# Kyaterekera Project:
# A Combination Intervention Addressing Sexual Risk-Taking Behaviors Among Vulnerable Women in Uganda

## Baseline Report
## 2019-2020


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# Kyaterekera Project: A Combination Intervention Addressing Sexual Risk-Taking Behaviors Among Vulnerable Women in Uganda

**Baseline Study Report**
**(2019-2020)**


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Washington University in St. Louis
Columbia University
Rakai Health Sciences Program
Reach the Youth Uganda

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Cover Photo: Kyaterekera Project Members of the Community Collaborative Board

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## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the baseline (pre-intervention) survey data from the Kyaterekera Project. The Kyaterekera Project is a five year (2018 – 2023) longitudinal randomized control trial that examines ways of addressing sexual risk-taking behaviors among women engaged in sex work (WESW) in Uganda. Specifically, the study tests the additive contributions of savings-led microfinance beyond traditional HIV Risk Reduction (HIVRR) alone in decreasing biologically confirmed STIs, including HIV, improving high-risk behavioral outcomes, while concurrently reducing income from sex work. A total of 542 WESW who met the inclusion were enrolled into the study and they all completed screening and baseline interviews. Data was collected via a multidimensional survey instrument, which combines existing evidence-based measurement tools, as well as adapted scales and questions developed specifically for WESW.

The following are highlights of the key findings from the baseline survey data:

- **Demographics:** We captured several respondents' demographic characteristics. The average age was 31 years (18-55 years). Half of respondents (50%, n=272) were divorced and 8.49% (n=46) were married. Over one third of respondents (38.3%, n=208) dropped out of school before completing primary 7, mainly due to inability to pay for school-related fees. On average, respondents had lived in their current household between 10 months to 4 years. The average number of people in the household was 3.6 (range = 1-18), with about 2 children below 18 years (range = 1-10). About 5.17% (n=28) of respondents reported to have experienced homelessness in the past 30 days.

- **Community Background:** Most respondents lived within walking distance of their place of employment (82.8%, n=449) and a medical facility (77.3%, n=419). About 21.2% (n=115) reported having a bank within walking distance from their current residence. In addition, 43.4% (n=235) of respondents reported that it was "*not easy at all"* to find employment within 2kms of their current residence and 26.4% (n=143) reported that it was "*very easy"* to find employment. Respondents reported moderate levels of community satisfaction as measured the Multidimensional Student's Life Satisfaction Scale (mean 26.7, SD=5.6, range =12-40).

- **Family Relations:** Family cohesion was measured using 7 items that assess the degree of commitment, help, and support that family members provide to one another, on a 5-point Likert scale, with 1=*never* and 5=*always.* The average score was 24.5 (SD=7.0, range = 7-35), indicating moderate levels of family cohesion. High scores were reported on items related to love from family members, family closeness, including doing things together as a family and spending free time with each other.

- **Social Support:** In addition to family relations, respondent's perceived social support was measured using 12 items from the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support. Responses were rated on a 7-point scale with *1=very strongly disagree and 7=very strongly agree*. The average score was 57.5 (SD=17.7, range = 12-84), indicating moderate levels of

perceived social support. Items rated highly were those related to "having a special person with whom they could share their joys and sorrows", "having a special person who was a real source of comfort to them" and "ability to talk about problems with their family."

- **Gender Relations:** We assessed gender norms using items from the Gender Relations Scale. The 16-item scale measures equity and power within intimate relationships on issues related to attitudes towards gender roles and expectations, decision-making around sex, reproduction, household decision making, violence and communication. At baseline, respondents exhibited negative gender norms related to relationships, such as "men needing more sex than women do", "it should be a woman's responsibility to avoid getting pregnant", and "a man should have the final word about decisions in the home". On the other hand, respondents also agreed that on more gender equitable issues such as a couple deciding together to have children and type of contraceptive to use and sharing household chores.

- **Family Socioeconomic Status:** Respondents' relative level of poverty, including financial distress, household assets, employment and household finances were assessed. Over half of respondents reported not having enough money to buy food (51.5%, n=278) and clothing (57%, n=309) *many times*. In addition, 39.1% (n=212) could not afford rent and 42.7% (n=231) could not afford to pay for medical expenses, *many times,* in the last 3 months. In terms of household assets, 61% (n=331) of respondents' families owned their own homes, 29.5% (n=160) owned a piece of land, and (41.8% (n=227) owned a small retail business. At baseline, 23% (n=128) of respondents were currently engaged in paid work, and 72% (n=391) reported being the main source of income in their households. The average total monthly income for respondents' entire household was ~329,405/= Uganda shillings (~$90 USD). On average, respondents reported 203,088/= Uganda shillings (~$56 USD) of their monthly income coming from sex work.

- **Savings Attitudes and Financial Self-Efficacy:** Respondents were asked several questions regarding their saving behaviors, attitudes and financial self-efficacy. At baseline, 48% (n=260) of respondents reported that they had money saved. Respondents placed significant importance on saving for specific goals, including personal development, family use or family business (mean = 22.55, SD = 2.3, range = 5-25), and rated highly their confidence in the ability to save for these goals (mean = 20.9, SD = 4.5, range = 5-25). In addition, respondents were assessed on their abilities to achieve their specific financial goals, on a 5-point Likert scale, with 1=*not confident at all* and 5=*extremely confident.* The overall mean score was 15.5 (SD=4.0, range = 4-20) indicating higher levels of financial self-efficacy. Respondents rated highly their abilities to achieve all their goals of becoming financially secure, building savings, paying off debts and obtaining adequate employment.

- **Sex Work Survival:** Respondents were asked several questions related to sex work, including duration of engaging in sex work, number of customers in the past 30 days, how often they use a condom, and the possibility of securing other employment other than sex

work. The mean age at which respondents engaged in sex work for the first time was 24 years (range= 8-51 years). The duration of engaging in sex work ranged between 1 month to 35 years. About 16.2% (n=88) reported having a boss or manager and 61.9% (n=336) reported working alongside other men and WESW. On average, respondents engaged in sex work for about 5.8 days a week, and primarily exchanged sex for money, food, transport and clothes among others. Regarding condom use, 21.9% (n=119) of respondents reported using condoms "*always"*, and 3% (n=17) reported that they "*never use condoms."* Over half of respondents (58.3%, n=316) reported being offered more money, goods, or extra services not to use a condom. Of the total sample, 14.2% (n=77) stated that their main partner knew that they are engaged in sex work, and 77% (n=418) indicated that they could secure other employment other than sex work and earn as much money.

- **Sex Worker Stigma:** Stigma was assessed using items from the Sex Worker Stigma Index. Respondents were assessed on their thoughts about other people's reactions once they found out that they were engaged in sex work. Responses were rated on a 4-point scale, with *1= strongly disagree and 4 = strongly agree.* The overall mean score was 29.8 (SD= 7.7, range = 10-40), indicating moderate levels of sex worker stigma. Respondents were more concerned that people would think they are immoral, and would be treated differently by family members, or would be hit by a husband/partner if they found out.

- **Arrest History.** Respondents were asked if they had ever been arrested, the reasons for their arrest, ever been charged in court, and whether they had been arrested in the past 30 days. At baseline, 24.9% (n=135) of respondents reported that they had ever been arrested. The mean age at which they were arrested was 26.6 (SD=6.6, range 14 – 47). The most common reason for getting arrested was sex work (40%, n=54). Only 4% (n=24) reported that they were charged in court with a criminal offense following their arrest. About 2.9% (n=16) of respondents had been arrested in the past 30 days.

- **Gender-Based Violence:** We assessed respondents' domestic violence attitudes, experiences of intimate partner violence and economic abuse. Over half of respondents thought it was OK for a husband to hit his wife for various reasons, including going out without telling him (64.8%, n=350), failure to care for her children properly (63.6%, n=354), or if wife refuses to have sex with him (59%, n=320). Regarding intimate partner violence, 67.3% (n= 365) of respondents had been called insulting names and had their property destroyed, 60.7% (n= 329) had been forced to have sex without a condom, and 53.8% (n=292) had been forced to have sex against their will. Related to economic abuse, respondents rated highly items related to being asked for money by both an intimate partner or a family member, and intimate partner keeping financial information from them.

- **Condom use Self Efficacy:** Respondents were assessed on their confidence in using condoms with a sexual partner. The 8-items were rated on 3-point scale, with, *1=very confident and 3=not at all confident.* The overall mean score was 19.0 (SD=4.7, range 8-24)

indicating moderate levels of condom use self-efficacy. In addition, respondents were asked questions related to condom use communication with an intimate partner about condom use. Responses were rated on a 5-point scale, with *1= Definitely no and 5 = Definitely yes.* The average mean score was 24.8 (SD= 7.5, range = 7-35), indicating moderate levels of condom use communication self-efficacy with an intimate partner.

- **Alcohol and Drug Use:** About 75.2% (n=408) of respondents had ever used alcohol, and 63.1% (n=342) reported using alcohol in the past 30 days. On a daily basis, 8.3% (n=45) reported inability to stop drinking once they started. On a weekly basis, 5.9% (n=32) of respondents failed to do what was normally expected from them because they were drinking, and 19% (3.5%, n=19) were unable to remember what happened the night before. About 19.1% (n=104) reported ever using stimulants, with 13.6% (n=74) using in the past 30 days. Only 2 respondents had ever injected drugs.

- **Childhood Sexual Abuse:** We assessed respondents' childhood sexual experiences with an adult. More than half of respondents (66.2%, n= 359) reported being touched or fondled in a sexual way by an adult, 63.4% (n=344) reported someone touching their body in a sexual way, 43.7% (n=237) reported someone attempted to have sexual intercourse with them, and 39.3% (n=213) reported that an adult actually had sexual intercourse with them.

- **HIV/AIDS and Stigma:** Respondents demonstrated knowledge of the most unsafe and high-risk behaviors for HIV transmission, including having unprotected sex (95.9%, n=520), and sharing a needle with an HIV positive person (93.0%, n=515). However, respondents also rated some behaviors which are considered safe, as unsafe. For example, 56.2% (n=305) reported that kissing an HIV positive person is risky, and 28.6% (n=155) reported that touching a toilet seat that an HIV positive person has touched is unsafe. In addition, respondents agreed to statements related to discussing HIV testing (67.9% n=368), using condoms (84.3% n=457), and talking to a sexual partner about the personal risk of HIV (75.85 n=411). Finally, items measuring HIV-related stigma were adapted from the HIV Stigma Scale. Respondents were asked to indicate how true each statement was on a 4-point scale, with *1=Strongly Disagree and 4=Strongly Agree.* The average mean score was 13.1 (SD= 2.71, range = 6-24) indicating moderate levels of HIV-related stigma.

- **HIV Testing and Medication Adherence:** At baseline, 98.7% (n=535) of respondents reported that they had been tested for HIV. Of these, 35.4% (n= 192) had received a positive test result, and 34.3% (n=186) were already enrolled on ART. Among those enrolled on ART, 58.4% (n=111) had not missed any of their medication in the past 30 days, 52.3% (n=100) reported that they had done an *"excellent job"* of taking their medication, and 63.3% (n=121) reported that they "*always"* took their HIV medicine as prescribed

- **Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP):** Prior to study enrollment, 59% (n=320) of respondents had heard about PrEP, and of these, 19.7% (n=63) had received a PrEP prescription. When

asked whether PrEP should be promoted among WESW, 76.9% (n=246) of respondents stated that it *absolutely should be* promoted, and 60.1% (n=326) indicated that they would be willing to suggest their friend accept it. In addition, respondents reported positive attitudes toward PrEP use (mean = 16.4 (SD =4.9, range = 4-20). For respondents who were unwillingness to use PrEP, reasons included worries about side effects, objections from customers, and discrimination by others. Overall concerns about PrEP included side effects, convenience of acquiring and taking drugs, as well as its effectiveness.

- **Personal Health and Biomarker Data:** Respondents were generally satisfied with their life. About 52.7% (n=286) were *"extremely satisfied"* with their life, and 23.4% (n= 127) rated their physical health as *"excellent."* In addition, all respondents provided blood, urine and vaginal swab specimens to test for common bacterial and viral STIs, including HIV. At baseline, 7.38% (n=40) of respondents tested positive for Trichomonas, 2.58% (n=14) tested positive for chlamydia, 1.29% (n=7) tested positive for Gonorrhea and 40.5% (n=220) tested HIV positive. All respondents with a positive STI diagnosis received treatment. Those who tested HIV positive were initiated on ART, if they were not already enrolled.

- **Mental Health Functioning:** Respondents reported moderate levels of depressive symptoms (mean = 10.9, SD=4.9, range = 6-30), as measured by the Brief Symptoms Inventory (depression subscale), and moderate levels of post-traumatic stress (mean =13.7, SD= 5.8, range 6-30) as measured by the abbreviated Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Checklist.

- **Access to Medical Care:** Respondents' ability to access medical care in the past 12 months was assessed using 6-items, rated on a 5-point scale with *1 = Strongly Agree and 5= Strongly Disagree*. The overall mean score was 16.7 (SD= 4.5, range = 6-29), indicating moderate levels of access to medical care. Barriers to getting the needed or recommended medical care included inability to pay (69.9%, n=379), not sure where to go (46.8%, n=254), not having transportation (62.5%, n=339), and clinic hours not being convenient (48.8%, n=265).

Overall, the baseline survey data illustrates how respondents currently view themselves, their families and communities, as well as their social, economic and health wellbeing. These baseline data act as benchmarks from which change will be measured, at 6, 12, 18, and 24-months-post intervention, between the usual care and treatment conditions.

## 2. KYATEREKERA PROJECT: INTRODUCTION AND RATIONALE

A systematic review of the HIV burden among women engaged in sex work (WESW) in 50 low- and middle-income countries found that they had increased odds of HIV infection relative to the general female population [1]. In Uganda, a study among WESW in Kampala, found HIV prevalence to be as high as 37%, with significant presence of other STIs including Gonorrhea (13%); Chlamydia (9%); Trichomonas (17%); and bacterial vaginosis (56%) [2]. In more rural regions and HIV "hot spots" including those targeted by the Kyaterekera study, the prevalence of HIV among WESW is as high as 61% [3]. While WESW in Uganda have long been the subject of surveillance studies, few have been targeted for innovative and sustainable prevention intervention approaches despite calls from scientists in the region [4].

Social structural factors play a crucial part in shaping risks of STI/HIV infection among WESW and their clients in Uganda including their work environment, violence, stigma, cultural issues, [5-9] and criminalization of sex work [10]. Poverty is the most commonly cited reason for involvement in commercial sex work in Sub Saharan Africa (SSA) [11-14]. In Uganda, with disproportionately higher rates of poverty and unemployment among women [15], transactional sex is a survival strategy [16,17]. As such, a growing body of evidence suggests that HIV prevention interventions must address risk factors beyond the individual level to be effective [18,19]. Gender inequalities in particular have affected women's social, economic and political opportunities, keeping them significantly more disadvantaged than their male counterparts [9,10, 20, 21]. Women engage in high-risk sex for economic survival, and perceive their acts as a strategy to improve their socioeconomic well-being [22]. As in other locations, WESW in Uganda are offered at least twice as much money for unprotected sex [23, 24]. The economic advantage of higher risk sex in the face of high HIV prevalence and public health imperative suggests a need for structural interventions offering alternative forms of income for WESW.

Microfinance (MF) programs constitute one of the fastest growing anti-poverty strategies in developing countries [25]. MF interventions lead to reductions in sexual risk behaviors among poor women and those engaged in sex work [17, 26-30]. MF interventions in Kenya and South Africa report reductions in the numbers of sex partners and higher consistency in condom use, [31] improved HIV-related communication, increased voluntary counseling and testing and a decrease in unprotected sex [32] However, there are important limitations to a MF approach that focuses specifically on microloans, particularly for poor women who experience intersectional marginalization due to their sex work [33-35]. As such, savings-led approaches that enable participants to accumulate assets faster and pay for life-cycle events without accumulating debt and an over-reliance on borrowing are critical [35].

Uganda has a large and growing number of WESW, yet access to targeted EE opportunities, including skill-based HIV prevention strategies for WESW, is limited. Against this background, the Kyaterekera study examines ways of addressing sexual risk-taking behaviors among WESW in Uganda. Specifically, the study tests the impact of adding economic empowerment components to traditional HIV risk reduction (HIVRR) to reduce new incidence of STIs and of HIV among

WESW. It targets WESW at greatest STI risk -those who operate at the low end of the market, most often street-based, and typically poorer than WESW based in the capital city [15]. It offers study participants access to an evidence-based HIV prevention intervention with a savings and a skills-based Financial Literacy (FL) component. These components are informed by Behavioral Economic (BE) principles (i.e., delay discounting, information salience, economic utility, and loss aversion) that target economic motivations of sexual risk behaviors.

This report is based on baseline data collected between June 2019 to March 2020, from 542 women participating in the Kyaterekera study, a 5-year (2018 – 2023) longitudinal randomized clinical trial funded by the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH, Grant #R01MH116768 (MPIs: Fred Ssewamala, PhD & Susan Witte, PhD).

## 3. KYATEREKERA PROJECT: OVERVIEW AND METHODOLOGY

The Kyaterekera study is guided by Social Cognitive [36, 37], Asset theories [38,39] as well as Behavioral Economics (BE) principles. Social Cognitive Theory [36] (SCT) has guided many HIV prevention studies. The central tenets of SCT, including self-efficacy and outcome expectancies, are measured in this study for both paying and intimate partners. Self-efficacy, for example, have been found to affect whether people consider changing their behavior, the degree of effort they invest in changing, and long-term maintenance of behavior change [40]. Self-efficacy with respect to negotiating and using condoms with partners –intimate or paying– has been found to be a strong predictor of condom use [41,42] and is often found in conjunction with empowerment in sexual relationship decision making [43]. The EE components for the proposed study have been adapted to integrate self-efficacy with outcome expectancies related to building financial literacy, vocational knowledge, and business development skills.

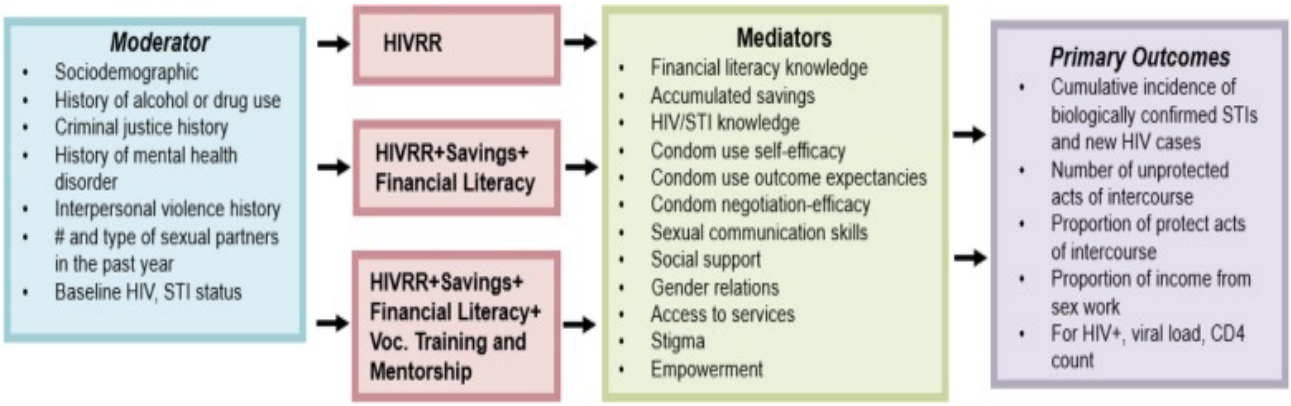
In addition, asset theory recognizes that there may be psychological, behavioral and social asset improvements in mediators for the three study arms, e.g., condom negotiation self-efficacy, social support, access to services. While all the groups may receive psychological, behavioral and social benefits, the HIVRR+S+FL and HIVRR+S+FL+V groups include planned accumulation of monetary and financial assets (e.g., personal savings and personal savings plus financial literacy training and mentorship) which may reinforce their psychological and behavioral mediators in a mutual manner yielding risk reduction increases above and beyond that of the HIVRR condition.

The Kyaterekera study will test the impact of adding economic empowerment components to traditional HIV risk reduction (HIVRR) to reduce new incidence of STIs and of HIV among WESW. The study arms are: 1) a control arm comprising HIVRR sessions provided by community health workers; 2) treatment arm 1 that includes HIVRR, combined with receipt of a matched savings account (S) and financial literacy (FL) with integrated behavioral economics principles (HIVRR+S+FL); and 3) treatment arm 2 that includes HIVRR, combined with a matched savings account, plus financial literacy with integrated BE principles, and Vocational Skills Training and Mentorship sessions (V) (HIVRR+S+FL+V). The specific aims of the study are:

1. To examine the impact of a financial savings-led microfinance intervention using HIVRR+S+FL and HIVRR+S+FL+V on HIV biological and behavioral outcomes in WESW using an RCT**.**
2. To examine intervention mediation and effect modification**.**
3. To qualitatively and quantitatively examine implementation in each study condition**.**
4. Assess the cost and cost-effectiveness of the HIVRR+S+FL and HIVRR+S+FL+V intervention compared with traditional HIVRR**.**

The mechanisms of change through which the intervention is hypothesized to impact women's outcomes are presented in figure 3.1 below.

