

# **Report: Respondent-Driven Sampling Study of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) in Kampala, Uganda**

**Produced for the Global Fund to End Modern Slavery (GFEMS)**

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## ACRONYMS

CAPI	Computer-assisted personal interviewing
CSE	Commercial sexual exploitation
CSEC	Commercial sexual exploitation of children
GFEMS	Global Fund to End Modern Slavery
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ILO	International Labour Organization
IRB	Institutional Review Board
MU	Makerere University
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
PEP	Post-Exposure Prophylaxis
PPI	Poverty Probability Index
PrEP	Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis ( ) and ( )
RDS	Respondent-driven sampling
SE	Standard Error
STI	Sexually transmitted infections
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UYDEL	Uganda Youth Development Link

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# I. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In March through April 2021, ICF and the Department of Social Work and Social Administration, Makerere University, undertook a respondent-driven sampling (RDS) study, involving in-person interviews, in Kampala to measure the characteristics of commercial sexual exploitation (CSE) and to estimate the prevalence of children among all people engaged in CSE. The purpose of this study is to inform Global Fund to End Modern Slavery (GFEMS)-funded programming intended to combat commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) in Kampala and Napak District. This study will be repeated in 2022 to see if the prevalence has changed.

### Background

The prevalence of CSEC and a thorough identification of vulnerabilities and risk factors have not been fully studied in Uganda. No prior studies offer an estimate of the prevalence of CSEC in any region of Uganda. A capture-recapture study estimates the number of females ages 15 or older who are engaged in commercial sex in Kampala to be about 9,000; however, this study did not include individuals younger than 15 and does not estimate the proportion who are ages 15 to 17.<sup>1</sup> There is no available estimate of the number of males who are engaged in commercial sex.

### Methods

The sample was recruited using RDS, a network-based sampling method that overcomes the traditional biases associated with similar approaches (e.g., chain-referral and snowball sampling) by approximating probability sampling methods and allowing for the calculation of selection probabilities and survey weights. The RDS weights reflect the varying sizes of respondents' networks as established in RDS theory, which adjusts for recruitment biases. Initial participants in an RDS study (i.e., seeds) are recruited through convenience sampling methods. Each of these seeds recruits peers by referral, allowing researchers to access members of typically hard-to-reach populations who may not otherwise be accessible.<sup>2</sup>

The initial respondents (seeds) in this study were recruited with support from five local organizations that work with and provide support to survivors of CSE in Kampala. There were 15 seeds ages 15-17 and 5 seeds ages 18 and older. The majority of the seeds (16) were females and 4 were males. The seeds recruited additional respondents, who then recruited other respondents. Respondents were offered a maximum of three coupons to refer other respondents. To encourage participation and referrals of peers, respondents were offered an incentive for completion of an interview and for referring other respondents who successfully completed an interview. The final sample includes 209 respondents ages 15 or older who live or work in Kampala and engaged in CSE in the past year.

### Limitations

Data collection occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic, and changes related to the pandemic may have affected our results. A similar study undertaken before or after the pandemic may yield different findings.

Due to logistical constraints, this study had a relatively large number of seeds, and therefore relatively short referral chains. Three-fourths of our seeds were minors (under age 18); the predominance of minors as seeds likely skews the estimated prevalence of minors among individuals engaged in the sex

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<sup>1</sup> Doshi, R. H., Apodaca, K., Ogwal, M., Bain, R., Amene, E., Kiyingi, H., et al. (2019). Estimating the Size of Key Populations in Kampala, Uganda: 3-Source Capture-Recapture Study. *JMIR Public Health and Surveillance*, 5(3). <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6771531/>

<sup>2</sup> Heckathorn, D. D. (1997). Respondent-driven sampling: A new approach to the study of hidden populations. *Social Problems*, 44(2), 174-199. <https://doi.org/10.2307/3096941>

industry generated using our weighted sample. One-fifth of our seeds were male, which may skew the estimated prevalence of males among children engaged in CSEC.

Weights and estimates based on RDS are premised on a semi-probability sampling method (at best). Therefore, it is difficult to compute the variance of the RDS sample estimates, including the estimated prevalence. Estimated standard errors involve approximations related to the RDS assumptions.

## Findings

**Prevalence:** An estimated 26.3 to 29.3 percent of individuals engaged in the sex industry in Kampala are under age 18. An estimated 22.5 percent of children engaged in the sex industry in Kampala are male.

**Remuneration:** While three-fourths (76.1%) of children are always paid for their engagement in the sex industry, one-fourth (23.9%) are paid only sometimes. Nearly all children engaged in the sex industry (92.9%) receive their payment directly from the client, and by far the most common form of payment is money, followed by alcoholic drinks and gifts. Some children also receive food and a place to stay. A third party receives payment, generally in the form of money, on behalf of the child engaged in the sex industry “sometimes” for one-third of children (36.1%) and “always” for 3.6% of children. The most common third-party recipient of payments are pimps and friends.

More than one-third of children (40.3%) give some of their remuneration to friends. One-fifth (20.7%) give some of their remuneration to their parents, and one-fourth (25.4%) give to other family members. No children give part of their remuneration to a third party because they are forced to, and very few (6.1%) do so because they agreed to when they started the job. Some do so to repay a debt (9.8%), but most give remuneration to a third party to help the third party (63.9%).

**Pressure and violence:** Nearly half of children (46.6%) feel that someone is pressuring or forcing them to do sexual things<sup>3</sup> sometimes or always. More than half of children (58.3%) have felt they would be hurt if they did not do something they were told to do. One-third of children (33.7%) report having been hurt by someone pressuring them to do sexual things. The third parties most commonly involved in the fear or experience of violence are clients, for one-fourth of children (24.4%); friends, for one-fourth of children (23.0%); and pimps, for 12.8 percent of children. Almost half of children (44.3%) report working for a pimp or broker sometimes or always.

**Friends.** The findings related to friends (respondents are forced or pressured to do sexual things by friends, respondents fear or experience violence by friends, and friends receive remuneration from respondents and third parties) suggest that friends may be playing the role of brokers or pimps in some cases. The dynamics of these relationships and the degree of involuntariness experienced by children merit additional future research.

**Impact of COVID-19:** Respondents report that the COVID-19 pandemic has made their work more difficult, less lucrative, and more dangerous. Some respondents report having entered into the sex industry as a result of the pandemic.

**Respondent advice to youths considering commercial sex:** Respondents advise youths to avoid engagement in commercial sex if possible and to take precautions against pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

**Recommendations by respondents:** Respondent recommendations on how best nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and the government can provide support to people engaged in the sex industry included: employment support, cash transfers, legalization of commercial sex, the implementation of

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<sup>3</sup> “Sexual things” is defined in the questionnaire as follows (Question S1.Q7): By “sexual things” I mean touching someone’s private parts or someone touching your private parts. I also mean touching your own private parts with someone watching, or vaginal, oral, or anal sex.

laws that would allow for better regulation and security of people engaged in commercial sex, and improved dissemination of general, mental, sexual, and reproductive health information services.

## 2. STUDY OBJECTIVES AND BACKGROUND

### 2.1. Objective of the study

The objective of this study was to create a population-based measure of commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) in Kampala, Uganda. In March-April 2021, ICF and the Department of Social Work and Social Administration, Makerere University (MU) undertook a Respondent Driven Sampling (RDS) study, involving in-person interviews, in Kampala to measure the characteristics of commercial sexual exploitation (CSE) as well as to estimate the prevalence of children among all people engaged in CSE. The purpose of this study is to inform Global Fund to End Modern Slavery (GFEMS)-funded programming intended to combat CSEC in Kampala and Napak District. ICF and MU will repeat the RDS study in 2022 to see if the prevalence of children among all people engaged in CSE has changed.

This report first presents background information, followed by a discussion of the study design. *Section 5: Findings* explores both the characteristics of CSE and the prevalence of children. Finally, we provide a conclusion and recommendations.

### 2.2. Defining commercial sexual exploitation of children/child sex trafficking

CSEC and child sex trafficking are overlapping terms that “describe crimes of a sexual nature committed against children and adolescents that involve exploitation for financial or other gain.”<sup>4</sup> For the purposes of this study, the terms will be used interchangeably and will be defined as follows: CSEC/child sex trafficking occurs “when a child (under 18 years of age) is recruited, enticed, harbored, transported, provided, obtained, patronized, solicited, or maintained to perform a commercial sex act.”<sup>5,6</sup>

A commercial sex act is “any sex act on account of which anything of value is given to or received by any person.”<sup>7</sup> Sex is defined as “genital or anal contact or penetration of another person, regardless of whether such contact is genital, oral, or manual.”<sup>8</sup> It “can include virtual situations, such as when a trafficker pays to watch a trafficking victim engaging in a sex act, including self-masturbation.”<sup>9</sup> For the purpose of this study, CSEC/child sex trafficking includes any situation in which “a child, whether or not at the direction of any other person, engages in sexual activity in exchange for anything of value, which includes [both monetary and] non-monetary things such as food, shelter, drugs, or protection from any person.”<sup>10</sup>

Examples of activities that would be considered CSEC/child trafficking if they result in anything of value being given to or received by any person include:<sup>11</sup>

- Prostitution of children
- Sugar daddy/mama relationships (in which a child may performing sexual favors in return for gifts or other support)
- Student-teacher relationships in which students perform sexual favors in return for grades or material goods

Non-contact sexual exploitation of children, such as pornography or stripping, is outside the scope of this study. Similarly, non-transactional and non-commercial sexual exploitation is outside the scope of

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<sup>4</sup> <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5673585/>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.state.gov/what-is-trafficking-in-persons/>

<sup>6</sup> While the definition of sex trafficking of adults requires an element of force, fraud, or coercion, these are not necessary for the offense to be considered human trafficking in the case of children (<https://www.state.gov/what-is-trafficking-in-persons/>).

<sup>7</sup> Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000. <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/PLAW-106publ386/pdf/PLAW-106publ386.pdf>

<sup>8</sup> African Programming & Research Initiative to End Slavery (APRIES). (2020). Human Trafficking Statistical Definitions: Prevalence Reduction Innovation Forum July 2020.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid

<sup>10</sup> <https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/programs/commercial-sexual-exploitation-children>

<sup>11</sup> Mail-order-bride-trade and early marriage may also be linked to child trafficking but are outside the scope of this study.

this study. Mail-order-bride-trade and early marriage may also be linked to child trafficking but are outside the scope of this study.

### 2.3. Sex industry in Kampala

Engagement in the sex industry, especially female engagement, is visible in areas of Kampala.<sup>12</sup> The Penal Code Act of 1950 and a controversial 2021 parliamentary bill on sexual offences<sup>13</sup> criminalize commercial sex<sup>14</sup> and same sex relationships in Uganda.<sup>15</sup> A capture-recapture study<sup>16</sup> estimates the number of females 15 years and older who are engaged in commercial sex in Kampala to be about 9,000 with a 95 percent confidence interval between approximately 6,000 and 17,000; however, this study did not include individuals younger than 15. There is no estimate of the number of males who are engaged in commercial sex, and research on this population is particularly challenging given the social stigma and double legal offence of their position in cases in which the buyer is also male. A recent study<sup>17</sup> by Makerere University Infectious Diseases Institute in Kampala and Mbarara found it challenging to recruit male workers to participate; they were then contacted through other female worker referrals. This study indicates that males engaged in commercial sex search for their clients on dating sites and social media rather than on the streets as females are apt to do.<sup>18</sup> Moreover, the study finds that males mostly work part time while females do this work full time.

As Kampala is a common migrant destination, females engaged in commercial sex come from many ethnic groups, often having migrated to Kampala for better prospects.<sup>19</sup> In one study, sampling was done from an existing cohort of a thousand women taking part in an epidemiological study, who were required to attend a clinic in Kampala. Every third woman attending her appointment was offered an invitation to participate in the qualitative sub-study, resulting in a sample of 101 women: the majority of the participants of the sub-study were from the Baganda ethnic group, the majority ethnic group in Kampala<sup>20</sup> Females engaged in commercial sex who are parents, and mostly single parents, often move to Kampala from rural areas and use their wages to support their children and themselves;<sup>21</sup> thus, their work can be a form of “survival sex.”

Children who engage in the sex industry are driven by poverty, high youth unemployment, trafficking, and other vulnerabilities.<sup>22</sup> Plan Canada has estimated that at least 54,000 girls under age 18 have been forced into the sex trade in Uganda, and that many have been lured from their villages under false

<sup>12</sup> Doshi, R. H., Sande, E., Ogwal, M., Kiyingi, H., McIntyre, A., Kusiima, J., et al. (2018). Progress toward UNAIDS 90-90-90 targets: A respondent-driven survey among female sex workers in Kampala, Uganda. *PLOS ONE*, 13 (9). <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6145590/>

<sup>13</sup> The bill has been enacted by the Ugandan parliament but has not yet been signed into law by the President of Uganda.

<sup>14</sup> The authors recognize that as part of what they refer to as commercial sex, there are situations in which people engaged in this industry are doing so against their will or are doing so for reasons related to personal or economic vulnerability. For the purposes of this study, sex trafficking is focused exclusively on individuals in the industry under 18 years of age, in alignment with the definition of sex trafficking outlined in the Trafficking Victims Protection Act.

<sup>15</sup> Okiror, S. (2021, May 5). Uganda passes bill criminalising same-sex relationships and sex work. *The Guardian*.

<https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2021/may/05/uganda-passes-bill-criminalising-same-sex-relationships-and-sex-work>

<sup>16</sup> Doshi, R. H., Apodaca, K., Ogwal, M., Bain, R., Amene, E., Kiyingi, H., et al. (2019). Estimating the size of key populations in Kampala, Uganda: 3-source Capture-Recapture Study. *JMIR Public Health and Surveillance*, 5(3). <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6771531/>

<sup>17</sup> *The Independent*. (2021, February, 13). Male sex workers hesitant to test for HIV, syphilis – Study. <https://www.independent.co.ug/male-sex-workers-hesitant-to-test-for-hiv-syphilis-study/>

<sup>18</sup> *The Independent*. (2021, February, 13). Male sex workers hesitant to test for HIV, syphilis – Study. <https://www.independent.co.ug/male-sex-workers-hesitant-to-test-for-hiv-syphilis-study/>

<sup>19</sup> Mbonye, M., Nakamanya, S., Nalukenge, W., King, R., Vandepitte, J., & Seeley, J. (2013). “It is like a tomato stall where someone can pick what he likes”: Structure and practices of female sex work in Kampala, Uganda. *BMC Public Health*, 13, 741. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2458-13-741>

<sup>20</sup> Mbonye, M., Nalukenge, W., Nakamanya, S., Nalusiba, B., King, R., Vandepitte, J., et al. (2012). Gender inequity in the lives of women involved in sex work in Kampala, Uganda. *Journal of the International AIDS Society*, 15(Suppl 1):17365. <http://www.iasociety.org/content/15/3/17365>. <http://dx.doi.org/10.7448/IAS.15.3.17365>

<sup>21</sup> Zalwango, F., Eriksson, L., Seeley, J., Nakamanya, S., Vandepitte, J., & Grosskurth, H. (2010). Parenting and money making: Sex work and women’s choices in Urban Uganda. *Wagadu*, 8.

<sup>22</sup> Kizito, H. (2013, February 13). Uganda teenage commercial sex a survival hazard. *Thomas Reuters Foundation News*. <https://news.trust.org/item/20130213232100-m1xgk/>

pretense to enter commercial sex.<sup>23</sup> Similarly, Swahn et al. (2016) find that many youth ages 12-18 in the slums of Kampala are engaged in the sex industry.<sup>24</sup>

The health challenges of engagement in the sex industry including the higher incidence of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and other STIs among all workers is a key concern. Recent estimates suggest that more than one-third of all women who engage in commercial sex in Kampala are living with HIV<sup>25</sup> and more than half of infected women are unaware their status.<sup>26</sup> Wanyenze et al. (2017) emphasize that “despite availability of services, female sex workers faced major challenges in access to services; moreover, comprehensive multilevel interventions targeting individual, societal, structural and policy level barriers are required to increase access to HIV services among FSWs [female sex workers] in Uganda.”<sup>27</sup> Both males and females encounter great stigma in accessing services. Men are less likely to get tested for STIs and HIV; moreover, 34 percent of males used condoms in their last interaction, and only 10 percent use them consistently.<sup>28</sup> Female condom usage is often dependent on the client’s willingness and can lower the price of the interaction.<sup>29</sup>

In addition to the dangers of contracting STIs, people engaged in commercial sex are at risk of violence as they search for clients on the streets and provide services. At times, they rely on third parties such as night guards, car wash or car park attendants for a cheap space such as a night guard hut or a partitioned area in a car wash or car park rented out at night; females liaise with these actors, paying them a small fee, and avoid violence as the proximity of other males such as “bouncers” who regulate these spaces may provide greater safety.<sup>30</sup>

Since the global pandemic in 2020, concern from the Ugandan government that engagement in commercial sex has been spreading coronavirus has led to a crackdown on people engaged in commercial sex, leading to “arrests, violence and blackmail from the police.”<sup>31</sup> Moreover, females have had to lower prices as clients, taking advantage of the official ruling on physical restrictions, threaten to report those engaged in commercial sex to the police if lower prices are not accepted. In an analysis of the vulnerability of individuals involved in commercial sex during the pandemic, Kawala et al. (2020) note that “due to the cultural, legal, and social criminalization of the trade in Uganda, sex workers are not free to access social services required for them to have a safe sex life and they are often denied help.”<sup>32</sup>

<sup>23</sup> Antislavery Usable Past. (2016). Jacqueline: 2016 (Narrative Date). <http://antislavery.ac.uk/items/show/1810>; Buitenbos, D. (n.d.). Empowering underage girls to escape the sex trade in Uganda. Plan International Canada.

<https://stories.plancanada.ca/empowering-underage-girls-escape-sex-trade-uganda/>

<sup>24</sup> Swahn, M. H., Culbreth, R., Salazar, L. F., Kasirye, R., & Seeley, J. (2016). Prevalence of HIV and associated risks of sex work among youth in the slums of Kampala. *Aids Research and Treatment*.

<sup>25</sup> Hladik, W., Baughman, A. L., Serwadda, D., Tappero, J. W., Kwezi, R., Nakato, N. D., et al. (2017). Burden and characteristics of HIV infection among female sex workers in Kampala, Uganda—a respondent-driven sampling survey. *BMC Public Health*, 17(1):565. doi: 10.1186/s12889-017-4428-z

<sup>26</sup> Doshi, R. H., Sande, E., Ogwal, M., Kiyingi, H., McIntyre, A., et al. (2018). Progress toward UNAIDS 90-90-90 targets: A respondent-driven survey among female sex workers in Kampala, Uganda. *PLOS ONE*, 13 (9). <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6145590/>

<sup>27</sup> Wanyenze, R. K., Musinguzi, G., Kiguli, J., Nuwaha, F., Mujisha, G., Musinguzi, J., et al. (2017). “When they know that you are a sex worker, you will be the last person to be treated”: Perceptions and experiences of female sex workers in accessing HIV services in Uganda. *BMC International Health and Human Rights*, 17, 1.

<sup>28</sup> *The Independent*. (2021, February, 13). Male sex workers hesitant to test for HIV, syphilis – Study. <https://www.independent.co.ug/male-sex-workers-hesitant-to-test-for-hiv-syphilis-study/>

<sup>29</sup> Mbonye, M., Nakamanya, S., Nalukenge, W., King, R., Vandepitte, J., & Seeley, J. (2013) “It is like a tomato stall where someone can pick what he likes”: Structure and practices of female sex work in Kampala, Uganda. *BMC Public Health* 13, 741. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2458-13-741>

<sup>30</sup> Mbonye, M., Nakamanya, S., Nalukenge, W., King, R., Vandepitte, J., & Seeley, J. (2013) “It is like a tomato stall where someone can pick what he likes”: Structure and practices of female sex work in Kampala, Uganda. *BMC Public Health* 13, 741. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2458-13-741>

<sup>31</sup> Hayden, S. (2020, June 15). Sex workers’ prices plummet as coronavirus leaves them without protection. *Irish Times*.

