor Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 b. From clients Yes ..... 3 No ..... 4 c. From husband/boyfriend Yes ..... 5 No ..... 6 d. From others (specify!) ..... Yes ..... 7 No 8	a. b. c. d.

VIII. WORK MOBILITY			
1	Before working here, have you ever worked as a sex worker in other places?	a. In Bekasi? Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 b. Outside Bekasi? Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 **[STOP IF Q1A=2 AND Q1B=2]**	a. ☐ b. ☐
2	If Q1A=1 OR Q1B=1, was the movement based on your own decision?	Yes, it was my own will ..... 1 No, it was forced by someone else 2	☐
3	Was there any person who arranged the movement?	Yes ..... 1 No [SKIP TO Q. 6] 2	☐
4	Who arranged the movement?	Pimp ..... 1 Friend/neighbor ..... 2 Stranger ..... 3 Others (specify!) 4	☐
5	Who paid the cost of the movement?	I paid all cost in cash ..... 1 I paid all cost by with a debt ..... 2 Other party paid for me ..... 3 Others (specify!) 4	☐
6	If you have ever worked as a sex worker outside Bekasi (Q1b=1), name districts and provinces!		

No.	District	Code [FILL IN BY SUPER-VISOR]	Province	Code [FILL IN BY SUPER-VISOR]
a		☐☐		☐☐
b		☐☐		☐☐
c		☐☐		☐☐
d		☐☐		☐☐
e		☐☐		☐☐

IX. NOTES
Before ending interview, please check the completeness of the results **Thanks for her (his) kind participation in the survey**

Appendix 4. Number of Clusters, Hotspots, and CSWs based on Mapping Results by Sub-district and Sub-population

Sub-population	Number of		Number of CSWs		
Area/Sub-District	Clusters	Hotspots	Usual	Min	Max
Brothel-based FSW					
Regency of Bekasi					
021	20	35	95	58	130
022	23	23	76	41	102
023	5	25	107	81	110
050	25	25	64	39	65
061	1	1	13	10	15
062	6	6	18	9	23
070	6	75	392	296	470
071	3	17	77	56	84
100	5	5	20	15	20
121	1	1	2	1	2
140	6	6	28	22	28
Municipality of Bekasi					
030	1	1	5	4	6
031	4	4	23	18	27
040	2	2	24	15	33
061	2	2	22	18	25
070	5	5	24	18	28
Nonbrothel-based FSW					
Regency of Bekasi					
061	6	6	28	22	33
071	5	5	16	11	17
081	6	6	18	9	25
Municipality of Bekasi					
012	3	3	9	6	10
050	1	1	6	5	6
060	1	1	13	10	15
061	1	1	7	7	8
Indirect FSW					
Regency of Bekasi					
010	2	2	6	4	6
022	12	33	98	58	132
023	1	1	2	1	3
041	15	15	27	19	42

Sub-population	Number of		Number of CSWs		
Area/Sub-District	Clusters	Hotspots	Usual	Min	Max
061	7	10	39	27	48
070	2	4	86	62	108
071	22	27	141	115	173
081	18	18	46	29	59
082	1	1	2	1	3
083	15	15	32	20	49
Municipality of Bekasi					
010	1	1	2	1	2
011	42	42	420	343	480
020	6	6	18	12	20
030	2	2	6	6	8
031	4	4	26	21	31
040	10	11	47	44	60
041	14	14	52	40	67
050	11	12	134	122	146
060	16	16	97	93	123
WSW					
Regency of Bekasi					
023	1	3	6	3	9
061	1	1	4	2	5
062	1	1	3	1	4
081	1	1	6	3	8
090	1	1	40	30	50
Municipality of Bekasi					
020	1	1	35	20	50
030	1	1	3	2	4
041	3	3	27	21	32
050	4	4	51	41	59
MSW					
Regency of Bekasi					
023	2	2	38	30	45
061	1	1	38	25	50
Municipality of Bekasi					
050	1	1	48	25	70

Appendix 5. List of Clusters with Number of "Hotspots" and Brothel-based FSWs based on Mapping Results