**Figure 3.1 Kyaterekera Project Conceptual Model**

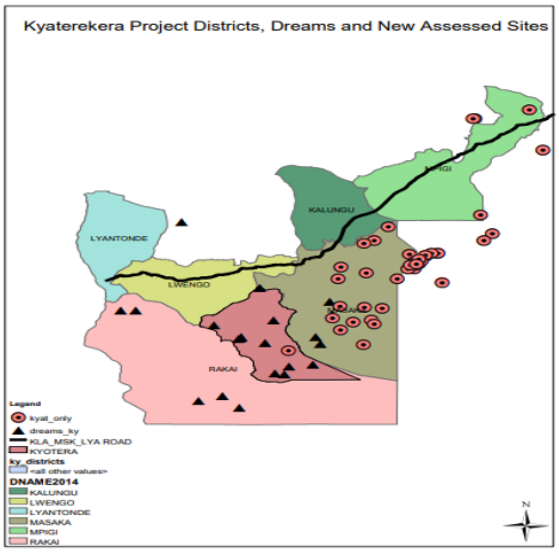



**Sample and Setting**

A total of 542 self-identified WESW (18 years and above), were recruited from 19 comparable HIV hotspots located in Rakai, and the Greater Masaka region. In Uganda, the HIV prevalence among 15 to 49-year-olds is 7.2%, with Rakai (9.3%) and Masaka (12%) reporting a higher prevalence [44]. Overall HIV prevalence is 12 times higher among WESW compared to the rest of the adult population, with HIV prevalence among WESW in Rakai and Masaka regions as high as 61% [45]. Women were eligible to participate if they: 1) were at least 18 years old; 2) report having engaged in vaginal or anal intercourse in the past 90 days in exchange for money, alcohol, or other goods; and 3) report at least one episode of unprotected sexual intercourse in the past 90 days with either a paying, casual, or regular sexual partner. Identified HIV hotspots were randomly assigned using a block randomization approach to one of the three study conditions, such that all women from the same hotspot will be assigned to the same study condition. Figure 3.2 and 3.3 shows the study region in Uganda.

**Fig 3.2. Map of Uganda**

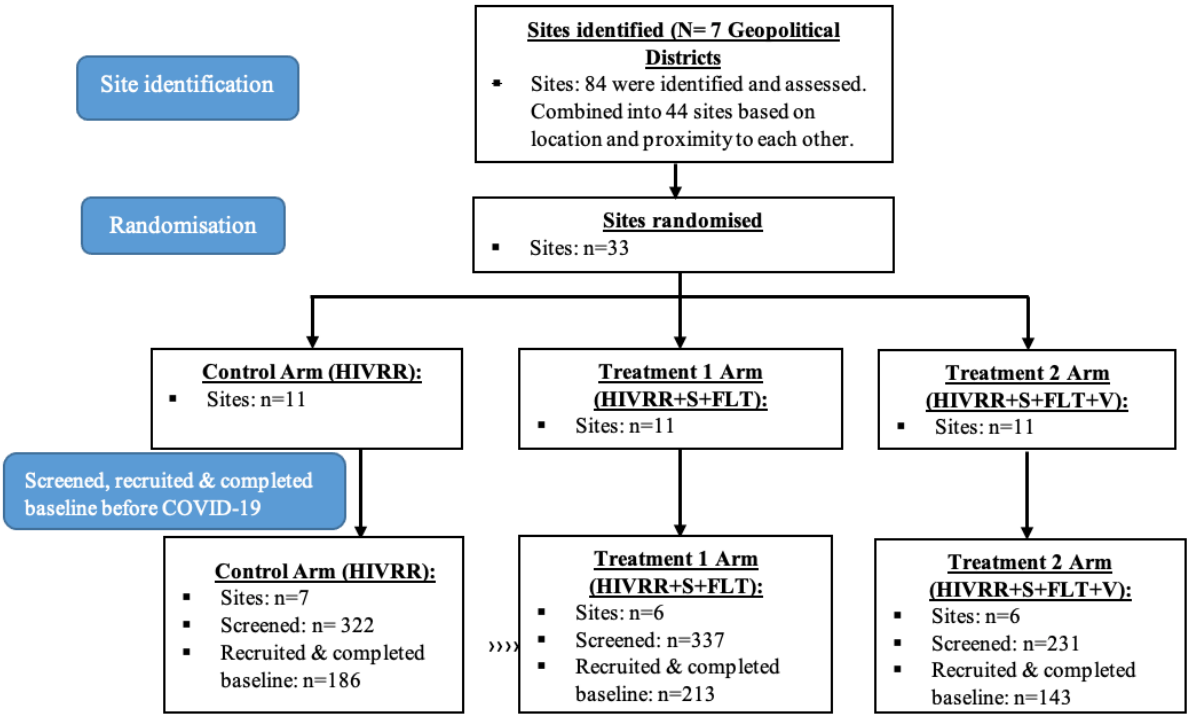

**Fig 3.3. Kyaterekera Study Sites**




**Recruitment and Selection**

The Kyaterekera study utilized multiple recruitment strategies informed by our pilot studies in Mongolia and Uganda [46-48, 49-56]. Specifically, we relied on 1) recruitment by the ICHAD's staff trained in human subjects' protocols and who had worked with vulnerable populations; and 2) asking eligible women to refer other women from the same hotspot who may also be engaged in sex work. Potential participants were identified and invited for a meeting with the research staff. During the meeting, the women were informed verbally and in writing, the purpose of the study, voluntary participation, extent of their participation, risk and benefits, as well as protection and confidentiality issues. The women signed the informed consent form. Details on recruitment, consent, and enrollment are shown in Figure 3.

**Figure 3.4 Kyaterekera Baseline Consort Flow Diagram**



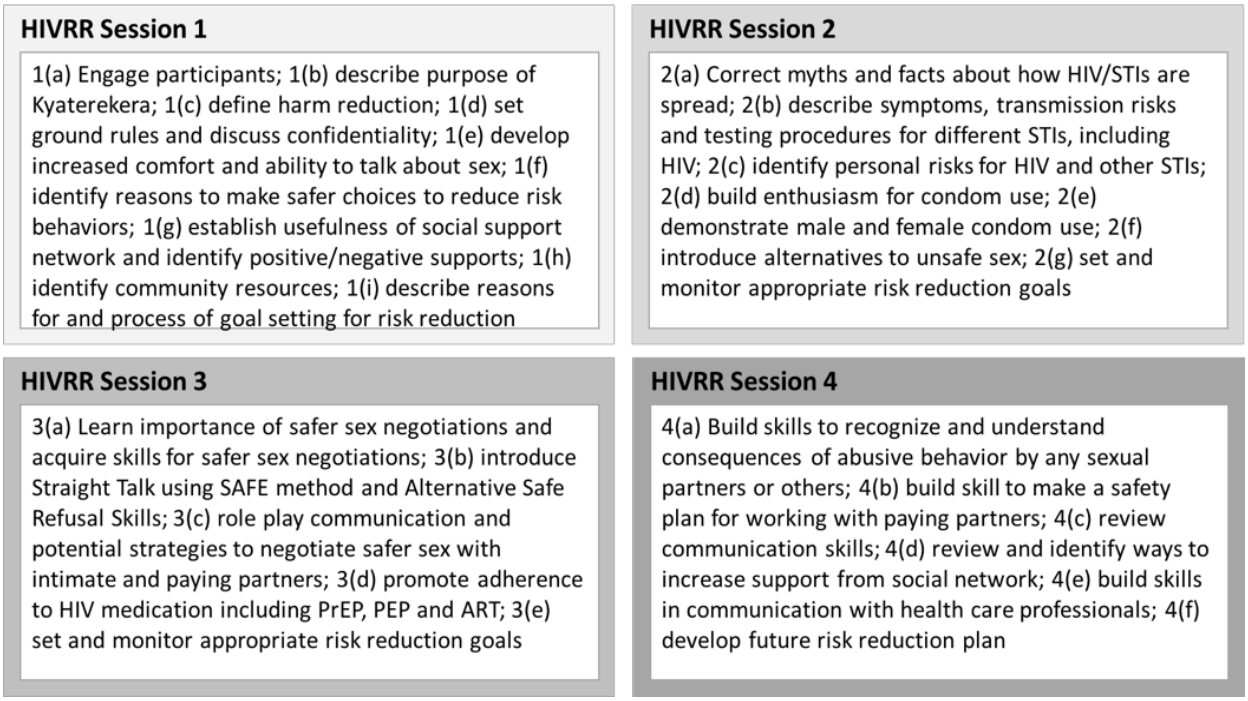

### Study Design and Intervention Description

The Kyaterekera study examines ways of addressing sexual risk-taking behaviors among women engaged in sex work (WESW) in Uganda. Specifically, this three arm-cluster randomized control trial tests the impact of adding economic empowerment components to traditional HIV risk reduction (HIVRR) to reduce new incidence of STIs and of HIV among WESW in Rakai and the greater Masaka regions in Uganda. Randomization was conducted at the site level/HIV hotspot to minimize cross-arm contamination. Study sites were randomly assigned to three treatment conditions (n=16 sites, 330 WESW per condition). The study arms are: 1) Control arm receiving HIVRR; 2) Treatment arm 1 receiving HIVRR+S+FL, and 3) Treatment arm 2 receiving HIVRR+S+FL+V.

### Control Arm –Bolstered Standard of Care

Participants in the control condition (and in the two treatment arms) will receive 4 sessions of HIVRR (described in Figure 3.5) of an evidence-based HIV/STI risk reduction intervention tested in three previous studies by Witte [46-48]. The sessions will be provided twice per week. During session 3, linkage to PrEP and ART/medication adherence skills will be provided.

**Figure 3.5. HIVRR Session Content**




**Treatment Arm 1: HIVRR+S+FL**

Participants in this arm will receive HIVRR sessions (Figure 3.6.), financial literacy training (described in Figure 3.7.) and will also save money in their matched savings accounts (described below). The study team will monitor the accounts using the statements received directly from the banks holding the accounts. Participants will receive monthly bank statements indicating their savings and the associated match.

**Treatment Arm 2: HIVRR+S+FL+V**

Participants in this arm will receive the 4 HIVRR sessions (described above). Next, they will receive the Savings (S) session and 7 Financial Literacy (FL) sessions provided twice a week, followed by 8 Vocational Skills Training and Mentorship sessions (V) sessions supporting the transition to vocational, educational training, employment or business development, and receipt of a matched savings account to be used on short-term and/or long-term consumption and skills development per participants own discretion/choice.

**Matched Savings (S) Individual Development Account (IDA).** IDA is a savings account held at a local bank whereby deposits made by the woman are matched by the intervention to encourage savings and investment in skills and asset development. The accounts introduce women to financial management skills, introduce them to formal financial institutions, and by matching their deposits, incentivize women to save small amounts. Each woman assigned to either treatment group receive an IDA held in her name. Women will be allowed and indeed

encouraged to contribute up to 80% of the total incentives received from their participation in the study. This would include money received from the 4 HIVRR sessions +7 FL sessions +8 V sessions. The savings will be matched during the month they receive the incentives. Depending on the study condition, the maximum amount of a woman's contribution to be matched (the match cap) will be an equivalent USD 15 per session of HIVRR + S + FL; or HIVRR+ S + FL + V. Each month during the intervention period an account statement will be generated for each woman to note her accumulated savings (own savings plus the match). Monthly statements act as "morale boosters". During the intervention, women will have direct access to both their personal savings deposited in the accounts and the match provided by the study. This added unconditional component provides women with a safety net to address short-term consumption needs and financial emergencies if they arise.

**Financial literacy.** Adapted for testing with WESW in Undarga [47, 57], this widely translated evidence-based Financial Education Core Curriculum [58] addresses the importance of savings, banking services, budgeting (including household budget development), and debt management. The BE content is focused on encouraging uptake of safe sexual and income-earning practices, including but not limited to delaying small immediate awards (higher pay for unprotected sex) for larger awards long-term (e.g., benefits to sexual health or alternative forms of employment); replacing/ exceeding income lost from unprotected sex – economic utility; and considering individual economic costs (such as disease burden, lower productivity, stigma) of losing good sexual health through unsafe sex.

**Figure 3.6. Financial Literacy Intervention Content**

| Session# | Content |
|---|---|
| 1 | **Banking:** Explore Common Perceptions about Banks and share personal banking experiences; Evaluate why a bank is better than a "piggybank", "under the pillow" or "mattress account"; Introduction to local financial institutions and opening bank accounts; Safety and safety planning |
| 2 | **Savings and Financial Goal Setting:** Defining savings and why people save; Identifying challenges to savings; Setting savings goals related to family and vocation; personal financial goal settings |
| 3-4 | **Budgeting and Financial Planning:** Examine Money Management and Balancing a Budget; Set Financial Planning Goals; Describe Importance of Budgeting; Staying within budget and cut spending. |
| 5 | **Debt Management:** Borrowing Money: Things You Need to Know; Managing Loans and Debt; Costs of Borrowing; Delinquency: What Is It and How Does It Happen? The Dangers of Over-Indebtedness and Default |
| 6 | **Emergency Funds:** Planning for Emergencies, Maintaining an Emergency Fund and Adjusting Savings Goals; Planning for the Future. |
| 7 | **BE Principles:** Delay Discounting; Economic Utility; Information Salience; Loss Aversion |

**Vocational Skills Training and Mentorship Sessions (V).** This includes three transition sessions to a specific vocation/goal augmented with five additional vocational mentorships (hands-on) sessions from a "role model" peer that our collaborating field partners (RTY) will help to identify. The first 3 sessions focus on identifying options for vocational, educational, employment, or business development training. The WESW will be matched with the role model from the same vocation that they express interest in for the following five sessions. The vocational skills mentorship is intended to be supportive of the women as they transition into a specific formal vocational training, engage with formal training/education, and eventually launch into formal employment or business development.

**Human Subjects Protection**

The Kyaterekera study received approval from the Washington University Institutional Review Board (IRB # 201811106), the Uganda Virus Research Institute (GC/127/18/10/690), and the Uganda National Council of Science and Technology (UNCST #SS4828). The study is registered in the Clinical Trials database NCT03583541. Each interviewer received Good Clinical Practice training and obtained the Collaborative Institutional Training Initiative (CITI) Certificate before interacting with study participants.

**Data Collection**

The Kyaterekera study has five assessment points: baseline, 6, 12, 18, and 24-months. This report is based on baseline data (pre-intervention). Data was collected using a 90-minute instrument administered by trained Uganda interviewers. The measures used were adapted, tested and refined in our earlier Bridges and Suubi studies in the region [49-56], Nova [46] and Undarga studies [47]. Participants were assessed on a range of topics, including the following: family and community background, family relationships, social support, family socio-economic status, gender relations and peer norms, savings and financial self-efficacy, sex work and sex work stigma, gender-based violence, sexual behaviors, drug use and arrest history, childhood sexual abuse, HIV/AIDS knowledge, stigma and prevention attitudes, PrEP use, personal health, mental health and access to health care.

In the following sections, we provide participants' responses for each of these sections.

## 4. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Table 4.1 shows the demographic characteristics of the study respondents who completed baseline interviews (N=542). Respondents were between 18-55 years of age (mean age = 31 years). Of the total respondents, 50.1% (n= 272) self-identified as divorced, 17.1% (n=93) were in a relationship and 8.4% (n=46) were married. Most respondents (58.4%, n=317) identified as Catholic. Over one third of respondents (38.3%, n=208) reported dropping out of school before completing primary 7, 23.8% (n=129) dropped out before senior 4, and 7.5% (n=41) did not go to school at all. The main reason for not attending or dropping out of school was because the family could not afford to pay for school-related expenses (35.9% n=195).

**Table 4.1. Demographic Characteristics (N=542)**

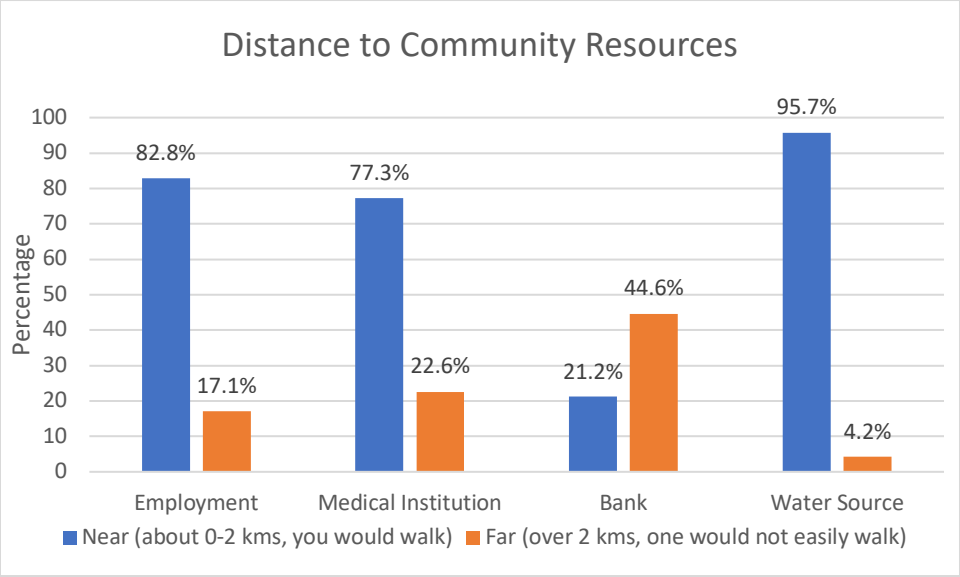
| Variable | Frequency *n (%)* |
|---|---|
| **Marital status** | |
| Married | 46 (8.4) |
| Common law marriage | 0 (0.0) |
| Divorced | 272 (50.1) |
| Separated | 41 (7.5) |
| Widowed | 18 (3.3) |
| In a relationship | 93 (17.1) |
| Single, never married | 72 (13.2) |
| **Religion** | |
| Catholic | 317 (58.4) |
| Protestant | 113 (20.8) |
| Muslim | 91 (16.7) |
| Born Again/Saved | 14 (2.5) |
| Other | 7 (1.2) |
| **Educational level** | |
| Did not go to school | 41 (7.5) |
| Dropped out before primary 7 | 208 (38.3) |
| Completed primary 7 and stopped | 95 (17.5) |
| Dropped out before senior 4 | 129 (23.8) |
| Completed senior 4 and stopped | 54 (9.9) |
| Dropped out before senior 6 | 2 (0.3) |
| Completed senior 6 and stopped | 6 (1.1) |
| I have a technical/vocational college diploma | 7 (1.2) |
| I have a university degree | 0 (0.0) |
| **Primary reason for not attending/dropping out of school** | |
| Family could not afford | 195 (35.9) |
| Got pregnant | 53 (9.7) |
| Got married | 3 (0.5) |
| Failing in school/poor grades | 6 (1.1) |
| Parent(s) passed away | 79 (14.5) |

| | |
|---|---|
| Too many domestic responsibilities | 3 (0.5) |
| The family does not approve/see benefit | 14 (2.5) |
| Other | 28 (5.1) |
| Not applicable | 158 (29.1) |
| Don't know | 2 (0.3) |
| No response | 1 (0.1) |

## 5. COMMUNITY BACKGROUND

Respondents were asked several questions about their communities, including community resources available to them, how far away these resources were from their homes, and how they felt about their communities. Specific community resources include places of employment (respondent's employment place) and ease of finding employment, health care/medical facility and receiving medical care when needed, nearest bank, and clean water source. The distance was assessed by asking respondents to choose between two options: *near* (about 0-2 km, one could walk), or *far* (over 2 km, one could not easily walk). Figure 5.1 shows how far study respondents lived from designated community resources. Individual response data are presented in Table 1 of the Appendix.

**Figure 5.1. Distance to Community Resources (N=542)**




On average, respondents had continuously lived in their current residence for a period ranging between 16 weeks and 6.5 years. Most respondents lived within walking distance of their place of employment (82.8%, n=449), medical facility (77.3%, n=419); and 93.5% (n=507) reported to have received medical treatment the last time they thought they needed it. In addition, 95.7% (n=519) of respondents reported having access to a clean water source. Of these, 90.4% (n=490) reported living within walking distance of the water source, and 93.2% (n=505) could walk to this water source. About 65.9% (n=357) of respondents reported knowing the location of a formal

financial or banking institution, 21.2% (n=115) reported having a bank within walking distance from their current residence, and out of these, 17.7% (n=96) could walk to the bank.

Regarding ease of finding employment (not limited to sex work) within 2km of respondents' current residence, 43.4% (n=235) of respondents reported that it was "*not easy at all"*, 30.3% (n=164) reported that it was "*somewhat easy"*, and 26.4% (n=143) reported that it was "*very easy"* to find employment.

**Community Satisfaction**

Respondents' community satisfaction was assessed using 8 items adapted from the Multidimensional Students Life Satisfaction Scale (MSLSS) [59]. The MSLSS was designed to provide a multidimensional profile of respondents' life satisfaction across key domains, including, family, friends, and community/living environment. Respondents were asked to rate how satisfied they were with their community/living environment, on a 5-point Likert scale with the following response options: 1= *never*, 2=*sometimes*, 3=*about half the time*, 4= *most of the time*, and 5=*always*. The theoretical range of this scale is 8-40 with higher scores indicating higher levels of community satisfaction (Cronbach's alpha =0.58). Table 5.1 presents the mean scores and standard deviations for each item and the overall mean score of the community satisfaction scale. Individual response data are presented in Table A.2 of the Appendix.

**Table 5.1. Community Satisfaction (N=542)**

| Statement | *Mean (SD)* |
|---|---|
| I like where I live (community/ village). | 3.7 (1.3) |
| I wish I lived in a different house (building) * | 2.7 (1.4) |
| I wish I lived in another village/community* | 3.4 (1.5) |
| I like my village/community. | 3.6 (1.3) |
| I like my neighbors. | 3.9 (1.2) |
| This village/community is filled with not nice people * | 3.2 (1.3) |
| My family's house is nice. | 3.1 (1.5) |
| There are a lot of fun things to do where I live. | 3.2 (1.5) |
| **Total Mean Score** | **26.7 (5.6)** |
| **Range** | **12-40** |

*Items were reverse coded so that higher scores represent higher levels of community satisfaction.