<https://www.irishtimes.com/news/world/africa/sex-workers-prices-plummet-as-coronavirus-leaves-them-without-protection-1.4279779>

<sup>32</sup> Kawala, B., Kirui, B., & Cumbe, S. (2020). Why policy action should focus on the vulnerable commercial sex workers in Uganda during COVID-19 fight. *The Pan African Medical Journal*. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7687465/>

## 2.4. Prevalence of CSEC in Uganda

CSEC is known to occur in Uganda, but its prevalence and a thorough identification of vulnerabilities and risk factors among certain populations have not been fully studied. A literature review revealed no previous studies of CSEC in Uganda using a probability sample.

Prior studies of CSEC in Uganda have relied on snowball and convenience sampling. The largest study of CSEC to date was conducted by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and Ugandan Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development study in 2004.<sup>33</sup> Using snowball sampling to identify respondents, this study interviewed 728 children in four districts (Busia, Kabarole, Lira, and Mbale). Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL) conducted a CSEC study with a broader geographic focus in 2011.<sup>34</sup> The UYDEL study recruited 529 respondents from purposively selected areas known to have children engaged in CSE in each of the country's four regions. Like the 2004 study, the UYDEL recruited participants using snowball sampling. More recently in 2019, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) undertook an assessment of CSEC among 822 girls in three high-risk areas of Uganda: Kampala, Namayingo, and Arua.<sup>35</sup> Participants were recruited by peer educators and through peer referrals. Other studies of vulnerable children in Uganda also provide information about CSEC in Uganda. Swahn et al. (2016) conducted 1,134 surveys with youth ages 12 to 18 who lived in slums or on the streets in Kampala.<sup>36</sup> These youth were recruited from a drop-in center operated by UYDEL and were asked questions about their sexual activity, including CSE.

**None of these studies offer an estimate of the prevalence of CSEC in any region of Uganda. Two offer estimates of the size of the population affected.** While the basis of the estimate is not provided, the ILO (2004) study estimated the number of CSEC victims in Uganda “to be between 7,000 – 12,000 children” (p. 30). UYDEL (2011) argued that the national number had risen to 18,000 in 2011, but does not offer an explanation of how it achieved this estimate. Although the UNFPA (2019) study did not attempt to estimate the overall number of children in CSEC within the country, it concluded that CSEC is a growing, underestimated, and underrepresented issue of grave social, economic, and policy concern in Uganda.

Three of the four studies included both males and females in their samples.<sup>37</sup> Among respondents who experienced CSEC, 9 percent were male in the ILO (2004) study, 6 percent were male in the Swahn et al. (2016) study, and 16 percent were male in the UYDEL study. However, since these studies used non-probability methods, it is impossible to generalize more broadly about the experiences of CSEC among boys beyond the study samples.

The proportion of those engaged in the sex industry who are children is unknown, and little is known about the experiences of those who are involved in these activities. This study aims to address this gap by providing an in-depth analysis of characteristics of CSE in Kampala and the prevalence of children among those engaged in CSE in Kampala.

<sup>33</sup> International Labour Organization & Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development. (2004). *Child labour and commercial sex exploitation of children in Uganda*.

<sup>34</sup> Uganda Youth Development Link. (2011). *Commercial sexual exploitation of children in Uganda - A critical review of efforts to address CSEC in Uganda 2005-2011*. Kampala, Uganda: Uganda Youth Development Link.

<sup>35</sup> Nielsen, J., Kabagenyi, A., & Schmidt-Sane, M. (2019). *Assessment of commercial sexual exploitation among female minors in high-risk areas of Uganda; A mixed method study*. Uganda, UNFPA.

<sup>36</sup> Swahn, H. M., Culbreth, R., Salazar, L. F., Kasirye, R., & Seeley, J. (2016). *Prevalence of HIV and associated risks of sex work among youth in the slums of Kampala*. AIDS Research and Treatment.

<sup>37</sup> Uganda Youth Development Link. (2011). *Commercial sexual exploitation of children in Uganda - A critical review of efforts to address CSEC in Uganda 2005-2011*. Swahn, H. M., Culbreth, R., Salazar, L. F., Kasirye, R., & Seeley, J. (2016). *Prevalence of HIV and associated risks of sex work among youth in the slums of Kampala*. AIDS Research and Treatment

International Labour Organization & Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development. (2004). *Child labour and commercial sex exploitation of children in Uganda*.

## 3. STUDY DESIGN

### 3.1. Sampling methodology

#### 3.1.1. Sampling overview

This study, based on a RDS design, focuses on the subpopulation of children engaged in CSE. The sample includes children ages 15 to 17, and respondents were asked about children engaged in the sex industry who are under age 15. This two-time point study examines the sociodemographic characteristics of children currently engaged in CSEC and supports the estimation of the proportion of children among those involved in CSE. The current study provides the characteristics and prevalence of CSEC at the first time point. Our study design supports estimation of the following prevalence:

- Children under 18 years of age among all individuals involved in commercial sexual exploitation in Kampala

The planned sample size was 200 individuals involved in CSE ages 15 and older.

#### 3.1.2. Respondent-driven sampling

RDS is a network-based sampling method that overcomes the traditional biases associated with similar approaches (e.g., chain-referral and snowball sampling) by approximating probability sampling methods and allowing for the calculation of selection probabilities and survey weights.

RDS works well for surveying rare and hard-to-survey groups because it relies on the premise that those best able to access members of hidden populations are their own peers. Initial participants in an RDS study (i.e., seeds) are recruited through convenience sampling methods. Each of these seeds recruits peers by referral, allowing researchers to access members of typically hard-to-reach populations who may not otherwise be accessible. Each seed is limited in the number of participants it can recruit, minimizing the influence of seeds on subsequent waves (i.e., individuals recruited by an initial seed=wave 1; individuals recruited by wave 1 participants=wave 2). For more details on RDS, see *Appendix A: RDS Sampling Approach*.

As waves recruit subsequent waves and the sample grows, the effects of the original seeds attenuate. As an RDS sample expands across waves, the sample diverges from the convenience sample (i.e., from the subset of initial seeds), thus approximating a probability sample. Our plan called for a relatively large number of seeds (20-25), and relatively small chain lengths, to allow better control of the total sample size and the eligibility of recruited individuals. In addition, this approach helped limit the length of the data collection period.

#### 3.1.3. Weighting and estimation

Each respondent was asked how many other individuals involved in CSE he or she knew personally, and this network size was used for weighting. RDS respondents were weighted using Gile & Handcock's RDS successive-sampling estimation to reflect the varying sizes of respondents' networks and the without-replacement sampling process.<sup>38</sup> The RDS weights reflect the network sizes as established in the theory of this sampling method, which adjusts for recruitment biases.<sup>39</sup> The respondents with a small network size were weighted more heavily than the respondents with a large network size to compensate for the likelihood that respondents with small networks are underrepresented. The

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<sup>38</sup> Gile, K. J., & Handcock, M. S. (2010). Respondent-driven sampling: An assessment of current methodology. *Sociological Methodology*, 40(1), 285-327. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9531.2010.01223.x>

<sup>39</sup> Heckathorn, D. D. (1997). Respondent-driven sampling: A new approach to the study of hidden populations. *Social Problems*, 44(2), 174-199. <https://doi.org/10.2307/3096941>

weighting for network size distinguishes RDS from other, non-probabilistic referral-based sampling methods. Weighted estimates in *Section 5: Findings* reflect the differential probabilities of selection for respondents in networks of varying sizes.

The prevalence of children among individuals in commercial sexual exploitation can be estimated from the RDS sample in Kampala.

### 3.2. Development of key measures and questionnaire

The first step in questionnaire development was to define “commercial sexual exploitation of children” and “child sex trafficking” for the purposes of this study (See *Section 1.2. Defining commercial sexual exploitation of children/child sex trafficking*). Next, we reviewed measures and survey questions from prior child CSEC, trafficking, violence, and reproductive health studies to develop questions to measure the prevalence and characteristics of CSEC.

The following studies and instruments provided guidance as we developed the CSEC prevalence and characteristics items:

- *Child Trafficking in Kampala, Iganga and Moroto Districts: A Baseline Survey Report* (Terres des Hommes Netherlands, 2015)
- *Youth Involvement in the Sex Trade: A National Study* (Center for Court Innovation, 2016)
- *Evaluation of a Screening Tool for Child Sex Trafficking Among Patients With High-Risk Chief Complaints in a Pediatric Emergency Department* (Kalsito, S., et al., 2018)
- *Reproductive Empowerment Scale* (MEASURE Evaluation, 2020)
- *Questionnaire for Adolescent Children (Ages 10 to 17) of Female Sex Workers* (MEASURE Evaluation, 2019)
- *Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights of Children and Adolescents: Baseline Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) Survey* (Save the Children, 2010)

With major revision from source questions and scales, we combined the CSEC measure with other measures and survey questions into a questionnaire (see *Appendix B: Questionnaire* for the final questionnaire). While we adapted some previously used survey measures, in many cases measures were not available or appropriate, and we wrote survey questions that addressed key constructs most directly.

The questionnaire collected demographic information about the respondent and details about the respondent’s household to allow the calculation of the poverty likelihood. The interview questions also included items on the respondent’s opinion of commercial sex and details about his or her social network. The CSE characteristics section included questions on age of entry, types of remuneration, involvement of a third party, and experience of violence. Finally, the questionnaire included questions to ascertain the size of the respondent’s network of others engaged in the sex industry.

The questionnaire was designed for interviewer administration using tablets. The interviewer administered computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) program guided the interviewer through the questionnaire by automatically applying skips and filters. It included response constraints where relevant to improve data quality. While other studies have used audio-assisted personal interviewing for interviews on sensitive topics, this additional step was deemed unnecessary in this case. MU had previous experience in conducting research with this population and had observed a general willingness to talk with interviewers one-on-one.

## 4. STUDY IMPLEMENTATION

### 4.1. Ethical considerations

We obtained ethical approvals from the ICF Institutional Review Board (IRB) and Ugandan in-country ethics review boards (the Makerere University School of Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee and the Uganda National Council for Science and Technology) prior to the start of fieldwork.

#### 4.1.1. Informed consent

Interviewers read a written consent statement to all respondents, which included detailed information about the study, objectives, risks, and benefits, and emphasized voluntary participation. Respondents could ask questions and were assured of confidentiality before the interview continued. Respondents ages 15 to 17 were considered emancipated minors and provided their own consent. Respondents indicated consent by appending a signature or a thumbprint on the consent form if they agreed to take part in the interview. The CAPI program prompted interviewers to record whether the respondent consented to participate. Interviewers then continued with the interview if the respondent provided consent.

#### 4.1.2. Child protection protocol

Interviewers received special training on interviewing children, with an emphasis on how to approach CSEC and how to handle respondent distress during the interview. In addition to this training, we developed a detailed child safeguarding and protection protocol, including identification of child protection concerns, responding to and reporting child protection concerns, and ensuring compliance to the general protection guidelines. When child protection concerns arose during interviews, interviewers followed the guidelines delineated in the protocol and reported the concerns to their supervisors. Cases that required further follow-up and management were referred to either the Office of Probation and Social Welfare or a local community service organization with expertise and mandate to address child protection concerns. All respondents, whether or not they reported abuse or exploitation, were given a list of local and national mental health and social support resources.

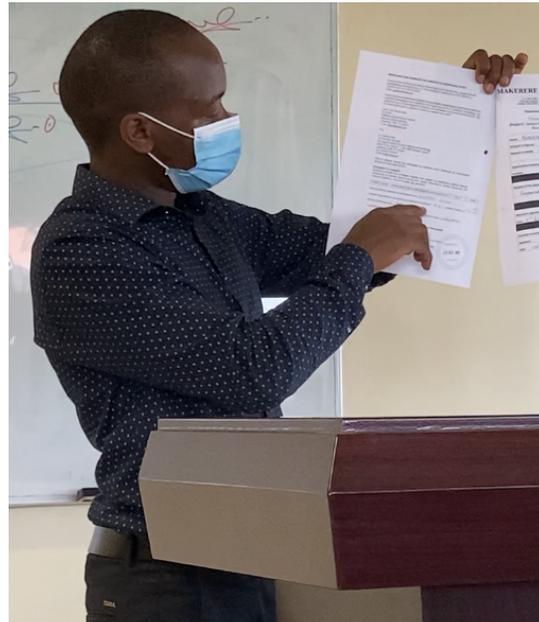


Figure 1. Supervisor explaining the consent form

### 4.2. Training and preparation activities

Prior to the start of training and fieldwork, ICF developed a field procedure manual. The manual was used for the survey training and to provide guidance to interviewers and supervisors on field procedures. The manual described the study design and goals and the role and responsibility of interviewers. It provided guidance for conducting an interview and building rapport with respondents. The manual included detailed instructions for tracking coupons and incentives, ensuring data quality, and conducting the interview.



Figure 2. Physically distanced interviewer training

MU conducted field team training from February 19 to February 23, 2021. ICF provided technical support and guidance virtually during training. During the training ICF/MU survey leadership introduced the study design and its objectives and discussed general interviewing techniques and expectations of staff. There was a substantial emphasis on ethics, with discussions of the consenting process, procedures for maintaining confidentiality, and the child protection protocol. The field team learned to use the CAPI program developed by ICF for data entry. The training also included a discussion of respondent recruitment and eligibility and a question-by-question discussion of each questionnaire.

Following training, interview team members conducted a one-day pretest with people engaged in the sex industry in Kampala. After the pretest, the survey leadership and field team met for debriefing and feedback. During the debriefing, the field team identified and corrected a few remaining issues in the translation of the questionnaire and in the programming of the skip patterns. We also revised some response categories based on the pretest participant responses and updated and finalized the questionnaire after the pretest.

### 4.3. Data collection

Fieldwork took place from March 1 to April 3, 2021. There were three teams of five interviewers, each led by a supervisor. A data manager, an information technology specialist, a recruiting manager, the senior field supervisor, the project manager, the assistant project director, and the team leader also provided support in the field.

#### 4.3.1. Recruitment of respondents

In our Kampala study, the seeds were enlisted with the aid of the local NGOs. A total of 20 seeds were recruited with support from five local NGOs that work and provide support to survivors of CSE in Kampala. Initial seeds were recruited from all five divisions of Kampala: Makindye, Kawempe, Lubaga, Kampala Central, and



Figure 3. Interviewer administers survey outside a school

Nakawa. Only seeds involved in CSEC within 12 months before the survey were recruited. There were 15 seeds ages 15-17 and 5 seeds ages 18 years and older. The majority of the seeds (16) were females and 4 were males. The seeds recruited additional respondents, who then recruited other respondents. Respondents were offered a maximum of three coupons to refer other respondents. Respondents who said they knew no other individuals engaged in the sex industry were not given any coupons. Towards the end of the data collection period, some respondents were given fewer than three coupons or none to limit the study sample size to approximately 200 respondents.

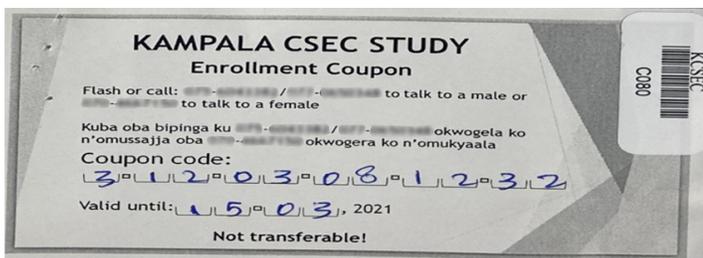


Figure 4. Example enrollment coupon for referral

To encourage participation and referrals of peers, respondents were offered an incentive for completion of an interview and for referring other respondents who successfully completed an interview. Respondents received 18,000 Ugandan Shillings (approximately US\$5) for completing an interview and 10,000 Ugandan Shillings (approximately US\$2.80) for each referral. The study team consulted with NGOs working with the study population to select incentive rates that would be the minimum to motivate participation (to minimize the economic pressure to participate).

### 4.3.2. Final sample

The final sample includes 209 respondents ages 15 or older who engaged in CSEC in the past year. Figure 5 shows the structure of recruitment. The shading indicates the depth of recruitment (waves). The maximum chain length was nine waves (see Figure 6 for the number of respondents per each number of waves).

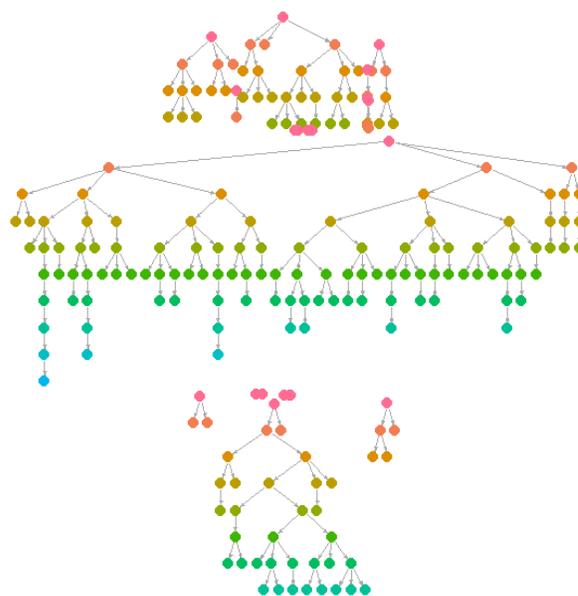


Figure 5. Recruitment trees plot

### 4.3.3. Data quality control

To ensure high-quality data, supervisors were instructed to observe at least 10 percent of interviews conducted by their team. Supervisors regularly reviewed completed questionnaires and provided feedback to interviewers. ICF also conducted quality control checks on the data during the fieldwork period and found no irregularities. The project manager used a coupon tracking spreadsheet to record interviews, coupons, and payments. Study leadership regularly aggregated and reviewed the coupon-tracking spreadsheet to monitor the progress of fieldwork.

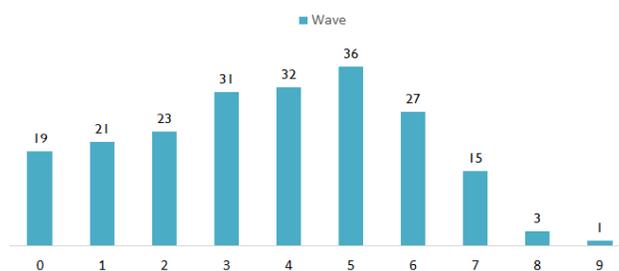


Figure 6. Respondents by waves



Figure 7. Team leader providing supervision in Kawempe division

**4.3.4. Safety measures**

The field team training included discussion of safety and COVID-19 prevention protocols. Field teams made efforts to minimize the risk of COVID-19 through wearing masks, using hand sanitizer, and maintaining physical distance whenever possible. For safety, interviewers conducted interviews in public places and departed dangerous neighborhoods before dark.

## 5. STUDY CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS

This section highlights the most salient study limitations and challenges, how they were addressed in the design when possible, and guidelines for interpreting results.

Data collection occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic, which caused illness and death, closed schools, disrupted trade and livelihoods, and limited social activities throughout the country. All of these changes may have affected our results. A similar study undertaken before or after the pandemic may yield different findings. To provide insights into the influence of the pandemic on our findings, we asked respondents how COVID-19 has changed their work and present a summary of responses in *Section 5: Findings*.