Clusters ID	No. of Hotspots	No. of Brothel-based FSWs		
		Usual	Min	Max
1160210030101	1	5	2	8
1160210060201	8	12	10	20
1160210060202	7	14	8	21
1160210060203	3	5	3	8
1160210080301	1	3	2	3
1160210080302	1	6	3	8
1160210080303	1	7	5	8
1160210080304	1	3	1	4
1160210080305	1	5	3	6
1160210080306	1	3	2	4
1160210080307	1	6	4	7
1160210080308	1	2	1	3
1160210080309	1	3	2	3
1160210080310	1	3	2	4
1160210080311	1	4	2	5
1160210080312	1	3	1	4
1160210080313	1	4	3	5
1160210080314	1	3	2	4
1160210080315	1	2	1	2
1160210080316	1	2	1	3
1160220040401	1	3	1	4
1160220040402	1	2	1	3
1160220040403	1	4	2	6
1160220040404	1	3	1	5
1160220040405	1	2	1	3
1160220040406	1	5	3	7
1160220040407	1	2	1	3
1160220040408	1	3	1	4
1160220040409	1	4	2	5
1160220040410	1	2	1	3
1160220040411	1	3	2	4
1160220040412	1	4	2	5
1160220040413	1	2	1	3
1160220040414	1	2	0	4
1160220040415	1	4	2	5
1160220040416	1	2	1	2
1160220040417	1	5	4	6
1160220040418	1	4	3	5
1160220040419	1	5	3	7
1160220040420	1	3	2	4
1160220040421	1	4	2	5
1160220040422	1	4	3	4

Clusters ID	No. of Hotspots	No. of Brothel-based FSWs		
		Usual	Min	Max
1160220040423	1	4	2	5
1160230060501	5	21	16	22
1160230060502	5	19	13	20
1160230060503	5	18	13	19
1160230060504	5	24	19	24
1160230060505	5	25	20	25
1160500070601	1	2	1	2
1160500070602	1	2	1	2
1160500070603	1	2	1	2
1160500070604	1	2	1	2
1160500070605	1	2	1	2
1160500070606	1	2	1	2
1160500070607	1	2	1	2
1160500070608	1	3	2	3
1160500070609	1	3	2	3
1160500070610	1	2	1	2
1160500070611	1	3	2	4
1160500070612	1	2	1	2
1160500070613	1	2	1	2
1160500070614	1	2	1	2
1160500070615	1	2	1	2
1160500070616	1	3	2	3
1160500070617	1	3	2	3
1160500070618	1	3	2	3
1160500070619	1	3	2	3
1160500070620	1	5	4	5
1160500070621	1	2	1	2
1160500070622	1	5	4	5
1160500070623	1	3	2	3
1160500070624	1	2	1	2
1160500070625	1	2	1	2
1160610070701	1	13	10	15
1160620070801	1	4	2	5
1160620070802	1	3	1	4
1160620070803	1	2	1	3
1160620070804	1	4	2	5
1160620070805	1	2	1	2
1160620070806	1	3	2	4
1160700130901	20	90	70	110
1160700130902	13	63	46	76
1160700130903	14	70	50	82
1160700130904	15	70	51	82
1160700131001	6	48	40	57
1160700131002	7	51	39	63
1160710091201	6	26	20	27

Clusters ID	No. of Hotspots	No. of Brothel-based FSWs		
		Usual	Min	Max
1160710091202	8	31	21	33
1160710091203	3	20	15	24
1161000071301	1	4	3	4
1161000071302	1	2	1	2
1161000071303	1	5	4	5
1161000071304	1	4	3	4
1161000071305	1	5	4	5
1161210041401	1	2	1	2
1161400011501	1	5	4	5
1161400011502	1	2	1	2
1161400011503	1	3	2	3
1161400011504	1	4	3	4
1161400011505	1	8	7	8
1161400011506	1	6	5	6
1750300030101	1	5	4	6
1750310040201	1	6	4	7
1750310040204	1	5	4	6
1750310040205	1	7	6	8
1750310040206	1	5	4	6
1750400050301	1	15	10	20
1750400050302	1	9	5	13
1750610020501	1	4	3	5
1750610020502	1	18	15	20
1750700050601	1	8	6	9
1750700050602	1	4	3	5
1750700050603	1	4	4	5
1750700050604	1	5	3	6
1750700050605	1	3	2	3