The overall mean score was 26.7 (SD=5.6, actual range =12-40) indicating moderate levels of community satisfaction among respondents at baseline. As presented in the table above, respondents seem to be satisfied with certain aspects of their communities. Specifically, respondents gave favorable ratings for "I like my neighbors" (mean=3.9, SD=1.2), "I like where I live" (mean =3.7, SD=1.3), "I like my village/community" (mean =3.5, SD=1.3).

## 6. FAMILY BACKGROUND

Questions in this section were adapted from our previous Suubi and Bridges studies in the study region [49-56]. Respondents were asked several questions about their family of origin (biological parents), current households and living conditions, including whether they had experienced homelessness, length of stay with their current family, the total number of people –both adults and children living in the household, number of children of school-going age who attend school and those who do not, and reasons why those children do not attend school. Results are presented in Table 6.1.

Of the total respondents, 56.2% (n=305) had lost their biological father and 42% (n=233) had lost their biological mother. About 5.17% (n=28) of respondents reported to have experienced homelessness in the past 30 days. On average, respondents had lived in their current households or with the current family between 10 months and 4 years. Most respondents (84.5%, n=458) reported that they felt safe in their current home/residence. The average number of people in the household was 3.6 (range = 1-18), with about 2 children below the age of 18 (range = 1-10). The majority of children of school-going age attended school (55.2%, n=299). For those who did not attend school (10.7%, n=58), reasons for non-school attendance included inability to pay for tuition and school-related expenses and being considered too young to attend school.

**Table 6.1 Family Background (N= 542)**

| Statement | Frequency *n (%)* |
|---|---|
| **Have you been homeless or without a regular place to sleep in the past 30 days** | |
| Yes | 28 (5.17) |
| No | 514 (94.8) |
| **If yes, where have you stayed in the last 30 days?** | |
| With a friend | 9 (1.66) |
| With a relative | 4 (0.74) |
| With a sexual partner | 5 (0.92) |
| On the street | 1 (0.18) |
| Any other place | 9 (1.66) |
| Not applicable | 514 (94.8) |
| **For how long you have lived at your current home or with your current family (in years/or months**) | |
| 0 | 122 (22.5) |
| 1 | 76 (14.02) |
| 2 | 72 (13.28) |
| 3 | 54 (9.96) |
| 4 | 39 (7.20) |
| 5 | 38 (7.01) |
| 6 | 19 (3.51) |

| | |
|---|---|
| 7 | 20 (3.69) |
| 8 | 12 (2.21) |
| 9 | 11 (2.03) |
| 10 | 28 (5.17) |
| 11 | 6 (1.11) |
| 12 | 3 (0.55) |
| 13 | 4 (0.74) |
| 14 | 4 (0.74) |
| 15 | 9 (1.66) |
| 16 | 2 (0.37) |
| 17 | 3 (0.55) |
| 18 | 2 (0.37) |
| 19 | 2 (0.37) |
| 20+ years | 16 (2.95) |
| | |
| **Do you feel safe in your current home/residence** | |
| Yes | 458 (84.5) |
| No | 84 (15.50) |
| | |
| **How many people currently live in your household?** | |
| 1 | 86 (15.8) |
| 2 | 94 (17.3) |
| 3 | 115 (21.2) |
| 4 | 97 (17.9) |
| 5 | 70 (12.9) |
| 6 | 35 (6.46) |
| 7 | 22 (4.06) |
| 8 | 9 (1.66) |
| 9 | 6 (1.11) |
| 10 | 2 (0.37) |
| 11 | 1 (0.18) |
| 12 | 1 (0.18) |
| 13 | 1 (0.18) |
| 15 | 1 (0.18) |
| 18 | 1 (0.18) |
| | |
| **How many of the people who live in your household are children?** | |
| **0** | 155 (28.6) |
| 1 | 96 (17.7) |
| 2 | 118 (21.7) |
| 3 | 92 (16.9) |
| 4 | 44 (8.1) |
| 5 | 23 (4.2) |
| 6 | 9 (1.6) |
| 7 | 2 (0.3) |
| 8 | 2 (0.3) |
| 10 | 1 (0.1) |

| | |
|---|---|
| **How many of the children in the household, age five and older, attend school?** | |
| 0 | 88 (16.2) |
| 1 | 99 (18.2) |
| 2 | 108 (19.9) |
| 3 | 56 (10.3) |
| 4 | 20 (3.6) |
| 5 | 9 (1.6) |
| 6 | 4 (0.7) |
| 7 | 2 (0.3) |
| 8 | 1 (0.1) |
| Not applicable | 155 (28.6) |
| **How many of the children in the household, age five and older, do not attend school?** | |
| 0 | 329 (60.7) |
| 1 | 39 (7.2) |
| 2 | 15 (2.7) |
| 3 | 3 (0.5) |
| 4 | 1 (0.1) |
| Not applicable | 155 (28.6) |
| **For the children who do not attend school, how many are: Males** | |
| 0 | 25 (4.61) |
| 1 | 25 (4.61) |
| 2 | 7 (1.29) |
| 3 | 1 (0.18) |
| Not Applicable | 484 (89.3) |
| **For the children who do not attend school, how many are: Females** | |
| 0 | 21 (3.87) |
| 1 | 33 (6.09) |
| 2 | 4 (0.74) |
| Not Applicable | 484 (89.3) |
| **For the children who do not attend school, why don't they attend school** | |
| Failed to pass the exam | 2 (0.37) |
| Not interested in continuation of education | 4 (0.74) |
| Can't afford to pay for tuition | 29 (5.35) |
| School is too far | 4 (0.74) |
| Lack of school uniform/shoes | 4 (0.74) |
| Did not like school | 3 (0.55) |
| Did not like teachers | 1 (0.18) |
| Did not like children there | 2 (0.37) |
| Have to work | 3 (0.55) |
| Have to take care of their siblings/parent | 1 (0.18) |
| Don't Know | 58 (10.7) |

| | |
|---|---|
| Still too young to attend school | 25 (4.61) |
| Have health issues | 5 (0.92) |
| **Other** | 2 (0.37) |

**Family Relations/Cohesion**

Items measuring family relations were adapted from the Family Environment Scale (FES) [60] and the Family Assessment Measure (FAM) [61], and were tested in our previous Bridges and Suubi studies [49-56]. Family cohesion was measured using 7 items that assess the degree of commitment, help, and support that family members provide to one another. Respondents were asked to rate how often each item occurred in their family, on a 5-point Likert scale, with 1=*never*, 2=*sometimes*, 3=*about half of the time*, 4=*most of the time*, and 5=*always*. The theoretical range for this scale is 7-35, with high scores indicating higher levels of family cohesion. Table 6.2 presents the mean scores and standard deviations for each item, and the overall mean score of the family cohesion scale. Individual responses are presented in Table A.3 of the Appendix.

**Table 6.2 Family Cohesion (N=542)**

| Statement | *Mean (SD)* |
|---|---|
| Do your family members ask each other for help before asking non-family members for help? | 3.4 (1.5) |
| Do your family members like to spend free time with each other? | 3.5 (1.3) |
| Do your family members feel close to each other? | 3.5 (1.4) |
| Are you available when others in the family want to talk to you? | 3.3 (1.4) |
| Do you listen to what other family members have to say, even when you disagree? | 3.5 (1.3) |
| Do you do things together as a family? | 3.4 (1.4) |
| Do you think that your family members love you? | 3.8 (1.3) |
| **Total Mean Score** | **24.5 (7.0)** |
| **Range** | **7-35** |

At baseline, the average score was 24.5 (SD=7.0, actual range = 7-35), indicating moderate levels of family cohesion. The scale had a high-reliability coefficient (Cronbach alpha = 0.85). High scores were reported on items related to love from family members (mean=3.7, SD =1.3), family closeness, such as doing things together as a family (mean=3.5, SD =1.4), and spending free time with each other (mean=3.5, SD =1.3).

## 7. SOCIAL SUPPORT

### Non-kin Support Networks

Non-kin support networks – defined as relationship ties not based on blood or marriage were measured using 5 items, previously tested in the Bridges and Suubi studies [62]. Respondents were asked to name up to 5 people besides their biological parents, caregivers, relatives and or Kyaterekera project staff, who provided them or their families with any kind of support. These may include neighbors, friends, schools, faith-based organizations, groups, or organizations in their communities. After identifying these individuals or groups, participants were then asked to provide additional information on each, including relationship to the respondent, how long they have been receiving support from this source, the number of times they are in contact per month, and the kind of support received.

At baseline, 34.7%, (n=188) of respondents reported receiving support from a non-kin individual or group in their community. These included friends, community-based organizations, bosses, neighbors and landlords. Support received included financial support, food, and emotional support among others. Over half of the respondents (65.3%, n=354) did not report any non-kin source of support. In addition to non-kin support networks, 43.2% (n=234) of respondents reported being involved in community programs/groups in their villages/communities at baseline. These were mainly village microfinance/savings groups.

### Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS)

Items in the MSPSS were tested and adapted from Project Nova [46]. The 12-item scale assesses the subjective assessment of social support adequacy and perceptions of social support in three dimensions, including family, friends, and significant other [63]. Respondents were asked to indicate how they felt about each statement using a 7-point scale with 1=*very strongly disagree*, 2=s*trongly disagree*, 3=*mildly disagree*, 4=*neutral*, 5= *mildly agree*, 6=*strongly agree*, and 7=*very strongly agree*. The theoretical range for this scale is 12-84, with higher scores indicating higher levels of perceived social support.

At baseline, the total mean score was 57.5 (SD=17.7, range = 12-84), indicating moderate levels of perceived social support. Particularly, respondents reported high scores on items related to “having a special person with whom they could share their joys and sorrows” (mean= 5.1, SD= 2.0), “having a special person who was a real source of comfort to them” (mean= 5.2, SD=2.0), and “ability to talk about problems with their family” (mean = 5.1, SD = 2.0). Results are presented in Table 7.1 below and individual responses are presented in Table A.4. of the Appendix.

**Table 7.1. Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (n= 542)**

| Statement | *Mean (SD)* |
|---|---|
| There is a special person who is around when I am in need. | 4.9 (2.0) |
| There is a special person with whom I can share my joys and sorrows. | 5.1 (2.0) |
| My family really tries to help me. | 4.6 (2.1) |
| I get the emotional help and support I need from my family | 4.5 (2.1) |
| I have a special person who is a real source of comfort to me. | 5.2 (2.0) |
| My friends really try to help me. | 4.5 (2.2) |
| I can count on my friends when things go wrong. | 4.3 (2.2) |
| I can talk about my problems with my family. | 5.1 (2.0) |
| I have friends with whom I can share my joys and sorrows. | 4.7 (2.1) |
| There is a special person in my life who cares about my feelings. | 4.8 (2.1) |
| My family is willing to help me make decisions. | 4.7 (2.1) |
| I can talk about my problems with my friends. | 4.6 (2.1) |
| **Total Mean Score** | **57.5 (17.7)** |
| **Range** | **12-84** |

## 8. GENDER RELATIONS SCALE

Gender norms were measured using items adapted from the Gender Relations Scale [64] and tested in Project Nova [46]. The 16-item scale measures equity and power within intimate relationships on issues related to attitudes towards gender roles and expectations, decision-making around sex reproduction, household decision making, violence and communication. For each statement, respondents were asked to indicate whether they *"Agreed = 1", "Disagreed =2",* or were *"Not sure =3."* Responses are presented in Table 8.1 below.

At baseline, respondents exhibited negative gender relations, such as, "Men need sex more than women do" (85.7%, n=465), "It is a woman's responsibility to avoid getting pregnant" (85.9%, n=466), "A man should have the final word about decisions in his home" (65.3%, n=354), "A man needs other women even if things with his wife are fine" (57.7%, n=313), "A man can hit his wife if she will not have sex with him" (54.2 %, n=294), "Changing diapers, giving the kids a bath, and feeding the kids is a mother's responsibility" (81.7%, n=443), "A woman should tolerate violence to keep the family together" (49.6 %, n=269), and "A real man produces a male child" (73.4%, n=398). However, the majority of respondents also agreed that, "A couple should decide together if they want to have children" (92.9%, n=504), "Men and women should share household chores" (67.7 %, n=367), "A woman can suggest using condoms just like a man can" (91.8%, n=498), "A man should know what his partner likes during sex" (91.8%, n=498), and "A man and a woman should decide together what type of contraceptive to use" (87.8 %, n=476).

**Table 8.1 Gender Relations Scale (N=542)**

| Statement | Agree *n (%)* | Disagree *n (%)* | Not sure *n (%)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Men need sex more than women do. | 465 (85.7) | 28 (5.17) | 49 (9.04) |
| You don't talk about sex, you just do it. | 324 (57.7) | 179 (33.0) | 39 (7.20 |
| It is a woman's responsibility to avoid getting pregnant. | 466 (85.9) | 54 (9.96) | 22 (4.06) |
| A man should have the final word about decisions in his home. | 354 (65.3) | 150 (27.6) | 38 (7.01) |
| Men are always ready to have sex. | 409 (75.4) | 88 (16.2) | 45 (8.30) |
| A woman should tolerate violence to keep the family together. | 269 (49.6) | 247 (45.5) | 26 (4.80) |
| A man needs other women even if things with his wife are fine. | 313 (57.7) | 191 (35.2) | 38 (7.01) |
| A man can hit his wife if she will not have sex with him | 294 (54.2) | 222 (40.9) | 26 (4.80) |
| A couple should decide together if they want to have children | 504 (92.9) | 33 (6.09) | 5 (0.92) |
| Changing diapers, giving the kids a bath, and feeding the kids is a mother's responsibility | 443 (81.7) | 78 (14.3) | 21 (3.87) |
| A woman can suggest using condoms just like a man can. | 498 (91.8) | 28 (5.17) | 16 (2.95) |
| A man should know what his partner likes during sex | 498 (91.8) | 28 (5.17) | 16 (2.95) |
| A man and a woman should decide together what type of contraceptive to use. | 476 (87.8) | 49 (9.04) | 17 (3.14) |
| A real man produces a male child. | 398 (73.4) | 81 (14.9) | 63 (11.6) |
| Men and women should share household chores. | 367 (67.7) | 141 (26.0) | 34 (6.27) |
| A woman should not initiate sex. | 250 (46.1) | 246 (45.3) | 46 (8.49) |

## 9. SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE FAMILY

### Poverty

Questions in this section were adapted from the DHS Model A Questionnaire[1] and the Uganda Household Survey conducted by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics,[2] and tested in our previous Suubi and Bridges studies in the study region [49-56]. Additional questions were tested in Project Nova [46] and Undarga study [47]. Respondents were asked several questions to assess their relative level of poverty, including financial distress, household assets, living arrangements, employment and household finances. Specifically, respondents were asked to describe how often they did not

[1] Demographic and Health Surveys. Available at: https://dhsprogram.com/Methodology/Survey-Types/DHS-Questionnaires.cfm

[2] Uganda Bureau of Statistics. Household Surveys. Available at: https://www.ubos.org/?pagename=explore-publications&p_id=23

have enough money to cover basic needs in the last 3 months. As presented in Table 9.1 below, more than half of respondents reported not having enough money to buy food (51.5%, n=278), clothing (57% (n=309) *many times*. In addition, 39.1% (n=212) could not afford housing fees and 42.7% (n=231) could not afford to pay for medical expenses, *many times,* in the last 3 months.

**Table 9.1. Financial Distress (n=542)**

| In the last 3 months, please describe how often you did NOT have enough money for each of the following living expenses? | Never *n (%)* | Once *n (%)* | 2-3 times *n (%)* | Many times (4 or more) *n (%)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Money to buy food | 104 (19.2) | 30 (5.57) | 127 (23.5) | 278 (51.5) |
| Money to buy clothing | 29 (16.4) | 54 (9.96) | 90 (16.6) | 309 (57.0) |
| Money for transportation | 146 (27.1) | 64 (11.9) | 106 (19.7) | 222 (41.2) |
| Money for housing fees | 161 (29.7) | 83 (15.3) | 85 (15.7) | 212 (39.1) |
| Money for health or medical expenses | 127 (23.4) | 69 (12.7) | 114 (21.0) | 231 (42.7) |

**Household Assets**

Respondents were also asked about household assets. Responses are presented in Table 9.2. More than half of the respondents' households owned their own homes (61%, n=331), 29.5% (n=160) owned land, and 41.8% (n=227) owned a small business/retail store/shop/kiosk –to supplement their income. The majority of households (90.2%, n=489) had access to a cellphone, 56% (n=304) owned a radio, and 43.9 (n=238) owned a television. Given that most respondents live and work in small towns, fewer respondents reported engaging in agricultural-related activities, including having bananas, coffee, beans and maize gardens, as well as farm animals.

**Table 9.2 Household Assets (N=542)**

| Variable | Yes *n (%)* | No *n (%)* |
|---|---|---|
| House | 331 (61.0) | 211 (38.9) |
| Rental property | 67 (12.3) | 475 (87.6) |
| Land | 160 (29.5) | 382 (70.4) |
| Bicycle | 81 (14.9) | 461 (85.0) |
| Motorcycle /boda boda | 65 (11.9) | 477 (88.0) |
| Car | 30 (5.54) | 512 (94.4) |
| Television | 238 (43.9) | 304 (56.0) |
| Refrigerator | 49 (9.04) | 493 (90.9) |
| Cell phone | 489 (90.2) | 53 (9.78) |
| Radio | 304 (56.0) | 238 (43.9) |
| Banana garden | 132 (24.3) | 410 (75.6) |
| Coffee garden | 85 (15.6) | 457 (84.3) |
| Beans garden | 119 (21.9) | 423 (78.0) |
| Maize garden | 123 (22.6) | 419 (77.3) |
| Other gardens (cassava, sweet potato, greens) | 142 (26.2) | 400 (73.8) |
| Cow (s) | 56 (10.33) | 486 (89.6) |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Goat (s) | 94 (17.3) | 448 (82.6) |
| Pig (s) | 104 (19.1) | 438 (80.8) |
| Poultry (for sale) | 65 (11.9) | 477 (88.0) |
| Any other animals | 30 (5.54) | 512 (94.4) |
| A small business/retail store/shop/kiosk | 227 (41.8) | 315 (58.1) |

Respondents were also asked about cellphone ownership and usage. While 90.2% (n=489) of respondents' households had access to a cellphone (Table 9.2), majority of respondents (92.8%, n=503) actually owned a cellphone. Of these, 83.9% (n=455) reported sending and receiving text messages, 20.6% (n=112) reported using their cellphones to request or receive health-related services, 45.5% (n=247) received requests for employment/work, and 75.2% (n= 408) used their cellphone to request money/cash. Only 19.3% (n=105) shared their phones with their friends, relatives, spouse or sexual partner. On average, participants spent ~8,056/= Uganda shillings on cell phone-related expenses (e.g., charging, airtime, sim cards, internet/data, and replacement of lost or stolen phone.

In addition to household assets, respondents' living conditions were assessed. Results are presented in Table 9.3. More than half of respondents (64%, n=347) lived in households with electricity, 68.4% (n=371) lived in a muzigo (rented house), and 82.2% (n=446) reported that their houses had cemented floors. Excluding the sitting room, the average number of rooms per household was 1.93 (range = 0-9), with an average of 3.5 persons per room. The majority of respondents (89.8%, n=487) had a toilet facility, with 84.8% (n=460) reporting a pit latrine.

**Table 9.3. Household Facilities (N=542)**

| Statement | Frequency *n (%)* |
|---|---|
| **Does the house you live in have electricity?** | |
| Yes | 347 (64.0) |
| No | 195 (35.9) |
| **Do you own a cell phone** | |
| Yes | 503 (92.8) |
| No | 39 (7.2) |
| **Does your cell phone send and receive text messages?** | |
| Yes | 455 (83.9) |
| No | 48 (8.8) |
| Not applicable | 39 (7.2) |
| **Have you used text messaging to receive or request any of the following?** | |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Health-related services?** | |
| Yes | 112 (20.6) |
| No | 391 (72.1) |
| Not applicable | 39 (7.2) |
| **Employment/work** | |
| Yes | 247 (45.5) |
| No | 256 (47.2) |
| Not applicable | 39 (7.2) |
| **Money/cash** | |
| Yes | 408 (75.2) |
| No | 95 (17.5) |
| Not applicable | 39 (7.2) |
| | |
| **Do you currently share your phone with anyone else?** | |
| Yes | 105 (19.3) |
| No | 398 (73.4) |
| **If Yes who** | |
| Friend | 66 (12.1) |
| Spouse | 16 (2.9) |
| Sex partner | 18 (3.3) |
| Relative | 35 (6.4) |
| Other | 4 (0.7) |
| | |
| **What is the floor in your house where you live?** | |
| Muzigo | 371 (68.4) |
| Hut | 2 (0.3) |
| Mud house | 6 (1.1) |
| Brick house with iron sheets but not cemented floors | 31 (5.7) |
| Brick house with iron sheets and cemented floors | 132 (24.3) |
| | |
| **What is the floor in your house where you live?** | |
| Dirt sand | 54 (9.9) |
| Dung floor | 10 (1.8) |
| Tiled floor | 10 (1.8) |
| Cement floor | 446 (82.2) |
| Other (please specify | 22 (4.0) |
| | |
| **Do you have a toilet facility?** | |
| Yes | 487 (89.8) |
| No | 55 (10.1) |
| | |
| **What kind of toilet facility do your family members use?** | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Flush or pour flush toilet | 39 (7.2) |
| Pit latrine | 460 (84.8) |
| No facility or bush or field | 14 (2.5) |
| Other | 29 (5.3) |

**Employment**

Employment was assessed by asking respondents to indicate whether they were currently engaged in paid work, the type of jobs, how often they worked, and type of earnings or compensation received.

At baseline, 23% (n=128) of respondents were currently engaged in paid work. Of these, 5.5% (n=30) stated that this was adequate employment. The two primary reasons for employment inadequacy were inadequate pay/compensation and family responsibilities i.e., having so many family members to take care of. About 26% (n=142) of respondents had engaged in paid work in the past 12 months. Of these, 1.7% (n=9) had a second job, and 0.4% (n=2) had a third job. About 22.9% (n=124) of respondents who reported paid work in the previous 12 months worked almost every day. Respondents primarily worked as bar attendants/waitresses, house maids, hotel/lodge maids, mobile money agents, cleaners, and worked in hair salons. Almost all respondents (n=141) received monetary compensation. They used the money to pay for basic needs, household items, taking care of their families, paying school fees for their children and other relatives, as well investing in microenterprise businesses.

**Household Finances**

Respondents were asked questions about their household income, including, sources of income in the past 1 month, the amount of income from sex work per month, as well as how they manage their money. Responses are presented in Table 9.4.

At baseline, the average total monthly income for the respondents' entire household (including income from all household members and all sources) was ~329,405/= Uganda shillings (an equivalent of ~$90 USD). Of this money, respondents reported an average of 223,732/= Uganda shillings (an equivalent of ~$60) as their own earned income (i.e., not from other household members). About 72% (=391) reported being the main source of income in their households, followed by husbands, boyfriend, or another primary partner at 14% (n=76).

On average, respondents reported 203,088/= Uganda shillings (an equivalent of ~$56 USD) of their monthly income coming from sex work. In addition, respondents owed an average of 193,227 Uganda shillings (an equivalent of ~$53) to co-workers, family members, neighbors formal lending institutions, and others. Also, 45% (n=244) of respondents reported that they borrow money for day-to-day living expenses such as food, housing, and transportation. Most respondents (72.1%, n=391) reported that they made the most money in their household. Besides respondents, husband, boyfriend or other primary partners (63.2% n=343) are the secondary household income earners

**Table 9.4. Household Finances (n=542)**

| Statement | Frequency *n (%)* |
|---|---|
| **Besides yourself, who else in your household currently earns money? (Circle all that apply)** | |
| Husband, boyfriend, or other primary partner | 343 (63.2) |
| Another adult relative in the household (please specify) | 78 (14.3) |
| One of respondent's children | 50 (9.2) |
| Other (please specify) | 34 (6.2) |
| **Who currently makes the most money in your household** | |
| Respondent herself | 391 (72.1) |
| Husband, boyfriend, or other primary partner | 76 (14.0) |
| Another adult relative in the household | 37 (6.8) |
| One of respondent's children | 25 (4.6) |
| Other | 13 (2.4) |
| **What are the top three ways in which you have earned money in the past 1 month?** | |
| Sent money by parents or other relatives | 64 (11.8) |
| Employment in a restaurant (server, hostess, cook, etc.) | 53 (9.7) |
| Farming or agriculture (self-employed or working for others) | 73 (13.4) |
| Sex work | 535 (98.7) |
| Working in sales at a store or business that is owned by someone else | 8 (1.4) |
| Selling goods or services (NOT including sex) on your own | 80 (14.7) |
| Selling drugs | 2 (0.37) |
| Employment at someone's house (server, cook, babysitting, etc.) | 14 (2.5) |
| Employment in hotel industry | 11 (2.0) |
| Employment in tourism industry | 1 (0.1) |
| Employment in a factory | 2 (0.37) |
| Community outreach worker or other kind of community work, NGO | 2 (0.37) |
| Construction | 121 (22.3) |
| **Do you currently owe anyone money (Yes)** | 388 (71.5) |
| **Whom do you owe money to?** | |
| Co-workers | 31 (5.72) |
| Family members | 19 (3.51) |
| Neighbors | 39 (7.20) |
| Paying partner/client | 2 (0.37) |

| | |
|---|---|
| Formal lending institution (such as bank) | 73 (6.83) |
| Money lender or pawnshop | 11 (2.03) |
| Retail shop | 23 (4.24) |
| Boss/manager | 15 (2.77) |
| Friends | 52 (9.59) |
| Other [please specify]: | 159 (29.3) |
| Not applicable | 154 (28.4) |

## 10. SAVING BEHAVIORS

Respondents were asked several questions regarding their saving behaviors, attitudes, and savings goals. At baseline, 48% (n=260) of respondents reported that they had money saved. The average savings amount was 292,611/= Uganda shillings (an equivalent of ~$80 USD). Respondents kept their savings in a range of places (Table 10.1). Specifically, 47.3% (n=123) saved in a savings and credit cooperative (SACCO), 8% (n=21) saved in a bank, and 38.8% (n=101) reported saving at home. For respondents who reported saving in the bank or SACCO (n=144), they were asked to report the source(s) of their money. The majority (94.9%, n=132) reported saving it from their work, 8.6% (n=12) reported that their romantic partner/parent/guardian gave them the money, 7.9% (n=11) saved it from their allowance, and 5.7% (n=8) saved if from other resources.

**Table 10.1 Saving Locations (N=260)**

| Statement | Yes n (%) | No n (%) |
|---|---|---|
| **Do you have money saved in any of the following places?** | | |
| Bank | 21 (8.0) | 239 (91.9) |
| Savings and Credit Cooperative (SACCO) | 123 (47.3) | 137 (52.6) |
| At home | 101 (38.8) | 159 (61.1) |
| With your current romantic partner/friend(s)/parent(s)/caregiver(s) | 24 (9.2) | 236 (90.7) |
| Any other place | 47 (18.0) | 213 (81.9) |
| | | |
| **If you have ever deposited money in a bank or SACCO, how did you get the money to save? (N= 139)** | | |
| My romantic partner/parent/guardian gave me the money to put into the bank account. | 12 (8.6) | 127 (91.3) |
| I saved it from my work. | 132 (94.9) | 7 (5.0) |
| I saved it from my allowance. | 11 (7.9) | 128 (92.0) |
| Other | 8 (5.7) | 131 (94.2) |

**Importance of Saving Toward a Specific Goal**

Respondents were asked to rate the importance of saving money toward a specific goal (e.g., personal development, family use, family business, etc.). Responses were rated on a 5-point Likert scale with: 1=*not important at all*, 2=*not very important*, 3=*somewhat important*, 4=*very important,* and 5=*extremely important*. Table 10.2 presents the mean scores and standard deviations for each item and the overall summated mean score at baseline. Overall, respondents placed very significant importance on saving across all goals (mean = 22.55, SD = 2.3, range = 5-25). Individual responses are presented in Table A.5 of the Appendix.

**Table 10.2 Importance of Saving for a Specific Goal (N=542)**

| Statement | *Mean (SD)* |
|---|---|
| Saving money for a family business | 4.58 (0.5) |
| Saving money for one's personal development, including vocational-technical or job training | 4.51 (0.6) |
| Saving money for family use | 4.52 (0.5) |
| Saving money to buy an animal (such as a cow, goat, or pig) | 4.43 (0.6) |
| Saving money to move into one's own home | 4.50 (0.6) |
| **Total Mean Score** | **22.55 (2.3)** |
| **Range** | **5-25** |

**Level of Confidence to Save for a Specific Goal**

In addition, respondents were asked to rate their level of confidence to save toward a specific goal. Responses were rated on a 5-point Likert scale, with 1=*not confident at all*, 2=*not very confident,* 3=*somewhat confident*, 4=*very confident,* and 5=*extremely confident*. Table 10.3 presents the mean scores and standard deviations for each item and the overall mean score. Similar to the importance of savings above, respondents highly rated their confidence in the ability to save across all goals (mean = 20.9, SD = 4.5, range = 5-25). Individual responses are presented in Table A.6 of the Appendix.

**Table 10.3. Confidence in Saving for a Specific Goal (N=542)**

| Statement | *Mean (SD)* |
|---|---|
| Save money for a family business | 4.22 (1.1) |
| Saving money for one's personal development, including vocational-technical or job training | 4.11 (1.1) |
| Save money for family use | 4.28 (1.0) |
| Save money to buy an animal such as a goat, pig, or cow | 4.12 (1.1) |
| Save money to move into one's own home | 4.21 (1.1) |
| **Total Mean Score** | **20.9 (4.5)** |
| **Range** | **5-25** |

**Financial Self-Efficacy**

Items in this section were adapted from the Domestic Violence-related Financial Issues (DV-FI) scale [65]. Respondents were assessed on their abilities to achieve their specific financial goals, on a 5-point Likert scale, with 1=*not confident at all*, 2=*not very confident,* 3=*somewhat confident*, 4=*very confident,* and 5=*extremely confident.* As presented in Table 10.4 below, the overall mean score was 15.5 (SD=4.0, range = 4-20) indicating higher levels of financial self-efficacy. Respondents rated highly their abilities to achieve all their goals of becoming financially secure, building savings, paying off debts and obtaining adequate employment. Individual responses are presented in Table A.7 of the Appendix.

**Table 10.4. Financial Self-Efficacy**

| Statement | *Mean (SD)* |
|---|---|
| How confident are you that you can meet your goals for becoming financially secure? | 3.83 (1.2) |
| How confident are you that you can meet your goals for obtaining adequate employment | 3.77 (1.2) |
| How confident are you that you can meet your goals for building savings? | 3.93 (1.2) |
| How confident are you that you can meet your goals for paying off your debts? | 3.96 (1.2) |
| **Total Mean Score** | **15.5 (4.0)** |
| **Range** | **4-20** |

## 11. BEHAVIORAL ECONOMICS PRINCIPLES

Principles of Behavioral Economics (BE), including delay discounting, information salience, economic utility, and loss aversion [66-71], that target economic motivations of sexual risk behaviors, were assessed. Respondents were asked hypothetical questions related to what they would do in specific situations (Table 11.1). Specifically, when asked what they would do if they won a lottery, 45% (n=244) reported that they would prefer to get the 150,000/= Uganda Shillings for sure, and 54% (n=293) preferred to have a 50% chance to win 300,000/= Uganda Shillings. Similarly, when asked what they would do if they won another lottery in a different place, 68.6% (n=372) reported that they would prefer to get 150,000/= Uganda Shillings tomorrow, and 30% (n=163) preferred to get 300,000/= Uganda Shillings in one year. Finally, when asked what they were most likely to do if they had 150,000/= Uganda shillings, slightly more than half of the respondents (53.6%, n=291) stated that they would start a small business, and 25% (n=136) reported that they would save half and spend half of the money.

In addition, respondents were asked several questions related to their knowledge about people living with HIV, as well as their likelihood to engage in unprotected sexual activities. Most respondents had a close friend or relative living with HIV (72.5%, n=393) and 7.1% (n=418) had a close friend or relative who died from HIV. In addition, 59.4% (n=322) of respondents "*always"*

thought about preventing HIV for themselves or any of their sexual partners, 63.1% (n=342) reported that they are "*likely"* to have at least one unprotected sexual encounter in the next two weeks, and 73.9% (n=401) reported that their peers (other WESW) would be *"likely"* to have at least one unprotected sexual encounter in the next two weeks.

Given hypothetical scenarios related to engaging in unprotected sexual activity with a paying customer, 72% (n=394) of respondents reported that they would wait for three hours for the customer to come back with a condom, and 13.6% n=74 stated they would likely have sex now with this person without a condom. When the time period was extended to 3 weeks, 46% (n=250) stated that they would wait for 3 weeks for the customer to come back with a condom, and 30% n=165 stated that they would likely have sex now with this person without a condom.

**Table 11.1. Behavioral Economics Measures (N=542)**

| Statement | Frequency *n (%)* |
|---|---|
| **Imagine you won a lottery. Would you prefer to get?** | |
| 150,000 UGX for sure | 244 (45) |
| Have a 50% chance to win 300,000 UGX | 293 (54) |
| Don't Know | 5(0.9) |
| **Imagine you won another lottery at a different place. Would you prefer to get?** | |
| 150,000 UGX tomorrow | 372 (68.6) |
| 300,000 UGX in one year | 163 (30.1) |
| Don't Know | 7(1.29) |
| **Imagine you had 150,000 UGX. Are you most likely to?** | |
| Spend all of it | 29 (5.3) |
| Spend most of it | 25 (4.6) |
| Spend half, save half | 136 (25.0) |
| Save most of it | 47 (8.6) |
| Save all of it | 14 (2.5) |
| Start a small business that would eventually bring in money | 291 (53.6) |
| **Do you have a close friend or relative who is living with HIV?** | |
| Yes | 393 (72.5) |
| No | 132 (24.3) |
| Don't Know | 17 (3.1) |
| **Do you have a close friend or relative who died from HIV?** | |
| Yes | 418 (77.1) |
| No | 119 (21.9) |
| Don't Know | 5 (0.9) |

| | |
|---|---|
| **How often do you think about preventing HIV for yourself or for any of your sexual partners (intimate or customers)?** | |
| Never | 42 (7.7) |
| Sometimes | 170 (31.3) |
| Always | 322 (59.4) |
| Don't Know | 8 (1.4) |
| **What is the likelihood that you will have at least one unprotected sexual encounter in the next two weeks?** | |
| Not likely | 172 (31.7) |
| Likely | 342 (63.1) |
| Don't Know | 28 (5.1) |
| **What is the likelihood that one of your peers will have at least one unprotected sexual encounter in the next two weeks?** | |
| Not likely | 98 (18.0) |
| Likely | 401 (73.9) |
| Don't Know | 43 (7.9) |
| **Engaging in unprotected sex with a paying customer: The customer says could meet up with you again 3 hours from now, and that he could bring condoms with him. What would you do?** | |
| I would likely have sex now with this person without a condom | 74 (13.6) |
| I would likely wait 3 hours to have sex with this person with a condom | 394 (72.6) |
| I would likely not have sex at all (not now and not later). | 73 (13.4) |
| Don't Know | 1 (0.1 |
| **Engaging in unprotected sex with a paying customer: The customer says that he could meet up with you again 3 weeks from now, and that he could bring condoms with him. What would you do**? | |
| I would likely have sex now with this person without a condom | 165 (30.4) |
| I would likely wait 3 weeks to have sex with this person with a condom | 250 (46.1) |
| I would likely not have sex at all (not now and not later). | 127 (23.4) |

## 12. SEX WORK

**Sex Work Survival**

Questions related to women's survival in sex work were adapted from Undarga and Nova studies [46,48]. Respondents were asked several questions related to the duration of engaging in sex work, the number of customers in the past 30 days, how the customers contact them, how often they use a condom, and the possibility of securing other employment other than sex work.

At baseline, the mean age at which respondents engaged in sex work for the first time was 24 years (range= 8-51 years). The duration of engaging in sex work ranged between 1 month to 35 years.

About 16.2% (n=88) reported having a boss or manager for their sex work (Table 12.1). Among those who reported having a manager, they had worked for them for a period ranging between 1 week and 11 years. More than half of respondents (61.9%, n=336) reported working alongside other men and WESW (range=1-150 people). In addition, 73.2% (n=397) reported that they had to travel from their village/town or current residence to meet their customers. Of these, over one third (37.4%, n=203) reported traveling between 0-2 km *(near*), and 35.7% (n=194) reported travelling over 2 km (*far*). On average, respondents engaged in sex work for about 5.8 days a week, with most customers reported on Saturday (72.1% n=391), Sunday (69.3% n=376), and Friday (48.5% n=263).

**Table 12.1. Sex Work Survival (N=542)**

| Statement | Frequency *n (%)* |
|---|---|
| **Do you have a "boss" or a "manager" for your sex work?** | |
| Yes | 88 (16.2) |
| No | 454 (83.7) |
| **Do you work alongside other men and women engaged in sex work?** | |
| Yes | 336 (61.9) |
| No | 206 (38.0) |
| **Do you have to travel from your village/town or current residence to meet your customers?** | |
| Yes | 397 (73.2) |
| No | 145 (26.7) |
| **If YES, how far do you have to travel to meet your customers?** | |
| Near (about 0-2 kms, you would walk) | 203 (37.4) |
| Far (over 2 kms, one would not easily walk) | 194 (35.7) |
| **How many days of the week do you engage in sex work?** | |
| 1 | 10 (1.8) |
| 2 | 36 (6.4) |
| 3 | 93 (17.1) |
| 4 | 83 (15.3) |
| 5 | 72 (13.2) |
| 6 | 32 (5.90) |
| 7 | 216 (39.8) |
| **What days of the week do you have the most customers? (Yes)** | |
| All days are equal | 44 (8.1) |
| Monday | 79 (14.5) |
| Tuesday | 118 (21.7) |
| Wednesday | 103 (19.0) |

| | |
|---|---|
| Thursday | 121 (22.3) |
| Friday | 263 (48.5) |
| Saturday | 391 (72.1) |
| Sunday | 376 (69.3) |

**Reimbursement for Sex**

Respondents were also asked to report whether they had exchanged sex with a paying customer for items like money, drugs, alcohol, and the number of times they exchanged sex in the past month. Responses are presented in Table 12.2. Exchanging sex for money (99.8%, n=541), food (37%, n=201), transport 168 (31%, n=168) and clothes (n=30.2%, n=164) were the most highly rated.

**Table 12.2. Reimbursement for Sex (N=542)**

| Have you ever exchanged sex with a paying customer for the following? (check all that apply) | Yes *n (%)* | Number of times (Mean, SD) |
|---|---|---|
| Money Cash | 541 (99.8) | 38.4 (55.1) |
| Drugs | 22 (4.0) | 0.1 (1.2) |
| Alcohol | 140 (25.8) | 1.4 (4.2) |
| Cigarettes | 14 (2.5) | 0.1 (1.4) |
| Transportation | 168 (31.0) | 1.0 (2.9) |
| Food | 201 (37.0) | 1.9 (4.6) |
| Clothes | 164 (30.2) | 0.8 (2.5) |
| Jewelry | 114 (21.0) | 0.4 (2.9) |
| Electronics | 90 (16.6) | 0.3 (1.8) |
| To avoid arrest | 87 (16.0) | 0.3 (1.7) |
| To avoid being evicted from housing | 116 (21.4) | 0.8 (3.0) |
| For a place to sleep | 113 (20.8) | 0.7 (2.9) |
| For help with legal problems | 55 (10.1) | 0.2(1.3) |
| Other | 10 (1.8) | 0.1(0.9) |

On average, respondents reported to have exchanged sex with about 33 customers in the last month (mean = 33.4, SD= 47.4, range = 1-280). Most respondents (77.1%, n=418) were contacted via phone or internet, 37.8% (n=205) were found on the streets, 27.6% (n=150) were arranged through friend or acquittance, 16% (n=87) were found in a hotel or sauna, 7.9% (n=43) were arranged through a "manager" or "boss", and 22.6% (n=123) were arranged through other means, including at work, home, lodge/bar/nightclub.

Regarding condom use, 38% (n=206) of respondents reported using condoms with their customers "*more than half of the time"*, 21.9 % (n=119) reported using condoms "*always"*, and 3% (n=17) reported that they "*never use condoms"* (Table 12.3). Over half of the respondents (58.3%, n=316) reported being offered more money, goods, or extra services not to use a condom. About 38% (n=206) reported being offered more money "*more than half of the time"*, and 21.9% (n=119) reported being offered money "*always"* not to use a condom.

In addition, 48% (n=264) of respondents reported that their main partner did not know that they were engaged in sex work. Most respondents (95%, n= 515) stated that their earnings from sex work are entirely for them to spend or to save. Of the total sample, 14.2% (n=77) stated that their main partner knew that they are engaged in sex work, and 2% (n=11) of these stated that their main partner is very supportive of their involvement in sex work. About 77% (n=418) indicated that they could secure other employment other than sex work and earn as much money.

**Table 12.3. Condom Use (N=542)**

| Statement | Frequency *n(%)* |
|---|---|
| **How often do you use a condom with these customers?** | |
| Never | 17 (3.1) |
| Less than half the time | 82 (15.1) |
| Half the time | 118 (21.7) |
| More than half the time | 206 (38.0) |
| Always | 119 (21.9) |
| **Have your paying customers ever offered you more money, goods, or extra services not to use a condom?** | |
| Yes | 316 (58.3) |
| No | 226 (41.7) |
| **How often do your paying customers offer to pay you more money, goods or extra services not to use a condom?** | |
| Never | 2 (0.3) |
| Less than half the time | 121 (22.3) |
| Half the time | 97 (17.9) |
| More than half the time | 87 (16.0) |
| Always | 9 (1.6) |
| Not applicable | 226 (41.7) |
| **Are your earnings from sex work (cash and goods) entirely yours to spend or to save?** | |
| Yes | 515 (95.0) |
| No | 27 (4.9) |
| **How much money can you keep?** | |
| None of it | 1 (0.1) |
| Less than half | 6 (1.1) |
| Half | 13 (2.4) |
| More than half | 6 (1.1) |
| All of it | 1 (0.1) |
| Not applicable | 515 (95.0) |
| **If NO, who must you share it with? Select all that apply:** | |
| “Manager” or “Boss” | 16 (2.9) |
| Those in sex work networks | 2 (0.3) |
| Boyfriend, husband or other intimate partner | 4 (0.7) |

| | |
|---|---|
| Friend | 2 (0.3) |
| Other | 3 (0.5) |
| Not Applicable | 515 (95.0) |
| **Does your main partner know that you exchange sex for money, drugs or other goods or services?** | |
| Yes | 77 (14.2) |
| No | 264 (48.7) |
| I do not have a main partner | 197 (36.3) |
| Don't know | 4 (0.7) |
| **If YES, how supportive is your main partner of your involvement in sex work?** | |
| Very supportive | 11 (2.0) |
| Supportive | 8 (1.4) |
| Somewhat supportive | 24 (4.4) |
| Unsupportive | 17 (3.1) |
| Very unsupportive | 17 (3.1) |
| Not applicable | 465 (85.7) |
| **Do you think you can secure another employment other than sex work and earn as much money?** | |
| Yes | 418 (77.1) |
| No | 96 (17.7) |
| Don't Know | 28 (5.1) |

## 13. SEX WORKER STIGMA

Items assessing sex work stigma were adapted from the Sex Worker Stigma Index [72]. Respondents were assessed on their thoughts about other people's reactions once they found out that they were engaged in sex work. Responses were rated on a 4-point scale, with *1= strongly disagree, 2= disagree, 3= agree, and 4 = strongly agree.* As presented in Table 13.1 below, the overall mean score was 29.8 (SD= 7.7, actual range = 10-40), indicating moderate levels of sex worker stigma (Cronbach's alpha = 0.92). Respondents were more concerned that people would think they are immoral if they disclosed being a sex worker (mean=3.2, SD= 0.9), being treated differently by family members (mean= 3.1, SD= 0.9), and being hit by a husband if they found out (mean= 3.1, SD= 0.9). Individual responses are presented in Table A.8 of the Appendix.

**Table 13.1. Sex Worker Stigma Index (N= 542)**

| Statement | *Mean (SD)* |
|---|---|
| I feel that if I disclosed being a sex worker to some people, they would not talk to me anymore | 2.9 (1.0) |
| I feel that if I disclosed being a sex worker to some people they would not talk to my family | 2.9 (1.0) |

| | |
|---|---|
| I feel that if I disclosed being a sex worker to some people would think I was immoral | 3.2 (0.9) |
| I feel that if I disclosed being a sex worker to some people, I would be threatened with violence | 2.9 (0.9) |
| I feel that if I disclosed being a sex worker to some people, they would treat me differently | 3.1 (0.9) |
| I feel that if I disclosed being a sex worker to my husband, he would hit me | 2.7 (1.1) |
| I feel that if I disclosed being a sex worker to my husband, he would not talk to me anymore | 2.7 (1.1) |
| I feel that if I disclosed being a sex worker to my family, I would not be able to see my children | 2.8 (1.0) |
| I feel that if I disclosed being a sex worker to my family, they would desert me | 3.0 (0.9) |
| I feel that if I disclosed being a sex worker to my family, they would treat me differently | 3.1 (0.9) |
| **Total Mean Score** | **29.8 (7.7)** |
| **Range** | **10-40** |

## 14. ARREST HISTORY

Questions in this section were adapted from Undarga and Nova studies [46,48]. Respondents were asked if they had ever been arrested, the reasons for their arrest, ever spent time in jail or prison after being charged in court, and if they had been arrested in the past 30 days. Responses are presented in Table 14.1. At baseline, 24.9% (n=135) of respondents reported that they had ever been arrested. The mean age at which they were arrested was 26.6 (SD=6.6, range 14 – 47). The most common reason for getting arrested was sex work (40%, n=54). Only 4% (n=24) of respondents reported that they were charged in court with a criminal offense following their arrest. About 2.9% (n=16) of respondents had been arrested in the past 30 days.

**Table 14.1 Arrest History**

| Statement | Yes *n (%)* | No *n (%)* |
|---|---|---|
| **Have you ever been arrested? (Yes)** | 135 (24.9) | 407 (75.0) |
| **What was the reason for your arrest (all that apply)** | | |
| drug possession | 2 (1.4) | 133 (98.5) |
| selling drugs | 3 (2.2) | 132 (97.7) |
| transport of drugs | 2 (1.4) | 133 (98.5) |
| burglary/theft | 17 (12.5) | 118 (87.4) |
| assault/violent crime | 14 (10.3) | 121 (89.3) |
| administrative violation | 19 (14.0) | 116 (85.9) |
| exchanging sex for money/sex work | 54 (40.0) | 81 (60.0) |
| other | 47 (34.8) | 88 (65.1) |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Have you ever spent time in jail after being charged in court (Yes)** | 16 (2.9) | 119 (21.9) |
| **Have you been arrested in the past 30 days? (Yes)** | 16 (2.9) | 526 (97.0) |
| **Were you charged in court with a criminal offence following your arrest? (Yes)** | 24 (4.4) | 111 (20.4) |

## 15. GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

**Domestic Violence Attitudes**

Questions in this section were adapted from the COMPASS Program questionnaire [73]. Items assessed whether a husband would be justified to hit or beat his wife if he was annoyed or angered by what the wife does. Responses are presented in Table 15.1 below. Over half of the respondents thought it was OK for a husband to beat or hit his wife for various reasons, including going out without telling him (64.8%, n=350), failure to care for her children properly (63.6%, n=354), or if wife refuses to have sex with him (59%, n=320).

**Table 15.1. Domestic Violence Attitudes (N=542)**

| Statement | Yes *n (%)* | No *n (%)* | Don't Know *n (%)* | No Response *n (%)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Is it OK for a husband to beat or hit his wife if she goes out without telling him | 350 (64.8) | 178 (32.8) | 14 (2.5) | 0(0.0) |
| Is it OK for a husband to beat or hit his wife if she does not care for her children in the proper way? | 345 (63.6) | 191 (35.2) | 5 (0.9) | 1 (0.1) |
| Is it OK for a husband to beat or hit his wife if she argues with him? | 316 (58.3) | 216 (39.8) | 9 (1.6) | 1 (0.1) |
| Is it OK for a husband to beat or hit his wife if she refuses to have sex with him? | 320 (59.0) | 213 (39.3) | 9 (1.6) | 0(0.0) |
| Is it OK for a husband to beat or hit his wife if she burns the food? | 284 (52.4) | 250 (46.1) | 8 (1.4) | 0 (0.0) |

**Intimate Partner Violence**

Questions in this section were adapted from the Revised Conflict Tactics Scale [74]. Respondents were asked about their experiences with physical or sexual abuse by others, since the age of 18. This included harassment from partners, customers, acquaintances, bosses, family members, or other individuals. Results are presented in Table 15.2. More than half of the respondents (67.3%, n= 365) had been called insulting names and had their property destroyed, 60.7% (n= 329) had been forced to have sex without a condom, and 53.8% (n=292) had been forced to have sex against their will.

**Table 15.2 Intimate Partner Violence (N=542)**

| Statement | Yes *n (%)* | Happened in the last three months |
|---|---|---|
| Called you insulting names, such as fat or ugly, slut or whore, destroyed something that belonged to you, or accused you of being a lousy lover? | 365 (67.3) | 177 (32.6) |
| Twisted your arm, or thrown something at you that could hurt, or pushed, grabbed or slapped you? | 286 (52.7) | 256 (47.2) |
| Prevented you from seeing family or friends, held you captive, stalked you, or verbally threatened to hurt you or your family? | 74 (13.6) | 468 (86.3) |
| Kicked you, slammed you against a wall, beaten you up, punched or kicked you, hit you with something that could hurt or burned or scalded you on purpose? | 209 (38.5) | 333 (61.4) |
| Broken bones, cuts, bruises or other injuries that required medical care because of a fight? | 53 (9.78) | 489 (90.2) |
| Deprived you of food, water, or sleep? | 122 (22.5) | 420 (77.4) |
| Insisted you have sex even though you didn't want to? | 292 (53.8) | 250 (46.1) |
| Forced you to have sex without a condom? | 329 (60.7) | 213 (39.3) |
| Used force or threatened to use force to make you have sex with other men in exchange for money or drugs? | 87 (16.05) | 455 (83.9) |

**Economic Abuse**

Respondents' experiences of economic abuse were assessed by asking questions related to things some men or women do to hurt others financially, for example, making them ask for money, demand to know how money was spent, make important financial decisions without talking to them first [75, 76]. Responses were rated on a 5-point scale, with *1 = never, 2 = hardly ever, 3 = sometimes, 4 = often, and 5 = quite often*. Respondents rated highly items related to being asked for money by both an intimate partner (mean= 2.9, SD= 1.3) or a family member (mean = 2.2, SD =1.4); intimate partner keeping financial information from them (mean= 2.5, SD= 1.4), and not making important financial decisions without talking to their intimate partner (mean= 2.4, SD=1.3). Results are presented in Table 15.3 below. Individual responses are presented in Table A.9 of the Appendix.

**Table 15.3. Economic Abuse (N= 542)**

| Statement | Current or Past Intimate Partner *Mean, SD* | Family Member *Mean, SD* |
|---|---|---|
| Make you ask him/her for money | 2.9 (1.3) | 2.2 (1.4) |
| Demand to know how money was spent. | 2.3 (1.3) | 1.8 (1.2) |
| Demand that you give him/her receipts and/or change when you spend money. | 1.9 (1.2) | 1.5 (1.0) |
| Keep financial information from you | 2.5 (1.4) | 1.9 (1.3) |
| Make important financial decisions without talking to you first. | 2.4 (1.3) | 1.8 (1.2) |
| Threaten you to make you leave work | 1.9 (1.3) | 1.5 (1.0) |
| Demand that you quit your job. | 1.9 (1.3) | 1.5 (1.1) |
| Beat you up if you said you needed to go to work. | 1.6 (1.1) | 1.3 (0.9) |
| Do things to keep you from going to your job. | 1.7 (1.2) | 1.4 (1.0) |
| Spend the money you need for rent or other bills | 2.1 (1.3) | 1.5 (1.1) |
| Pay bills late or not pay bills that were in your name or both your names. | 2.0 (1.3) | 1.5 (1.0) |
| Borrow money or purchase things on credit under your name. | 1.6 (1.1) | 1.5 (1.1) |

## 16. SEXUAL BEHAVIOR

### Sex Life

Participants were assessed on a range of experiences related to love and having a romantic partner/boyfriend/girlfriend, using items from the modified Risk Behavior Scale [76, 77]. The average age for respondents' first sexual debut was 16.7 years (range: 10-33). At baseline, 59.9% (n=325) of respondents had a romantic partner, 37.2% (n=202) reported a boyfriend as their main partner, and 14% (n=80) reported their spouse. On average, respondents had been in a relationship with their main partner for about 3.6 years (range: 0-28).

In addition, respondents' most recent experiences with a sexual partner (paying partner or main partner) in the past month were assessed. Results are presented in Table 16.1 below. The majority of respondents (78%, n=423) reported a paying customer. Among those who reported a main partner (n=325), 32.2% (n=175) reported their boyfriend as their last sexual partner.

**Table 16.1 Sex Life (N=542)**

| Statement | Frequency *n (%)* |
|---|---|
| **Do you currently have someone who you consider to be your main partner** | |
| Yes | 325 (59.9) |
| No | 217 (40.0) |
| | |
| **Your main partner is:** | |
| Boyfriend | 202 (37.2) |
| Spouse | 80 (14.7) |
| Ex-Boyfriend | 9 (1.6) |
| Ex-Spouse | 6 (5.1) |
| Regular sexual partner or lover | 28 (5.1) |
| Not applicable | 217 (40.0) |
| | |
| **What relationship do you have with your most recent sexual partner?** | |
| Spouse | 17 (3.1) |
| Boyfriend | 42 (7.5) |
| Casual partner | 60 (11.0) |
| Customer who paid you in cash, goods, or other services | 423 (78.0) |
| | |
| **What relationship do you have with your most recent intimate partner/regular partner (if you have one)** | |
| Spouse | 135 (24.9) |
| Boyfriend | 175 (32.2) |
| Casual partner | 83 (15.3) |
| Not applicable | 149 (27.4) |
| | |
| **Did you perform oral sex on your most recent sexual partner in the past 30 days** | |
| Yes | 110 (20.3) |
| No | 432 (79.7) |
| | |
| **Did you perform oral sex on your intimate partner/regular partner if you have one?** | |
| Yes | 33 (6.0) |
| No | 77 (14.2) |
| Not applicable | 432 (79.7) |
| | |
| **Did you have anal sex with your most recent sexual partner in the past 30 days** | |
| Yes | 7 (1.2) |
| No | 535 (98.7) |
| | |
| **Did you have anal sex with your intimate partner /regular partner if you have one?** | |
| Yes | 2 (0.3) |

| | |
|---|---|
| No | 286 (52.7) |
| Not applicable | 254 (46.8) |

**Condom Self-Efficacy**

Items in this section were adapted from the Condom Self-Efficacy Scale [79]. Respondents were assessed on their confidence in using condoms with a male sexual partner. The 8-items were rated on 3-point scale, with, *1=very confident, 2=somewhat confident, and 3=not at all confident.* All items were reverse coded such that higher scores indicate higher levels of condom self-efficacy. The total mean score was 19.0 (SD=4.7, range 8-24) indicating moderate levels of condom use self-efficacy. Results are represented in Table 16.2 below and individual responses are presented in Table A.10 of the Appendix.

**Table 16.2. Condom Self-Efficacy (N=542)**

| Statement | Mean (SD) |
|---|---|
| Put a male condom on a hard penis? | 2.7 (0.7) |
| Unroll a male condom down correctly on the first try? | 2.5 (0.7) |
| Start over with a new male condom if you placed it on the wrong way? | 2.4 (0.9) |
| Unroll a male condom fully to the base of the penis? | 2.5 (0.7) |
| Squeeze air from the tip of a male condom? | 2.2 (0.9) |
| Take a male condom off without spilling the semen or cum? | 2.5 (0.8) |
| Take a male condom off before your partner loses his hard on? | 2.4 (0.8) |
| Use spermicide or lubricant with a male condom? | 1.7 (0.9) |
| **Total Mean Score** | **19.0 (4.7)** |
| **Range** | **8-24** |

In addition, respondents were asked to indicate whether any of the actions in the self-efficacy scale above, actually happened with their most recent sexual partner. About 69.3% (n= 376) reported putting a male condom on a hard penis, 68.6% (n= 372) stated they had unrolled a male condom down correctly on the first try, and 67.3% (n=363) stated they unrolled a male condom fully to the base of the penis. Results are presented in Table 16.3.

**Table 16.3 Condom Self-Efficacy During the Most Recent Sexual Encounter (N=542)**

| Statement | Yes *n (%)* | No *n (%)* |
|---|---|---|
| Put a male condom on a hard penis | 376 (69.3) | 166 (30.6) |
| Unroll a male condom down correctly on the first try | 372 (68.6) | 170 (31.3) |
| Start over with a new male condom if you placed it on the wrong way | 241 (44.6) | 299 (55.3) |
| Unroll a male condom fully to the base of the penis | 363 (67.3) | 176 (32.6) |
| Squeeze air from the tip of a male condom | 276 (51.6) | 258 (48.3) |
| Take a male condom off without spilling the semen or cum | 334 (62.0) | 204 (37.9) |
| Take a male condom off before your partner loses his hard on | 320 (59.1) | 221 (40.5) |
| Use spermicide or lubricant with a male condom | 119 (22.3) | 413 (77.6) |

**Condom Use Communication Self-Efficacy with an Intimate Partner**

Questions in this section were adapted from the Couple's Communication Scale [80]. The 7-item scale assesses the extent of sexual communication within couples. Specifically, respondents were asked whether the statements related to condom use self-efficacy had happened during their last sexual encounter with an intimate partner. Responses were rated on a 5-point scale, with *1= Definitely no, 2= Probably no, 3= Maybe, 4= Probably yes and 5 = Definitely yes.* The total mean score was 24.8 (SD= 7.5, actual range = 7-35), indicating moderate levels of condom use communication self-efficacy with an intimate partner. Results are presented in Table 16.4 below and individual responses are presented in Table A.11 of the Appendix.

**Table 16.4. Condom Use Communication Self-Efficacy with an Intimate Partner (N=542)**

| Statement | Mean (SD) |
|---|---|
| Can you discuss condom use with your intimate or casual partner? | 3.8 (1.2) |
| Can you insist on condom use if your partner does not want to use one? | 3.5 (1.3) |
| Can you stop and look for condoms when you're sexually aroused? | 3.5 (1.3) |
| Can you insist on condom use every time even when you are under the influence of alcohol or drugs? | 3.4 (1.4) |
| Can you insist on condom use every time when your intimate or casual partner is under the influence of alcohol or drugs? | 3.5 (1.3) |
| Can you put a condom on your partner without feeling as if it is "spoiling the mood?" | 3.3 (1.3) |
| Can you insist on condom use every time even if you or your partner uses another method to prevent on pregnancy? | 3.5 (1.3) |
| **Total Mean Score** | **24.8 (7.5)** |
| **Range** | **7-35** |

Respondents were then asked whether communication on items in Table 16.4 actually happened during the last sexual encounter with an intimate partner. Responses were rated on a 5-point scale, with *1= Definitely no, 2= Probably no, 3= Maybe, 4= Probably yes and 5 = Definitely yes.* The total mean score was 17.0 (SD= 9.2, range = 7-35), indicating lower condom use communication self-efficacy during the sexual encounter. Results are presented in Table 16.5 below and individual responses are presented in Table A.12 of the Appendix.

**Table 16.5. Condom Use Communication Self-Efficacy During the Last Sexual Encounter with an Intimate Partner (N=542)**

| Statement | Mean (SD) |
|---|---|
| Discussed condom use with your intimate or casual partner? | 2.6 (1.5) |
| Insisted on condom use even when your partner did not want to use one. | 2.5 (1.4) |
| Stopped and looked for condoms when you were sexually aroused. | 2.3 (1.4) |
| Insisted on condom use every time even when you were under the influence of alcohol or drugs. | 2.3 (1.4) |

| | |
|---|---|
| Insisted on condom use every time when your intimate or casual partner was under the influence of alcohol or drugs. | 2.4 (1.4) |
| Put a condom on your partner without feeling as if it was "spoiling the mood." | 2.4 (1.4) |
| Insisted on condom use every time even when you or your partner used another method to prevent pregnancy. | 2.4 (1.4) |
| **Total Mean Score** | **17.0 (9.2)** |
| **Range** | **7-35** |

**Condom Use Communication Self-Efficacy with a Paying Customer**

Similarly, condom use self-efficacy with a paying customer was assessed using the same scale. Responses were rated on a 5-point scale, with *1= Definitely no, 2= Probably no, 3= Maybe, 4= Probably yes and 5 = Definitely yes.* The overall total mean score was 20.8 (SD= 4.4, range 5-25), indicating high levels of condom use self-efficacy with a paying customer. Responses are presented in Table 16.6. Individual responses are presented in Table A.13 of the Appendix.

**Table 16.6 Condom Use Communication Self-Efficacy with a Paying Customer (N=542)**

| Statement | Mean (SD) |
|---|---|
| Can you discuss condom use with a customer? | 4.4 (0.8) |
| Can you insist on condom use if your customer does not want to use one? | 4.1 (1.1) |
| Can you insist on condom use with a customer every time even when you are under the influence of alcohol or drugs? | 4.0 (1.1) |
| Can you insist on condom use every time when your customer is under the influence of alcohol or drugs? | 4.0 (1.1) |
| Can you insist on condom use every time even if you or your customer uses another method to prevent on pregnancy? | 4.1 (1.0) |
| **Total Mean Score** | **20.8 (4.4)** |
| **Range** | **5-25** |

Respondents were then asked whether communication on items in Table 16.6 actually happened during the last sexual encounter with a paying customer. Responses were rated on a 5-point scale, with *1= Definitely no, 2= Probably no, 3= Maybe, 4= Probably yes and 5 = Definitely yes.* The total mean score was 19.4 (SD=6.0, range 5-25), indicating moderate levels of condom use communication self-efficacy during the last sexual encounter with a paying customer. Results are presented in Table 16.7 below and Individual items are presented in Table A.14 of the Appendix.

**Table 16.7. Condom Use Communication Self-Efficacy During the Last Sexual Encounter with a Paying Customer (N=542)**

| Statement | Mean (SD) |
|---|---|
| Discussed condom use with a customer | 4.1 (1.2) |
| Insisted on condom use even when your customer did not want to use one. | 3.9 (1.3) |
| Insisted on condom use every time even when you were under the influence of alcohol or drugs. | 3.8 (1.4) |
| Insisted on condom use every time when your customer was under the influence of alcohol or drugs. | 3.8 (1.4) |
| Insisted on condom use every time even when you or your customer used another method to prevent on pregnancy | 3.8 (1.4) |
| **Total Mean Score** | **19.4 (6.0)** |
| **Range** | **5-25** |

## 17. BEHAVIOR SURVEY

**Alcoholic Use Disorder Identification Test (AUDIT)**

Questions in this section were adapted from the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test [81]. The 10-item screening tool was developed to assess alcohol consumption, drinking behaviors, and alcohol-related problems. Results are presented in Table 17.1.

At baseline, 75.2% (n=408) of respondents had ever used alcohol, and 63.1% (n=342) reported using alcohol in the past 30 days. The mean number of days respondents used alcohol in the past 30 days was 11.1 (range: 1-30), with 12.7% (n=69) using alcohol 4 or more times a week. On a daily basis, 8.3% (n=45) of respondents reported inability to stop drinking once they started, and 4.9% (n=27) felt guilt or remorseful after drinking. On a weekly basis, 5.9% (n=32) failed to do what was normally expected from them because they were drinking, 19(3.5%, n=19) were unable to remember what happened the night before, and 4% (n=22) needed an alcoholic drink first thing in the morning to get going. In addition, 1.8% (n=10) of respondents have been injured or know someone who was injured as a result of drinking, and 9.2% (n=50) have someone (relative/friend/doctor or another professional) who expressed concern about their drinking in the last one month.

**Table 17.1. Alcoholic Use (N=542)**

| Statement | Frequency *n* *(%)* |
|---|---|
| **Have you ever used alcohol?** | |
| Yes | 408 (75.2) |
| No | 134 (24.7) |
| **Have you used alcohol in the past 30 days?** | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 342 (63.1) |
| No | 66 (12.1) |
| **How often do you have a drink containing alcohol?** | |
| Never | 232 (42.8) |
| Monthly or less | 88 (16.2) |
| 2 to 4 times a month | 94 (17.3) |
| 2 to 3 times a week | 59 (10.8) |
| 4 or more times a week | 69 (12.7) |
| **How many drinks containing alcohol do you have on a typical day when you are drinking?** | |
| 1 or 2 | 218 (40.2) |
| 3 or 4 | 44 (8.1) |
| 5 or 6 | 17 (3.1) |
| 7 to 9 | 11 (2.0) |
| 10 or more | 20 (3.6) |
| Not applicable | 232 (42.8) |
| **How often do you have six or more drinks on one occasion?** | |
| Never | 342 (63.1) |
| Less than monthly | 90 (16.61) |
| Monthly | 23 (4.2) |
| Weekly | 54 (9.9) |
| Daily or almost daily | 33 (6.0) |
| **How often during the last one month have you found that you were not able to stop drinking once you had started?** | |
| Never | 361 (66.6) |
| Less than monthly | 73 (13.4) |
| Monthly | 28 (5.1) |
| Weekly | 35 (6.4) |
| Daily or almost daily | 45 (8.3) |
| **How often during the last one month have you failed to do what was normally expected from you because of drinking?** | |
| Never | 416 (76.7) |
| Less than monthly | 72 (13.2) |
| Monthly | 15 (2.7) |
| Weekly | 32 (5.9) |
| Daily or almost daily | 7 (1.2) |
| **How often during the last one month have you been unable to remember what happened the night before because you had been drinking?** | |
| Never | 462 (85.2) |
| Less than monthly | 41 (7.5) |
| Monthly | 15 (2.7) |
| Weekly | 19 (3.5) |
| Daily or almost daily | 5 (0.9) |

| | |
|---|---|
| **How often during the last one month have you needed an alcoholic drink first thing in the morning to get yourself going after a night of heavy drinking?** | |
| Never | 457 (84.3) |
| Less than monthly | 43 (7.9) |
| Monthly | 11 (2.0) |
| Weekly | 22 (4.0) |
| Daily or almost daily | 9 (1.6) |
| **How often during the last one month have you had a feeling of guilt or remorse after drinking?** | |
| Never | 424 (78.2) |
| Less than monthly | 54 (9.9) |
| Monthly | 21 (3.8) |
| Weekly | 16 (2.9) |
| Daily or almost daily | 27 (4.9) |
| **Have you or someone else been injured as a result of your drinking?** | |
| Never | 463 (85.4) |
| Less than monthly | 53 (9.7) |
| Monthly | 11 (2.0) |
| Weekly | 10 (1.8) |
| Daily or almost daily | 5 (0.9) |
| **Has a relative, friend, doctor, or another health professional expressed concern about your drinking or suggested you cut down?** | |
| No | 449 (82.8) |
| YES, but not in the last one month | 43 (7.9) |
| YES, during the last one month | 50 (9.2) |

**Drug Use**

Questions in this section were adapted from the modified Risk Behavior Scale [82], and the Renaissance study [83]. Items assessed women's experiences with drugs, including which drugs they may use and how often. Responses are presented in Table 17.2.

At baseline, 19.1% (n=104) of the respondents reported having ever used stimulants (e.g., cocaine, tobacco, marijuana, shisha, petrol). Of these, 13.6% (n=74) had used stimulants in the past 30 days (mean = 16.8 days, range = 1-30). In addition, 4.9% (n=27) of respondents had ever used depressants (e.g., Valium, Pilton), 3.1% (n=17) had used depressants in the past 30 days (mean = 4.5 days, range 1-15). About 1.4% (n=8) had ever used Opioids (e.g., heroin, morphine, prescribed opioids, tramadol, dorsomorphin), only 4 respondents had used opioids in the past 30 days (mean = 8.8 days, range 1-30). About 8.3% (n=45) reported having used cannabis (marijuana), 4.8% (n=26) had used cannabis in the past 30 days (mean = 11.7 days, range 1-30).

**Table 17.2. Drug use (N= 542)**

| Statement | Frequency *n (%)* |
|---|---|
| **Have you ever used stimulants (e.g., cocaine, mira, tobacco, marijuana, kuba, shisha, petrol)?** | |
| Yes | 104 (19.1) |
| No | 438 (80.8) |
| | |
| **Have you used stimulants in the past 30 days?** | |
| Yes | 74 (13.6) |
| No | 30 (5.5) |
| Not applicable | 348 (80.8) |
| | |
| **Have you ever used depressants (for example, Valium, Pilton**)? | |
| Yes | 27 (4.9 |
| No | 515 (95.0) |
| | |
| **Have you used depressants in the past 30 days?** | |
| Yes | 17 (3.1) |
| No | 10 (1.8 |
| Not applicable | 515 (95.0) |
| | |
| **Have you ever used opioids (for example, heroin, morphine, prescribed opioids, tramadol, dorsomorphin)?** | |
| Yes | 8 (1.4) |
| No | 534 (98.5) |
| | |
| **Have you used opioids in the past 30 days?** | |
| Yes | 4 (0.74) |
| No | 4 (0.74) |
| Not applicable | 534 (98.5) |
| | |
| **Have you ever used cannabis (marijuana)?** | |
| Yes | 45 (8.3) |
| No | 497 (91.7) |
| | |
| **Have you used cannabis in the past 30 days?** | |
| Yes | 26 (4.8) |
| No | 19 (3.5) |
| Not applicable | 497 (91.7) |
| | |
| **Have you ever used any other drugs that we did not mention here?** | |
| Yes | 16 (2.9) |
| No | 526 (97.0) |
| | |
| **Have you used them in the past 30 days?** | |
| Yes | 13 (2.4) |
| No | 3 (0.5) |

| | |
|---|---|
| Not applicable | 526 (97) |

**Needle Sharing Behaviors**

At baseline, only 2 respondents had injected drugs; one at age 20 and their other did not remember how old she was. The two respondents were introduced to the practice by friends and they were injected by them on the first time. Both participants reported that they had a secure place to inject the drugs, and that the place was accessible when they needed it. This place was identified as "a friend's place". In the past 30 days, one participant injected drugs 5 times, and the other 25 times. Both participants reported that they had shared needles or syringes with someone else in the past 30 days. The drugs that the two participants had injected in the past 30 days are Heroin and Methamphetamine. One participant had injected drugs with a friend and the other with a paid partner in the past 30 days. Regarding splitting a drug solution, one participant split drug solution on 10 days and the other split a drug solution on 25 days with another.

## 18. PEER NORMS

Peer norms were measured using items tested in Nova and Undarga studies [46, 84]. The 3-items assessed respondents' views of how other women act. For each statement, responses were rated on a 4-point scale with *0=None, 1=A few, 2=Most and 3= All.* The total mean score of the scale was 6.82 (SD=1.5, range = 3-12), indicating moderate views. Respondents moderately ranked knowing women who use a condom every time, women who are concerned about HIV and STIs, as well as women who take the responsibility for protecting their partners against HIV and STIs. Results are presented in Table 18.1 below. Individual responses are presented in Table A.15 of the Appendix.

**Table 18.1 Peer Norms (N=542)**

| Statement | Mean (SD) |
|---|---|
| How many women DO YOU KNOW who you think use a condom every time they have sex? | 2.23 (0.6) |
| How many women DO YOU KNOW who you think are concerned about HIV, Hepatitis C, or sexually transmitted infections? | 2.33 (0.6) |
| How many women DO YOU KNOW who you think take responsibility for protecting their partners from HIV, Hepatitis or sexually transmitted infections? | 2.24 (0.6) |
| **Total Mean Score** | **6.82 (1.5)** |
| **Range** | **3-12** |

## 19. CHILDHOOD SEXUAL ABUSE

Childhood sexual abuse was assessed using items adapted from Project Nova [46]. The 8-items assess the sexual experiences that participants might have experienced when they were 18 years and younger, from someone older than themselves, including a relative, family friend or a stranger. More than half of respondents (66.2%, n= 359) reported being touched or fondled in a sexual way by an adult, other than a relative, 63.4% (n=344) reported someone touching their body in a sexual way, 43.7% (n=237) reported someone attempted to have sexual intercourse with them, and 39.3% (n=213) reported that an adult actually had sexual intercourse with them. Responses are presented in Table 19.1 below.

**Table 19.1 Childhood Sexual Abuse (N= 542)**

| Statement | Yes<br>*n (%)* | No<br>*n (%)* | Don't Know<br>*n (%)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| When you were 18 years old or younger did an adult or someone at least 5 years older than you touch or fondle you in a sexual way? | 359 (66.2) | 179 (33.0) | 4 (0.74) |
| When you were 18 years old or younger did an adult or someone at least 5 years older than you have you touch their body in a sexual way? | 344 (63.4) | 195 (35.9) | 3 (0.55) |
| When you were 18 years old or younger did an adult or someone at least 5 years older than you attempt oral, anal, or vaginal intercourse with you? | 237 (43.7) | 303 (55.9) | 2 (0.37) |
| When you were 18 years old or younger did an adult or someone at least 5 years older than you actually have oral, anal, or vaginal intercourse with you? | 213 (39.3) | 326 (60.1) | 3 (0.55) |
| When you were 18 years old or younger did a relative touch or fondle you in a sexual way? | 65 (11.9) | 475 (87.6) | 2 (0.37) |
| When you were 18 years old or younger did a relative have you touch their body in a sexual way? | 59 (10.9) | 482 (88.9) | 1 (0.18) |
| When you were 18 years old or younger did a relative attempt oral, anal, or vaginal intercourse with you? | 38 (7.01) | 502 (92.6) | 2 (0.37) |
| When you were 18 years old or younger did a relative actually have oral, anal, or vaginal intercourse with you? | 21 (3.87) | 517 (95.7) | 2 (0.37) |

## 20. HIV/AIDS

Given that respondents live in HIV/AIDS-impacted communities, and are at a greater risk of HIV transmission, it was critical to assess their HIV knowledge, prevention attitudes, and adherence to medication for those who were living with HIV. All questions in this section were tested in our Suubi and Bridges studies [49-56] and Nova study [46].

**HIV Knowledge Questionnaire (HIV-KQ-18**)

Items were adapted from the Brief HIV Knowledge Questionnaire [85]. Respondents were asked to indicate whether the statements related to HIV transmission were *true* or *false*. Response options included: *1=True, 2=False, and 3=Don't Know*. Results are presented in Table 20.1 below.

Overall, most respondents demonstrated knowledge of the false statements about HIV i.e., a person can get HIV by sharing a glass of water with someone who has HIV (69.1%, n=375), all pregnant women infected with HIV will have babies born with AIDS (69.9% n=379), a person can get HIV by sitting in a swimming pool with a person who has HIV (57.3%, n=311). Besides, respondents also demonstrated knowledge of the true statements i.e., there is a female condom that can help decrease a woman's chance of getting HIV (86.1%, n=467), having sex with more than one partner can increase a person's chance of being infected with HIV (90.9%, n=493).

**Table 20.1 HIV Knowledge Questionnaire** (**N= 542**)

| Statement | True<br>*n (%)* | False<br>*n (%)* | Don't Know<br>*n (%)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coughing and sneezing DO NOT spread HIV | 256 (47.2) | 184 (33.9) | 102 (18.8) |
| A person can get HIV by sharing a glass of water with someone who has HIV | 97 (17.90) | 375 (69.1) | 70 (12.92) |
| Pulling out the penis before a man climaxes/cums keeps a woman from getting HIV during sex | 186 (34.3) | 257 (47.4) | 99 (18.27) |
| A woman can get HIV if she has anal sex with a man | 347 (64.0) | 70 (12.92) | 125 (23.0) |
| Showering, or washing one's genitals/private parts, after sex keeps a person from getting HIV | 152 (28.0) | 293 (54.0) | 97 (17.90) |
| All pregnant women infected with HIV will have babies born with AIDS | 120 (22.1) | 379 (69.9) | 43 (7.93) |
| People who have been infected with HIV quickly show serious signs of being infected | 185 (34.1) | 309 (57.0) | 48 (8.86) |
| There is a vaccine that can stop adults from getting HIV | 413 (76.2) | 54 (9.96) | 75 (13.84) |
| People are likely to get HIV by deep kissing, putting their tongue in their partner's mouth, if their partner has HIV | 263 (48.5) | 191 (35.2) | 88 (16.24) |
| A woman cannot get HIV if she has sex during her period | 110 (20.3) | 299 (55.1) | 133 (24.5) |
| There is a female condom that can help decrease a woman's chance of getting HIV | 467 (86.1) | 20 (3.69) | 55 (10.15) |
| A person will NOT get HIV if she or he is taking antibiotics. (e.g., Amoxillin, ampiclox, cypro) | 186 (34.3) | 250 (46.1) | 106 (19.5) |
| Having sex with more than one partner can increase a person's chance of being infected with HIV | 493 (90.9) | 24 (4.43) | 25 (4.61) |
| Taking a test for HIV one week after having sex will tell a person if she or he has HIV | 260 (47.9) | 193 (35.6) | 89 (16.42) |
| A person can get HIV by sitting in a swimming pool with a person who has HIV | 106 (19.5) | 311 (57.3) | 125 (23.0) |
| A person can get HIV from oral sex | 309 (57.0) | 104 (19.1) | 129 (23.8) |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Using Vaseline or baby oil with condoms lowers the chance of getting HIV | 163 (30.0) | 153 (28.2) | 226 (41.7) |

In addition, respondents demonstrated knowledge of the most unsafe and high-risk behaviors for HIV transmission, i.e., having unprotected sex (95.9%, n=520), and sharing a needle with an HIV positive person (93.0%, n=515). However, respondents also rated some behaviors which are considered safe, as unsafe. For example, 56.2% (n=305) reported that kissing an HIV positive person is risky, and about 28.6% (n=155) reported that touching a toilet seat that an HIV positive person has touched is unsafe. Responses are presented in Table 20.2 below.

**Table 20.2. HIV/AIDS Transmission Knowledge (N=542)**

| Statement | Safe *n (%)* | Unsafe *n (%)* | Not Sure *n (%)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sharing needles or syringes with an HIV/AIDS infected person | 17 (3.14) | 515 (95.0) | 10 (1.85) |
| Having unprotected sex with an HIV/AIDS infected person | 10 (1.85) | 520 (95.9) | 12 (2.21) |
| Holding hands with an HIV/AIDS infected person | 394 (72.6) | 79 (14.58) | 69 (12.73) |
| Touching toilet seats, spoons, cups or other objects after a person infected with HIV/AIDS | 296 (54.6) | 155 (28.6) | 91 (16.79) |
| Kissing a person who is infected with HIV/AIDS | 158 (29.1) | 305 (56.2) | 79 (14.58) |

General knowledge of HIV/AIDS was also assessed by asking respondents to indicate which of the 12 statements were correct about HIV/AIDS. Response options were: *3 =True, 2=false and 1 =Don't Know.* Responses are presented in Table 20.3. Similar to HIV-KQ-18 questions, there was some variability in respondents' HIV general knowledge. Most respondents were able to accurately answer items such as, "If a person has a sexually transmitted infection (STI) they are at a greater risk of becoming infected with HIV" (89.4% n=485), and "A person can test negative for the HIV, but still be infected and pass the virus onto others" (77.3% n=419).

**Table 20.3. HIV/AIDS General Knowledge (N=542)**

| Statement | True *n (%)* | False *n (%)* | Don't Know *n (%)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| People living with HIV can become re-infected with the virus. | 245 (45.2) | 192 (35.4) | 105 (19.3) |
| With the new HIV medications, HIV infection is no longer a danger | 286 (52.7) | 182 (33.5) | 74 (13.65) |
| Careful cleansing after sex will help protect you from HIV and other STIs | 231 (42.6) | 232 (42.8) | 79 (14.58) |
| A person can test negative for the HIV virus, but still be infected and pass the virus onto others | 419 (77.3) | 57 (10.52) | 66 (12.18) |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| If a person has an STI, they are at a greater risk of becoming infected with HIV | 485 (89.4) | 20 (3.69) | 37 (6.83) |
| Vaseline or oil-based lubricants are effective when used with a condom. | 200 (36.9) | 95 (17.5) | 247 (45.5) |
| STIs always have symptoms | 468 (86.3) | 40 (7.38) | 34 (6.27) |
| Having unprotected anal sex | 352 (64.9) | 84 (15.5) | 106 (19.5) |
| While injecting, you won't get HIV/AIDS if you clean a syringe/needle with alcohol | 146 (26.9) | 229 (42.2) | 167 (30.8) |
| While injecting, you won't get HIV/AIDS if you clean a syringe with boiled water | 218 (40.2) | 193 (35.6) | 131 (24.1) |
| While injecting, you won't get HIV/AIDS if you use your own syringe whenever loading from a common container | 160 (29.5) | 216 (39.8) | 166 (30.6) |
| While injecting, you won't get HIV/AIDS if you add human blood into the drug when preparing it | 96 (17.71) | 281 (51.8) | 165 (30.4) |

**HIV Stigma Scale**

Items measuring HIV-related stigma were adapted from the HIV Stigma Scale [86]. Respondents were asked to indicate how true each statement was on a 4-point Likert scale, with *1=Strongly Disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Agree, and 4=Strongly Agree.* Results are presented in Table 20.4. The total mean score was 13.1 (SD= 2.71, actual range = 6-24) indicating moderate levels of HIV-related stigma. High scores were recorded on items such as "People who have HIV/AIDS face verbal abuse" (mean= 3.1, SD= 0.95), and "People living with HIV/AIDS face rejection from their peers" (mean= 3.1, SD= 0.94). Individual responses are presented in Table A.16 of the Appendix.

**Table 20.4. HIV Stigma (N= 542)**

| Statement | Mean (SD) |
|---|---|
| People who have HIV/AIDS face verbal abuse | 3.1 (0.95) |
| People living with HIV/AIDS face rejection from their peers | 3.1 (0.94) |
| People who have HIV/AIDS should be treated the same as everyone else | 1.5 (0.73) |
| People with HIV/AIDS do not deserve any support. | 1.8 (0.99) |
| People with HIV/AIDS should not have the same freedoms as other people. | 1.8 (0.98) |
| People living with HIV/AIDS should be treated similarly by health care professionals as people with other illnesses. | 1.5 (0.80) |
| **Total Mean Score** | **13.1 (2.71)** |
| **Range** | **6-24** |

**HIV Prevention Discussions with Sexual Partners**

Respondents were asked if they had discussed HIV prevention-related issues with their sexual partners. Results are presented in Table 20.5 below. Respondents agreed to the statements related to discussing HIV testing (67.9% n=368), using condoms (84.3% n=457), and "ever talked to a sexual partner about the personal risk of HIV" (75.85 n=411).

**Table 20.5. HIV Prevention Discussions with Sexual Partners (N= 542)**

| Statement | Yes<br>*n (%)* | No<br>*n (%)* | Don't Know<br>*n (%)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| In the last 30 days, did you discuss HIV testing with any of your sexual partner(s) | 368 (67.9) | 173 (31.9) | 1 (0.18) |
| In the last 30 days, did you discuss using condoms or HIV medications with any of your sexual partner(s) | 406 (74.7) | 135 (24.9) | 1 (0.18) |
| Think about your most recent sexual partner. Did you use a condom with your most recent partner the last time you had sex | 301 (55.5) | 241 (44.4) | 0 |
| Have you ever talked with this person about using condoms | 457 (84.3) | 84 (15.50) | 1 (0.18) |
| Have you ever talked to this person about personal risk of HIV | 411 (75.8) | 129 (23.8) | 2 (0.37) |
| Have you ever talked with this person about preventing HIV transmission | 416 (76.7) | 122 (22.5) | 4 (0.74) |
| Have you ever asked this person to use a condom | 468 (86.3) | 74 (13.65) | 0 |
| Do you regularly receive financial support from this person | 420 (77.4) | 122 (22.5) | 0 |

**HIV Testing**

At baseline, 98.7% (n=535) of the respondents reported that they had been tested for HIV. Of these, 35.4% (n= 192) reported having received an HIV positive test result and 34.3% (n=186) had already been enrolled on ART. However, only 2% (n=13) knew their viral counts. When asked about their risk of getting HIV, 20% (n=111) of the respondents stated that there was "*a very great chance"* of them getting HIV and 19% (n=106) reported that there was "*some chance"* of them getting the virus. Responses are presented in Table 20.6 below.

**Table 20.6. HIV Testing (N=542)**

| Statement | Frequency<br>*n (%)* |
|---|---|
| **Have you ever been tested for HIV/AIDS** | |
| Yes | 535 (98.7) |
| No | 7 (1.29) |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Have you ever been told by a health professional, following HIV testing, that you are HIV positive?** | |
| Yes | 192 (35.4) |
| No | 343 (63.2) |
| **If yes, have you initiated Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART)?** | |
| Yes | 186 (34.3) |
| No | 6 (1.1) |
| **Do you know your viral load count, as told to you by your health care professional?** | |
| Yes | 13 (2.40) |
| No | 143 (26.3) |
| Don't remember | 36 (6.64) |
| Not applicable | 350 (64.5) |
| **What would you say your chances are of getting the HIV virus** | |
| Almost certain will NOT get HIV | 63 (11.6) |
| Very small chance | 40 (7.38) |
| Some chance | 106 (19.5) |
| Very great chance | 111 (20.4) |
| Almost certain will get HIV | 31 (5.7) |
| Not applicable | 191 (35.2) |

**Adherence to Medication**

We assessed medication adherence for participants who were aware of their HIV status and enrolled on ART (34.3% n=186). Results are presented in Table 20.7. Most respondents (58.4%, n=111) had not missed any of their medication in the past 30 days. The average number of days missed at least one dose of medication was 1.4 (SD= 4.0, range 0-20). More than half of respondents (52.3%, n=100) reported that they had done an *"excellent job"* at taking their medication, and 63.3% (n=121) reported that they "*always"* took their HIV medicine as prescribed.

**Table 20.7. Medication Adherence (N=186)**

| Statement | Frequency *n (%)* |
|---|---|
| **In the last 30 days, on how many days did you miss at least one dose of your HIV medication?** | |
| 0 | 111 (58.4) |
| 1 | 29 (15.2) |
| 2 | 21 (11.0) |
| 3 | 13 (6.84) |

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 | 5 (2.63) |
| 5 | 1 (0.53) |
| 7 | 5 (2.63) |
| 10 | 1 (0.53) |
| 14 | 1 (0.53) |
| 30 | 3 (1.58) |
| **In the last 30 days, how good a job did you do at taking your HIV medicine the way you were supposed to?** | |
| Very poor | 1 (3.66) |
| Poor | 1 (0.52) |
| Fair | 9 (4.71) |
| Good | 24 (12.4) |
| Very good | 50 (26.1) |
| Excellent | 100 (52.3) |
| **In the last 30 days, how often did you take your HIV medicines in the way you were supposed to?** | |
| Never | 3 (1.57) |
| Rarely | 3 (1.57) |
| Sometimes | 8 (4.19) |
| Usually | 11 (5.76) |
| Almost always | 45 (23.5) |
| Always | 121 (63.3) |

## 21. Pre-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS (PrEP)

Respondents' views about PrEP use were assessed using items adapted from Ye and colleagues [87]. PrEP –an antiretroviral medication can be prescribed to HIV-negative individuals to prevent them from becoming infected. PrEP medication lowers the chance of getting infected with HIV, if taken once a day before an individual is exposed to HIV. Respondents were asked whether they ever heard of PrEP, whether they think it should be promoted among WESW, as well as their attitudes towards using the medication.

Prior to study enrollment, 59% (n=320) of respondents had heard about PrEP; and of these, 19.7% (n=63) had received a PrEP prescription. When asked whether PrEP should be promoted among WESW, 76.9% (n=246) of respondents stated that it *absolutely should be* promoted and 20.6% (n=66) thought it *should be* promoted among WESW. More than half (60.1%, n=326) indicated that if PrEP were effective and safe, they would be willing to suggest their friend accept it.

In addition, respondents' attitudes towards PrEP use were assessed. Responses were rated on a 5-point scale, with 1=*Absolutely unwilling, 2= possibly unwilling, 3= unknown, 4=Possibly willing*

*and 5= Absolutely willing.* As indicated in Table 21.1, the overall mean score was 16.4 (SD =4.9, range = 4-20), indicating positive attitudes towards PrEP use. Individual responses are presented in Table A.17 of the Appendix.

**Table 21.1 Attitudes Towards PrEP (N= 542)**

| Statement | Mean (SD) |
|---|---|
| If PrEP was safe and effective, how likely would you be willing to use it? | 4.0 (1.3) |
| If PrEP was safe, effective and free, how likely would you be willing to use it? | 4.1 (1.2) |
| If PrEP was safe, effective, free and being used by few people around you, how likely would you be willing to use it? | 4.0 (1.3) |
| If PrEP was safe, effective, free and being used by many people around you, how likely would you be willing to use it? | 4.1 (1.2) |
| **Total Mean Score** | 16.4(SD=4.9) |
| **Range** | 4-20 |

For respondents who indicated an unwillingness to use PrEP i.e., responded with "*Absolutely unwilling" or "Possibly unwilling"* in Table 21.1 above *(*n=91), reasons for not accepting to use PrEP are presented in Table 21.2 below. Worries about side effects (41.7%, n= 38), objections from customers (32.9%, n=30) and discrimination by others (n=32.9, n=30) were among the highly ranked reasons.

**Table 21.2. Reasons for Unwillingness to Accept PrEP (N=91)**

| Reason | Yes *n (%)* | No *n (%)* |
|---|---|---|
| No risk of HIV infection, not necessary | 24 (26.3) | 67 (73.6) |
| Worry about the side effects of drugs | 38 (41.7) | 53 (58.2) |
| Worry about drugs having no effects | 21 (23.0) | 70 (76.9) |
| Worry about discrimination by others | 30 (32.9) | 61 (67.0) |
| Worry about objections of customers | 30 (32.9) | 61 (67.0) |
| Worry about objection of families | 26 (28.5) | 65 (71.4) |
| Worry about the objections of gatekeepers | 25 (27.4) | 66 (72.5) |
| Other reason | 37 (40.6) | 54 (59.3) |

In terms of information access, respondents indicated that they would like to get information about PrEP through radios (51.2% n=278), television (44.1%, n=239), doctor (88% n=477), and friends (38.3% n=208). Regarding where the respondents would like to get the PrEP medicines, hospitals (85.2% n=462), AIDS counseling service organizations (74.7% n=405), and Ministry of Health (67.1% n=374) were the most rated. Reasons for selecting these places included "strong protection of privacy" (86.1% n=467), "convenience" (88.5% n=480), and "high level of medical care" (82.1% n=445).

Finally, all respondents were asked about their concerns about PrEP. Responses are presented in Table 21.3 below. Overall, concerns about PrEP side effects (30.8%, n=167), convenience of acquiring drugs (33.5%, n=182) and taking drugs (28.7%, n=156), as well as its effectiveness (28.4%, n=154), were rated highly.

**Table 21.3 Concerns about PrEP (N=542)**

| Concern | Yes n (%) | No n (%) |
|---|---|---|
| Effect (effective) | 154 (28.4) | 388 (71.5) |
| Safety (side effects) | 167 (30.8) | 375 (69.1) |
| Cost | 114 (21.0) | 428 (78.9) |
| Convenience of acquiring drugs | 182 (33.5) | 360 (66.4) |
| Convenience of taking drugs | 156 (28.7) | 386 (71.2) |
| Attitudes of the people around | 106 (19.5) | 436 (80.4) |
| Support of sexual partners | 87 (16.05) | 455 (83.9) |
| Support of families | 84 (15.50) | 458 (84.5) |
| The people around use drugs or not | 86 (15.87) | 456 (84.1) |
| Others | 18 (3.32) | 524 (96.6) |

## 22. PERSONAL HEALTH

### Physical Health

Respondents were asked several questions regarding their health including overall life and physical health satisfaction, energy level, medication intake, and history of STIs. Responses are presented in Table 22.1 below. Respondents were generally satisfied with their life. Over half of respondents (52.7%, n=286) were *"extremely satisfied"* with their life. About 23.4% (n= 127) rated their physical health as *"excellent"* and 46.8% (n=254) reported that they "*sometimes"* experienced low energy. In terms of medication intake, 41.7% (n=226) reported that they were taking some form of medication. Of the total sample, 23.8% (n=129) of the respondents had been diagnosed with an STI, including Gonorrhea, Trichomonas, Chlamydia, Syphilis and Herpes.

**Table 22.1 Personal Health (N=542)**

| Variable | Frequency *n (%)* |
|---|---|
| **How satisfied are you with your life overall?** | |
| Extremely satisfied | 286 (52.7) |
| Very satisfied | 91 (16.7) |
| Somewhat satisfied | 104 (19.1) |
| Not very satisfied | 41 (7.5) |
| Not satisfied at all | 20 (3.6) |
| **At present time would you say your physical health is:** | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Excellent | 127 (23.4) |
| Good | 210 (38.7) |
| Fair | 179 (33.0) |
| Poor | 16 (2.9) |
| Very poor | 10 (1.8) |
| | |
| **I have low energy:** | |
| Almost always | 23 (4.2) |
| Often | 52 (9.5) |
| Sometimes | 254 (46.8) |
| Almost never | 84 (15.5) |
| Never | 129 (23.8) |
| | |
| **Do you take any medications?** | |
| Yes | 226 (41.7) |
| No | 316 (58.3) |
| | |
| **Have you ever been diagnosed with any Sexually Transmitted Disease (STDs)?** | |
| Yes | 129 (23.8) |
| No | 413 (76.2) |
| | |
| **If yes, have you been diagnosed with: (N= 129)** | |
| Gonorrhea | 28 (21.7) |
| Trichomonas | 12 (9.30) |
| Chlamydia | 21 (16.2) |
| Syphilis | 68 (52.7) |
| Herpes | 3 (2.3) |
| Other STIs | 45 (34.8) |

**Biomarker Data**

In addition to self-reports, all respondents provided blood, urine specimens, and vaginal swab specimens to test for common bacterial and viral STIs, including HIV. Testing in a study-certified local laboratory was performed to assess Trichomonas, Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and HIV. Results are presented in Table 22.2. At baseline, 7.38% (n=40) of respondents tested positive for Trichomonas, 2.58% (n=14) tested positive for chlamydia, 1.29% (n=7) tested positive for Gonorrhea and 40.5% (n=220) tested HIV positive. All respondents with a positive STI diagnosis received treatment. Those who tested HIV positive were initiated on ART, if they were not already enrolled at study initiation.

**Table 22.2. Biomarker Results (N=542)**

| **Infection** | Positive *n (%)* | Negative *n (%)* |
|---|---|---|
| HIV | 220 (40.5) | 322 (59.4) |
| Chlamydia | 14 (2.58) | 528 (97.4) |
| Gonorrhea | 7 (1.29) | 535 (98.7) |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Trichomonas | 40 (7.38) | 502 (92.6) |

## 23. MENTAL HEALTH

**Brief Symptom Inventory (Depression Subscale)**

Items assessing depressive symptoms were adapted from the Brief Symptoms Survey [88]. The 5-items assessed whether respondents had experienced any of the problems listed in the past 7 days, with 1=*Not at all, 2=A little bit, 3=Moderately, 4=Quite a bit, and 5=Extremely.* Table 23.1 presents the mean scores and standard deviations for each item, and the overall mean score for the subscale. The overall mean score was 10.9 (SD=4.9, range = 6-30), indicating moderate levels of depressive symptoms. Individual responses are presented in Table A.18 of the Appendix.

**Table 23.1. Brief Symptom Inventory (N=542)**

| Statement | Mean (SD) |
|---|---|
| Thoughts of ending your life | 1.4 (0.99) |
| Feeling lonely even when you are with people | 1.8 (1.16) |
| Feeling sad | 2.0 (1.19) |
| Feeling no interest in things | 2.0 (1.22) |
| Feeling hopeless about the future | 1.8 (1.15) |
| Feelings of worthlessness | 1.5 (1.10) |
| | |
| **Total Mean Score** | **10.9 (4.98)** |
| **Range** | **6-30** |

**Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)**

Post-traumatic stress disorder was measured using six items adapted from the abbreviated PTSD checklist [89, 90]. Respondents were asked how often the set of problems and complaints in response to stressful life experiences applied to them in the past month. Responses were rated on a 5-point Likert scale, with *1= not at all, 2 = a little bit, 3 =moderately, 4 =quite a bit, and 5=extremely.* Table 23.2 presents the mean scores and standard deviations for each item, and the overall mean score. The total mean score was 13.7 (SD= 5.8, range 6-30), indicating moderate levels of PTSD. Individual responses are presented in Table A.19 of the Appendix.

**Table 23.2. Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (N=542)**

| Statement | Mean (SD) |
|---|---|
| Repeated, disturbing memories, thoughts, or images of a stressful experience from the past. | 2.4 (1.3) |
| Feeling very upset when something reminded you of a stressful experience from the past. | 2.6 (1.4) |

| | |
|---|---|
| Avoided activities or situations because they reminded you of a stressful experience from the past | 2.4 (1.3) |
| Feeling distant or cut off from other people. | 2.0 (1.2) |
| Feeling irritable or having angry outbursts. | 2.4 (1.4) |
| Difficulty concentrating. | 2.0 (1.2) |
| **Total Mean Score** | **13.7 (5.8)** |
| **Range** | **6-30** |

**Social Desirability Scale Short Form C (MC-C)**

Items measuring social desirability were adapted from Marlowee -Crowne Social Desirability Scale Short Form [91]. Respondents were asked to indicate whether the statement related to their personal attitudes and traits was *True or False.* Results are presented in Table 23.3. Some of the statements that were *true* to most of respondents include those related to "feeling resentful when I don't get my way" (70.4%, n=382), "being a good listener" (87.6%, n=475) and "always willing to admit it when I make a mistake" (86.5%, n=469).

**Table 23.3. Social Desirability Scale (N=542)**

| Statement | True *n (%)* | False *n (%)* |
|---|---|---|
| It is sometimes hard for me to go on with my work if I am not encouraged | 231 (42.6) | 311 (57.3) |
| I sometimes feel resentful when I don't get my way | 382 (70.4) | 160 (29.5) |
| On a few occasions, I have given up doing something because I thought too little of my ability | 365 (67.3) | 177 (32.6) |
| There have been times when I felt like rebelling against people in authority even though I knew they were right | 262 (48.3) | 280 (51.6) |
| No matter who I'm talking to, I'm always a good listener | 475 (87.6) | 67 (12.36) |
| There have been occasions when I took advantage of someone | 382 (70.4) | 160 (29.5) |
| I'm always willing to admit it when I make a mistake. | 469 (86.5) | 73 (13.47) |
| I sometimes try to get even rather than forgive and forget. | 399 (73.6) | 143 (26.3) |
| I am always courteous, even to people who are disagreeable. | 459 (84.6) | 83 (15.31) |
| I have never been irked when people expressed ideas very different from my own. | 329 (60.7) | 213 (39.3) |
| There have been times when I was quite jealous of the good fortune of others. | 217 (40.0) | 325 (59.9) |
| I am sometimes irritated by people who ask favors of me. | 274 (50.5) | 268 (49.4) |
| I have never deliberately said something that hurt someone's feelings. | 326 (60.1) | 216 (39.8) |

## 24. ACCESS TO MEDICAL CARE

Respondents' ability to access medical care was assessed using 6-items related to seeking medical care in the past 12 months [92, 93]. Responses were rated on a 5-point scale with *1 = Strongly Agree, 2= Somewhat Agree, 3= Uncertain, 4= Somewhat Disagree, and 5= Strongly Disagree*. Results are presented in Table 24.1. The overall mean score was 16.7 (SD= 4.5, range = 6-29), indicating moderate levels of ease of access medical care. Individual responses are presented in Table A.20 of the Appendix.

**Table 24.1. Access to Medical Care (N= 542)**

| Statement | Mean (SD) |
|---|---|
| If I need medical care, I can get admitted without any trouble | 2.0 (1.1) |
| It is hard for me to get medical care in an emergency* | 3.3 (1.4) |
| Sometimes I go without the medical care I need because it is too expensive* | 3.8 (1.3) |
| I have easy access to the medical specialists that I need | 2.8 (1.4) |
| Places, where I can get medical care, are very conveniently located | 2.1 (1.1) |
| I am able to get medical care whenever I need it | 2.5 (1.3) |
| **Total Mean Score** | **16.7 (4.5)** |
| **Range** | **6-29** |

*Items have been reverse-coded so that higher scores indicate ease of access to medical care

### Barriers to Medical Care

Similarly, respondents were asked to think about barriers to getting the needed or recommended medical care [94]. Overall, most respondents (69.9%, n=379) agreed that they were unable to pay for medical care, 46.8% (n=254) were not sure where to go, 62.5% (n=339) did not have transportation, and 48.8% (n=265) reported the clinic hours not being convenient. Results are presented in Table 24.2 below.

**Table 24.2. Barriers to Medical Care (N=542)**

| Variable | Agree *n (%)* | Disagree *n (%)* |
|---|---|---|
| I was unable to pay for medical care | 379 (69.9) | 163 (30.0) |
| I was not sure where to go to get medical care | 254 (46.8) | 288 (53.1) |
| I did not have transportation to medical care | 339 (62.5) | 203 (37.4) |
| The clinic's hours of operation were inconvenient for me | 265 (48.8) | 277 (51.1) |
| I was treated poorly at a clinic in the past | 185 (34.1) | 357 (65.8) |
| I did not want to be seen at a clinic | 150 (27.6) | 392 (72.3) |
| I do not trust doctors | 113 (20.8) | 429 (79.1) |
| I don't really care about taking care of myself at this time | 112 (20.6 | 430 (79.3) |
| I did not have childcare | 204 (37.6) | 338 (623) |
| I was too drunk or high | 72 (13.2) | 470 (6.7) |

## 25. CONCLUSION

This report presented baseline survey data on the 542 women enrolled in the Kyaterekera Project prior to HIVRR, savings and financial literacy interventions. The report provides a detailed understanding of participants in the following key areas: family and community background, family relationships, social support, family socio-economic status, gender relations and peer norms, savings and financial self-efficacy, sex work and sex work stigma, gender-based violence, sexual behaviors, drug use and arrest history, childhood sexual abuse, HIV/AIDS knowledge, stigma and prevention attitudes, PrEP use, personal health, mental health and access to health care. These baseline data acts as benchmarks from which change will be measured, at 6, 12, 18, and 24-months-post intervention, between the usual care and treatment conditions. Given that data was self-recorded, social desirability is a potential limitation. Overall, the baseline survey data illustrates how women engaged in sex work currently view themselves, their families, their communities, and their futures

## 26. APPENDIX: EXTENDED TABLES

**Table A.1. Distance to Community Resources (N=542)**

| Community resource | Near (about 0-2 kms) *n (%)* | Far (over 2 kms) *n (%)* | Not applicable *n (%)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Place of employment | 449 (82.8) | 93 (17.16) | 0(0.0) |
| Medical institution | 419 (77.3) | 123 (22.6) | 0(0.0) |
| Bank | 115 (21.2) | 242 (44.6) | 185 (34.1) |
| Clean water source | 519 (95.7) | 23 (4.24) | 0(0.0) |

**Table A.2. Community Satisfaction (N=542)**

| Variable | Always *n (%)* | Most of the time *n (%)* | About Half of the time *n (%)* | Sometimes *n (%)* | Never *n (%)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I like where I live | 203 (37.4) | 145 (26.7) | 52 (9.59) | 120 (22.1) | 22 (4.06) |
| I wish I lived in a different house | 82 (15.13) | 110 (20.3) | 65 (11.99) | 133 (24.5) | 152 (28.0) |
| I wish I lived in another village/community | 164 (30.2) | 141 (26.0) | 49 (9.04) | 99 (18.27) | 89 (16.42) |
| I like my village/ community | 189 (34.8) | 126 (23.2) | 64 (11.81) | 131 (24.1) | 32 (5.90) |
| I like my neighbors | 234 (43.1) | 139 (25.6) | 64 (11.81) | 89 (16.42) | 16 (2.95) |
| This village/community is filled with not nice people | 79 (14.58) | 212 (39.1) | 56 (10.33) | 108 (19.9) | 87 (16.05) |
| My family's house is nice | 140 (25.8) | 100 (18.4) | 50 (9.23) | 174 (32.1) | 78 (14.39) |
| There are a lot of fun things to do where I live | 160 (29.5) | 105 (19.3) | 46 (8.49) | 155 (28.6) | 76 (14.02) |

**Table A.3. Family Cohesion (N=542)**

| Variable | Always *n (%)* | Most of the time *n (%)* | About half the time *n (%)* | Sometimes *n (%)* | Never *n (%)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Do your family members ask each other for help before asking non-family members for help? | 184 (33.9) | 121 (22.3) | 34 (6.27) | 140 (25.8) | 63 (11.62) |
| Do your family members like to spend free time with each other? | 174 (32.1) | 149 (27.4) | 58 (10.70) | 121 (22.3) | 40 (7.38) |
| Do your family members feel close to each other? | 197 (36.3) | 108 (19.9) | 60 (11.07) | 126 (23.2) | 51 (9.41) |
| Are you available when others in the family want to talk to you? | 164 (30.2) | 112 (20.66) | 51 (9.41) | 171 (31.5) | 44 (8.12) |
| Do you listen to what other family members have to say, even when you disagree? | 182 (33.5) | 128 (23.6) | 58 (10.70) | 143 (26.3) | 31 (5.72) |
| Do you do things together as a family? | 169 (31.1) | 127 (23.4) | 60 (11.07) | 132 (24.3) | 54 (9.98) |
| Do you think that your family members love you? | 232 (42.8) | 126 (23.2) | 43 (7.93) | 109 (20.1) | 32 (5.90) |

**Table A.4. Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support**

| Variable | Very Strongly Disagree *n (%)* | Strongly Disagree *n (%)* | Mildly Disagree *n (%)* | Neutral *n (%)* | Mildly Agree *n (%)* | Strongly Agree *n (%)* | Very Strongly Agree *n (%)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| There is a special person who is around when I am in need. | 76 (14.0) | 25 (4.61) | 27 (4.98) | 11 (2.03) | 146 (26.9) | 78 (14.3) | 179 (33.0) |
| There is a special person with whom I can share my joys and sorrows. | 68 (12.5) | 34 (6.27) | 19 (3.51) | 8 (1.48) | 105 (19.3) | 111 (20.4) | 197 (36.3) |
| My family really tries to help me. | 99 (18.2) | 34 (6.27) | 32 (5.90) | 16 (2.95) | 128 (23.6) | 93 (17.1) | 140 (25.8) |
| I get the emotional help and support I need from my family | 101 (18.6) | 36 (6.64) | 41 (7.56) | 6 (1.11) | 134 (24.7) | 85 (15.6) | 139 (25.6) |
| I have a special person who is a real source of comfort to me. | 68 (12.5) | 25 (4.61) | 26 (4.80) | 10 (1.85) | 92 (16.9) | 118 (21.7) | 203 (37.4) |
| My friends really try to help me. | 100 (18.4) | 46 (8.49) | 25 (4.61) | 13 (2.40) | 141 (26.0) | 79 (14.5) | 138 (25.4) |
| I can count on my friends when things go wrong. | 112 (20.6) | 40 (7.38) | 39 (7.20) | 7 (1.29) | 142 (26.2) | 78 (14.3) | 124 (22.8) |
| I can talk about my problems with my family. | 70 (12.9) | 27 (4.98) | 26 (4.80) | 5 (0.92) | 105 (19.3) | 114 (21.0) | 195 (35.9) |
| I have friends with whom I can share my joys and sorrows. | 87 (16.0) | 36 (6.64) | 37 (6.83) | 12 (2.21) | 123 (22.6) | 91 (16.7) | 156 (28.7) |
| There is a special person in my life who cares about my feelings. | 87 (16.0) | 33 (6.09) | 34 (6.27) | 8 (1.48) | 112 (20.6) | 92 (16.9) | 176 (32.4) |
| My family is willing to help me make decisions. | 89 (16.4) | 37 (6.83) | 45 (8.30) | 7 (1.29) | 118 (21.7) | 89 (16.4) | 157 (28.9) |
| I can talk about my problems with my friends. | 98 (18.0) | 33 (6.09) | 32 (5.90) | 9 (1.66) | 142 (26.2) | 88 (16.2) | 140 (25.8) |

**Table A.5. Importance of Saving for a Specific Goal (N=542)**

| Variable | Extremely Important *n (%)* | Very Important *n (%)* | Somewhat Important *n (%)* | Not Very Important *n (%)* | Not Important at all *n (%)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saving money for a family business | 330 (60.8) | 204 (37.6) | 2 (0.37) | 5 (0.92) | 1 (0.18) |
| Saving money for one's personal development, including vocational technical or job training | 300 (55.3) | 227 (41.8) | 9 (1.66) | 5 (0.92) | 1 (0.18) |
| Saving money for family use | 299 (55.1) | 231 (42.6) | 8 (1.48) | 3 (0.55) | 1 (0.18) |
| Saving money to buy an animal (cow, goat) | 274 (50.5) | 244 (45.0) | 12 (2.21) | 8 (1.48) | 4 (0.74) |
| Saving money to move into one's own home | 302 (55.7) | 224 (41.3) | 8 (1.48) | 5 (0.92) | 3 (0.55) |

**Table A.6. Confidence in Ability to Save (N=542)**

| Variable | Extremely Confident *n (%)* | Very Confident *n (%)* | Somewhat Confident *n (%)* | Not Very Confident *n (%)* | Not Confident at all *n (%)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Save money for a family business | 308 (56.8) | 118 (21.7) | 66 (12.1) | 28 (5.1) | 22 (4.0) |
| Saving money for one's personal development, including vocational technical or job training | 273 (50.3) | 142 (26.2) | 64 (11.8) | 40 (7.3) | 23 (4.2) |
| Save money for family use | 308 (56.8) | 137 (25.2) | 57 (10.5) | 26 (4.8) | 14 (2.5) |
| Save money to buy an animal such as a goat, pig, or cow | 277 (51.1) | 144 (26.5) | 57 (10.5) | 38 (7.0) | 26 (4.8) |
| Save money to move into one's own home | 315 (58.1) | 114 (21.0) | 52 (9.5) | 38 (7.0) | 23 (4.2) |

**Table A.7. Financial Self-Efficacy (N=542)**

| Variable | Extremely Confident *n (%)* | Very Confident *n (%)* | Somewhat Confident *n (%)* | Not Very Confident *n (%)* | Not Confident at all *n (%)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| How confident are you that you can meet your goals for becoming financially secure? | 251 (46.3) | 79 (14.5) | 115 (21.2) | 67 (12.3) | 30 (5.5) |
| How confident are you that you can meet your goals for | 222 (40.9) | 98 (18.0) | 123 (22.6) | 76 (14.0) | 23 (4.2) |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| obtaining adequate employment | | | | | |
| How confident are you that you can meet your goals for building savings? | 248 (45.7) | 112 (20.6) | 107 (19.7) | 48 (8.8) | 27 (4.9) |
| How confident are you that you can meet your goals for paying off your debts? | 253 (46.6) | 115 (21.2) | 101 (18.6) | 46 (8.4) | 27 (4.9) |

**Table A.8. Sex Worker Stigma Index (N= 542)**

| Variable | Strongly Disagree *n (%)* | Disagree *n (%)* | Agree *n (%)* | Strongly Agree *n (%)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I feel that if I disclosed being a sex worker to some people, they would not talk to me anymore | 71 (13.1) | 83 (15.3) | 196 (36.1) | 192 (35.4) |
| I feel that if I disclosed being a sex worker to some people they would not talk to my family | 68 (12.5) | 92 (16.9) | 190 (35.0) | 192 (35.4) |
| I feel that if I disclosed being a sex worker to some people would think I was immoral | 43 (7.9) | 58 (10.7) | 185 (34.1) | 256 (47.2) |
| I feel that if I disclosed being a sex worker to some people, I would be threatened with violence | 61 (11.2) | 83 (15.3) | 218 (40.2) | 180 (33.2) |
| I feel that if I disclosed being a sex worker to some people, they would treat me differently | 47 (8.6) | 55 (10.1) | 205 (37.8) | 235 (43.3) |
| I feel that if I disclosed being a sex worker to my husband, he would hit me | 115 (21.2) | 79 (14.5) | 149 (27.4) | 199 (36.7) |
| I feel that if I disclosed being a sex worker to my husband, he would not talk to me anymore | 112 (20.6) | 81 (14.9) | 167 (30.8) | 182 (33.5) |
| I feel that if I disclosed being a sex worker to my family, I would not be able to see my children | 77 (14.2) | 97 (17.9) | 183 (33.7) | 185 (34.1) |
| I feel that if I disclosed being a sex worker to my family, they would desert me | 54 (9.9) | 75 (13.8) | 192 (35.4) | 221 (40.7) |
| I feel that if I disclosed being a sex worker to my family, they would treat me differently | 52 (9.5) | 55 (10.1) | 204 (37.6) | 231 (42.6) |

**Table A.9. Economic Abuse (N= 542)**

| Variable | Never *n (%)* | Hardly Ever *n (%)* | Sometimes *n (%)* | Often *n (%)* | Quite Often *n (%)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Make you ask him/her for money** | | | | | |
| Current or past intimate partner | 131 (24.1) | 19 (3.5) | 181 (33.3) | 152 (28.0) | 59 (10.8) |
| Family member | 278 (51.2) | 35 (6.4) | 99 (18.27) | 79 (14.58) | 51 (9.41) |
| **Demand to know how money was spent.** | | | | | |
| Current or past intimate partner | 236 (43.5) | 33 (6.0) | 138 (25.4) | 94 (17.34) | 41 (7.56) |
| Family member | 354 (65.3) | 44 (8.1) | 61 (11.25) | 56 (10.33) | 27 (4.98) |
| **Demand that you give him/her receipts and/or change when you spend money.** | | | | | |
| Current or past intimate partner | 324 (59.7) | 33 (6.0) | 97 (17.90) | 64 (11.81) | 24 (4.43) |
| Family member | 412 (76.0) | 32 (5.9) | 43 (7.93) | 39 (7.20) | 16 (2.95) |
| **Keep financial information from you** | | | | | |
| Current or past intimate partner | 215 (39.6) | 29 (5.3) | 115 (21.2) | 127 (23.4) | 56 (10.3) |
| Family member | 339 (62.5) | 26 (4.8) | 76 (14.02) | 70 (12.92) | 31 (5.72) |
| **Make important financial decisions without talking to you first.** | | | | | |
| Current or past intimate partner | 230 (42.4) | 36 (6.6) | 119 (21.9) | 129 (23.8) | 28 (5.17) |
| Family member | 338 (62.3) | 38 (7.0) | 85 (15.68) | 56 (10.33) | 25 (4.61) |
| **Threaten you to make you leave work** | | | | | |
| Current or past intimate partner | 335 (61.8) | 32 (5.9) | 77 (14.21) | 70 (12.92) | 28 (5.17) |
| Family member | 417 (76.9) | 40 (7.3) | 31 (5.72) | 37 (6.83) | 17 (3.14) |
| **Demand that you quit your job.** | | | | | |
| Current or past intimate partner | 339 (62.5) | 24 (4.4) | 83 (15.31) | 65 (11.99) | 31 (5.72) |
| Family member | 410 (75.6) | 38 (7.0) | 39 (7.20) | 35 (6.46) | 20 (3.69) |
| **Beat you up if you said you needed to go to work.** | | | | | |
| Current or past intimate partner | 401 (73.9) | 30 (5.5) | 49 (9.04) | 45 (8.30) | 17 (3.14) |
| Family member | 443 (81 7) | 37 (6.8) | 25 (4.61) | 23 (4.24) | 14 (2.58) |
| **Do things to keep you from going to your job.** | | | | | |
| Current or past intimate partner | 355 (65.5) | 30 (5.5) | 87 (16.5) | 52 (9.59) | 18 (3.32) |
| Family member | 430 (79.3) | 38 (7.0) | 31 (5.72) | 20 (3.69) | 23 (4.24) |
| **Spend the money you need for rent or other bills** | | | | | |
| Current or past intimate partner | 278 (51.2) | 46 (8.4) | 117 (21.5) | 72 (13.2) | 29 (5.35) |
| Family member | 400 (73.8) | 41 (7.5) | 44 (8.12) | 40 (7.38) | 17 (3.14) |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Pay bills late or not pay bills that were in your name or both your names.** | | | | | |
| Current or past intimate partner | 309 (57.0) | 45 (8.3) | 94 (17.34) | 63 (11.6) | 31 (5.72) |
| Family member | 412 (76.0) | 42 (7.7) | 41 (7.56) | 32 (5.90) | 15 (2.77) |
| **Borrow money or purchase things on credit under your name.** | | | | | |
| Current or past intimate partner | 396 (73.0) | 41 (7.5) | 50 (9.23) | 35 (6.46) | 20 (3.69) |
| Family member | 414 (76.3) | 34 (6.2) | 33 (6.09) | 36 (6.64) | 25 (4.61) |

**Table A.10. Confidence in Condom Self Efficacy (N=542)**

| Variable | Very Confident *n (%)* | Somewhat Confident *n (%)* | Not at all Confident *n (%)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Put a male condom on a hard penis? | 418 (77.1) | 68 (12.5) | 56 (10.3) |
| Unroll a male condom down correctly on the first try? | 372 (68.3) | 93 (17.1) | 77 (14.2) |
| Start over with a new male condom if you placed it on the wrong way? | 325 (59.9) | 83 (15.3) | 134 (24.7) |
| Unroll a male condom fully to the base of the penis? | 373 (68.8) | 86 (15.8) | 83 (15.3) |
| Squeeze air from the tip of a male condom? | 288 (53.1) | 89 (16.4) | 165 (30.4) |
| Take a male condom off without spilling the semen or cum? | 368 (67.9) | 76 (14.0) | 98 (18.0) |
| Take a male condom off before your partner loses his hard on? | 342 (63.1) | 84 (15.5) | 116 (21.4) |
| Use spermicide or lubricant with a male condom? | 173 (31.9) | 64 (11.8) | 305 (56.2) |

**Table A.11. Condom Use Communication Self-Efficacy with an Intimate Partner (N=542)**

| Variable | Definitely No *n (%)* | Probably No *n (%)* | Maybe *n (%)* | Probably Yes *n (%)* | Definitely Yes *n (%)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Can you discuss condom use with your intimate or casual partner? | 47 (8.67) | 54 (9.96) | 46 (8.49) | 187 (34.5) | 208 (38.3) |
| Can you insist on condom use if your partner does not want to use one? | 64 (11.8) | 99 (18.2) | 51 (9.41) | 157 (28.9) | 171 (31.5) |
| Can you stop and look for condoms when you're sexually aroused? | 64 (11.8) | 81 (14.9) | 49 (9.04) | 183 (33.7) | 165 (30.4) |
| Can you insist on condom use every time even when you are under the influence of alcohol or drugs? | 69 (12.7) | 95 (17.5) | 50 (9.23) | 163 (30.0) | 165 (30.4) |
| Can you insist on condom use every time when your intimate or casual partner is under the influence of alcohol or drugs? | 60 (11.0) | 96 (17.7) | 43 (7.93) | 180 (33.2) | 163 (30.0) |
| Can you put a condom on your partner without feeling as if it is "spoiling the mood?" | 71 (13.1) | 111(20.4) | 53 (9.78) | 168 (31.0) | 139 (25.6) |
| Can you insist on condom use every time even if you or your partner uses another method to prevent on pregnancy? | 50 (9.23) | 87 (16.0) | 59 (10.8) | 191 (35.2) | 155 (28.6) |

**Table A.12. Condom Use Communication Self-Efficacy with the Last Intimate Partner (N=542)**

| Variable | Definitely No *n (%)* | Probably No *n (%)* | Maybe *n (%)* | Probably Yes *n (%)* | Definitely Yes *n (%)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Discussed condom use with your intimate or casual partner? | 202 (37.2) | 97 (17.9) | 49 (9.04) | 102 (18.8) | 92 (16.9) |
| Insisted on condom use even when your partner did not want to use one. | 193 (35.6) | 129 (23.8) | 58 (10.7) | 75 (13.84) | 87 (16.0) |
| Stopped and looked for condoms when you were sexually aroused. | 210 (38.7) | 149 (27.4) | 35 (6.46) | 71 (13.10) | 77 (14.2) |
| Insisted on condom use every time even when you were under the influence of alcohol or drugs. | 207 (38.1) | 143 (26.3) | 45 (8.30) | 66 (12.18) | 81 (14.9) |
| Insisted on condom use every time when your intimate or | 197 (36.3) | 153 (28.2) | 45 (8.30) | 66 (12.18) | 81 (14.9) |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| casual partner was under the influence of alcohol or drugs. | | | | | |
| Put a condom on your partner without feeling as if it was "spoiling the mood." | 204 (37.6) | 152 (28.0) | 34 (6.27) | 67 (12.36) | 85 (15.6) |
| Insisted on condom use every time even when you or your partner used another method to prevent pregnancy. | 209 (38.5) | 145 (26.7) | 35 (6.46) | 68 (12.55) | 85 (15.6) |

**Table A.13. Condoms Use Communication Self-Efficacy with a Paying Customer (N=542)**

| Variable | Definitely No *n (%)* | Probably No *n (%)* | Maybe *n (%)* | Probably Yes *n (%)* | Definitely Yes *n (%)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Can you discuss condom use with a customer? | 16 (2.95) | 9 (1.66) | 18 (3.32) | 176 (32.4) | 323 (59.5) |
| Can you insist on condom use if your customer does not want to use one? | 22 (4.06) | 45 (8.3) | 30 (5.54) | 174 (32.1) | 271 (50.0) |
| Can you insist on condom use with a customer every time even when you are under the influence of alcohol or drugs? | 30 (5.54) | 37 (6.8) | 35 (6.46) | 194 (35.7) | 246 (45.3) |
| Can you insist on condom use every time when your customer is under the influence of alcohol or drugs? | 24 (4.43) | 49 (9.04) | 33 (6.09) | 192 (35.4) | 244 (45.0) |
| Can you insist on condom use every time even if you or your customer uses another method to prevent on pregnancy? | 20 (3.69) | 47 (8.67) | 36 (6.64) | 181 (33.3) | 258 (47.6) |

**Table A.14. Condom Use Communication Self-Efficacy with the Last Paying Customer (N=542)**

| Variable | Definitely No *n (%)* | Probably No *n (%)* | Maybe *n (%)* | Probably Yes *n (%)* | Definitely Yes *n (%)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Discussed condom use with a customer? | 38 (7.01) | 28 (5.17) | 39 (7.20) | 166 (30.6) | 271 (50.0) |
| Insisted on condom use even when your customer did not want to use one. | 51 (9.41) | 56 (10.3) | 40 (7.38) | 150 (27.6) | 245 (45.2) |
| Insisted on condom use every time even when you were | 60 (11.0) | 69 (12.7) | 40 (7.38) | 146 (26.9) | 227 (41.8) |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| under the influence of alcohol or drugs. | | | | | |
| Insisted on condom use every time when your customer was under the influence of alcohol or drugs. | 57 (10.5) | 54 (9.96) | 40 (7.38) | 158 (29.1) | 233 (42.9) |
| Insisted on condom use every time even when you or your customer used another method to prevent on pregnancy | 60 (11.0) | 53 (9.78) | 39 (7.20) | 160 (29.5) | 230 (42.4) |

**Table A.15. Peer Norms (N= 542)**

| Variable | None *n (%)* | A few *n (%)* | Most *n (%)* | All *n (%)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| How many women DO YOU KNOW who you think use a condom every time they have sex? | 40 (7.38) | 343 (63.2) | 148 (27.3) | 11 (2.03) |
| How many women DO YOU KNOW who you think are concerned about HIV, Hepatitis C, or sexually transmitted infections? | 32 (5.90) | 311 (57.3) | 186 (34.3) | 13 (2.40) |
| How many women DO YOU KNOW who you think take responsibility for protecting their partners from HIV, Hepatitis or sexually transmitted infections? | 41 (7.56) | 333 (61.4) | 160 (29.5) | 8 (1.48) |

**Table A.16. HIV Stigma (N=542)**

| Variable | Strongly Disagree *n (%)* | Disagree *n (%)* | Agree *n (%)* | Strongly Agree *n (%)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| People who have HIV/AIDS face verbal abuse | 49 (9.04) | 66 (12.1) | 189 (34.8) | 238 (43.9) |
| People living with HIV/AIDS face rejection from their peers | 51 (9.41) | 51 (9.41) | 195 (35.9) | 245 (45.2) |
| People who have HIV/AIDS should be treated the same as everyone else | 310 (57.2) | 189 (34.8) | 26 (4.80) | 17 (3.14) |
| People with HIV/AIDS do not deserve any support. | 245 (45.2) | 183 (33.7) | 51 (9.41) | 63 (11.62) |
| People with HIV/AIDS should not have the same freedoms as other people. | 253 (46.6) | 181 (33.3) | 48 (8.86) | 60 (11.07) |
| People living with HIV/AIDS should be treated similarly by health care professionals as people with other illnesses. | 318 (58.6) | 171 (31.5) | 26 (4.80) | 27 (4.98) |

**Table A.17 Attitudes Towards PrEP (N= 542)**

| Variable | Absolutely unwilling *n (%)* | Possibly unwilling *n (%)* | Unknown *n (%)* | Possibly willing *n (%)* | Absolutely willing *n (%)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| If PrEP was safe and effective, how likely would you be willing to use it? | 59 (10.9) | 19 (3.5) | 25 (4.6) | 149 (27.4) | 290 (53.5) |
| If PrEP was safe, effective and free, how likely would you be willing to use it? | 57 (10.5) | 17 (3.1) | 18 (3.3) | 147 (27.1) | 303 (55.9) |
| If PrEP was safe, effective, free and being used by few people around you, how likely would you be willing to use it? | 61 (11.2) | 22 (4.0) | 16 (2.9) | 176 (32.4) | 267 (49.2) |
| If PrEP was safe, effective, free and being used by many people around you, how likely would you be willing to use it? | 59 (10.8) | 12 (2.2) | 23 (4.2) | 155 (28.6) | 293 (54.0) |

**Table A.18. Brief Symptom Inventory (N=542)**

| Variable | Not at all *n (%)* | A little bit *n (%)* | Moderately *n (%)* | Quite a bit *n (%)* | Extremely *n (%)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thoughts of ending your life | 409 (75.4) | 80 (14.76) | 13 (2.40) | 17 (3.14) | 23 (4.24) |
| Feeling lonely even when you are with people | 267 (49.2) | 173 (31.9) | 25 (4.61) | 48 (8.86) | 29 (5.35) |
| Feeling sad | 218 (40.2) | 181 (33.3) | 46 (8.49) | 72 (13.28) | 25 (4.61) |
| Feeling no interest in things | 219 (40.4) | 187 (34.5) | 43 (7.93) | 56 (10.33) | 37 (6.83) |
| Feeling hopeless about the future | 305 (56.2) | 133 (24.5) | 35 (6.46) | 43 (7.93) | 26 (4.80) |
| Feelings of worthlessness | 384 (70.8) | 83 (15.31) | 16 (2.95) | 36 (6.64) | 23 (4.24) |

**Table A.19. Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) (N=542)**

| Variable | Not at all *n (%)* | A little bit *n (%)* | Moderate *n (%)* | Quite a bit *n (%)* | Extremely *n (%)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Repeated, disturbing memories, thoughts, or images of a stressful experience from the past. | 176 (32.4) | 190 (35.0) | 39 (7.20) | 81 (14.9) | 56 (10.3) |
| Feeling very upset when something reminded you of a stressful experience from the past. | 129 (23.8) | 177 (32.6) | 62 (11.4) | 103 (19.0) | 71 (13.1) |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Avoided activities or situations because they reminded you of a stressful experience from the past | 171 (31.5) | 185 (34.1) | 56 (10.3) | 74 (13.6) | 56 (10.3) |
| Feeling distant or cut off from other people. | 247 (45.5) | 185 (34.1) | 31 (5.72) | 43 (7.93) | 36 (6.64) |
| Feeling irritable or having angry outbursts. | 182 (33.5) | 171 (31.5) | 42 (7.75) | 72 (13.2) | 75 (13.8) |
| Difficulty concentrating. | 243 (44.8) | 189 (34.8) | 36 (6.64) | 34 (6.27) | 40 (7.38) |

**Table A.20. Access to Medical Care (N= 542)**

| Variable | Strongly Agree *n (%)* | Somewhat Agree *n (%)* | Uncertain *n (%)* | Somewhat Disagree *n (%)* | Strongly Disagree *n (%)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| If I need medical care, I can get admitted without any trouble | 231 (42.6) | 196 (36.1) | 23 (4.24) | 66 (12.1) | 26 (4.80) |
| It is hard for me to get medical care in an emergency | 78 (14.39) | 112 (20.6) | 27 (4.98) | 201 (37.0) | 124 (22.8) |
| Sometimes I go without the medical care I need because it is too expensive | 58 (10.70) | 50 (9.23) | 13 (2.40) | 217 (40.0) | 204 (37.6) |
| I have easy access to the medical specialists that I need | 115 (21.2) | 165 (30.4) | 28 (5.17) | 159 (29.3) | 75 (13.84) |
| Places where I can get medical care are very conveniently located | 175 (32.2) | 231 (42.6) | 24 (4.43) | 85 (15.68) | 27 (4.98) |
| I am able to get medical care whenever I need it | 144 (26.5) | 187 (34.5) | 27 (4.98) | 124 (22.8) | 60 (11.07) |

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