A limitation of all peer referral methods, such as RDS, is that eligibility may be falsified in an attempt to receive the incentive. In this instance, it is possible that individuals who were not actually involved in the sex trade may have participated in the study under false pretenses to receive the incentive and to allow someone to receive a referral incentive on their behalf. Respondents might also have participated more than once in order to receive another incentive. While it is impossible to eliminate the possibility of fraud, we attempted to mitigate the likelihood in several ways. First, we ensured that no coupons could be used twice by adding barcodes to each coupon and ensuring that the coupon had not been used previously before scheduling an interview. To prevent dishonest recruitment, we asked respondents to verbally commit to provide coupons only to individuals they believe to be involved in the sex industry. This type of commitment has been shown to increase honesty in similar studies.<sup>40</sup> Additionally, the scheduling managers engaged in open-ended discussions with potential respondents who called to schedule an interview to explain the value of the study and discuss eligibility. During these discussions, 18 potential respondents were found to be ineligible for various reasons, not necessarily due to fraud, and were therefore excluded. Finally, we used a small team of interviewers who each covered specific geographic areas to increase the likelihood that repeat respondents would be recognized.

Another general limitation of RDS methods is that while weighting compensates for the reduced probability of capturing eligible individuals who are not well connected, the approach cannot cover persons who are not connected at all.

Another limitation of our study is related to the relatively large number of seeds, and therefore relatively short referral chains, dictated by logistical constraints such as the narrow data collection window. With this approach, the characteristics of the seeds may have a larger impact on the final sample than in a design with few seeds that allows many months for the chains to grow. To ensure that our sample of children engaged in the sex industry was large enough to analyze the characteristics of their work, we recruited seeds from NGOs primarily serving children. As a result, three-fourths of our seeds were minors (under age 18); the predominance of minors as seeds likely skews the estimated prevalence of minors among individuals engaged in the sex industry generated using our weighted sample. To address this limitation, we offer two additional estimates of the prevalence of minors through analysis of the networks of respondents and the age of entry of respondents.

Weights and estimates based on RDS are premised on a semi-probability sampling method (at best). Therefore, it is difficult to compute the variance of the RDS sample estimates, including the estimated prevalence. Estimated standard errors involve approximations related to the RDS assumptions.

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<sup>40</sup> Oksenberg, L., Amiram Vinokur, A., & Cannell, C. F. (1975). The effects of commitment to being a good respondent on interview performance. *Methodological Reports, Survey Research Center, University of Michigan*, 52.  
Cannell, C. F., Oksenberg, L., & Converse, J. M. (1977, August 1). Striving for response accuracy: Experiments in new interviewing techniques. *Journal of Marketing Research*, 14(3), 306-315. <https://doi.org/10.1177/002224377701400305>

## 6. FINDINGS

This section includes analysis of respondent background characteristics and poverty likelihood, the prevalence of children among all individuals involved in the sex industry, remuneration and the role of third parties in the sex industry, changes related to COVID-19, advice to youths considering engagement in commercial sex, self-identification of respondents, and respondent opinions on how NGOs and the government can best provide support.

### 6.1. Respondent demographics

This section presents the demographic characteristics of respondents as well as the poverty likelihood of the sample. The respondent background characteristics are unweighted and the poverty likelihood estimates are weighted. Both tables in this section include the number of respondents in each category (i.e., indicator numerator denoted by “n”) and provide the standard error (SE).

**Table I. Respondent background characteristics (unweighted)**

Respondent characteristic	%	(SE)	n
<b>Age (years)</b>			
15-17	32.1	3.2	67
18-20	23.9	2.9	50
21-30	40.2	3.4	84
31-40	3.8	1.3	8
41 or older	0.0	0.0	0
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	26.8	3.0	56
Female	72.7	3.0	152
Other/don't know/missing/refused	0.04	0.5	1
<b>Educational attainment</b>			
No formal schooling	2.9	1.2	6
Less than primary	25.8	3.0	54
Completed primary	62.2	3.3	130
Completed upper secondary or higher	6.7	1.7	14
Vocational and technical education	2.4	1.0	5
<b>Tribe</b>			
Atesco	1.0	0.6	2
Karamojong	0.0	0.0	0
Muganda/Baganda	62.2	3.3	130
Mukiga	1.4	0.8	3
Munyankole	11.0	2.1	23
Musoga	5.3	1.5	11
Other	19.1	2.7	40
<b>Sub-region of birth</b>			
Kampala	43.1	3.4	90
Buganda (Central region)	29.2	3.1	61
Wakiso	8.1	1.9	17
Busoga (East Central region)	4.8	1.5	10
Akole (South Western region)	3.4	1.2	7
Kigezi (South Western region)	2.9	1.2	6
Other district of Uganda	4.8	1.5	10
Outside of Uganda	1.4	0.5	3
Don't know	2.4	0.4	5

Respondent characteristic	%	(SE)	n
<b>Marital status</b>			
Never married	72.7	3.0	152
Married/co-habiting	10.0	2.0	21
Widowed/divorced/separated	17.2	2.6	36
Has any children	57.5	3.4	119

Table 1 presents the respondent demographic characteristics. The sample comprised people primarily 30 years old or younger (96.2%), with 15-17 years old and 21-30 years old being the most frequent ages. About 40 percent of respondents were between 21- and 30-years old and 32 percent were between 15- and 17-years old. Seventy-two percent were female. Approximately 62 percent of the respondents completed primary school.

Most respondents were from the Baganda tribe (62 percent), the majority ethnic group in Kampala. Nearly half of respondents come from Kampala and nearby areas, and the remaining half come from other districts. Only three respondents were born outside of Uganda. About one-quarter of respondents are currently married or had been previously married, while 72 percent of respondents were never married. More than half of respondents (57%) have children.

**Table 2. Poverty probability index (weighted)\***

Scores	% (SE)	National Poverty			n
		Line	\$1.90/day**	\$3.10/day**	
35-39	3.0% (2.5)	7.0	29.7	70.7	2
40-44	4.6% (2.7)	6.3	26.0	63.5	6
45-49	1.1% (0.5)	3.0	16.7	51.6	5
50-54	9.6% (3.3)	1.6	8.1	36.1	13
55-59	8.0% (2.9)	0.5	4.0	27.9	16
60-64	16.8% (3.5)	0.4	0.6	17.2	29
65-69	5.3% (4.0)	0.4	0.4	6.4	27
70-74	10.4% (2.5)	0.0	0.0	2.1	29
75-79	25.0% (5.6)	0.0	0.0	0.5	24
80-84	5.5% (1.9)	0.0	0.0	0.5	13
85-89	0.3% (0.2)	0.0	0.0	0.0	2
90-94	0.3% (0.3)	0.0	0.0	0.0	1

\*Table excludes 23 respondents who do not have a current or permanent household (for example, those living on the streets or in shelters). Table also excludes 19 respondents with missing data for the household characteristics questions.

\*\*2011 Purchase Power Parity (PPP)

The interview contained questions about the respondent's household to allow the calculation of the poverty probability for each household using the poverty probability index (PPI).<sup>41</sup> The PPI is typically used for individuals living in stable housing, and its reliability in a more transient population like those in our sample is unknown. For respondents who most frequently sleep in a stable location such as an apartment, house, or slum dwelling, we asked about the characteristics of the respondent's *current household*. For respondents who typically sleep in temporary sites such as on the streets or in a shelter or hotel, we asked if the respondent has a *permanent household*. If so, we asked about the characteristics of the respondent's permanent household. If not, we did not ask about the household characteristics. Twenty-three respondents did not have a current or permanent household and are therefore not

<sup>41</sup> The Grameen Foundation developed the PPI in 2005 to allow researchers and practitioners to quickly establish a household's likelihood of living in poverty. Since 2016, Innovations for Poverty Action has managed the PPI. Each country-specific scorecard includes 10 easy-to-collect indicators. The most recent Uganda PPI was developed from Uganda's 2012 National Household Survey. Scores range from 0 to 100, with 0 indicating highest likelihood of poverty and 100 indicating lowest likelihood of poverty. PPI documentation includes look-up tables to convert scores to poverty likelihoods using various poverty lines.

represented in Table 2. Additionally, 19 respondents are excluded due to missing data for the household characteristics questions.

Table 2 shows the percentage of households in our sample in each PPI score range and the poverty likelihood for each score ranges using three different poverty thresholds. The Ugandan national poverty line was set in 1990 and is around \$0.88 to \$1.04 per day (significantly lower than the international poverty line of \$1.90 per day, which was updated in 2015).<sup>42</sup> This table shows the household variation in the sample from 7 percent likelihood to 0 percent likelihood of poverty using the national poverty line and 29.7 to 0 percent likelihood using the international poverty line (\$1.90 per day).

The mean poverty likelihood for members of our sample who have current or permanent households using the national poverty line is 0.7 percent, which indicates that approximately 0.7 percent of the members of our sample who have current or permanent households live below the national poverty line, compared to 21.7 percent of the overall population of Uganda.<sup>43</sup> The mean poverty likelihood using the international poverty line (\$1.90 per day) is 3.0 percent, meaning approximately 3.0 percent live below the international poverty line, compared to 41.3 percent of the Ugandan population.<sup>44</sup> The mean poverty likelihood using the \$3.10 per day indicator is 14.7, which indicates that approximately 14.7 percent of would be considered very poor by international standards.

It is likely these figures underestimate the overall poverty likelihood of our sample. First, these figures exclude members of the sample who lack a current or permanent household and those who did not know answers to the household characteristics questions. Second, household characteristics related to a respondent’s work may have a disproportionate effect on the score. The two components of the PPI with the greatest weight in the overall score are number of household members and number of mobile phones owned by household members. A small household size results in a lower poverty likelihood score. While 42 percent of respondents live in a household with one or two members, only 23 percent of all urban Ugandans live in a household this size.<sup>45</sup> Engagement in the sex industry may necessitate living in a smaller household. Additionally, the more cell phones owned by household members, the higher the score. Engagement in the sex industry may be facilitated by phone ownership for communication with clients, so respondent phone ownership may not be a clear indicator of financial wellbeing. Since these PPI components are related to respondent livelihoods, they may result in an inaccurate poverty likelihood.

## 6.2. Prevalence of children among individuals engaged in the sex industry

This section presents the prevalence of children among all individuals engaged in the sex industry. It also discusses the characteristics of respondent networks and the age of entry into the sex industry.

The table title indicates whether the table presents weighted or unweighted estimates. Tables include either the unweighted number of respondents in each category (i.e., indicator numerator denoted by “n”) or the unweighted number of respondents included in the estimate calculation (i.e., indicator denominator denoted by “N”).

**Table 3. Prevalence of children among individuals engaged in the sex industry (weighted)**

	Estimate (SE)	n
<b>Percentage of the individuals under 18 years old (%)</b>	26.3% (3.8)	209

<sup>42</sup> <https://devinit.org/resources/poverty-uganda-national-and-regional-data-and-trends/>

<sup>43</sup> <https://devinit.org/resources/poverty-uganda-national-and-regional-data-and-trends/>

<sup>44</sup> <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.DDAY?locations=UG>

<sup>45</sup> Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) and ICF. (2018). *Uganda Demographic and Health Survey 2016*. Kampala, Uganda, and Rockville, Maryland, USA: UBOS and ICF.

**An estimated 26.3 percent of individuals engaged in the sex industry in Kampala are under age 18 (Table 3).** As mentioned above, the predominance of minors among our seeds may skew the estimated prevalence of minors among individuals engaged in the sex industry generated using our weighted sample. To provide additional insight into the prevalence of children among individuals engaged in the sex industry, we explore the characteristics of the networks of respondents.

**Table 4. Respondents' network size (unweighted)**

	Estimate (SE)	n
<b>Network size (number of individuals)</b>		
Mean network size – Network members all ages	19.4 (1.7)	208
Mean network size – Network members ages 15-17	6.9 (0.9)	208
Mean network size – Network members ages 14 or younger	3.0 (0.7)	208

Exploring the number of other individuals involved in the sex industry known by respondents provides an alternative means of estimating the prevalence of minors among people engaged in the sex industry. First, we present the average network size in Table 4. A respondent's network includes all the people the respondent knows by name or nickname who live or work in Kampala and have done sexual things in exchange for something of value in the last year.

Respondents tend to know a remarkably large number of other individuals involved in the sex industry, and their connections tended to be split between minors and non-minors, but very few were very young (14 or under). On average, respondents knew just under 20 other individuals involved in the sex industry. On average, respondents knew approximately seven other people engaged in the sex industry who were ages 15 to 17, and respondents knew approximately three other people engaged in the sex industry who were ages 14 or younger.

**Table 5. Percentage of children under age 18 and under age 15 in respondent networks (unweighted)**

	Total Estimate (SE)	Age (years)		Gender	
		<18 Estimate (SE)	18+ Estimate (SE)	Males Estimate (SE)	Females Estimate (SE)
Percentage of children under 18 in respondent's network (Mean)	38.1% (2.3)	55.6% (3.6)	29.8% (2.8)	32.5% (4.7)	40.1% (2.7)
Percentage of children under 15 in respondent's network (Mean)	11.7% (1.2)	11.2% (2.0)	12.0% (1.4)	10.5% (1.6)	12.1% (1.5)
<b>Number of respondents (N)</b>	209	67	142	56	152

Using the respondent network sizes presented in Table 4, we estimated the proportion of individuals in each respondent's network who were under age 18 and who were under age 15. Table 5 presents the results for all respondents, for child respondents, for adult respondents, for male respondents, and for female respondents. Among all respondents, an average of 38 percent of other individuals who are engaged in the sex trade that the respondent knows are under age 18, and an average of 12 percent are under age 15. The networks of female respondents have a higher percentage of children, both children under age 18 and children under age 15.

We explored the proportion of individuals in respondents' networks who are children among both respondents under age 18 and respondents over age 18. Unsurprisingly, children tended to know many other children involved in the sex industry; on average, more than half (55.6%) of the network members of respondents under age 18 were also under age 18. Just under one-third (29.8%) of the network

members of respondents over age 18 were under age 18. Approximately 11-12 percent of network members of both respondents under age 18 and respondents over age 18 were under age 15.

We used the networks of *adult respondents* to provide an alternative estimate of the prevalence of children among all individuals engaged in the sex industry because this estimate will not be biased by the predominance of children in our sample. **Using network sizes provided by adult respondents, we estimate the prevalence of children among all individuals engaged in the sex industry in Kampala to be 29.8 percent.**

**Table 6. Age of entry into sex industry and percentage entering as children (weighted)**

	Total Estimate (SE)	Age (years)	
		<18 Estimate (SE)	18+ Estimate (SE)
Entry age in years (Mean)	17.2 (0.5)	14.9 (0.2)	18.0 (0.6)
Percentage entering as children (%)	58.9% (5.3)	100% (0.0)	41.1% (5.3)
<b>Number of respondents (N)</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>141</b>

The mean age of entry into the sex industry is 17.2 years (Table 6). Among children, the mean age of entry is 14.9 years, and among adults, the mean age of entry is 18.0 years. All respondents currently under age 18 entered into the sex industry as children, and 41.1 percent of respondents currently 18 or older entered into the sex industry as children.

We explored the proportion of *adults* who entered into the sex industry as children to provide insight on the prevalence of children. Like the estimate of children in the networks of adult respondents, we consider only the age of entry of adults here because this estimate will not be biased by the predominance of children in our sample. Using the age of entry of adults, we estimate the prevalence of children among all individuals engaged in the sex industry to be 41.1 percent.

This estimate is **not comparable** to the other two estimates presented previously for two reasons. First, it likely includes adults who engaged in the sex industry as children outside of Kampala (in their origin region, for example). Children engaging in the sex industry outside of Kampala are not included in the previous two estimates. Additionally, this estimate emphasizes the early average entry age rather than the overall prevalence. Many of those who entered into the sex industry as children are now adults (for example, suppose everyone entered in year 2000 at age 16 and now they are all age 37; the estimate in this hypothetical case would be 100 percent).

Using the age of entry and current ages of respondents, we calculated the number of years of engagement in the sex industry for each respondent. Figure 8 shows the number of respondents for each number of years of engagement in the industry. The most frequent number of years was 1, followed by 2, 3, and 0 (meaning the respondent is currently the same age as the reported age of entry). The number of respondents

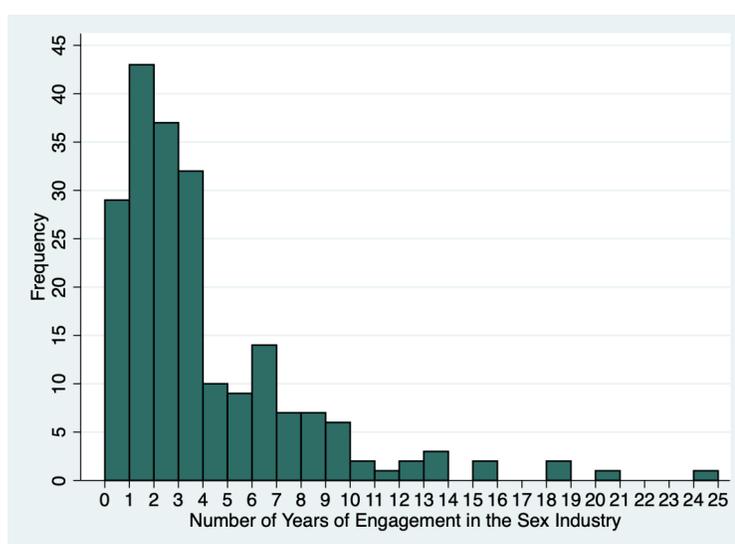


Figure 8. Number of years of engagement in the sex industry

trends lower as the number of years of engagement increases.

**Table 7. Average age of entry and prevalence of children over time (unweighted)**

Time period	Age of entry for those entering during time period (Mean)	Percentage who were minors among those entering during time period (%)	Number entering during time period (n)
<2015	17.3	52.9%	34
2015-2017	17.6	60.6%	33
2018	18.1	53.1%	32
2019	17.8	62.2%	37
2020	17.0	67.4%	43
2021	17.5	62.1%	29

The average age of entry seems to be fairly stable over time. We explored the average age of entry over time using age of entry and current ages of respondents. While most respondents in our sample first engaged in commercial sex in the last 10 years, some adult respondents first engaged in the sex industry much earlier (1996, for example, for our respondent with the longest engagement). We find that most respondents entered the sex industry between ages 17 and 18 across all the time periods explored. Most individuals entering the sex industry are children within each time period, ranging from 52.9 percent to 67.4 percent. The high of 67.4 percent occurred during 2020, perhaps as a result of changing circumstances due to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Our analysis of networks of adult respondents and the age of entry into the sex industry of adults indicates that our original estimate of the prevalence of children among individuals engaged in the sex industry in Kampala who are under age 18 (Table 3) is not a significant overestimate.** An estimated 26.3 percent of individuals engaged in the sex industry in Kampala are under age 18 based on our weighted sample. Our prevalence estimate using the adult networks is similar at 29.8 percent, and since this figure includes children under age 15, it makes sense that it is slightly higher. Our prevalence estimate using the age of entry of adults is substantially higher, at 43.6 percent, but this estimate is not comparable given the undefined geography and emphasis on age of entry.

**Table 8. Gender of children engaged in the sex industry in Kampala (weighted)**

	Total Estimate (SE)
Percentage male (%)	22.5 (6.0)
Percentage female (%)	77.5 (6.0)
<b>Number of respondents (N)</b>	<b>67</b>

An estimated 22.5 percent of children engaged in the sex industry in Kampala are male. As noted above in the *Section 4: Study Challenges and Limitations*, the characteristics of the seeds used in this study may have a significant impact on the final sample. One-fifth (20%) of our seeds were male, and this intentional inclusion of males may skew the estimated prevalence of males among children engaged in the sex industry generated using our weighted sample. Our estimate of the prevalence of males among children engaged in the sex industry should be considered with this limitation in mind.

### 6.3. Remuneration and role of third parties

This section presents the experiences of individuals engaged in the sex industry regarding their remuneration and the role of third parties. All estimates are sample-weighted, and the sample-weighted SE and unweighted number of respondents included in the estimate calculation (i.e., indicator denominator denoted by “N”) is presented for each estimate—or for a table if all estimates in the table are generated using the same number of respondents.