Appendix 6. List of Clusters with Number of Hotspots and Nonbrothel-based FSWs based on Mapping Results

Clusters ID	No. of Hotspots	No. of Nonbrothel-based FSWs		
		Usual	Min	Max
2160610010101	1	3	2	3
2160610010102	1	3	2	4
2160610010103	1	3	2	4
2160610010104	1	5	4	6
2160610010105	1	3	2	4
2160610010108	1	11	10	12
2160710020201	1	3	2	4
2160710020202	1	4	3	4
2160710020203	1	3	2	3
2160710020204	1	3	2	3
2160710020205	1	3	2	3
2160810060301	1	2	1	3
2160810060302	1	1	1	2
2160810060303	1	4	1	6
2160810060304	1	4	2	5
2160810060305	1	3	2	4
2160810060306	1	4	2	5
2750120020101	1	3	2	3
2750120020102	1	3	2	4
2750120020103	1	3	2	3
2750500040201	1	6	5	6
2750600030401	1	13	10	15
2750610010301	1	7	7	8

Appendix 7. List of Clusters with Number of Hotspots and Indirect FSWs based on Mapping Results

Clusters ID	No. of Hotspots	No. of Indirect FSWs		
		Usual	Min	Max
3160100090101	1	4	3	4
3160100130201	1	2	1	2
3160220040301	1	3	2	3
3160220040302	1	2	1	3
3160220040303	1	4	3	4
3160220040304	1	4	2	5
3160220040305	1	3	2	4
3160220040306	1	4	3	5
3160220040307	1	5	3	7
3160220040401	5	13	10	18
3160220040402	5	15	8	20
3160220040403	7	14	9	20
3160220040404	4	8	4	12
3160220040501	5	23	11	31
3160230111001	1	2	1	3
3160410060601	1	1	1	2
3160410060602	1	1	1	2
3160410060603	1	1	1	2
3160410080701	1	1	1	2
3160410080702	1	3	2	4
3160410080703	1	2	1	3
3160410080704	1	1	1	2
3160410080705	1	3	1	4
3160410080706	1	2	2	3
3160410080707	1	1	1	2
3160410080708	1	4	2	5
3160410080709	1	1	1	2
3160410080710	1	2	1	3
3160410080711	1	2	2	3
3160410080712	1	2	1	3
3160610010106	1	14	12	15
3160610010107	1	5	4	6
3160610060801	1	0	0	0
3160610090901	1	3	1	4
3160610090902	1	3	1	4
3160610112401	1	2	1	3
3160610112501	4	12	8	16
3160700131101	3	23	12	33
3160700161101	1	63	50	75
3160710052601	1	37	37	38
3160710052701	1	4	4	5
3160710052702	1	13	13	14

Clusters ID	No. of Hotspots	No. of Indirect FSWs		
		Usual	Min	Max
3160710071201	1	1	1	2
3160710071202	1	2	2	3
3160710071203	1	1	1	2
3160710071204	1	1	1	2
3160710071205	1	3	2	4
3160710071206	1	3	1	4
3160710071207	1	4	2	6
3160710071208	1	4	2	5
3160710071209	1	3	1	5
3160710072801	1	20	20	21
3160710091301	3	11	6	15
3160710091302	4	22	14	28
3160710091401	1	1	1	2
3160710091402	1	2	1	3
3160710091403	1	2	1	3
3160710091404	1	4	2	5
3160710091405	1	1	1	2
3160710091406	1	1	1	2
3160710091407	1	1	1	2
3160810042901	1	4	3	5
3160810051501	1	3	2	4
3160810061601	1	2	1	3
3160810061602	1	2	1	3
3160810061603	1	3	2	4
3160810061604	1	3	2	4
3160810061605	1	3	2	3
3160810061606	1	2	1	2
3160810062901	1	1	1	2
3160810101701	1	4	3	5
3160810101702	1	2	1	2
3160810101703	1	3	2	4
3160810101704	1	2	1	2
3160810101705	1	2	1	3
3160810101706	1	3	2	4
3160810101707	1	2	1	2
3160810101708	1	3	2	4
3160810101801	1	2	1	3
3160820061901	1	2	1	3
3160830062001	1	4	2	5
3160830062002	1	2	1	3
3160830062003	1	2	1	3
3160830062004	1	1	1	2
3160830062005	1	1	1	2
3160830062006	1	1	1	2
3160830062007	1	3	2	4