**Table 9. Frequency and type of remuneration received by respondents (weighted)**

Remuneration	Total % (SE)	Age (years)	
		<18 % (SE)	18+ % (SE)
<b>Frequency</b>			
Always	85.6% (3.3)	76.1% (6.6)	89.0% (3.6)
Sometimes	14.4% (3.3)	23.9% (6.6)	11.0% (3.6)
Never	0.0% (0.0)	0.0% (0.0)	0.0% (0.0)
Don't know	0.0% (0.0)	0.0% (0.0)	0.0% (0.0)
<b>Type</b>			
Money	98.9% (0.8)	100% (0.0)	98.6% (1.0)
Place to stay	5.5% (1.7)	10.8% (4.4)	3.6% (1.5)
Food	17.8% (4.0)	15.8% (5.4)	18.5% (5.1)
Gifts	20.1% (3.9)	22.9% (6.3)	19.1% (4.8)
Drugs	1.0% (0.6)	2.6% (2.2)	0.4% (0.4)
Protection	0.3% (0.3)	0.0% (0.0)	0.5% (0.5)
Alcoholic	9.7% (3.2)	18.0% (5.8)	6.7% (3.8)
Other	7.4% (2.7)	4.3% (2.8)	8.5% (3.5)
Don't know	0.0% (0.0)	0.0% (0.0)	0.0% (0.0)
<b>Number of respondents (N)</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>142</b>

The questionnaire contained items that probed children's and adult's responses about the frequency of remuneration and the types of remuneration (money, place to stay, food, gifts, drugs, protection, alcoholic drinks, other) they received for conducting sexual acts (Table 9). More adults (89%) than children (76%) reported that they always received remuneration. More children (23.9%) than adults (11.0%) reported that they sometimes received remuneration. No respondents reported never receiving remuneration.

Regarding the forms of remuneration, all children (100%) and nearly all adults (98.6%) received money. Less common forms of remuneration included receiving gifts (20.1%) and food (17.8%). More children than adults reported receiving alcoholic drinks or a place to stay.

**Table 10. Providers of respondents' remuneration (weighted)**

Provider	Total % (SE)	Age (years)	
		<18 % (SE)	18+ % (SE)
Client, customer, or sex partner	95.4% (1.7)	92.9% (4.4)	96.4% (1.6)
Pimp, broker, employer	1.7% (0.8)	1.0% (1.0)	2.0% (1.0)
Friend or relative	3.5% (1.6)	6.0% (4.3)	2.5% (1.5)
Don't know	0.0% (0.0)	0.0% (0.0)	0.0% (0.0)
<b>Number of respondents (N)</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>142</b>

The majority of adults (96.4%) and children (92.9%) receive remuneration from the client, customer, or sex partner (Table 10). Few adults or children receive payment from a pimp/broker/employer or friend or relative.

**Table 11. Frequency and type of remuneration received by third parties, as reported by respondent (weighted)**

Remuneration	Total % (SE)	Age (years)	
		<18 % (SE)	18+ % (SE)
<b>Frequency</b>			
Always	6.4% (2.4)	3.6% (2.8)	7.3% (3.1)
Sometimes	20.9% (3.7)		15.5% (4.0)
Never	72.1% (4.3)	60.2% (7.3)	76.3% (4.9)
Don't know	0.6% (0.4)	0.0% (0.0)	0.8% (0.5)
<b>Type</b>			
Money	26.3% (4.2)	38.8% (7.3)	21.9% (4.9)
Place to stay	0.3% (0.3)	0.0% (0.0)	0.5% (0.5)
Food	1.6% (0.7)	0.0% (0.0)	2.2% (1.0)
Gifts	0.7% (0.5)	0.0% (0.0)	1.0% (0.7)
Alcoholic drinks	3.8% (2.2)	5.4% (2.8)	3.2% (2.8)
Other	0.4% (0.3)	0.0% (0.0)	0.6% (0.4)
Don't know	0.0% (0.0)	0.0% (0.0)	0.0% (0.0)
<b>Number of respondents (N)</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>142</b>

Respondents were also asked if anyone else receives something in exchange for the respondent doing sexual things. For more than one-third of children (36.1%) and 15.5 percent of adults, a third party sometimes receives something (Table 11). For a much smaller percentage, only 3.6 percent of children and 7.3 percent of adults, a third party always receives something. For two-thirds of children (60.2%) and three-quarters of adults (76.3%), a third party never receives something.

The most common forms of remuneration received by third parties are money (reported by 38.8% of all children versus 21.9% of all adults) and alcoholic drinks (reported by 5.4% of all children and 3.2% of all adults).

The most common third-party recipients were pimp/broker/employer (14.7% of all children) and friends (13.1% of all children). Open-ended responses indicate that friends often play the role of broker, so these third-party payments may be for this service.

**Table 12. Sharing of remuneration by respondents (weighted)**

Recipient	Total % (SE)	Age (years)	
		<18 % (SE)	18+ % (SE)
Friend(s)	33.9% (5.1)	40.3% (7.2)	31.6% (6.4)
Parent	25.8% (4.5)	20.7% (5.9)	27.6% (5.7)
Other family member	25.8% (4.4)	25.4% (6.7)	26.0% (5.5)
Children	7.2% (2.6)	6.7% (4.3)	7.3% (3.1)
Spouse, boyfriend, or girlfriend	6.8% (2.9)	5.0% (2.6)	7.4% (3.9)
Landlord	5.1% (2.3)	1.8% (1.3)	6.3% (3.1)
Pimp, broker, or employer	4.5% (2.2)	3.5% (2.5)	4.9% (2.9)
Worksite manager or owner	3.2% (2.1)	1.3% (1.3)	3.9% (2.8)
Boss of area	0.1% (0.1)	0.0% (0.0)	0.2% (0.2)
Don't know	0.0% (0.0)	0.0% (0.0)	0.0% (0.0)
<b>Number of respondents (N)</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>142</b>

Note: Multiple responses possible

Respondents were asked with whom they shared their remuneration. The most common recipients were friends (Table 12). About 40.3 percent of children and 31.6 percent of adults share their remuneration with friends. A review of responses to the open-ended questions provides several

explanations why so many respondents share their remuneration with friends. Many respondents live with their friends, so the exchange of funds may be related to the costs of shared living expenses. Additionally, several respondents describe the importance of having friends who will loan or give them money when they are in need. It seems likely that friends help each other survive economic shocks with reciprocal loans over time. Finally, many respondents are friends with others who work in the same industry, and they help each other find clients. Respondents may give part of their remuneration to friends in exchange for or in thanks for their help finding clients.

Respondents also give their parents and other family members part of their remuneration. About one-fifth of children (20.7%) versus 27.6 percent of adults give remuneration to a parent. One-fourth of adults (26.0%) and children (25.4%) give their remuneration to another family member. Other recipients of children’s remuneration included respondent’s children (6.7% of children), spouse/boyfriend/girlfriend (5.0%), pimp/broker/employer (3.5%), and landlord (1.8%).

**Table 13. Reasons respondents share remuneration (weighted)**

Reason	Total % (SE)	Age (years)	
		<18 % (SE)	18+ % (SE)
To help them	63.1% (5.0)	63.9% (6.8)	62.8% (6.3)
To pay debt	8.1% (2.6)	9.8% (4.8)	7.5% (3.1)
I agreed to when I started job	6.2% (2.3)	6.1% (3.1)	6.2% (3.0)
For care of children	5.3% (2.4)	4.5% (3.9)	5.5% (2.9)
Pay for worksite	5.2% (2.4)	3.9% (3.8)	5.6% (3.1)
In exchange for a service	1.5% (0.7)	2.1% (1.2)	1.2% (0.8)
To meet my responsibility	0.5% (0.2)	0.0% (0.0)	0.7% (0.3)
Forced to	0.1% (0.1)	0.0% (0.0)	0.1% (0.1)
Other	2.1% (0.9)	7.4% (3.3)	0.3% (0.3)
Don't know	0.0% (0.0)	0.0% (0.0)	0.0% (0.0)
<b>Number of respondents (N)</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>142</b>

Note: Multiple responses possible

Adults and children were asked for the reason they give part of their remuneration to someone else. Multiple responses were possible. Very few respondents reported “being forced” to give their remuneration to a third party or doing so in “exchange for a service.” Two-thirds of both children (63.9%) and adults (62.8%) stated they did so to help the third party. Almost one-tenth of both children (9.8%) and adults (7.5%) noted that remuneration was in payment of a debt. A minority of children (6.1%) and adults (6.2%) stated it was because they had agreed to do so when they started the job. Other, less common reasons included taking care of children or paying for childcare, paying for a room or paying rent, and paying someone at a work site (for example, the bar or lodge owner or manager).

**Table 14. Frequency with which respondents feel pressure to do sexual things (weighted)**

Frequency	Total % (SE)	Age (years)	
		<18 % (SE)	18+ % (SE)
Always	9.6% (3.1)	10.9% (4.5)	9.2% (4.0)
Sometimes	35.8% (5.0)	35.7% (7.1)	35.8% (6.3)
Rarely	12.8% (4.0)	10.6% (4.1)	13.7% (5.3)
Never	41.8% (5.0)	42.9% (7.2)	41.4% (6.4)
Don't know	0.0% (0.0)	0.0% (0.0)	0.0% (0.0)
<b>Number of respondents (N)</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>142</b>

The study explored the role of force or pressure for those who engage in the sex industry by asking “How often do (did) you feel that someone is (was) pressuring or forcing you to do sexual things?” An estimated half of adults and children feel pressure to do sexual things either sometimes (35.7% for children and 35.8 % for adults) or always (10.9% for children and 9.2% for adults).

About 40 percent of adults and children never feel pressure to do sexual things.

**Table 15. Individuals who pressure respondents to do sexual things (weighted)**

Coercer	Total % (SE)	Age (years)	
		<18 % (SE)	18+ % (SE)
Sex partner, rapist, client, John	32.3% (5.0)	24.4% (6.1)	35.1% (6.4)
Parent	1.1% (0.7)	3.1% (2.4)	0.5% (0.5)
Other family members	3.5% (1.5)	3.0% (2.3)	3.7% (1.8)
Spouse, boyfriend, girlfriend	3.7% (2.3)	2.2% (1.8)	4.2 % (3.0)
Pimp, broker, or employer	7.5% (2.6)	12.8% (5.3)	5.5% (2.9)
Friend(s)	16.7% (4.2)	23.0% (6.6)	14.4 (5.2)
Other	1.0% (0.4)	0.5% (0.5)	1.2 (0.5)
Don't know	0.0% (0.0)	0.0% (0.0)	0.0% (0.0)
<b>Number of respondents (N)</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>142</b>

When asked who applied the pressure or force to do sexual things, the two categories most frequently noted were “sex partner, rapist, or client” and “friends.” For about one-fourth of children (24.4%) and one-third of adults (35.1%), it was the sex partner, rapist, or client who applied pressure. For another one-fourth of children (23%) and 14.4 percent of adults, it was their friends who pressured them to do sexual things. This likely relates to the role friends play as brokers. Fewer children (12.8%) and adults (5.5%) reported that a pimp, broker, or employer applied pressure.

Very few children and adults (less than 4% for each) indicated that other individuals such as parents, other family members, or spouse, girlfriend, or boyfriend applied pressure.

**Table 16. Fear or experience of violence among those who have been pressured or forced (weighted)**

If they did not do something they were told to do, they:	Total % (SE)	Age (years)	
		<18 % (SE)	18+ % (SE)
Have felt they would be hurt	42.3% (12.9)	58.3% (18.8)	33.0% (14.2)
Have been hurt	32.4% (11.1)	33.7% (19.2)	31.7% (13.9)
<b>Number of respondents (N)</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19</b>

Those who felt they were pressured or forced to do sexual things were asked if they felt they would be hurt<sup>46</sup> or they had been hurt<sup>47</sup> by those who were pressuring them. More children (58%) than adults (33%) have felt they would be hurt if they did not do something they were told to do. One-third of both children (33.7%) and adults (31.7%) report having been hurt by someone pressuring them to do sexual things. The third party most commonly involved in the fear or experience of violence was the sex partner/rapist/client or pimp/broker/employer. A small percentage noted it was friends or parents who they felt would hurt them or had actually hurt them.

<sup>46</sup> Question text (S6.Q11B): Have you ever felt that your [FILL PERSON WHO APPLIES PRESSURE/FORCE] would hurt you if you don't do something they tell you to do?

<sup>47</sup> Question text (S6.Q11C): Has your [FILL PERSON WHO APPLIES PRESSURE/FORCE] ever hurt you because you didn't do something they told you to do?

**Table 17. Respondents' affiliation with a pimp or broker (weighted)**

Affiliation	Total % (SE)	Age (years)	
		<18 % (SE)	18+ % (SE)
Respondent always works for a pimp/broker	14.3% (3.7)	17.1% (5.2)	13.4% (4.7)
Respondent sometimes works for a pimp/broker	20.2% (3.9)	27.2% (6.4)	17.8% (4.7)
Respondent never works for a pimp/broker	65.4% (4.8)	55.8% (7.2)	68.9% (6.0)
Don't know	0.0% (0.0)	0.0% (0.0)	0.0% (0.0)
<b>Number of respondents (N)</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>142</b>

Children and adults were asked if they worked for a pimp or broker. Slightly less than half of children (44.2%) and one-third of adults (31.1%) reported that they did work for a pimp or a broker either sometimes or always (Table 17).

This finding is rather unexpected, since few respondents report being paid by a pimp/broker or giving part of their remuneration to a pimp/broker. It is possible that the financial arrangements between pimps/brokers and people engaged in commercial sex are complex and manifest in a way not captured by the survey questions. Alternatively, this discrepancy may result from the way questions were asked and the terminology used by individuals engaged in the sex industry. Interviewers asked respondents about their remuneration and listened to the respondent's answer. The interviewer then selected the most appropriate response category or categories from the list of possible responses displayed on the tablet screen. From the open-ended question data, it is clear that individuals involved help each other find clients. The quantitative data show that friends sometimes apply pressure, threats, and violence to make respondents do things. Together, these findings suggest that those who respondents term "friends" are also playing the roles of pimps/brokers. Since the remuneration questions allowed the respondents to use their own terms to describe the person to whom they give some of their pay or to whom their client gives some of their pay, the responses were coded as "friends." However, the data in Table 17 come from an explicit question about whether the respondent works for a pimp or broker. Respondents who referred to "friends" in previous questions about remuneration and pressure may here answer "yes," acknowledging that their friends play the role of pimp/broker.

#### 6.4. Changes related to COVID-19

As discussed in the limitations section, the prevalence and characteristics of engagement in the sex industry described in this report must be understood in the context of COVID-19. Respondents were asked an open-ended question about how the COVID-19 pandemic has changed how they support themselves. Respondents indicated that COVID-19 and the consequent lockdowns, curfews, and restrictions have had a significant impact on their engagement in the sex industry. Almost all respondents reported a significant reduction in the number of clients and a significant increase in clients' inability to pay as much or at all due to loss of income. Many of the respondents had previously relied on bars, lodges, and clubs for finding clients; however, COVID-19 restrictions closed many of these businesses, making it more difficult to find clients. Finding "someone to transport you to the client" also became difficult and expensive for respondents. The challenges caused by restrictions and precautions were compounded by nightly curfews and increased police presence, enforcement, and violence on the streets, towards both individuals engaged in the sex industry and clients. One respondent explained:

*"We no longer work, aside from cases when you get a call from a client to meet up with them. We can no longer go to the streets to do our jobs because policemen harass and beat us, and you leave without getting anything..."*

Due to a lack of clients, respondents have resorted to other jobs to support themselves such as cleaning clothes, selling food on the streets, baking, and trimming people's hair. Several depleted all their savings from engagement in the sex industry and could no longer afford their rent. Conversely, COVID-19 was

also the impetus for several respondents to enter into the sex industry, either for the first time or after previously leaving the job, as a means to support themselves. One respondent reported, “When COVID-19 started, our work (catering) was put on hold and I was forced to join sex work to be able to get some income.”

### **6.5. Advice to youths considering engagement in commercial sex**

Respondents were asked what advice they would give to youths considering commercial sex to understand the perspective of individuals engaged in the sex industry regarding youth engagement, and interviewers recorded their open-ended responses. Respondents offered a wide range of opinions, from strong opposition to engagement in the sex industry to sentiments of empathy and support for those considering. The main reasons given against engaging in commercial sex were the potential danger of violent interactions with clients and of contracting STIs and the shame associated with engaging in commercial sex. For example, one respondent reported, “I would not advise them to do it because we face a lot of problems while doing it, for example being exposed to HIV/AIDS and also being beaten by men.”

Many said those considering should only turn to commercial sex if “it’s the only option,” and should prioritize their education, or stick to “agriculture,” “jobs in hotels,” or starting their own business. It was also stressed that youth should be “patient,” “conscious,” and “sharp” if entering into the sex industry, as it is important to think quickly and protect oneself in a variety of situations, such as when a client is unwilling to pay.

The most common advice related to safe sex practices, specifically the use of condoms, HIV prevention and treatment medications such as pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) and post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP), and testing for STIs. Contraction of HIV or other STIs was the most emphasized risk respondents associated with engaging in commercial sex. Respondents also stressed the risk of unwanted pregnancies and suggested the use of family planning (i.e., birth control pills) in addition to condoms and PrEP/PEP medications. Many respondents advised protected sex and noted that the responsibility for protection is on the individual engaged in the sex industry him or herself rather than the client. Respondents also warned about forming relationships. One respondent stated, “The youth should be careful with the people they make friends within this job. Most of them aren’t trustworthy. They should continuously use condoms to prevent HIV/AIDS and unwanted pregnancies.”

### **6.6. Self-identification of child respondents**

In another open-ended question, respondents were asked how they would describe their engagement in the sex industry. Responses by child respondents can provide insight into the terminology to use in future research on CSEC. Some respondents prefer to refer to it more generally as work or business, stating for example “It is a business since I earn money to look after myself” (female, age 16). Many respondents use the term *neko*, which is a short form of *nekolera jjange*—indicating that the individual is self-employed or in private employment, and referring mostly to work that is not formal. The term is used to disguise the specific job the individual is doing because informal employment is very general. However, because using the term *neko* to describe engagement in commercial sex is common, the term implies engagement in commercial sex. Many other concepts exist to describe engagement in commercial sex. Other terms used by child respondents include *kwetunda*, meaning “I sell myself”; *malaya*, meaning someone who has several sexual partners or engages in commercial sex; and *kulenga akaboozi*, meaning the act of selling by the unit (in this case selling by the length of time of the sex act). Others refer to their engagement by describing common activities, such as a “short” (quick sex act). One young respondent declined to provide a term, explaining, “I see myself as a normal person, so someone should not judge me because you don’t know why I am doing it, therefore I have no name for my work” (female, age 16).

## 6.7. Respondent opinions on how NGOs and the government can best provide support

Respondents were asked how NGOs and the government can best support individuals engaged in the sex industry. Interviewers asked the question without reading response options and then chose the response options most similar to the answer provided by the respondent.

**Table 18. Best supports for individuals involved in the sex industry (weighted)**

Support	Total % (SE)	Age (Years)	
		<18 % (SE)	18+ % (SE)
Cash transfer	36.3% (4.9)	39.8% (7.3)	35.0% (6.1)
Employment support	59.8% (5.1)	62.4% (6.8)	58.9% (6.5)
Educational support	10.4% (3.3)	11.7% (4.7)	10.0% (4.2)
Physical health support	11.5% (3.3)	20.4% (6.0)	8.3% (4.0)
Mental health support	5.0% (1.6)	8.1% (3.8)	3.9% (1.6)
Prosecuting traffickers/rapists	5.8% (2.4)	4.4% (2.3)	6.3% (3.2)
Stop hassling/prosecuting sex workers	8.3% (3.0)	9.6% (3.7)	7.9% (3.9)
Support children of sex workers	1.0% (0.5)	0.0% (0.0)	1.4% (0.7)
Sex worker rights	7.2% (3.0)	3.0% (2.2)	8.7% (4.0)
Open bars	2.9% (2.1)	1.5% (1.1)	3.4% (2.8)
Support basic needs	1.6% (0.8)	4.2% (2.9)	0.7% (0.4)
Vocational skills training	2.5% (1.1)	2.9% (2.1)	2.4% (1.3)
Financial services	5.7% (2.9)	0.0% (0.0)	7.7% (3.9)
Other	2.4% (1.0)	4.4% (2.6)	1.7% (0.9)
<b>Number of respondents</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>142</b>

Note: Multiple responses possible

Table 18 presents the responses matching the close-ended response options. More than two-thirds of children (62.4%) mentioned employment support, and more than one-third (39.8%) discussed cash transfers. Child respondents also stated a need for physical health support, including family planning and services (20.4%) and mental health support (8.1%). Some child respondents believe individuals engaged in the sex industry would best be supported by educational support (11.7%) or vocational skills training (2.9%). Others mentioned a need for support for basic needs, such as food and shelter (4.2% of children). Several child respondents discussed supports at the legislative or policy level, including cessation of hassling/prosecuting sex workers (9.6%), increased prosecuting of sex traffickers and rapists (4.4%), and improved sex worker rights (3.0%). One child respondent stated the most important support would be to open bars, which had been closed due to COVID-19.

## 7. CONCLUSION

To our knowledge, this study is the first to systematically explore the characteristics of CSEC among children in Kampala and the first to offer a prevalence estimate of CSEC for any region of Uganda. Likewise, it is one of the first studies in Uganda to include males who engage in the sex industry. The study offers insights into the experiences of those engaged in the sex industry to allow for more relevant and effective programming targeting this population. **An estimated 26.3 to 29.3 percent of individuals engaged in the sex industry in Kampala are under age 18.** An estimated 22.5 percent of children engaged in the sex industry in Kampala are male.

While three-fourths of children are always paid for their engagement in the sex industry, one-fourth are paid only sometimes. Nearly all children engaged in the sex industry receive their payment directly from the client, and by far the most common form of payment is money, followed by alcoholic drinks and gifts. Some children also receive food and a place to stay. A third party receives payment, generally in the form of money, on behalf of the child engaged in the sex industry “sometimes” for one-third of children and “always” for 3.6 percent of children. The most common third-party recipient of payments are pimps and friends. Friends may receive payment as a result of a child’s engagement because friends often serve as brokers, connecting individuals with clients.

More than one-third of children give some of their remuneration to friends. One-fifth give some of their remuneration to their parents, and one-fourth give to other family members. No children give part of their remuneration to a third party because they are forced to, and very few do so because they agreed to when they started the job. Some do so to repay a debt, but most give remuneration to a third party to help the third party. The substantial number of children giving some of their remuneration to friends may be explained by the relationships between friends who work in the industry. As mentioned, friends serve as brokers connecting clients with individuals involved in commercial sex and may be given remuneration for this support. Many children live with friends and may share their remuneration in contribution to living expenses. Children involved in the sex industry may also provide loans to each other to smooth inconsistent income flows.

Nearly half of children feel that someone is pressuring or forcing them to do sexual things sometimes or always. More than half of children have felt they would be hurt if they did not do something they were told to do. One-third of children report having been hurt by someone pressuring them to do sexual things. The third parties most commonly involved in the fear or experience of violence are clients, for one-fourth of children; friends, for one-fourth of children; and pimps, for one-tenth of children. Individuals may feel pressured by friends who connect them to clients or who depend on them for contributions to living expenses.

Almost half of children report working for a pimp or broker sometimes or always. While few respondents mention being paid by a pimp or broker or giving part of their remuneration to a pimp or broker, many respondents report sharing part of their remuneration with friends. Some respondents report being forced or pressured to do sexual things by friends, and some report fearing or experiencing violence by friends. These findings suggest that friends may be playing the role of brokers or pimps in some cases. The dynamics of these relationships and the degree of involuntariness experienced by children merit additional future research.

Open-ended questions also provide insights into the experiences of people engaged in the sex industry. Respondents report that the COVID-19 pandemic has made their work more difficult, less lucrative, and more dangerous. Some respondents report having entered into the sex industry as a result of the pandemic. Respondents advise youths to avoid engagement in commercial sex if possible and to take precautions against pregnancy and STIs. Respondents use a variety of terms to refer to their engagement in the sex industry, and many respondents prefer vague terms or terms known to insiders only to obscure their engagement in the sex industry.

Respondents provided recommendations on how best NGOs and the government can provide support to people engaged in the sex industry. Most children recommended employment support, and many mentioned cash transfers. Other children recommended legalization of commercial sex and the implementation of laws that would allow for better regulation and security of people engaged in commercial sex. Some respondents discussed a need for improved dissemination of general, mental, sexual, and reproductive health information and services.

## APPENDIX A: RDS SAMPLING APPROACH

Nontraditional sampling methods are required to effectively study hard to reach populations (defined as rare or elusive and with no efficient sampling frame). Respondent-driven sampling (RDS) is an effective sampling method for certain hard-to-reach populations, given that key assumptions about the population are met. RDS is a network-based sampling method that overcomes the traditional biases associated with similar approaches (e.g., chain-referral and snowball sampling) by calculating selection probabilities. For hidden population estimates in particular, RDS “assumes that those best able to access members of hidden populations are their own peers.”<sup>48</sup> RDS is appropriate when:

- The population is socially networked to each other
- Members of the population can identify each other
- There is no available list or frame from which the population can be sampled
- The population is large enough that the target sample size can be reached

RDS is often used for populations that are stigmatized or engaged in illegal or clandestine behaviors, such as people engaged in commercial sex, injection drug users, and sexual orientation minorities.

RDS has been used in studies of vulnerable and exploited children, including a study of diamond mine workers under age 18 in Sierra Leone<sup>49</sup> and children 10-17 years of age engaged in street work in Albania.<sup>50</sup> The study of Albanian street children found that children formed strong social networks related to their work. RDS will work best in a population where social networking is strong. If members of the population are isolated from each other and unable to identify others, this method would not be effective.

### RDS methods overview

- An RDS study starts with researchers recruiting a small number of carefully selected seeds. Seeds are the start of all recruitment trees.
- Seeds are provided an incentive for participation in a survey interview and given a set number of recruitment coupons to distribute to others in their social network who are part of the target study population.
- The seed is given an additional incentive for each successful recruit, which is tracked by the coupon number on the coupon. A recruit is successful if the person is eligible and chooses to complete the interview.
- Once a recruit has completed the interview, he or she receives coupons to distribute, to recruit additional study participants in the same manner that they were recruited themselves, and to receive additional incentives for each recruit.
- Each additional recruit provides a new branch to the recruitment tree started by the seed.
- Each participant is asked questions to estimate the number of people in his or her social network in the target population. This information, combined with tracking of recruitment, allows analysts to estimate a probability of the person participating in the study for weighted analysis.

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<sup>48</sup> Heckathorn, D. D. (1997). Respondent-driven sampling: a new approach to the study of hidden populations. *Social problems*, 44(2), 174-199.

<sup>49</sup> Bjørkhaug, I., & Hatløy, A. (2009). Utilization of respondent-driven sampling among a population of child workers in the diamond-mining sector of Sierra Leone. *Global Public Health*, 4(1), 96-109.

<sup>50</sup> Johnston, L. G., Thurman, T. R., Mock, N., Nano, L., & Carcani, V. (2010). Respondent-driven sampling: A new method for studying street children with findings from Albania. *Vulnerable Children and Youth Studies*, 5(1), 1-11.

## Recruitment Seeds, Waves, and Chains

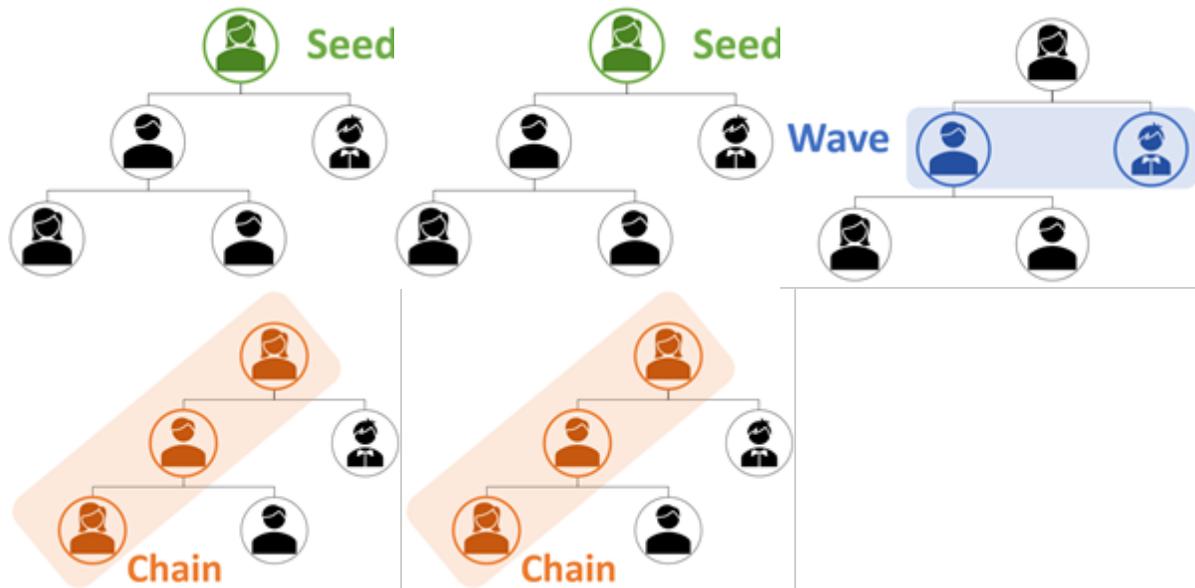


Figure A1. RDS Recruitment Tree Components

Initial participants in an RDS study (i.e., seeds) are recruited through convenience sampling methods and called seeds. Just as with a plant, the seed leads to growing branches of recruitment to form recruitment trees. The components of a recruitment tree can be described by three components: seeds, waves, and chains.

Seeds are the initial participants and recruit peers by referral, allowing researchers to access—in a systematic way—members of typically hard-to-reach populations who may not otherwise be accessible, but each seed is limited in the number of participants it can recruit, minimizing the influence of seeds on subsequent waves (i.e., individuals recruited by an initial seed = wave 1; individuals recruited by wave 1 participants = wave 2). As waves recruit subsequent waves and the sample population grows, the effects of the original seeds attenuate. According to Heckathorn (2011), as an RDS sample expands across waves, the sample diverges from the convenience sample (i.e., seeds) as long as the number of respondents is sufficiently large.<sup>51</sup> The divergence grows asymptotically large as new referrals converge upon an “equilibrium” wherein the sample’s aggregate demographics cease to significantly vary, and are representative of the underlying population.

### Seeds

Seeds are identified through formative research and selected intentionally for the study. Wejnert and Heckathorn (2008) note:

*Seeds should be well-motivated and enthusiastic; and hence willing to recruit their peers; and they should be sociometric stars, individuals whose high regard among their peers enables them to recruit their peers, while also instilling in them motivation to continue the peer recruitment process... These are individuals who maintain many ties and are highly regarded within the target population. Such individuals can more easily promote participation and accelerate recruitment.<sup>52</sup>*

<sup>51</sup> Heckathorn, D. D. (2011). Comment: Snowball versus respondent-driven sampling. *Sociological methodology*, 41(1), 355-366.

<sup>52</sup> Wejnert, C., & Heckathorn, D. D. (2008). Web-based network sampling: efficiency and efficacy of respondent-driven sampling for online research. *Sociological Methods & Research*, 37(1), 105-134.

Carefully selected seeds allow recruitment to start up faster and increase the chance of success in the study. This is particularly important in a study in which participants may be wary of researchers and gaining trust may be a challenge. Learning about the study from a trusted peer will help communicate to the community that the study is legitimate and worthwhile. Working with community-based organizations or individuals already known to researchers will allow researchers to identify potential seeds. It should be noted that if for any reason seeds choose not to recruit or are not successful, researchers can re-seed the study by recruiting additional seeds. However, this can lead to delays and extend the total time needed in the field to reach the target sample size.

Researchers may be strategic in selecting seeds. Seeds tend to recruit people who are more like themselves than the overall population (homophily). While this does introduce some seed bias (which can be taken into account through analytic techniques designed for RDS studies), it can be an advantage. For example, if there is a demographic group that is anticipated to have a lower propensity to respond, researchers may select more seeds from this demographic group than others to increase the odds of having more recruits in the sample from the group.

As seeds are a convenience sample, they should make up a low proportion of the overall number of respondents in the study. If the study includes too many seeds relative to the number of recruits, the recruitment trees will not grow sufficiently to allow for the survey to approximate a probability design. Thus, the number of seeds should balance desired recruitment speed and efficiency, the target sample size, and proportion of seeds in the final dataset.

## Recruits

Referrals are tracked in order to permit researchers to assess and adjust for recruitment biases in the analysis; however, this approach does not require subjects to identify their peers. Recruits choose whether or not to contact researchers rather than researchers contacting them.

In this manner, RDS not only offers a mechanism for rapid recruitment while preserving the identities of participants in hidden populations but also accounts for the influence of specific seeds on the overall estimate. This weighting for network size separates RDS from other referral-based sampling methods that lack the rigor necessary to be considered *probabilistic*.

RDS recruitment starts slowly, and then picks up speed as chains grow longer and increasing numbers of previous participants are actively recruiting. A challenge of RDS for researchers is that there is little control they can exert on the pace of recruitment, other than requesting seeds recruit within a target timeframe. It is up to seeds and recruits when they distribute their coupons and when they contact researchers to participate in the study. Further, in the early phases after seeds have completed their surveys, it may appear nothing is occurring as researchers wait to be contacted by the seeds' recruits. It will not be clear whether coupons have been distributed but not yet returned, never distributed, or distributed to persons who have chosen not to participate. This can make it difficult to identify when to be patient and when to re-seed. To take this into account, researchers should plan for some flexibility in the fielding timeline, particularly in a population or setting where RDS has not been previously conducted and there is less information available to estimate how quickly recruitment is likely to occur. As described previously, selecting enthusiastic seeds can also increase the chances of a quick start to the recruitment process.

## Respondent management

For the payment of referral incentives, it is not necessary to collect a participant's name or contact information; rather a series of questions can be used to create a unique identifier and physical description of identifying characteristics collected. This information serves two purposes: it allows researchers to find the person in the coupon management system to identify if they are owed incentives

for successful recruitment, and it allows researchers to check previous records if they suspect a person may be attempting to use their own coupons (or otherwise participate multiple times).

## APPENDIX B: QUESTIONNAIRE

Question #	Response Criteria	Question - English	Question - Luganda	Response Options - English	Response Options - Luganda
<b>Consent</b>					
SEED	ASK ALL	INTERVIEWER: IS THE RESPONDENT A SEED?	INTERVIEWER: IS THE RESPONDENT A SEED?	1. YES 2. NO	1. YEE 2. NEDDA
AGREE_CONSENT	ASK ALL	INTERVIEWER: DID THE RESPONDENT SIGN THE CONSENT STATEMENT?	INTERVIEWER: DID THE RESPONDENT SIGN THE CONSENT STATEMENT?	1. YES 2. NO	1. YEE 2. NEDDA
<b>Section 1. RDS Info (Part 1) &amp; Screener</b>					
S1.Q1	ASK ALL	INTERVIEWER: SELECT LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW	INTERVIEWER: SELECT LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW	1. LUGANDA 2. KARAMOJONG 3. RUNYORO-RUTORO 4. RUNYANKORE-RUKIGA 5. ATESO 6. SWAHILI 7. OTHER	1. LUGANDA 2. KARAMOJONG 3. RUNYORO-RUTORO 4. RUNYANKORE-RUKIGA 5. ATESO 6. SWAHILI 7. OTHER
S1.Q1_OTHER	ASK IF S1.Q1 = 7 (OTHER)	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	TEXT	TEXT
S1.Q1A	ASK IF SEED = 2	What is your coupon code?	Ennamba eri ku kakonge ko eri ki?	NUMBER	NNAMBA
S1.Q2	ASK IF SEED = 2	How do you know the person who gave you this coupon? [SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]	Otegera otya omuntu eyakuwadde kuponi eno? [LONDA BYONNA EBYETAGISA]	1. A RELATIVE OR FAMILY MEMBER 2. A FRIEND 3. A PERSON R HAS SEX WITH 4. AN ACQUAINTANCE, THAT IS, A PERSON R KNOWS BUT DOES NOT CONSIDER A FRIEND 5. A STRANGER, R DOESN'T KNOW THE PERSON OR JUST MET THEM 6. PIMP/BROKER/EMPLOYER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. OW'OLUGANDA OR OW'OMUMAKA 2. OW'MUKWANO/ MUNYWANYI 3. OMUNTU GWE NEGATTA NAYE MU KUNYUMYA AKABOOZI K'EKIKULU 4. OMUNTU GW'OMANYI NAYE NGA SSI MUKWANO GWO/MUNYWANYIWO 5. OMUNTU GW'OTAMANYI OBA GW'OWAKASISINKANA 6. KAYUNGIRIZI OBA OMUKOZESA 77. SIMUMANYI 99. AGAANYE

Question #	Response Criteria	Question - English	Question - Luganda	Response Options - English	Response Options - Luganda
S1.Q3	ASK ALL	Have you been interviewed before for this study?	Wabuzibwako ko kukunonyereza kuno?	1. YES 2. NO	1. YEE 2. NEDDA
S1.Q4	ASK IF S1.Q3 = 1	How many times have you been interviewed for this study? ANSWER KEY DON'T KNOW .....ENTER 77 REFUSED .....ENTER 99	Mirundi emeka gye wabuzibwako kukunonyereza kuno? ANSWER KEY DON'T KNOW .....ENTER 77 REFUSED .....ENTER 99	NUMBER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	NNAMBA 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S1.Q4A	ASK IF S1.Q3 = 1	What is the coupon code that you were given by the other person(s) who referred you?	Mirundi emeka gye wabuzibwako kukunonyereza kuno?	NUMBER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	NNAMBA 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S1.Q5	ASK ALL	Are you currently living in Kampala?	Obeera mu Kampala kakano?	1. YES 2. NO	1. YEE 2. NEDDA
S1.Q6	ASK IF S1.Q5 = 2	Are you currently working in Kampala?	Okolera mu Kampala kakano?	1. YES 2. NO	1. YEE 2. NEDDA
S1.Q7	ASK ALL	Some people do sexual things in order to get money, gifts, or other things that they need. Sometimes another person receives money, gifts, or help because a person has sex or does sexual things. By "sexual things" I mean touching someone's private parts or someone touching your private parts. I also mean touching your own private parts with someone watching, or vaginal, oral, or anal sex. Have you done anything like that? There are no right or wrong answers.	Abantu abamu benyigira mu bikolwa eby'okwegatta mu mukwano oba mu kaboozi k'ekikulu nti bafuune sente, ebirabo, ne bintu ebirala. Ebisera ebimu, omuntu omulala afuna sente, ebirabo oba obuyambi olw'okuba omuntu oyo yegatta mu mukwano oba yenyigira mu kwegatta mu mukwano oba mu kunyumya akaboozi k'ekikulu. Mu "by'okwegatta", mba ntegezza okukwata kubitundu by'omuntu ebyekyama (obusajja, amabeere, obukazi, akabina e.t.c.), oba omuntu okukwata kubibyo. Era ntegeza okwekwata ku bitundu byo ebyekyama ng'omuntu omulala alaba, oba okwegatta mu mukwano ng'oyita mu bukyala, mu kamwa oba mu kabina. Wali okozeko ku kintu ng'ebyo? Teli kyakudamu kituffu oba kiffu.	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. YEE 2. NEDDA 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE

Question #	Response Criteria	Question - English	Question - Luganda	Response Options - English	Response Options - Luganda
S1.Q8	ASK ALL	In the last 12 months, have you or anyone else received anything like money, a place to stay, food, gifts, or favors, in exchange for your doing sexual things?	Mu myezi kumi n'ebiri egiyise, wali ofunye ko oba omuntu omulala, ku bintu nga sente, ew'okubera, emmeere, ebirabo, olw'okwetaba mu bintu byo kwegatta oba okusinda omukwano?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. YEE 2. NEDDA 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S1.Q9	ASK ALL	In the last 12 months, have you entered into a sexual relationship with someone mainly in order to get things that you need, money, gifts, or other things that are important to you?	Mu myezi kumi n'ebiri egiyise, wali ogenze ko mu mukwano gw'okwegatta nga ensonga enkulu ya kufuna bintu bye wetaaga nga sente, ebirabo, oba ebintu ebirala eby'omuwendo gyoli?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. YEE 2. NEDDA 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
<b>Section 2. Demographics</b>					
S2.Q1	ASK ALL	We want to know a little bit about you first. How old were you at your last birthday? ANSWER KEY 14 AND BELOW .....ENTER 14 76 AND ABOVE .....ENTER 76 DON'T KNOW .....ENTER 77 REFUSED .....ENTER 99	Twagala okusooka okumanya ebikukwatako okusooka. Walina emyaka emeka ku mazalibwago agakasembayo? ANSWER KEY 14 AND BELOW .....ENTER 14 76 AND ABOVE .....ENTER 76 DON'T KNOW .....ENTER 77 REFUSED .....ENTER 99	NUMBER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	NNAMBA 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S2.Q2	ASK ALL	I have to ask everyone this for our statistics. What is your gender identity?	Nina okubuuza buli omu kulwembaliira. Oli wakikula ki?	1. MALE 2. FEMALE 3. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. MUSAJJA 2. MUKAZI 3. EKIRALA 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S2.Q2_OTHER	ASK IF S2.Q2 = 3 (OTHER)	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S2.Q3	ASK ALL	What district were you born in?	Wazalibwa mu disitulikiti ki?	1. KAMPALA 2. WAKISO 3. OTHER DISTRICT 95. OUTSIDE OF UGANDA 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. KAMPALA 2. WAKISO 3. DISITULIKITI ENDALA 95. WABWERU WA UGANDA 77. SIMANYI 99. AGANYE

Question #	Response Criteria	Question - English	Question - Luganda	Response Options - English	Response Options - Luganda
S2.Q3_OTHER	ASK IF S2.Q3 = 3 (OTHER) OR 95 (OUTSIDE OF UGANDA)	DISTRICT OR COUNTRY BORN IN	DISITULIKITI OBA ENSI MW'OZALIBWA	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S2.Q4	ASK IF S1.Q5 = 2	Where do you live?	Obeera wa?	1. KAMPALA 2. MUKONO 3. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. KAMPALA 2. MUKONO 3. EKIRALA 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S2.Q4_OTHER	ASK IF S2.Q4 = 3 (OTHER)	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S2.Q4A	ASK IF S1.Q5 = 2	How long have you been living continuously in [FILL FROM S2.Q4]? [INTERVIEWER: ENTER RESPONSE IN YEARS. IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR, ENTER 0]	Omaze bbanga ki ng'obeera wano [FILL FROM S2.Q4]? [INTERVIEWER: ENTER RESPONSE IN YEARS. IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR, ENTER 0]	___ YEARS 0. LESS THAN 1 YEAR 95. ALWAYS 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	___ EMYAKA 0. OBUTASUKA MWAKA GUMU 95. EBANGA LYONNA 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S2.Q5	ASK IF S1.Q5 = 1	How long have you been living continuously in Kampala? [INTERVIEWER: ENTER RESPONSE IN YEARS. IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR, ENTER 0]	Omaze bbanga ki ng'obeera mu Kampala? [INTERVIEWER: ENTER RESPONSE IN YEARS. IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR, ENTER 0]	___ YEARS 0. LESS THAN 1 YEAR 76. ALWAYS 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	___ EMYAKA 0. OBUTASUKA MWAKA GUMA 76. EBANGA LYONA 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S2.Q5A	ASK IF S1.Q5 = 1 AND IF S2.Q5 ≠ 76 (ALWAYS)	Just before you moved to Kampala, what district did you live in?	Nga tonagenda mu Kampala, wali obeera mu disitulikiti ki?	1. ENTABBE 2. WAKISO 3. KARAMOJA 4. JINJA 5. MBARARA 6. MASAHA 7. SOROTI 8. LUWELO 9. MBALE 10. IGANGA 11. OTHER DISTRICT	1. ENTABBE 2. WAKISO 3. KARAMOJA 4. JINJA 5. MBARARA 6. MASAHA 7. SOROTI 8. LUWELO 9. MBALE 10. IGANGA 11. OTHER DISTRICT

Question #	Response Criteria	Question - English	Question - Luganda	Response Options - English	Response Options - Luganda
				95. OUTSIDE OF UGANDA 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	95. OUTSIDE OF UGANDA 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED
S2.Q5A_OTHER	ASK IF S2.Q5A = 11 (OTHER)	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S2.Q6	ASK ALL	What is your tribe?	Oli wa ggwanga ki?	1. MUGANDA 2. MUNYANKOLE 3. MUSOGA 4. MUKIGA 5. ATESO 6. KARAMOJONG 7. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. MUGANDA 2. MUNYANKOLE 3. MUSOGA 4. MUKIGA 5. MUTESO 6. MUKALAMOJA 7. EKIRALA 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S2.Q6_OTHER	ASK IF S2.Q6 = 7 (OTHER)	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S2.Q7	ASK ALL	Have you ever attended school?	Wasoma ko?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. YEE 2. NEDDA 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S2.Q7D	ASK IF S2.Q7 = 1	What is the highest class you have completed?	Wasoma kwenkana ki oba wasoma n'okoma mu kibiina ki?	0. PRESCHOOL/NURSERY 1. P1 2. P2 3. P3 4. P4 5. P5 6. P6 7. P7 8. S1 9. S2 10. S3	0. NASAALE 1. P1 2. P2 3. P3 4. P4 5. P5 6. P6 7. P7 8. S1 9. S2 10. S3

Question #	Response Criteria	Question - English	Question - Luganda	Response Options - English	Response Options - Luganda
				11. S4 12. S5 13. S6 14. UNIVERSITY 15. FAL (FUNCTIONAL ADULT LITERACY) 16. VOCATIONAL & TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	11. S4 12. S5 13. S6 14. UNIVERSITY 15. EKILA (NYINYINYOLA) 16. ESOMERO LY'EBYE MIIKONO 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S2.Q8	ASK ALL	Do you have any children of your own?	Olinayo ku baana nga gw'obazaala?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. YEE 2. NEDDA 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S2.Q9A	ASK ALL	What is your marital status now? Are you married, co-habiting, widowed, divorced, separated, or single?	Oyimiridde otya mu by'obufumbo? Oli mufumbo, bufumbo bwa kawundo kakubye eddinisa, namwandu, mwayawukana oba silina mubeezi?	1. MARRIED 2. CO-HABITATING 3. WIDOWED 4. DIVORCED 5. SEPARATED 6. SINGLE 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. MUFUMBO 2. BUFUMBO BWA KAWUNDO-KAKUBYE EDDINISA 3. NAMWANDU 4. TWAYAWUKANA MU MATEEKA 5. TWAYAWUKANA 6. SILINA MUBEEZI 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S2.Q10	ASK ALL	Now I would like to ask about any work you do. In the past month, could you tell me all the things you have done to get by? [SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]	Kati njagala kukubuuza ku mirimu gy'okola. Mu mwezi oguyise, osobola okumbulirako kubintu by'okoze okusobola obuberawo? [SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]	1. HELP SELLERS IN MARKETPLACE (CARRY, SORT, MEASURE) 2. SELL GOODS 3. PORTERING 4. PICKING WASTE 5. BEGGING 6. SEX WORK 7. DOMESTIC WORK 8. THEFT 9. OTHER	1. OKUYAMBAKO ABATUNDA EBINTU MU BUTALE (OKUSITULA, OKUTEGEKA N'OKUPIMA EBINTU) 2. OKUTUNDA EBINTU 3. OKUPOTA 4. OKULONDA KASASIRO 5. KUSABIRIZA 6. OKUTUNDA KABOOZI K'EKIKULU 7. EMIRIMU GY'AWAKA

Question #	Response Criteria	Question - English	Question - Luganda	Response Options - English	Response Options - Luganda
				10. NONE 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	8. OBUBBI 9. EKIRALA 10. TEWALI 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S2.Q10_OTHER	ASK IF S2.Q10 = 9 (OTHER)	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER		TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S2.Q11	ASK ALL	Since COVID-19, what has changed about how you support yourself?		TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S2.Q12	ASK ALL	In the past two weeks, where did you sleep most often?	Mu wiki bbiri eziyise, wasinga kusula wa?	1. APARTMENT/HOUSE 2. SLUM DWELLING 3. STREETS OR PUBLIC SPACES 4. SHELTER (RESIDENTIAL CENTER) 5. HOTEL 6. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. ENNYUMBA EYENKALAKALILAE 2. EW'OKUBEERA MU NZIGOTTA 3. KU STREET OBA EBIFO EBYOLUKALE 4. MUKIFO AWALABIRWA ABAANA OBASOBEDWA AWOKUBEERA 5. MU WOTEELI 6. EBIRALA 77. SIMANYI 99. NGANYE
S2.Q12_OTHER	ASK IF S2.Q12 = 6 (OTHER)	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S2.Q13	ASK IF S2.Q12 = 1, 2, OR 6	In the past two weeks, who else usually stayed with you at this place? [SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]	Mu weki biiri eziyise, ani omulala eyatera okubeera nawe mu kifo kino? [SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]	1. NO ONE/ALONE 2. MY SPOUSE/BOYFRIEND/GIRLFRIEND 3. MY CHILDREN 4. MY PARENTS/RELATIVES 5. MY FRIENDS 6. ACQUANITENCES/STRANGERS	1. TEWALI N'OMU/BWOMU 2. MUGANZI WANGE 3. ABAANA BANGE 4. BAAZADDE BANGE/AB'OLUGANDA 5. MIKWANO GYANGE

Question #	Response Criteria	Question - English	Question - Luganda	Response Options - English	Response Options - Luganda
				7. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	6. ABANTU BE WAKASISINKANA 7. OMULALA 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S2.Q13_ OTHER	ASK IF S2.Q13 = 7 (OTHER)	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S2.Q14	ASK IF S2.Q12 = 3,4,5, OR 6	Do you have a <u>permanent household</u> ? [INTERVIEWER IF NEEDED: Permanent household refers to the household you consider to be your permanent residence, regardless of how long you are away. It may or may not be where you are living and working at the time of the interview.]	Oolina <u>amaka g'enkalakkalira</u> ? [ABUUZA BW'ABA YETAGA: Amaka g'enkalakkalira gategeza amaka g'otwala nga agobwananyini, kakibere nti tobera wo ebbanga ddene. Wayinza okuba nga w'obera n'okukolera oba nga ssi w'obeera n'okukolera kubudde bw'okubuzibwa ku kunonyereza]	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. YEE 2. NEDDA 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S2.Q14A	ASK IF S2.Q14 = 1	In which district is your <u>permanent household</u> located? [INTERVIEWER IF NEEDED: Permanent household refers to the household you consider to be your permanent residence, regardless of how long you are away. It may or may not be where you are living and working at the time of the interview.]	Amaka go agenkalakkalira gali mu disitulikiti ki? [ABUUZA BW'ABA YETAGA: Amaka g'enkalakkalira gategeza amaka g'otwala nga agobwananyini, kakibere nti tobera wo ebbanga ddene. Wayinza okuba nga w'obera n'okukolera oba nga ssi w'obeera n'okukolera kubudde bw'okubuzibwa ku kunonyereza]	_____ DISTRICT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	_____ DISITULIKITI 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S2.Q14A_ OTHER	ASK IF S2.Q14 = 5 (OTHER)	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
<b>Section 3. Poverty Probability Index</b>					
S3.Q1	ASK IF S2.Q12 = 1, 2 OR S2.Q14 =1	[PROGRAMMING NOTE: IF S2.Q12 = 1, 2, DISPLAY: The next questions are about your current household. By current household, I mean the household where you stay most of the time currently. IF S2.Q14 =1, DISPLAY: The next questions are about your permanent household.	[PROGRAMMING NOTE: IF S2.Q12 = 1, 2, DISPLAY: Ebibuuzo ebidako bikwatagana ku maka goberamu mu kiseera kino. Mukiseera kino, ntegeeza amaka ngo singa okubeera mu mukiseera kino	1. ONE 2. TWO 3. THREE 4. FOUR 5. FIVE 6. SIX 7. SEVEN	1. OMU 2. BABIIRI 3. BASATU 4. BANA 5. BATANO 6. MUKAGA 7. MUSANVU

Question #	Response Criteria	Question - English	Question - Luganda	Response Options - English	Response Options - Luganda
		<p>[INTERVIEWER IF NEEDED: Permanent household refers to the household you consider to be your permanent residence, regardless of how long you are away. It may or may not be where you are living and working at the time of the interview.]</p> <p>How many people live in your household including yourself? Please include children and those who usually live there who may not be members of your family (such as domestic servants, lodgers, or friends).</p> <p>[IF NEEDED: A household is a person or group of persons, related or unrelated, who—for at least 6 of the last 12 months—normally cook, eat, and live together in the same dwelling unit, acknowledge one household head, and share living arrangements.]</p>	<p>IF S2.Q14 =1, DISPLAY: Ebibuuzo ebidako bikwagana ku maka go ag'enkalakalila.</p> <p>[ABUJUZA BW'ABA YETAGA: Amaka g'enkalakkalira gategeza amaka g'otwala nga agobwananyini, kakibere nti tobera wo ebbanga ddene. Wayinza okuba nga w'obera n'okukolera oba nga ssi w'obeera n'okukolera kubudde bw'okubuzibwa ku kunonyereza]</p> <p>Abantu bameka ababeera mu maka go nga nawe kwoli? Mwattu tekamu abaana n'abo abatera okubeerawo newankubadde sibamumaka go (Ng'abakozi, banywanyi)</p> <p>[BWEKIBA KYETAGISA: Amaka ye muntu oba akibinja ky'abantu, ab'oluganda oba abatali baluganda, ng'ekitono enyo emyezi mukaga ku myezi 12 egiyise - batera okufumbir'awamu, okulya, nokuber'awamu, bakiriziganya ku muntu omu nti yakulira amaka, ng'ate bagabana 'eby'owokubeera]</p>	<p>8. EIGHT</p> <p>9. NINE OR MORE</p> <p>77. DON'T KNOW</p> <p>99. REFUSED</p>	<p>8. MUNANA</p> <p>9. MWENDA OBA OKUSINGA WO</p> <p>77. SIMANYI</p> <p>99. AGAANYE</p>
S3.Q1A	ASK IF (S2.Q12 = 1, 2 OR S2.Q14 =1) AND S3.Q1 > 1	Were there any children ages 6 to 12 in your household this time last year?	Mu maka go mwalimu ku baana abali wakati w'emyaka 6 ku 12 mu budde buno mu mwaka oguwedde?	<p>1. YES</p> <p>2. NO</p> <p>77. DON'T KNOW</p> <p>99. REFUSED</p>	<p>1. YEE</p> <p>2. NEDDA</p> <p>77. SIMANYI</p> <p>99. AGAANYE</p>
S3.Q2	ASK IF (S2.Q12 = 1, 2 OR S2.Q14 =1) AND S3.Q1A = 1	Were all of the children ages 6 to 12 attending school before the closure of schools as ordered by the government in March 2020?	Abaana bonna abali wakati w'emyaka 6 ku 12 bali basoma ng'amassomero teganagalwa nga gavumenti bweyalagira mu mwezi gw'okusatu omwaka oguwedde?	<p>1. NO, NONE OF THEM WENT TO SCHOOL</p> <p>2. SOME OF THEM WENT TO SCHOOL</p> <p>3. YES, ALL OF THEM WENT TO SCHOOL</p> <p>77. DON'T KNOW</p> <p>99. REFUSED</p>	<p>1. NEDDA, TEWALI N'OMU KUBBO AGENDA KU SSOMERO</p> <p>2. ABAMU BAGENDA KU SSOMERO</p> <p>3. YEE, BONNA BAGENDA KU SSOMERO</p> <p>77. SIMANYI</p> <p>99. AGAANYE</p>

Question #	Response Criteria	Question - English	Question - Luganda	Response Options - English	Response Options - Luganda
S3.Q3	ASK IF S2.Q12 = 1, 2 OR S2.Q14 =1	Can the female head of the household read and write with understanding in any language? [INTERVIEWER IF NEEDED: The head of household is the person considered responsible for the household. This person may be identified on the basis of age (older).]	Omukyala akulira amaka asobola okusoma n'okuwandika n'okutegeera olulimi lwonna? ABUUZA BWE KIBA KYETAGISA: Akulira amaka ye muntu atwalibwa okuuba n'obuvunanyizibwa mu maka. Omuntu ayinza okulondebwa olwe myaka (Mukulu)	1. NO 2. NO FEMALE HEAD/SPOUSE 3. YES 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. NEDDA 2. TEWALI AKULIRA MAKANGA MUKYALA 3. YEE 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S3.Q4	ASK IF S2.Q12 = 1, 2 OR S2.Q14 =1	What type of material is mainly used for construction of the wall of the dwelling?	Bizimbisibwa ki ebitera okukozesebwa oba ebyakozesebwa mukuzimba ekisenge mu kifo mwe mubeera?	1. UNBURNT BRICKS WITH MUD, MUD AND POLES, OR OTHER 2. UNBURNT BRICKS WITH CEMENT, WOOD, TIN/IRON SHEETS, CONCRETE/STONES, BURNT STABILIZED BRICKS, OR CEMENT BLOCKS 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. BULOKA Z'ETAKA N'AKADONGO, N'EMITTI, OBA EKIRALA 2. BULOKA Z'ETAKA NE SEMENTI, EMBAAWO, AMABAATI, OBUYINJA BW'ENKOKOTTO, BULOKA ENJOKYE, OBA BULOKA ZA SEMINTTI 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S3.Q5	ASK IF S2.Q12 = 1, 2 OR S2.Q14 =1	What type of material is mainly used for construction of the roof of the dwelling?	Mbiki ebisinga okukozesebwa mukusereka enju yo?	1. THATCH, OR TINS 2. IRON SHEETS, CONCRETE, TILES, ASBESTOS, OR OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. SSUBI OBA EMIKEBE 2. MABAATI, NKOKOTO, TAYILO, 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S3.Q6	ASK IF S2.Q12 = 1, 2 OR S2.Q14 =1	What source of energy does your household mainly use for cooking?	Amaka gamwe gakozeza ki okufumba?	1. FIREWOOD, COW DUNG, OR GRASS (REEDS) 2. CHARCOAL, PARAFFIN STOVE, GAS, BIOGAS, ELECTRICITY (REGARDLESS OF SOURCE), OR OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. NKU, BUSA BWA NTE, OBA EBISUBI (EMMULI) 2. AMMANDA, AMAFUTA, GASI, AMASANYALAZE G'OBUSA, AMASANYALAZE G'AMAZI 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S3.Q7	ASK IF S2.Q12 = 1, 2 OR S2.Q14 =1	What type of toilet facility does your household mainly use?	Amaka gamwe gakozeza kabuyonjo ya kika ki?	1. NO FACILITY/BUSH/POLYTHENE BAGS/BUCKET/ETC., OR OTHER 2. UNCOVERED PIT LATRINE (WITH OR WITHOUT SLAB), ECOSAN (COMPOST TOILET), OR	1. TEWALI KABUYONJO, NSIKO, KAVEERA, NSAWO, BAKETI, EKIRALA 2. KABUYONJJO ETALINA KIBIKAKO 9NGA SIYA NKOKOTO), KABUYONJJO