Clusters ID	No. of Hotspots	No. of Indirect FSWs		
		Usual	Min	Max
3160830062008	1	3	2	4
3160830062009	1	5	2	8
3160830062010	1	3	1	4
3160830062101	1	3	2	4
3160830082201	1	1	1	2
3160830082202	1	1	1	2
3160830102301	1	1	1	2
3160830102302	1	1	1	2
3750100090101	1	2	1	2
3750110010201	1	12	8	15
3750110010202	1	10	7	12
3750110010203	1	7	6	8
3750110010204	1	8	6	10
3750110010205	1	12	8	15
3750110010206	1	13	10	15
3750110010207	1	18	15	20
3750110010208	1	8	6	10
3750110010209	1	10	7	12
3750110010210	1	5	3	6
3750110010211	1	12	8	15
3750110010212	1	7	5	8
3750110010213	1	10	7	12
3750110010214	1	9	7	10
3750110010215	1	18	15	20
3750110010216	1	13	10	15
3750110010217	1	13	10	15
3750110010218	1	9	7	10
3750110010219	1	10	8	12
3750110010220	1	13	10	15
3750110010221	1	11	9	12
3750110010222	1	7	6	8
3750110010301	1	4	4	5
3750110010302	1	2	2	3
3750110020401	1	5	4	5
3750110020402	1	7	5	8
3750110020403	1	6	5	6
3750110020404	1	6	5	6
3750110020405	1	9	8	9
3750110020501	1	7	5	8
3750110020502	1	8	6	10
3750110020503	1	4	2	5
3750110020504	1	4	2	6
3750110020505	1	1	1	2
3750110020506	1	1	1	2
3750110020507	1	1	1	2

Clusters ID	No. of Hotspots	No. of Indirect FSWs		
		Usual	Min	Max
3750110020601	1	30	30	31
3750110020602	1	30	30	31
3750110020603	1	30	30	31
3750110020604	1	14	14	15
3750110020605	1	8	5	10
3750110020606	1	8	5	10
3750200020701	1	3	2	3
3750200020702	1	2	1	2
3750200020703	1	2	1	2
3750200020704	1	2	1	2
3750200030801	1	5	5	6
3750200030802	1	4	2	5
3750300040901	1	3	3	4
3750300040902	1	3	3	4
3750310011001	1	3	3	4
3750310011002	1	2	2	3
3750310040202	1	8	6	9
3750310040203	1	13	10	15
3750400051101	2	12	17	19
3750400051201	1	2	1	2
3750400051202	1	3	2	3
3750400051203	1	2	1	2
3750400071301	1	4	2	5
3750400071302	1	4	2	6
3750400071401	1	10	10	11
3750400081501	1	3	2	3
3750400091601	1	2	2	3
3750400091602	1	5	5	6
3750410021701	1	4	3	5
3750410021702	1	6	4	7
3750410021803	1	6	3	9
3750410021901	1	2	1	2
3750410021902	1	5	3	7
3750410021903	1	2	1	2
3750410022001	1	3	3	4
3750410022002	1	2	2	3
3750410022003	1	1	1	2
3750410022004	1	1	1	2
3750410022005	1	7	7	8
3750410032101	1	3	3	4
3750410032102	1	4	4	5
3750410032103	1	6	4	7
3750500032201	1	9	8	9
3750500032301	2	10	7	12
3750500032302	1	6	5	7

Clusters ID	No. of Hotspots	No. of Indirect FSWs		
		Usual	Min	Max
3750500032303	1	3	3	4
3750500032304	1	5	5	6
3750500042401	1	13	10	15
3750500042402	1	8	5	10
3750500042403	1	11	10	11
3750500072501	1	2	2	3
3750500072601	1	47	47	48
3750500072602	1	20	20	21
3750600012701	1	0	6	7
3750600032801	1	3	3	4
3750600032802	1	3	3	4
3750600032803	1	1	1	2
3750600032804	1	4	2	5
3750600032805	1	3	3	4
3750600032806	1	0	0	0
3750600032807	1	3	3	4
3750600082901	1	4	4	5
3750600083001	1	1	1	2
3750600083002	1	0	0	0
3750600083003	1	2	2	3
3750600083101	1	20	20	21
3750600083102	1	28	20	35
3750600083201	1	10	10	11
3750600083202	1	15	15	16

Appendix 8. List of Clusters with Number of Hotspots and WSWs based on Mapping Results

Clusters ID	No. of Hotspots	Number of WSWs		
		Usual	Min	Max
4160230060101	3	6	3	9
4160610070201	1	4	2	5
4160620060301	1	3	1	4
4160810060401	1	6	3	8
4160900040501	1	40	30	50
4750200040101	1	35	20	50
4750300040201	1	3	2	4
4750410020301	1	5	3	7
4750410020401	1	13	10	15
4750410030501	1	9	8	10
4750500030601	1	9	8	10
4750500040701	1	4	3	4
4750500070801	1	13	10	15
4750500070802	1	25	20	30

Appendix 9. List of Clusters with Number of Hotspots and MSWs based on Mapping Results

Clusters ID	No. of Hotspots	Number of MSWs		
		Usual	Min	Max
5160230050101	1	25	20	30
5160230050102	1	13	10	15
5160610070201	1	38	25	50
5750500070101	1	48	25	70

Appendix 10. Number of CSWs in the each selected clusters

Cluster ID	U	S	T	(S/U)%	(T/U)%
Brothel-based FSW					
1160230060501	8	3	1	37.5	12.5
1160230060503	5	3	1	60.0	20.0
1160230060504	22	13	5	59.1	22.7
1160230060505	17	10	3	58.8	17.6
1160700130901	71	41	15	57.7	21.1
1160700130902	29	13	7	44.8	24.1
1160700130903	31	18	15	58.1	48.4
1160700130904	25	17	12	68.0	48.0
1160700131001	17	12	7	70.6	41.2
1160700131002	26	22	14	84.6	53.8
1160710091201	12	8	5	66.7	41.7
Nonbrothel-based FSW					
2160810060306	10	7	0	70.0	0.0
2750500040201	9	3	2	33.3	22.2
2750600030401	5	3	2	60.0	40.0
Indirect FSW					
3160220040402	14	9	1	64.3	7.1
3160610010106	4	1	0	25.0	0.0
3160610010107	2	2	0	100.0	0.0
3160700131101	24	19	12	79.2	50.0
3160700161101	33	17	8	51.5	24.2
3160710091302	11	9	7	81.8	63.6
3750110010213	5	4	2	80.0	40.0
3750110010216	3	2	1	66.7	33.3
3750110010217	6	4	3	66.7	50.0
3750110020602	28	19	15	67.9	53.6
3750110020603	35	34	17	97.1	48.6
3750110020604	26	19	13	73.1	50.0
3750310040202	6	6	6	100.0	100.0
3750310040203	13	8	6	61.5	46.2
WSW					
4160900040501	40	32	30	80.0	75.0
4750410020401	15	14	10	93.3	66.7
4750500070801	25	25	21	100.0	84.0
4750500070802	29	29	20	100.0	69.0
MSW					
5160230050101	16	15	11	93.8	68.8
5160610070201	32	24	22	75.0	68.8

Cluster ID	U	S	T	(S/U)%	(T/U)%
5750500070101	38	28	25	73.7	65.8

U: Number of CSWs
S: Number of CSWs who had the first sexual debut at less than 18
T: Number of CSWs who had the first sexual debut commercially at less than 18

Appendix 11. Participating Non-Government Organization (NGOs)

1. Siklus Indonesia

Some NGOs had participated in the survey especially during data collection. One of the NGOs was Siklus Indonesia that had been responsible to organize, to manage and to supervise the whole activities of data collection.

Siklus Indonesia is a non-profit organization working in the area of public health, established in 2010, that used to engage in the following major activities: (1) Research and assessment, (2) Education and training, including to develop training modules, guideline and SOP development, (3) Program development in health or social issues, (4) Program implementation, in collaboration with individual and or institutional strategic partners, (5) Monitoring and evaluation, and (6) Media development and production. To support the operation of project, Siklus creates linkages, networks and establish strategic partnership with individual and local Civil Society Organizations in some provinces including East Java, Central Java, Jakarta, North Sumatra, Yogyakarta, and Bali.

Address:
Gedung PKMI, Jalan Kramat Sentiong 49A, Central Jakarta 10450, Indonesia
Phone: +6221-3155125
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2. Other NGOs

In implementing field activities of the survey as planned Siklus Indonesia had selected another NGO to support that is Mitra Sehati because of its familiarity with the survey target groups and because of its good networking in other NGOs in the study area. MITRA SEHATI was assigned to recruit field workers –team of data collectors and field supervisors- and to undertake day-to-day monitoring and supervising the processes of data collection. That NGO had been supported by three other NGOs by deploying their staff in data collection activities. These NGOs are Perempuan Sehati, Gaya Patriot and Rumah Sebaya had participated in the survey by deploying their staff. Each of these NGOs has used to work in promoting reproductive health for clients in “high risk areas” (i.e., hotspots of FSW, WSW and MSW). Contact persons and addresses of these NGOs are available on request.

Appendix 12. Survey Team

Chief Researchers	:	1. Uzair Suhaimi (ILO-IPEC External Collaborator) 2. Muhammad N. Farid (Statistics Indonesia)
Collaborator	:	1. Purwanto Ruslam (Statistics Indonesia) 2. Gantjang Amanullah (Statistics Indonesia) 3. Pandu Riono (Epidemiologist, Faculty of Public Health, University of Indonesia 4. Ciptasari Prabawanti (Siklus Indonesia)
Secretariat	:	1. Bambang Ananto C. (Statistics Indonesia) 2. Mayang Sari (Statistics Indonesia) 3. Nurhaida D.S (Statistics Indonesia) 4. Rr. Puji Suryantini (Siklus Indonesia)
Trainers of field workers and field monitoring	:	1. Ahmad M. Soleh (Statistics Indonesia) 2. Ahmad Azhari (Statistics Indonesia)
Field Coordinators	:	1. Rr. Puji Suryantini (Siklus Indonesia) 2. A. Hazami S (Mitra Sehati) 3. Rahlia Meutia (Mitra Sehati) 4. Iswan Deni Herawan (Mitra Sehati) 5. Jumed Cholid (Freelance)
Data Processor	:	1. Amiek Chamami (Statistics Indonesia) 2. Ahmad Azhari (Statistics Indonesia) 3. Mayang Sari (Statistics Indonesia) 4. Nurhaida D.S (Statistics Indonesia)
Field workers	:	1. Biandara Setiardi (Gaya Patriot) 2. Febrian Kusumah (Gaya Partiot) 3. Mitra Medika Satria (Gaya Partiot) 4. Rijal Aguti (Gaya Partiot) 5. Siti Latifah Hayati(Mitra Sehati) 6. Enjun (Mitra Sehati) 7. Fery Batara (Mitra Sehati) 8. Ade Kurniawan (Perempuan Sehati) 9. Dedi Salim (Perempuan Sehati) 10. Dian Prayogo (Perempuan Sehati) 11. Dodi Hartono (Perempuan Sehati) 12. Ibrahim Soleh (Perempuan Sehati) 13. M. Nur Ali (Perempuan Sehati) 14. Dany Tri Firmansyah (Rumah Sebaya) 15. Putty Sekar Melati (Rumah Sebaya)

16. Darmawan (YRC)
17. Nining Ivana (Siklus Indonesia)
18. Naomi Esterina (Siklus Indonesia)

Study Coordinator : Bijoy Raychaudhuri (ILO-IPEC)