Question #	Response Criteria	Question - English	Question - Luganda	Response Options - English	Response Options - Luganda
				COVERED PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB 3. COVERED PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB 4. VIP LATRINE, OR FLUSH TOILET 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	GYE BABIKAKO NGA SIYA NKOKOTO 3. KABUYONJJO GYE BABIKAKO NGA YA NKOKOTO 4. KABUYONJJO Y'AMAZI 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S3.Q8	ASK IF S2.Q12 = 1, 2 OR S2.Q14 =1	How many mobile phones do members of your household own?	Mulina amasimu buli wendinkufuna ameka mu maka gamwe?	1. NONE 2. ONE 3. TWO 4. THREE OR MORE 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. TEWALI 2. EMU 3. BBIRI 4. SSATU N'OKUSINGA WO 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S3.Q9	ASK IF S2.Q12 = 1, 2 OR S2.Q14 =1	Does any member of your household own a radio?	Mu maka gamwe, mulimu omuntu yenna alina?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. YEE 2. NEDDA 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S3.Q10	ASK IF S2.Q12 = 1, 2 OR S2.Q14 =1	Does every member of your household have at least one pair of shoes? [INTERVIEWER: SLIPPERS, "TIRE" SHOES (LUGABIRE), AND GUMBOOTS ARE NOT CONSIDERED AS SHOES.]	Buli muntu w'omuka go alina wakiri omugogo gumu ogw'engato? [INTERVIEWER: SAPATU, LUGABIRE, NE BUTUUSI TEBITWALIBWA NGA NGATTO]	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. YEE 2. NEDDA 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
<b>Section 4. Opinion on Sex Work</b>					
S4.Q1	ASK ALL	In your opinion, is sex work a good way to earn money in Kampala?	Mundowooza yo, okwetunda oba okulenga akaboozi k'ekikulu ngeri nnungi ey'okukola sente mu Kampala?	1. YES 2. NO 3. SOMETIMES 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. YEE 2. NEDDA 3. OLUSI 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S4.Q2	ASK ALL	Why or why not?	Lwaki oba lwaki nedda?	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE

Question #	Response Criteria	Question - English	Question - Luganda	Response Options - English	Response Options - Luganda
S4.Q3	ASK ALL	In your opinion, at what age is it ok for youth to begin sex work? ANSWER KEY NEVER.....ENTER 76 DON'T KNOW .....ENTER 77 REFUSED .....ENTER 99	Mundwooza yo, omuvubuka yanditandikidde ku myaka emeka okwetunda oba okulenga akaboozi ak'ekikulu? ANSWER KEY NEVER.....ENTER 76 DON'T KNOW .....ENTER 77 REFUSED .....ENTER 99	NUMBER 76. NEVER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	NUMBER 76. TEKIBANGAWO 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S4.Q4	ASK ALL	What advice would you give a youth considering sex work? [INTERVIEWER: PROBE ABOUT SOCIAL NETWORKS, SAFETY, FINANCES]	Magezi ki gewandiwadde omuvubuka atekateeka okwetunda oba okulenga akaboozi k'ekikulu? [ABUUZA: YONGERA OBUUZE KU B'EMIKAGO, EBY'OBUKUUMI OBA OBUTEBENKEVU, EBY'ENFUNA]	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
<b>Section 5. Social Network</b>					
S5.Q1	ASK ALL	How many people can you rely on in time of need? ANSWER KEY NONE.....ENTER 0 DON'T KNOW .....ENTER 77 REFUSED .....ENTER 99	Abantu bameka bw'osobola okwesigamako ng'oli mu bwetaavu? ANSWER KEY NONE.....ENTER 0 DON'T KNOW .....ENTER 77 REFUSED .....ENTER 99	NUMBER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	NUMBER 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S5.Q2	ASK ALL	Think about your close friends. These are friends with whom you feel very comfortable, you can talk to about almost any topic, and you can ask for help. How many friends like this do you have? ANSWER KEY DON'T KNOW .....ENTER 77 REFUSED .....ENTER 99	Lowooza ku b'emikwono ab'okulusegere. Gino gy'emikwano gy'owuliriramu emirembe, nga musobola okwogere kubuli mulamwa, ate ng'osobola n'okubasaba ku buyambi. Bamikwano bameka b'olina abali mu ttuluba lino? ANSWER KEY DON'T KNOW .....ENTER 77 REFUSED .....ENTER 99	NUMBER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	NUMBER 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S5.Q2A	ASK IF S5.Q2 = 0, 77, OR 99	Could you tell me more about that?	Osobola okwongerera okumbulirako kw'ekyo?	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE

Question #	Response Criteria	Question - English	Question - Luganda	Response Options - English	Response Options - Luganda
S5.Q3	ASK ALL	How much do you talk to friends about important things? Would you say a lot, some, not too much, not at all?	Mirundi emeka gy'oyogera n'emikwano ku bintu eby'omugaso? Wandigabye nnyo, ebiseera ebimu, ssi nnyo, tekibangawo nakamu?	1. A LOT 2. SOME 3. NOT TOO MUCH 4. NOT AT ALL 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. NNYO 2. EBISEERA EBIMU 3. SSI NNYO 4. TEKIBANGAWO NAKAMU 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S5.Q3A	ASK IF S5.Q3 = 3 OR 4	Why is that?	Lwaki kiri bw'ekityo?	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S5.Q4	ASK ALL	What do you look for in a friend? ANSWER KEY DON'T KNOW .....ENTER 77 REFUSED .....ENTER 99	Kiki ky'onoonya mu mukwano? ANSWER KEY DON'T KNOW .....ENTER 77 REFUSED .....ENTER 99	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
<b>Section 6. CSE Characteristics</b>					
S6.Q1	ASK ALL	[PROGRAMMING NOTE: IF S1.Q8 = 1, DISPLAY: Earlier you told me you or someone else received something like money, a place to stay, food, gifts, or favors in exchange for your doing sexual things. Now I'm going to ask a few more questions about this. IF S1.Q8 = 2 AND S1.Q9 = 1, DISPLAY: Earlier you told me you've been in a sexual relationship with someone mainly in order to get things that you need, money, gifts, or other things that are important to you. Now I'm going to ask a few more questions about this.	[PROGRAMMING NOTE: IF S1.Q8 = 1, DISPLAY: Gyebuvudeko ongambye nti gwe wafuna oba omuntu omulala yafuna sente, ekifo ky'obeeramu, emmere oba ebirabo oluvanyuma lw'okwetaba mu bikolwa by'okwegata oba okwegadanga. Kakati ngenda kubbuzzayo ebibuuzo bitono ku kicolwa kino oba ebicolwa bino: IF S1.Q8 = 2 AND S1.Q9 = 1, DISPLAY: Gyebuvudeko ongambye nti obadde wetaba mu bintu by'okwegatta mu mukwano n'omuntu ng'ekigendererwa kyakufuna bintu byewetaaga nga sente, ebirabo, oba ebintu ebirala eby'omugaso gy'oli. Kakati ngenda kubbuzzayo ebibuuzo bitono ku kicolwa kino.		

Question #	Response Criteria	Question - English	Question - Luganda	Response Options - English	Response Options - Luganda
S6.Q2	ASK ALL	How old were you when this first happened? ANSWER KEY 76 AND ABOVE .....ENTER 76 DON'T KNOW .....ENTER 77 REFUSED .....ENTER 99	Walina emyaka emeka kino bwe kyasooka okubawo oba okubeerawo? ANSWER KEY 76 AND ABOVE .....ENTER 76 DON'T KNOW .....ENTER 77 REFUSED .....ENTER 99	NUMBER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	NUMBER 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S6.Q3	ASK ALL	Did this happen one time or more than one time?	Kino ky'abeerawo omulundi gumu abo emirundi mingi?	1. ONE TIME 2. MORE THAN ONE TIME 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. OMULUNDI GUMU 2. EMIRUNDI MINGI 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S6.Q4	ASK ALL	When was the last time this happened?	Ddi, kino lwe kyasembayo okubawo/okubeerawo?	1. LESS THAN 1 YEAR 2. 1 YEAR OR MORE 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. OBUTASSUKA MWAKA GUMU 2. OMWAKA GUMU N'OKUSOBA OBA N'OKUSINGAWO 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S6.Q4A	ASK IF S6.Q4 = 1	Is it still happening?	Ki kyagenda mu maaso oba ki ky'abeerawo?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. YEE 2. NEDDA 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S6.Q5A	ASK IF S6.Q3 = 1 (SINGLE INSTANCE)	Before the sexual activity, did you know that person?	Nga temunegatta, wali omanyi omuntu oyo?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. YEE 2. NEDDA 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S6.Q5B	ASK IF S6.Q3 = 2 (MULTIPLE INSTANCES)	Thinking about the <u>first</u> time this happened, before the sexual activity, did you know that person?	Bw'olowooza ekikolwa kino lwe kyasooka okubeerawo, ng'okwegatta tekunabawo, omuntu oyo wali omumanyi?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. YEE 2. NEDDA 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE

Question #	Response Criteria	Question - English	Question - Luganda	Response Options - English	Response Options - Luganda
S6.Q5C	ASK IF S6.Q5A = 1 OR S5.Q5B = 1	How did you know them?	Wamutegeera'tya?	1. FRIEND 2. FAMILY MEMBER 3. BOYFRIEND/GIRLFRIEND 4. TEACHER 5. FAMILY FRIEND 6. NEIGHBOR 7. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1.MUKWANO GWANGE 2. WA MU MAKA 3. MUGANZI WANGE 4. MUSOMESA WANGE 5. MUKWANO GW'AMAKA GAFFE 6. MULIRWANA 7. OMULALA 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S6.Q5C_ OTHER	ASK IF S6.Q5C = 7 (OTHER)	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S6.Q5D	ASK IF (S6.Q5A = 2 or Don't know or Refused) OR (S6.Q5B = 2 or Don't know or Refused)	How did you find that person or how did they find you? [LISTEN AND SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]	Omuntu oyo wamuisinkana otya oba yye yakuisinkan'atya? [LISTEN AND SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]	1. REFERRAL FROM FRIEND 2. REFERRAL FROM RELATIVE 3. PIMP/BROKER/EMPLOYER 4. MET IN STREET 5. MET IN BAR 6. INTERNET 7. PHONE 8. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1.YASINDIKIBWA MUKWANO GWANGE 2. YASINDIKIBWA WA LUGANDA LWANGE 3. KAYUNGIRIZI WA BANEKO OBA OMUKOZESA 4. TWASISINKANA KU LUGUUDO 5. TWASISINKANA MU BBAALA 6. KU MUTIMBAGANO / YINTANEETI 7. SIIMU 8. AWALALA 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S6.Q5E	ASK IF S6.Q3 = 2 (MULTIPLE INSTANCES)	Thinking about the <u>most recent</u> time this happened, before you did sexual things with them, did you know that person?	Bw'olowooza ekikolwa kino lwe kyakasembayo okubeerawo, ng'okwegatta tekunabawo, omuntu oyo wali omumanyi?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. YEE 2. NEDDA 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE

Question #	Response Criteria	Question - English	Question - Luganda	Response Options - English	Response Options - Luganda
S6.Q5F	ASK IF S6.Q5E = 1	How did you know them?	Omuntu oyo wamuteger'otya?	1. FRIEND 2. FAMILY MEMBER 3. BOYFRIEND/GIRLFRIEND 4. TEACHER 5. FAMILY FRIEND 6. NEIGHBOR 7. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. MUKWANO GWANGE 2. WA MU MAKA GAFFE 3. MUGANZI WANGE 4. MUSOMESA WANGE 5. MUKWANO GWAMAKA 6. MULIRWANA 7. OMULALA 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S6.Q5F_OTHER	ASK IF S6.Q5F = 7 (OTHER)	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S6.Q5G	ASK IF S6.Q5E = 2 or Don't know or Refused	How did you find that that person or how did they find you? [LISTEN AND SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]	Omuntu oyo wamusisinkana otya oba yye yakusisinkan'atya? [LISTEN AND SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]	1. REFERRAL FROM FRIEND 2. REFERRAL FROM RELATIVE 3. PIMP/BROKER/EMPLOYER 4. MET IN STREET 5. MET IN BAR 6. INTERNET 7. PHONE 8. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. YASINDIKIBWA MUKWANO GWANGE 2. YASINDIKIBWA WA LUGANDA LWANGE 3. KAYUNGIRIZI WA BANEKO OBA OMUKOZESA 4. TWASISINKANA KU LUGUUDO 5. TWASISINKANA MU BBAALA 6. KU MUTIMBAGANO / YINTANEETI 7. SIIMU 8. AWALALA 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S6.Q5G_OTHER	ASK IF S6.Q5G = 7 (OTHER)	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE

Question #	Response Criteria	Question - English	Question - Luganda	Response Options - English	Response Options - Luganda
S6.Q6	ASK ALL	Do you (did you) personally receive anything in return for doing sexual things?	Ggwe ng'omuntu, wafunako ku kintu kyonna olw'okwetaba mu bikolwa by'okwegatta mu mukwano oba okwegadanga?	1. YES, ALWAYS 2. SOMETIMES 3. NO, NEVER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. YEE, EBISEERA BYONNA 2. EBISEERA EBIMU 3. NEDDA, TEKIBANGAWO 77. SIMANYI 99.AGAANYE
S6.Q7	ASK IF S6.Q6 = 1 OR 2	What do you usually (what did you) receive in return for doing sexual things? [SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]	Kiki kyotera okusasulwa oba kiki kyewafuna olw'okwetaba mu bikolwa by'okwegatta mu mukwano oba okwegadanga? [SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]	1. MONEY 2. PLACE TO STAY 3. FOOD 4. GIFTS 5. DRUGS 6. PROTECTION 7. ALCOHOLIC DRINKS 8. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. SENTE 2. EKIIFO EW'OKUBERA 3. MMERE 4. EBIRABO 5. EBIRAGALALAGALA 6. OBUKUJUMI 7. EBYOKUNYWA EBIRIMU OMWENGE 8. EKIRALA 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S6.Q7_OTHER	ASK IF S6.Q7 = 8 (OTHER)	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S6.Q8	ASK IF S6.Q6 = 1 OR 2	Who gives (gave) the [FILL FROM S6.Q7] to you?	Ani akuwa (yakuwa) [FILL FROM S6.Q7]?	1. CLIENT/CUSTOMER/SEX-PARTNER 2. PIMP/BROKER/EMPLOYER 3. BOTH 4. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. KASITOMA / OMUGUZI 2. KAYUNGIRIZI WA BANEKO OBA OMUKOZESA 3. BOMBI 4. OMULALA 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S6.Q8_OTHER	ASK IF S6.Q8 = 4 (OTHER)	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE

Question #	Response Criteria	Question - English	Question - Luganda	Response Options - English	Response Options - Luganda
S6.Q9	ASK IF S6.Q6 = 1 OR 2	When you receive [FILL FROM S6.Q7], do (did) you give any of it to someone else?	Bw'osasulwa [FILL FROM S6.Q7], owako omuntu omulala yenna?	1. YES, ALWAYS 2. SOMETIMES 3. NO, NEVER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. YEE, BULI KISEERA 2. EBISERA EBIMU 3. NEDDA, TEKIBANGAWO 77. SIMANYI 99.AGAANYE
S6.Q9A	ASK IF S6.Q9 = 1 OR 2	Who? [SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]	Ani? [SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]	1. PARENT 2. OTHER FAMILY MEMBER 3. SPOUSE/BOYFRIEND/ GIRLFRIEND 4. PIMP/BROKER/EMPLOYER 5. FRIEND(S) 6. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. OMUZADDE 2. OMUNTU OMULALA OW'OMUMAKA 3. MUGANZI WANGE 4. KAYUNGIRIZI WA BANEKO OBA OMUKOZESA 5. EMIKWANO 6. OMULALA 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S6.Q9A_ OTHER	ASK IF S6.Q9A = 6 (OTHER)	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S6.Q9B	ASK IF S6.Q9 = 1 OR 2	Why do (did) you give it to them?	Lwaki wakibawa?	1. BECAUSE THEY FORCE ME TO 2. TO HELP THEM 3. IN PAYMENT OF A DEBT 4. IN EXCHANGE FOR A SERVICE 5. BECAUSE I AGREED TO WHEN I STARTED THE JOB 6. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. KUBANGA BANKAKA OKUKIKOLA 2. KUBAYAMBA 3. KUSASULA EBBANJA 4. OLW'OKUSASULIRA EMPEREEZA 5. KUBANGA NAKIRIZIGANYA NGA NTANDIKA OMULIMU 6. ENSONGA ENDALA 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE

Question #	Response Criteria	Question - English	Question - Luganda	Response Options - English	Response Options - Luganda
S6.Q9B_OTHER	ASK IF S6.Q9B = 6 (OTHER)	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S6.Q10	ASK ALL	Does (did) anyone else receive something in exchange for your doing sexual things?	Waliwo omuntu omulala eyafuna kyonna olw'okwegattako mu bikolwa eby'okwegadanga?	1. YES, ALWAYS 2. SOMETIMES 3. NO, NEVER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. YEE, EKISEERA KYONNA 2. EBISEERA EBIMU 3. NEDDA TEKIBANGAWO 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S6.Q10A	ASK IF S6.Q10 = 1 OR 2	Who? [SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]	Ani? [SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]	1. PARENT 2. OTHER FAMILY MEMBER 3. SPOUSE/BOYFRIEND/ GIRLFRIEND 4. PIMP/BROKER/EMPLOYER 5. FRIEND(S) 6. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. MUZADDE 2. OMUNTU OMULALA OW'OMU MAK 3. MUGANZI WANGE 4. KAYUNGIRIZI WA BANEKO OBA OMUKOZESA 5. EMIKWANO 6. OMULALA 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S6.Q10A_OTHER	ASK IF S6.Q10A = 6 (OTHER)	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S6.Q10B	ASK IF S6.Q10 = 1 OR 2	What does (did) your [FILL FROM S6.Q10A] receive in exchange for your doing sexual things?	Kiki [FILL FROM S6.Q10A] kye yasasulwa olw'okwetabako mu bikolwa by'okwegatta oba okwegadanga?	1. MONEY 2. PLACE TO STAY 3. FOOD 4. GIFTS 5. DRUGS 6. PROTECTION 7. ALCOHOLIC DRINKS 8. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. SENTE 2. EKIIFO EW'OKUBERA 3. MMERE 4. EBIRABO 5. EBIRAGALALAGALA 6. OBUKUUMI 7. EBYOKUNYWA EBIRIMU OMWENGE 8. EKIRALA 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE

Question #	Response Criteria	Question - English	Question - Luganda	Response Options - English	Response Options - Luganda
S6.Q10B_OTHER	ASK IF S6.Q10B = 8 (OTHER)	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S6.Q11	ASK ALL	How often do (did) you feel that someone is (was) pressuring or forcing you to do sexual things?	Mirundi emeka gy'owulira ng'omuntu omulala okusindikiriza oba akukaka okukola ebikolwa eby'okwegatta mu mukwano oba okwegadanga?	1. ALWAYS 2. SOMETIMES 3. RARELY 4. NEVER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. EBISEERA BYONNA 2. EBISEERA EBIMU 3. TEKITERA KUBAAWO 4. TEKIBANGAWO 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S6.Q11A	if coerced	Who? [SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]	Ani? [SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]	1. SEX PARTNER/RAPIST/CLIENT/JOHN 2. PARENT 3. OTHER FAMILY MEMBER 4. SPOUSE/BOYFRIEND/GIRLFRIEND 5. PIMP/BROKER/EMPLOYER 6. FRIEND(S) 7. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. GWENEGATTA NAYE MU MUKWANO / OMULISAMANNYI / KASITOMA 2. MUZADDE 3. OMUNTU W'OMUMAKA OMULALA 4. MUGANZI WANGE 5. KAYUNGIRIZI WA BANEKO/OMUKOZESA 6. EMIKWANO 7. OMULALA 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S6.Q11A_OTHER	ASK IF S6.Q11A = 7 (OTHER)	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S6.Q11B	ASK FOR EACH PERSON IDENTIFIED IN S6.Q11A	Have you ever felt that your [FILL FROM S6.Q11A] would hurt you if you don't do something they tell you to do?	Wali owuliddeko nti [FILL FROM S6.Q11A] ayinza okukulumya singa tokola ky'akugambye?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. YEE 2. NEDDA 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S6.Q11C	ASK FOR EACH PERSON IDENTIFIED IN S6.Q11A	Has your [FILL FROM S6.Q11A] ever hurt you because you didn't do something they told you to do?	Omuntu [FILL FROM S6.Q11A] yali akulumizaako olw'okuba tewakola kyeyagamba kukola?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. YEE 2. NEDDA 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE

Question #	Response Criteria	Question - English	Question - Luganda	Response Options - English	Response Options - Luganda
S6.Q12	ASK ALL	Do (did) you work for a pimp or broker?	Okolera oba wali okolera kayungirizi wa baneko?	1. YES, ALWAYS 2. SOMETIMES 3. NO, NEVER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. YEE, EKISEERA KYONNA 2. EBISEERA EBIMU 3. NEDDA, TEKIBANGAWO 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S6.Q13	ASK ALL	What specific word or words do you use to talk about this kind of work?	Kigambo/bigambo ki gwe byoyinza okuzozesa okwogera ku kika ky'omulumu guno?	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S6.Q14	ASK ALL	Do you consider yourself a sex worker?	Wetwala nga neko / alenga / omulenzi w'akaboozi?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. YEE 2. NEDDA 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S6.Q15	ASK ALL	Is sex work your main job?	Okulenga akaboozi oba okukola obwaneko gwe mulimu gw'omukulu?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. YEE 2. NEDDA 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S6.Q16	ASK ALL	Sometimes people do sexual things on video while someone watches them online. In the past 12 months, have you received something like money, gifts, or help for doing sexual things on video while someone watches online?	Ebiseera ebimu abantu bakola ebintu bw'okwegatta nga balikubutambi ng'omuntu omu abalaba ku kitimba. Mu myezi 12 egiyise, wali ofunyeko ku kintu nga sente, ebirabo, oba obuyambi olw'okukola eby'okwegatta ku katambi ng'omuntu amulaba ku kitimba/ mutimbagano?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. YEE 2. NEDDA 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
<b>Section 7. RDS Info Part 2</b>					
S7.Q1	ASK ALL	We're not going to ask their names, but think about all the people you know by name or nickname who live or work in Kampala. How many of those people have done sexual things in the last 12 months in exchange for their or someone else receiving something like money, a place to stay, food, gifts or favors? ANSWER KEY	Tetugenda kubuuzza mmannya, naye lowooza ku bantu bwonna bw'omannyi amannya oba amannya amapaatike ababeera oba abakolera mu Kampala. Bameka kw'abo abakoze ebintu by'okwegatta mu mukwano mu myezi 12 egiyise oba omuntu omulala olw'okuwebwa sente, ekifo ew'okubeera, emmere, ebirabo oba n'okuttira ku liiso? ANSWER KEY	NUMBER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	NUMBER 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE

Question #	Response Criteria	Question - English	Question - Luganda	Response Options - English	Response Options - Luganda
		76 AND ABOVE .....ENTER 76 DON'T KNOW .....ENTER 77 REFUSED .....ENTER 99	76 AND ABOVE .....ENTER 76 DON'T KNOW .....ENTER 77 REFUSED .....ENTER 99		
S7.Q1A	ASK IF S7.Q1 > 0	Of those [FILL FROM S7.Q1], how many are under age 18? [IF RESPONDENT IS UNSURE OF AGES: Your best guess is fine.] ANSWER KEY 76 AND ABOVE .....ENTER 76 DON'T KNOW .....ENTER 77 REFUSED .....ENTER 99	Kw'abo [FILL FROM S7.Q1], bameka abali wansi w'emyaka 18? [SINGA ADAMU EBIBUUZO NGA TEYEKAKASA MYAKA: okutebereza kwo kumala] ANSWER KEY 76 AND ABOVE .....ENTER 76 DON'T KNOW .....ENTER 77 REFUSED .....ENTER 99	NUMBER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	NUMBER 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S7.Q1B	ASK IF S7.Q1A = 77 OR 99	Would you say more than half, about half, or less than half?	Waligambye kitundu, okusinga ku kitundu or kitono ku kitundu?	1. MORE THAN HALF 2. ABOUT HALF 3. LESS THAN HALF 77. DON'T KNOW 99. DON'T KNOW	1. OKUSINGA KU KITUNDU 2. NGA KITUNDU 3. OBUTAWERA KITUNDU 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S7.Q1C	ASK IF S7.Q1 > 0	Of those [FILL FROM S7.Q1], how many are under age 15? [IF RESPONDENT IS UNSURE OF AGES: Your best guess is fine.] ANSWER KEY 76 AND ABOVE .....ENTER 76 DON'T KNOW .....ENTER 77 REFUSED .....ENTER 99	Kw'abo [FILL FROM S7.Q1], Bameka abali wansi w'emyaka 15? [SINGA ADAMU EBIBUUZO TEYEKAKASA MYAKA: okutebereza kwo kukola] ANSWER KEY 76 AND ABOVE .....ENTER 76 DON'T KNOW .....ENTER 77 REFUSED .....ENTER 99	NUMBER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	NUMBER 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S7.Q1D	ASK IF S7.Q1C = 77 OR 99	Would you say more than half, about half, or less than half?	Waligambye kitundu, okusinga ku kitundu or kitono ku kitundu?	1. MORE THAN HALF 2. ABOUT HALF 3. LESS THAN HALF 77. DON'T KNOW 99. DON'T KNOW	1. OKUSINGA KU KITUNDU 2. NGA KITUNDU 3. OBUTAWERA KITUNDU 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE

Question #	Response Criteria	Question - English	Question - Luganda	Response Options - English	Response Options - Luganda
S7.Q2	ASK ALL	Some people who do sexual things in exchange for their or someone else receiving something are kept by their employers and never hang out with other people. You don't have to know them by name or nickname, but do you know of anyone like that?	Abantu abamu abakola ebintu by'okwegatta olw'okufunamu ekintu bakumibwa ababakozesa nebatafulumako kubeera n'abantu abalala. Tolina kubamanya mmannya, naye olinayo gw'omanyi bw'atyo?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. YEE 2. NEDDA 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S7.Q2A	ASK IF S7.Q2 >0	About how many people like that do you know of? ANSWER KEY 76 AND ABOVE .....ENTER 76 DON'T KNOW .....ENTER 77 REFUSED .....ENTER 99	Abantu nga bameka bwe batyo b'omanyi? ANSWER KEY 76 AND ABOVE .....ENTER 76 DON'T KNOW .....ENTER 77 REFUSED .....ENTER 99	NUMBER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	NUMBER 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S7.Q2B	ASK IF S7.Q2 >0	About how many of them are under age 18? ANSWER KEY 76 AND ABOVE .....ENTER 76 DON'T KNOW .....ENTER 77 REFUSED .....ENTER 99	Nga bameka kw'abo abali wansi w'emyaka 18? ANSWER KEY 76 AND ABOVE .....ENTER 76 DON'T KNOW .....ENTER 77 REFUSED .....ENTER 99	NUMBER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	NUMBER 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S7.Q2C	ASK IF S7.Q2 >0	About how many of them are under age 15? ANSWER KEY 76 AND ABOVE .....ENTER 76 DON'T KNOW .....ENTER 77 REFUSED .....ENTER 99	Nga bameka kw'abo abali wansi w'emyaka 15? ANSWER KEY 76 AND ABOVE .....ENTER 76 DON'T KNOW .....ENTER 77 REFUSED .....ENTER 99	NUMBER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	NUMBER 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S7.Q3	ASK IF S7.Q1 > 0	We are interested in talking to other people in Kampala who have done sexual things in exchange for their or someone else receiving something in the last 12 months. We're interested in talking to any gender, age 15 or older. In case you know someone, who might be interested, we would like to give you some coupons to give to some of these people. If they want to participate in the study, they can contact us using the information on the coupon.	Twandyagadde okwogerako n'abantu abalala mu Kampala abetabyeko mu bintu by'okwegatta oba okwegadanga nga'kufunamu ekintu oba omuntu omulala okufunamu ekintu mu myeezi 12 egiyise. Twetaga okwogera ko nomuntu owekikula kyona okuva kumyaka 15 no kudda wagulu. Bwebanga waliyo omuntu yenna gwo'manyi ayinza okwagala okwetaba mukunonyereza kuno, twagala okukuwa kuponi oba obukonge bwoosobola okugabira abamu kubano abantu bwebatyo. Bwebaba bagala okwetaba mu kunonyereza kuno, basobola	1. YES 2. NO	1. YEE 2. NEDDA

Question #	Response Criteria	Question - English	Question - Luganda	Response Options - English	Response Options - Luganda
		<p>Please remember that the topic of this study is sensitive, and your associate may not want other people to know what they are involved in. So please be careful to only share a coupon when your associate is alone. If someone overhears, your associate might get in trouble with her family or boss.</p> <p>For each eligible person who uses one of your coupons and is successfully enrolled in the study, we will provide you with _____ USh. Are you interested in taking some coupons?</p>	<p>okukwatagana naffe nga bakozeza obubaka obuli ku kuponi oba akakonge. Nsaba ojukire nti ensonga gyetwogelako nekusifu, atte nga ne muuno ayinza obutayagala 'muntu mulala okutegera ki kyeyetaba mu. N'olweekyo tukusaaba okwegendereza nga okwaasa muno akakonge kanno oba kuponi enno galiyeka . Singa waberaawo alumika oba awuliriza ebikwatagana ku Kuponi eyo oba akakonge ako kiyiinza okumussa mubuzibu na'bomumakage, oba ne mukama we.</p> <p>Buli muntu an'atukuriza ebisanyizo ebyokwetaba mukunonyereza kuno anakozeza emu ku kuponi oba akakonge kwobwo obukuweredwa natte nasobola bulungi okwetaba mukunonyereza kuno, tujja kukuwa sente _____. Wandiyagadde okutwala ku kuponi?</p>		
	ASK IF S7.Q1 > 0 & S7.Q3 = 1	<p>Only people in Kampala who have done sexual activities in exchange for something or someone else receiving something in the last 12 months are eligible for our survey. Do you promise to only give these coupons to people who you think are eligible for the survey?</p>	<p>Abantu bokka ababeera mu Kampala nga benyigidde mu bikolwa eby'okwegadanga oba ebikolwa ebikwasa ensanyi olw'okufunamu ekintu kyonna oba omuntu omulala afunamu mu bikolwa ebyo ku lw'omuntu omulala mu myezi 12 egiyise yagwanidde okwetaba mu kunonyereza kuno. Otusuubiza okugaba obukonge oba bukoponi buno eri abo abantu bokka abagwanidde okwetaba mu kunonyereza kuno?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO</p>	<p>1. YEE 2. NEDDA</p>
S7.Q4	ASK IF S7.Q1 > 0 & S7.Q3 = 1	<p>INTERVIEWER: PREPARE [FILL "3" IF S7.Q1 ≥ 3, FILL WITH NUMBER FROM S7.Q1 IF S7.Q1 &lt; 3] COUPONS.</p> <p>EXPIRATION DATE FOR ALL COUPONS: [FILL DATE 1 WEEK FROM DATE OF INTERVIEW]</p> <p>COUPON CODES: [PROGRAMMING NOTE: PROVIDE COUPON CODES FOR THE NUMBER OF COUPONS DUE THE RESPONDENT. 1ST CREATE 4-5 DIGIT RESPONDENT ID CODE. COUPON</p>	<p>INTERVIEWER: PREPARE [FILL "3" IF S7.Q1 ≥ 3, FILL WITH NUMBER FROM S7.Q1 IF S7.Q1 &lt; 3] COUPONS.</p> <p>EXPIRATION DATE FOR ALL COUPONS: [FILL DATE 1 WEEK FROM DATE OF INTERVIEW]</p> <p>COUPON CODES: [PROGRAMMING NOTE: PROVIDE COUPON CODES FOR THE NUMBER OF COUPONS DUE THE RESPONDENT. 1ST CREATE 4-5 DIGIT RESPONDENT ID CODE. COUPON CODE</p>		

Question #	Response Criteria	Question - English	Question - Luganda	Response Options - English	Response Options - Luganda
		CODE SHOULD BE RESPONDENT'S ID + 01...03 AS NEEDED. ENSURE THESE COUPON CODES ARE VARIABLES IN THE DATA.]	SHOULD BE RESPONDENT'S ID + 01...03 AS NEEDED. ENSURE THESE COUPON CODES ARE VARIABLES IN THE DATA.]		
S7.Q5	ASK IF S7.Q1 > 0 & S7.Q3 = 1	To find out if you are owed any tokens for helping us find additional participants, you'll need to call the study phone line in two weeks. Since this survey is anonymous, the only way we can look you up is using a special token code. Let's create the token code together. I still won't know your real identity, but we'll use some real facts about you to create the code. What are the first two letters of your last name?	Okusobola okumanya oba otubanjaayo akasiimo ku bantu bw'onoba otuwadde, oija kukuba ku'ssimu ey'okunoyereza mu banga lya wiki bbiri (2). Engeri yokka gyetusobola okukufunamu yakukozesa ennamba ezenzuso oba ez'enjawulo kubanga okunonyereza kwaffe kwakweka amannya g'abanonyerezebawako. Kakati ennamba eyo eyenjawulo katugikole ffembi wano oba ffenna wamu. Neera sijja kumanya kiki kyoli oba amannya go, naye tujja kukozesa ebintu ebimu ebikukwatako okusobola okukola ennamba eyo eyenjawulo. Mbulira ko nyukuta biiri ezisooka ku linya lya eryekika	[2 CHARACTER TEXT] 99. DON'T KNOW/ REFUSED	[2 CHARACTER TEXT] 99. DON'T KNOW/ REFUSED
S7.Q5A	ASK IF S7.Q1 > 0 & S7.Q3 = 1	What is the first letter of your first name?	Ennukuta ki esooka ku linnya lya erisooka?	[1 CHARACTER TEXT] 9. DON'T KNOW/ REFUSED	[1 CHARACTER TEXT] 9. DON'T KNOW/ REFUSED
S7.Q5B	ASK IF S7.Q1 > 0 & S7.Q3 = 1	What is the first letter of your mother's first name?	Ennukuta ki esooka ku linnya lya mamawo erisooka?	[1 CHARACTER TEXT] 9. DON'T KNOW/ REFUSED	[1 CHARACTER TEXT] 9. DON'T KNOW/ REFUSED
S7.Q5C	ASK IF S7.Q1 > 0 & S7.Q3 = 1	What is your birth month?	Wazalibwa mu mwezi ki?	01. JANUARY 02. FEBRUARY 03. MARCH 04. APRIL 05. MAY 06. JUNE 07. JULY 08. AUGUST 09. SEPTEMBER 10. OCTOBER 11. NOVEMBER 12. DECEMBER 99. DON'T KNOW/ REFUSED	01. JANUARY 02. FEBRUARY 03. MARCH 04. APRIL 05. MAY 06. JUNE 07. JULY 08. AUGUST 09. SEPTEMBER 10. OCTOBER 11. NOVEMBER 12. DECEMBER 99. DON'T KNOW/ REFUSED

Question #	Response Criteria	Question - English	Question - Luganda	Response Options - English	Response Options - Luganda
S7.Q5D	ASK IF S7.Q1 > 0 & S7.Q3 = 1	What are the last two digits of your birth year?	Mbulirako ennamba 2 ezisembayo ku mwaka gwewazaalibwamu?	[2 DIGIT NUMBER] 99. DON'T KNOW/ REFUSED	[2 DIGIT NUMBER] 99. DON'T KNOW/ REFUSED
S7.Q6	ASK IF S7.Q1 > 0 & S7.Q3 = 1	INTERVIEWER: WRITE TOKEN CODE ON FOLLOW-UP CARD. [PROGRAMMING NOTE: CREATE TOKEN CODE = S7.Q5+S7.Q5A+S7.Q5B+S7.Q5C+S7.Q5D. DISPLAY TOKEN CODE.] WRITE DATES ON TOKEN CARD: [DISPLAY DATE 2 WEEKS FROM DATE OF INTERVIEW] TO [DISPLAY DATE 4 WEEKS FROM DATE OF INTERVIEW]	INTERVIEWER: WRITE TOKEN CODE ON FOLLOW-UP CARD. [PROGRAMMING NOTE: CREATE TOKEN CODE = S7.Q5+S7.Q5A+S7.Q5B+S7.Q5C+S7.Q5D. DISPLAY TOKEN CODE.] WRITE DATES ON TOKEN CARD: [DISPLAY DATE 2 WEEKS FROM DATE OF INTERVIEW] TO [DISPLAY DATE 4 WEEKS FROM DATE OF INTERVIEW]		
<b>Section 8. Conclusion</b>					
S8.Q1	all	Through this study, we want to learn about how government and organizations can better support people who are exchanging sex for money or other goods. In your opinion, what would be the best way to support people who do this kind of thing?	Mukunonyereza kuno, twagala kumanya engeri gavumenti n'ebitongole ebirala gye bisobola okuyambamu abantu abegatta muby'omukwano olw'okufuna sente oba ebintu ebirala. Mundowoozayo, abantu abatunda akaboozi k'ekikulu bandiyambidwa batya?	1. CASH TRANSFER 2. EMPLOYMENT SUPPORT 3. EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT 4. PHYSICAL HEALTH SUPPORT 5. MENTAL HEALTH SUPPORT 6. PROSECUTING TRAFFICKERS/RAPISTS 7. STOP HASSLING/PROSECUTING SEX WORKERS 8. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. OBUYAMBI BW'ESENTE 2. OBUYAMBI MU BY'EMIRIMU 3. OBUYAMBI MU BY'OKUSOMA 4. OBUYAMBI MU BY'OBUJJANJABI BW'OMUBIRI 5. OBUYAMBI MU BY'OBUJJANJABI BW'OBWONGO 6. OKUKANGAVULA BAMULIISA MMANNYI MU MATEEKA 7. OKULEKERA OKUKANGAVULA BANEKOLERA JANGE MU MATEEKA 8. EKIRALA 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S8.Q1_OTHER	ASK IF S8.Q1 = 8 (OTHER)	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE

Question #	Response Criteria	Question - English	Question - Luganda	Response Options - English	Response Options - Luganda
S8.Q2	all	What makes you happy? [SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]	Kiki ekikusanyusa? [SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]	1. BEING WITH MY FRIENDS 2. BEING WITH MY FAMILY 3. DOING SPORTS 4. WATCHING TV 5. PRAYING 6. GOING TO SCHOOL 7. HAVING MONEY 8. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. KUBEERA N'EMIKWANO GYANGE 2. KUBEERA N'ABOMUMAKA GANGE 3. KWETABA MU BY'EMIZANNYO 4. KULABA TEREFAFINA 5. KUSABA KATONDA 6. KUGENDA KU SSOMERO 7.OKUBERA NE SENTE 8. EKIRALA 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S8.Q2_OTHER	ASK IF S8.Q2 = 7 (OTHER)	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE