2022 Respondent-Driven Sampling Study of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) in Kampala, Uganda

Global Fund to End Modern Slavery (GFEMS) Report

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ACRONYMS

CAPI	Computer-assisted personal interviewing
CI	Confidence interval
CSE	Commercial sexual exploitation
CSEC	Commercial sexual exploitation of children
GFEMS	Global Fund to End Modern Slavery
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
NGO	Nongovernmental organization
PPI®	Poverty Probability Index
RDS	Respondent-driven sampling
SE	Standard error
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UYDEL	Uganda Youth Development Link

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This study is the second of a two-phase study on the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) in Kampala, Uganda. The first phase of this study took place during March through April 2021, and the second phase took place during July through September 2022. The study uses a repeated cross-sectional design; the samples at Time 1 and Time 2 are independent and were selected using the same methodology.

The objectives of these studies were to (1) create population-based measures of CSEC to explore the change in CSEC prevalence over time and (2) understand the working conditions of the children involved in CSEC. The study was implemented by ICF and Makerere University's Department of Social Work and Social Administration with funding from the Global Fund to End Modern Slavery through the Program to End Modern Slavery in the U.S. Department of State's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons.

Background

The prevalence of CSEC and a thorough identification of vulnerabilities and risk factors have not been fully studied in Kampala. No prior studies, other than the first phase of the present study, offer an estimate of the prevalence of CSEC in Kampala. A capture-recapture study estimates the number of females age 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.[1] There is no available estimate of the number of males who are engaged in commercial sex.

Methods

The samples at both time points were recruited using respondent-driven sampling (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. 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.[2]

The initial respondents (seeds) in this study were recruited with support from four local organizations that work with and provide support to survivors of commercial sexual exploitation (CSE) in Kampala. At Time 2, there were 12 seeds ages 15 through 17 and 12 seeds age 18 and older. The majority of the seeds (17) are female and 7 are male. The seeds recruited additional respondents, who then recruited other respondents. Respondents were offered a maximum of three coupons with which to refer other respondents. To encourage participation and the referral of peers, respondents were offered an incentive for the completion of an interview and for referring other respondents who successfully completed an interview. The final sample at Time 2 includes 240 respondents age 15 or older who live or work in Kampala and engaged in CSE in the past year.

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[1] 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/

[2] 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

Limitations

A 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.

Due to logistical constraints, this study had a relatively large number of seeds and, therefore, relatively short referral chains. Half of our seeds were minors (under age 18); the predominance of minors as seeds may skew the estimated prevalence of minors among individuals engaged in the sex industry generated using our weighted sample. More than one-fourth (29%) of our seeds are 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.

These limitations and the different composition of the seeds at Time 1 and Time 2 make it challenging to determine the comparability of the estimates generated at each time point. Without reliable benchmark population estimates, our qualified conclusion that the changes in estimates reflect a true change in the population should be interpreted as suggestive rather than certain.

Findings

The findings from the Time 2 (2022) study are summarized as follows:

Prevalence: We estimate that approximately 27.6 percent of individuals engaged in the sex industry in Kampala are under age 18. We find no change in the prevalence of children in CSE between Time 1 (2021) and Time 2 (2022).

Gender: At Time 2, the estimated percentage of children engaged in the sex industry in Kampala who are male was 37 percent compared with 23 percent at Time 1. The difference between the estimates is not statistically significant and, therefore, we find no change in the proportion of males among children in CSE between Time 1 and Time 2.

Means of connecting with clients: Just over one-fourth of people engaged in the sex industry (27%) knew the client before the *first* commercial sexual activity. The percentage is more than twice as high for children (37%) compared with adults (16%). Regarding the *most recent* commercial sexual activity, children were again nearly twice as likely to know the client beforehand compared with adults (32% versus 18%, respectively). There also were notable differences by age in how the client was identified. Nearly 70 percent of adults met the client in a bar or on the street compared with 42 percent of children. A greater proportion of children compared with adults reported having an existing friendship with the client or being neighbors with the client.

Decision making and coercion: A significant proportion of those engaged in the sex industry—nearly half of children (42%) and one-third of adults (34%)—worked for a pimp or broker at least sometimes. Despite this, individuals engaged in the sex industry appear to have a fairly high level of autonomy. Nearly all respondents are a decision maker regarding whether they do sexual things and with whom they do sexual things. The decision about where the respondent will go for the sexual activity is less under the control of the person engaged in the sex industry, particularly for children. Only around half of children reported that they are a decision maker regarding where they will go (compared with 85% of adults). For all of these decisions, a greater proportion of children than adults reported that a pimp or broker was a decision maker.

Close to one-fourth of individuals involved in CSE are pressured or forced to do sexual things. Children reported feeling pressured or forced at almost twice the rate reported by adults (32% for children

versus 19% for adults). Nearly one-fifth (19%) of all individuals involved in CSE *have felt that they would be hurt* if they did not do something they were told to do. One-tenth (11%) of all individuals involved in CSE *have been hurt* because they did not do something they were told to do.

Possible effects of COVID-19 restrictions on the Kampala sex industry: Our findings show an increase in new entrants to the sex industry during the pandemic restrictions. A larger number of people may have been driven into the industry during the pandemic restrictions because they had no other means of support during the closures.

At Time 1, 14 percent always worked for a pimp or broker; however, at Time 2, only 2 percent always worked for a pimp or broker. It is possible that individuals who operated exclusively through a pimp or broker during the pandemic restrictions may have begun operating independently since the restrictions have been lifted. In addition, there was a large decrease in the percentage of respondents who sometimes or always feel pressured or forced to do sexual things, from 45 percent at Time 1 to 23 percent at Time 2. This decrease can be partially attributed to the decreased involvement with pimps and brokers; however, it also likely relates to the decreased vulnerability of individuals once the pandemic restrictions eased and other avenues of self-support re-emerged.

Impact of ending the COVID-19 restrictions: Respondents agreed that the easing of restrictions improved their ability to support themselves through commercial sex. Respondents indicated that the reopening of bars and similar establishments has made it easier to find clients, and the reopening of public transport has made it easier to get to clients. Many respondents noted that the decreased police presence and the end of the curfew makes their work, which takes place primarily at night, much easier and safer.

Recommendations by child respondents: More than three-fourths (78%) of children engaged in the sex industry would like to be provided with employment support. Nearly half of children (44%) mentioned educational support. One-third (34%) of children discussed cash transfers. A small number of children stated the need for health support and the prosecuting of traffickers and rapists.

1. STUDY OBJECTIVES AND BACKGROUND

1.1. Objectives of the study

This study is the second of a two-phase study on commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) in Kampala, Uganda. An objective of these studies was to create population-based measures of CSEC to explore the change in CSEC prevalence over time. A second objective was to understand the working conditions of the children involved in CSEC. The study was implemented by ICF and Makerere University's Department of Social Work and Social Administration with funding from the Global Fund to End Modern Slavery (GFEMS) through the Program to End Modern Slavery in the U.S. Department of State's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons.

The first phase of this study took place during March through April 2021 to gather information about the state of CSEC in Kampala in advance of GFEMS-funded programming in Uganda, and the second phase took place during July through September 2022 after the completion of GFEMS-funded programming in Kampala, Uganda. The study uses a repeated cross-sectional design; the samples at Time 1 and Time 2 are independent and were selected using the same methodology. This report first presents background information, followed by a discussion of the study design. This background section and the study design sections are largely the same as those presented in the Time 1 report.[3] *Section 5, Findings*, explores both the prevalence of CSEC and the characteristics of commercial sexual exploitation (CSE). Finally, we provide a conclusion and recommendations for future programming and research.

1.2. 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."[4] 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."[5,6]

A commercial sex act is "any sex act on account of which anything of value is given to or received by any person."[7] Sex is defined as "genital or anal contact or penetration of another person, regardless of whether such contact is genital, oral, or manual."[8] It "can include virtual situations, such as when a trafficker pays to watch a trafficking victim engaging in a sex act, including self-masturbation."[9] 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

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[3] ICF. (2021). Respondent-Driven Sampling Study of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) in Kampala, Uganda. Global Fund to End Modern Slavery.

[4] https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5673585/

[5] https://www.state.gov/what-is-trafficking-in-persons/

[6] 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/

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

[8] African Programming and Research Initiative to End Slavery (APRIES). (2020). Human Trafficking Statistical Definitions: Prevalence Reduction Innovation Forum, July 2020.

[9] Ibid.

includes [both monetary and] non-monetary things such as food, shelter, drugs, or protection from any person."[10]

Examples of activities that would be considered CSEC/child sex trafficking if they result in anything of value being given to or received by any person include the following:[11]

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

Non-contact sexual exploitation of children, such as pornography or stripping, is beyond the scope of this study. Similarly, non-transactional and non-commercial sexual exploitation is beyond the scope of this study. The mail order bride trade and early marriage also may be linked to child sex trafficking but are beyond the scope of this study.

1.3.   The sex industry in Kampala

Engagement in the sex industry, especially female engagement, is visible in areas of Kampala.[12] The Penal Code Act of 1950 and a pending, controversial parliamentarian bill on sexual offences[13] criminalize commercial sex[14] and same-sex relationships in Uganda.[15] A capture-recapture study in 2019[16] estimates the number of females age 15 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 age 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 also is male. A recent study[17] by Makerere University's Infectious Diseases Institute in Kampala and Mbarara found it challenging to recruit males involved in CSE to participate; they were then contacted through other female referrals. This study indicates that males engaged in commercial sex search for their clients on

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[10] https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/programs/commercial-sexual-exploitation-children
[11] The mail order bride trade and early marriage also may be linked to child trafficking but are beyond the scope of this study.
[12] 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/
[13] The 2019 Sexual Offences Bill was tabled and passed by Uganda's 10th Parliament but was not assented to by the President of Uganda on the grounds that the existing laws of the land cater to several provisions in the Bill. However, there is renewed interest among Ugandan law makers, a move supported by many civil society organizations, to retable the Bill. See https://www.newvision.co.ug/category/news/csos-want-law-on-sexual-offences-retabled-in-141436.
[14] 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.
[15] 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
[16] 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/
[17] 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/

dating sites and social media rather than on the streets as females are apt to do.[18] Moreover, the study finds that males mostly work part time, while females do this work full time.

As Kampala is a common migrant destination, many individuals engaged in commercial sex come from places outside of Kampala and have migrated to Kampala in search of work and better prospects.[19] 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.[20] However, there is some evidence that most individuals engaged in CSE are from Kampala and the nearby region. In one study, sampling was done from an existing cohort of 1,000 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 in the sub-study were from the Baganda ethnic group, which is the majority ethnic group in Kampala.[21]

Children who engage in the sex industry are driven by poverty, high youth unemployment, trafficking, and many other social and economic problems.[22] A 2016 film produced by Plan Canada estimated that 54,000 girls under age 18 are engaged in CSE in Uganda, having been lured under the false pretense of education and good jobs to enter commercial sex.[23] Swahn et al. (2016) find that many youth ages 12 to 18 in the slums of Kampala are engaged in the sex industry.[24] Those involved in the sex industry face a number of health challenges, including heightened risk for the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and other sexually transmitted infections. Recent estimates suggest that more than one-third of all women who engage in commercial sex in Kampala are living with HIV[25] and more than half of infected women are unaware of their status.[26] 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."[27]

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[18] Ibid.

[19] 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

[20] 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*.

[21] 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.jiasociety.org/content/15/3/17365. http://dx.doi.org/10.7448/IAS.15.3.17365

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

[23] 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/

[24] 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.*

[25] 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

[26] 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/

[27] 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; 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/; Wanyenze, R. K.,

In addition to the dangers of contracting sexually transmitted infections, 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 or 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.[28]

1.3.1.   COVID-19 and the sex industry in Kampala

The first phase of this study took place during March through April 2021 during a period of widespread restrictions due to COVID-19, including curfews, the banning of public transport, and school and business closures. Some respondents at Time 1 described how the COVID-19 restrictions led them to enter 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."

The restrictions also had a significant impact on those already engaged in the sex industry. During this time, concern by the Ugandan government that engagement in commercial sex was spreading coronavirus led to a crackdown on people engaged in commercial sex, leading to "arrests, violence and blackmail from the police."[29] In an analysis of the vulnerability of individuals involved in commercial sex during the pandemic, Kawala et al. (2020) noted 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."[30] The second phase of this study occurred during July through September 2022 after the restrictions had been lifted.

1.4.   Previous research on the prevalence of CSEC in Kampala

CSEC is known to occur in Kampala; however, 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 Kampala using a probability sample other than the first phase of this study, which estimated that 26.3 percent to 29.3 percent of individuals engaged in the sex industry in Kampala are under age 18.[31]

Prior studies of CSEC in Kampala have relied on snowball and convenience sampling. The Uganda Youth Development Link (UYDEL) conducted a CSEC study with a broader geographic focus in 2011.[32] 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, including in Kampala. The UYDEL study recruited participants using snowball sampling. More recently, in 2019, the United Nations Population Fund

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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.

[28] Ibid.

[29] 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

[30] 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/

[31] ICF. (2021). Respondent-Driven Sampling Study of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) in Kampala, Uganda. Global Fund to End Modern Slavery.

[32] 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.

(UNFPA) undertook an assessment of CSEC among 822 girls in three high-risk areas of Uganda: Kampala, Namayingo, and Arua.[33] Participants were recruited by peer educators and through peer referrals. Other studies of vulnerable children in Uganda also provide information about CSEC in Kampala. Swahn et al. (2016) conducted 1,134 surveys with youth ages 12 to 18 who live in slums or on the streets in Kampala.[34] 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 prior studies offer an estimate of the prevalence of CSEC in Kampala. Two offer estimates of the size of the population affected in Uganda overall. While the basis of the estimate is not provided, the International Labor Organization (2004) study estimated the number of CSEC victims in Uganda "to be between 7,000 [and] 12,000 children" (p. 30). UYDEL (2011) found that the national number had risen to 18,000 in 2011 but does not offer an explanation of how it arrived at 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.

Two of the three studies described above included both males and females in their samples.[35] Among respondents who experienced CSEC, 6 percent are male in the Swahn et al. (2016) study and 16 percent are male in the UYDEL study. However, since these studies used non-probability methods, it is impossible to generalize more broadly about the experiences with CSEC among boys beyond the study samples. The first phase of the present study also included both males and females in the sample. The study estimated that 22.5 percent of children engaged in the sex industry in Kampala are male.[36]

Other than the present study, 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. The two phases of this study aim to address this gap by providing an in-depth analysis of the characteristics of CSE in Kampala and the prevalence of children among those engaged in CSE in Kampala. These findings will allow for the development of more targeted programming for the prevention and reduction of CSEC and for the improvement of the conditions of people engaged in CSE.

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[33] 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.

[34] 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.*

[35] 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;* Uganda Youth Development Link. (2011). *Commercial sexual exploitation of children in Uganda – A critical review of efforts to address CSEC in Uganda 2005–2011.*

[36] ICF. (2021). Respondent-Driven Sampling Study of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) in Kampala, Uganda. Global Fund to End Modern Slavery.

2. STUDY DESIGN

2.1. Sampling methodology

This study uses a repeated cross-sectional design. An independent sample was selected at each time point using the same methodology. Repeating the study at a second time point allowed us to investigate the questions raised by the findings of the first phase and to explore whether the prevalence of children among those involved in CSE changed from 2021 to 2022. This report focuses on the findings from Time 2 and includes some comparisons with Time 1.

2.1.1. Sampling overview

This study, based on an RDS design, focuses on the subpopulation of children engaged in CSE. The sample includes both adults age 18 and older and children ages 15 to 17, and respondents were asked about children engaged in the sex industry who are under age 15. These time point studies examine the sociodemographic characteristics of children currently engaged in CSEC and support the estimation of the proportion of children among those involved in CSE. This report presents the prevalence of CSEC at both the first and second time points. It also presents the characteristics of children's engagement in the sex industry with a focus on power dynamics. Our study design supports the estimation of the following prevalence—children under age 18 among all individuals involved in CSE in Kampala.

The planned sample size at each time point was 200 individuals involved in CSE age 15 and older. This sample size was determined based on feasibility with regard to the study time frame and available resources. The sample size is similar to many other studies of people involved in the sex industry taking place outside of the United States.[37]

2.1.2. 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.[38] 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. The degree to which an RDS sample approximates a probability sample is unknown. RDS sampling is almost always used for hidden and hard-to-reach populations and consequently there are almost never population estimates available for comparison with the RDS weighted estimates to determine their accuracy.

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[37] Malekinejad, M., Johnston, L. G., Kendall, C., et al. (2008). Using respondent-driven sampling methodology for HIV biological and behavioral surveillance in international settings: A systematic review. *AIDS Behav, 12* (Suppl 1), 105–130. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10461-008-9421-1
[38] Heckathorn, D. D. (2002). Respondent-driven sampling II: Deriving valid population estimates from chain-referral samples of hidden populations. *Social Problems, 49*(1), 11–34.

Our plan called for a relatively large number of seeds (20 to 25) at both time points and relatively small chain lengths to allow for 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 to fit the available resources.

2.1.3.   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 and Handcock's RDS successive-sampling estimation to reflect the varying sizes of respondents' networks and the without-replacement sampling process.[39] The RDS weights reflect the network sizes as established in the theory of this sampling method, which adjusts for recruitment biases.[40] 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 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 and are therefore approximations of the estimate for the entire population of people involved in CSE represented in the study sample. See *Section 4, Study Challenges and Limitations*, for further discussion of the accuracy of these estimates.

2.2.   Development of the questionnaire

The Time 2 questionnaire included no changes to the questions determining eligibility for the study or engagement in CSE. The eligibility questions were preceded by an introduction:

> *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.*

Anyone who responded in the affirmative to either of the eligibility questions was considered to have engaged in CSE:

- 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?
- 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?

In addition to maintaining the same eligibility questions, the second time point questionnaire had many of the same questions as the first time point questionnaire.[41] Like the Time 1 questionnaire, the Time 2 questionnaire collected demographic information about the respondent and details about the respondent's household to allow the calculation of the likelihood of poverty. The interview questions also included details about his or her social network. The CSE characteristics section included questions on the age of entry, types of remuneration, involvement of a third party, and the experience of violence. Finally, the questionnaire included questions to ascertain the size of the respondent's network of others engaged in the sex industry.

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[39] Gile, K. J. (2011). Improved inference for respondent-driven sampling data with application to HIV prevalence estimation. *Journal of the American Statistical Association, 106*(493), 135–146.
[40] 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
[41] See the 2021 report for a description of the development of the questionnaire: ICF. (2021). Respondent-Driven Sampling Study of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) in Kampala, Uganda. Global Fund to End Modern Slavery.

The primary difference introduced at Time 2 was the addition of questions to further explore power dynamics among those involved in the sex industry. These questions were added to shed light on issues around power dynamics that were raised in the first time point report. The additional questions included more detailed questions about pimps or brokers, questions about who makes various decisions, and follow-up questions to understand what a respondent means by "friend." The Time 2 questionnaire also included an open-ended question about what changed regarding how the respondent supported him or herself after the COVID-19 restrictions ended.

Like Time 1, the Time 2 questionnaire was designed for administration by an interviewer using tablets. The interviewer administered a computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) program, which guided the interviewer through the questionnaire by automatically applying skips and filters. It included response constraints, where relevant, to improve data quality. Most questions were closed-ended, but there were some open-ended questions. With the respondent's permission, interviewers audio recorded some responses to open-ended questions for later transcription rather than typing them into the CAPI system during the interview.

3. STUDY IMPLEMENTATION

3.1.   Ethical considerations

We obtained ethical approvals from the ICF Institutional Review Board and Ugandan in-country ethics review boards (the Makerere University's School of Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee and the Uganda National Council for Science and Technology), which covered both phases of the study.

3.1.1.   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

Interviewer reads the consent statement to a respondent

respondent consented to participate. Interviewers then continued with the interview if the respondent provided consent.

3.1.2.   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 the identification of child protection concerns, responding to and reporting child protection concerns, and ensuring compliance with 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 the expertise and mandate to address child protection concerns. At Time 1, three cases were identified and referred for support to local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). No cases were identified for referral at Time 2. All respondents, whether or not they reported abuse or exploitation, were given a list of local- and national-level service providers where they could access social support resources.

3.2.   Training and preparation activities

Prior to the start of training and fieldwork, the research team developed a field procedural 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 the

respondents. The manual included detailed instructions for tracking coupons and incentives, ensuring data quality, and conducting the interview.

As with Time 1, Makerere University worked with local NGOs during the weeks leading up to training and fieldwork to identify seeds. Seeds were stratified by age and gender. As with Time 1, our goal was to obtain three or four seeds ages 15 to 17 and one or two seeds age 18 or older in each of Kampala's five divisions. We aimed to identify one male seed per division. One change for Time 2 was the intentional inclusion of two to four seeds from the Karamoja region.

Makerere University and ICF conducted field team training from July 19 through July 22, 2022. Although half of team members had participated at the Time 1 data collection, all team members attended the training. ICF provided on-site technical support and guidance during training and pretesting. During the training, ICF/Makerere University 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

Interviewer training

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, as with Time 1, interview team members conducted a 1-day pretest with people engaged in the sex industry in Kampala. After the pretest, the survey leadership and field team met for a debriefing and feedback. During the debriefing, the field team identified and corrected a few remaining issues in the translation of the questionnaire and finalized the questionnaire after the pretest.

3.3.   Data collection

Fieldwork took place during July 28 through September 11, 2022. There were three teams of four or five interviewers, each led by a supervisor. A data manager, an information technology specialist, two recruiting and scheduling managers, the senior field supervisor, the project manager, the assistant project director, and the team leader also provided support in the field.

The recruiting and scheduling managers monitored a study phone line. The study phone number was listed on the coupons and potential respondents called, texted, or flashed (called briefly to receive a callback) to get more information or schedule an interview. Interviews were scheduled according to the location and time preferences of the respondent with some constraints. For example, the research team aimed to schedule most interviews during daylight hours. Respondents were also asked about their gender preference regarding the interviewer and an interviewer was assigned accordingly. Upon arrival at the meeting point, the interviewer, supervisor if available, and respondent jointly determined whether the location was safe for both the respondent and the interviewer and could ensure privacy. If necessary, the group relocated to a safer or more private area.

On average, interviews took 45 minutes. Common interview locations included the homes of respondents, otherwise unoccupied verandas of shops, and empty classrooms.

3.3.1. Recruitment of respondents

Supervisor checks in on an interview

In our Kampala study, the seeds were enlisted with the aid of four local NGOs that provide support to survivors of CSE in Kampala. Three of these NGOs were among the most fruitful of the four NGOs that helped with the recruitment of seeds at Time 1. The least fruitful Time 1 NGO was replaced at Time 2 with an NGO serving migrants from Karamoja, which enabled the recruitment of three seeds from Karamoja. A total of 30 potential seeds were invited to participate.

Only individuals involved in CSE within 12 months before the survey were eligible. The scheduling managers for the study conducted additional screening of these 30 potential seeds and 1 respondent declined to participate in the study, 5 respondents were found to be ineligible because they had not engaged in CSE during the past year, and 24 seeds were ultimately recruited.

Seeds were recruited from all five divisions of Kampala: Makindye (5), Kawempe (2), Lubaga (4), Kampala Central (6), and Nakawa (7). Half of the seeds were ages 15 to 17 and half were age 18 and older at Time 2 (compared with three-fourths of ages 15 to 17 and one-fourth of age 18 and older at Time 1). Around two-thirds of the seeds (17) are female and the remainder (7) are male at Time 2 (compared with three-fourths of females at Time 1). 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 that they knew no other individuals engaged in the sex industry were not given coupons. Toward 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.

At Time 2, a total of 492 coupons were issued to invite potential peers of respondents to participate, and these coupons yielded 216 respondents compared with 350 coupons for 189 (non-seed) respondents at Time 1. The yield per coupon was slightly higher at Time 1, which aligns with anecdotal data from NGOs indicating that it was easier to recruit seeds at Time 1 because of people's greater economic need due to COVID-19 closures. The greater ease of recruitment also may reflect people's increased availability at Time 1 during the closures.

To encourage participation and the referral of peers, respondents were offered an incentive for completing an interview and referring other respondents who successfully completed an interview (see *Section 4, Study Challenges and Limitations*, for the discussion of efforts to prevent duplicate responses). 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).

3.3.2. Final sample

The final sample at Time 2 included 240 respondents age 15 or older who engaged in CSE in the past year, including the 24 seeds. Figure 1 shows the structure of recruitment. The shading indicates the depth of recruitment (waves). The maximum chain length was 10 waves (see Figure 2 for the number of respondents for each number of waves).

3.3.3. Data quality control

To ensure high-quality data, supervisors were instructed to observe at least 10 percent of the interviews conducted by their team. Supervisors regularly reviewed completed questionnaires and provided feedback to the interviewers. ICF also conducted quality control checks on the data during the fieldwork period (e.g., unusual patterns in the data or interview time length) 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 the fieldwork.

3.3.4. Safety measures

Field team training included a discussion of safety and COVID-19 prevention protocols. Field teams made an effort to minimize the risk of COVID-19 by wearing masks, using hand sanitizer, and maintaining physical distance whenever possible. For safety, the interviewers kept supervisors apprised of their locations and departed fieldwork sites before dark.
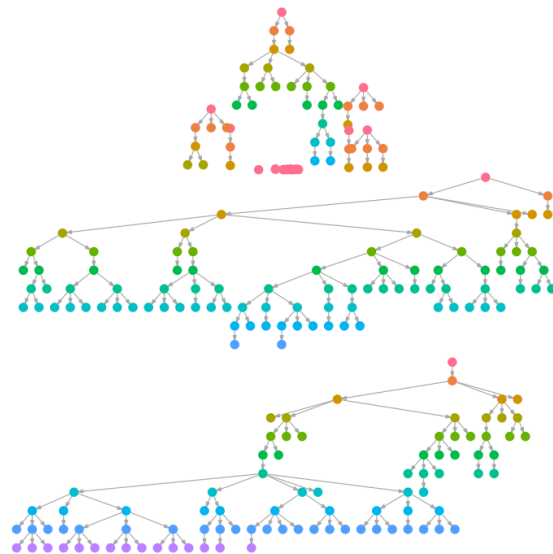

Figure 1. Recruitment trees plot
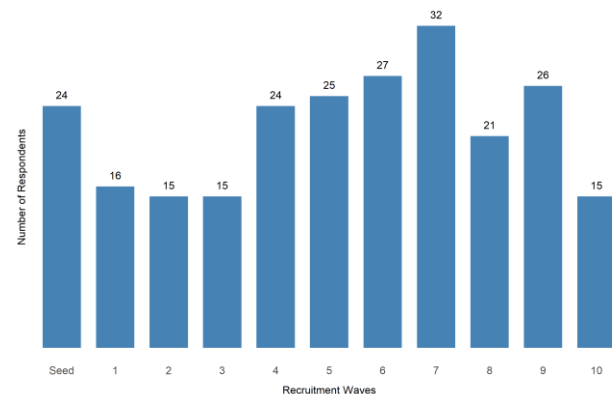
Figure 2. Respondents by waves

4. 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 the results.

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 in order to receive the incentive and allow someone else to receive a referral incentive on their behalf. Respondents also might 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 building a coupon code tracking system into the CAPI program. To prevent dishonest recruitment, we asked respondents to verbally commit to provide coupons only to individuals who they believe to be involved in the sex industry. This type of commitment has been shown to increase honesty in similar studies.[42] In addition, 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, some 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.[43]

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 some seeds from NGOs primarily serving children. As a result, half of our seeds were minors (under age 18); the large number of minors as seeds may skew 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, more exploratory, 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. As discussed in *Section 2.1.2, Respondent-driven sampling*, the degree to which estimates produced using RDS

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[42] 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; 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*.

[43] To gain some information about this population, we asked respondents whether they knew any disconnected individuals involved in CSE ["*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?*"]. One-fourth of the respondents knew at least one person fitting this description and, on average, respondents knew 1.6 people fitting this description. About half of these individuals are believed to be under age 18.

methods approximate estimates produced using probability samples is unknown. One unique methodological study compared RDS generated estimates with known population estimates and found the RDS sample to be "largely representative of the total population"; however, the study found that only approximately one-third of the weighted RDS estimates were closer to the true population estimate compared with the unweighted RDS sample estimate.[44] Our study uses a newer method of RDS analysis, which is believed to produce more accurate estimates[45]; however, this assumption has not been tested in the same type of methodological study. Like many other RDS studies, this study supports generalizations to the target population. However, our estimates, like all estimates produced using RDS methods, must be considered with the limitations of this method in mind.

These limitations, and the different composition of seeds at Time 1 and Time 2, make it challenging to determine the comparability of the estimates generated at each time point. In theory, the influence of the characteristics of the seeds attenuates as the RDS sample grows, eventually approximating a probability sample. Without reliable benchmark population estimates, our qualified conclusion that the changes in estimates reflect a true change in the population should be interpreted as suggestive rather than certain.

[44] McCreesh, N., Frost, S. D., Seeley, J., Katongole, J., Tarsh, M. N., Ndunguse, R., Jichi, F., Lunel, N. L., Maher, D., Johnston, L. G., Sonnenberg, P., Copas, A. J., Hayes, R. J., & White, R. G. (2012). Evaluation of respondent-driven sampling. *Epidemiology (Cambridge, Mass.), 23*(1), 138–147. https://doi.org/10.1097/EDE.0b013e31823ac17c

[45] Gile, K. J. (2011). Improved inference for respondent-driven sampling data with application to HIV prevalence estimation. *Journal of the American Statistical Association, 106*(493), 135–146.

5. FINDINGS

This section includes an analysis of respondent background characteristics and the likelihood of poverty at Time 2, the prevalence of children among all individuals involved in the sex industry at Time 1 and Time 2, changes related to the end of COVID-19 restrictions, decision making and the role of third parties in the sex industry, and child respondent opinions on how NGOs and the government can best provide support. Unless otherwise indicated in the table heading, all estimates are generated using our weighted sample and are discussed as estimates of the population of individuals involved in CSE (subject to the limitations discussed previously in *Section 4, Study Challenges and Limitations*).

5.1.   Respondent demographics

Table 1 presents the demographic characteristics of individuals engaged in the sex industry at Time 1 and Time 2. As with Time 1, the individuals at Time 2 were primarily age 30 or younger (83%). About 44 percent were between ages 21 and 30, and 28 percent were between ages 15 and 17. At Time 2, there was a larger proportion of individuals in their 30s compared with Time 1 (16% versus 3%, respectively). At Time 2, 18 percent are male compared with 32 percent at Time 1. The reason for this difference is unknown but one possibility is that the pandemic closures may have more strongly constrained the economic survival of low-income males compared with low-income females. Males involved in jobs such as construction, public transportation, and street vending that were prohibited during the closures may have temporarily entered CSE during the closures.

Individuals at Time 2 had slightly lower levels of education compared with Time 1. At Time 2, 56 percent had completed primary or higher levels, while at Time 1, 72 percent had completed primary or higher levels.

At both time points, more than half of the individuals were from the Baganda tribe (51% at Time 2 and 58% at Time 1), which is the majority ethnic group in Kampala. Only three respondents were born outside of Uganda. Similar to Time 1, at Time 2, one-quarter (25%) of respondents were currently married or had been previously married, while 75 percent of respondents had never been married. More than half of the individuals at both time points had children (64% at Time 2 and 52% at Time 1).

Table 1. Respondent background characteristics by phase (Time 1 and Time 2, weighted)

Respondent characteristic	Time 1 % (SE)	Time 2 % (SE)
Age (years)		
15–17	26.3 (3.8)	27.6 (4.2)
18–20	29.9 (5.2)	11.1 (2.6)
21–30	39.4 (5.2)	43.9 (4.9)
31–40	3.4 (2.1)	15.5 (3.9)
41 or older	1.0 (0.8)	1.9 (0.8)
Gender		
Male	32.4 (5.0)	18.1 (3.4)
Female	67.4 (5.0)	81.7 (3.4)
Other/don't know/missing/refused	0.2 (0.2)	0.2 (0.2)
Educational attainment		
No formal schooling	2.1 (1.0)	3.8 (2.0)
Some primary	24.8 (4.3)	40.3 (4.9)
Completed primary	64.5 (4.8)	54.4 (4.9)
Completed upper secondary or higher	7.1 (2.7)	1.3 (0.6)
Vocational and technical education	1.5 (0.8)	0.2 (0.2)

Respondent characteristic	Time 1 % (SE)	Time 2 % (SE)
Tribe		
Muganda/Baganda	58.0 (5.3)	51.4 (4.8)
Munyankole	14.6 (4.3)	8.5 (2.9)
Musoga	8.7 (3.5)	5.7 (1.6)
Karamojong	–	1.4 (0.7)
Atesco	1.2 (0.8)	0.2 (0.2)
Mukiga	1.6 (0.9)	0.1 (0.1)
Other	15.8 (3.5)	32.7 (4.4)
Subregion of birth		
Kampala	46.3 (5.3)	25.5 (3.7)
Buganda (Central region)	26.6 (4.7)	34.1 (4.9)
Wakiso	6.3 (1.9)	6.6 (2.6)
Busoga (East Central region)	6.5 (3.0)	11.2 (3.2)
Akole (South Western region)	3.1 (2.1)	4.1 (2.0)
Kigezi (South Western region)	2.6 (1.1)	1.6 (1.0)
Other district of Uganda	5.0 (2.3)	15.1 (3.4)
Outside of Uganda	–	1.8 (0.7)
Don't know	3.5 (2.2)	0.1 (0.1)
Marital status		
Never married	79.7 (3.7)	74.7 (4.1)
Married/cohabitating	10.0 (2.9)	9.1 (3.1)
Widowed/divorced/separated	10.3 (2.6)	16.3 (3.1)
Has any children	**51.9 (5.2)**	**63.8 (4.6)**
Number of respondents (N)	**209**	**240**

The interview contained questions about the respondent's household to allow the calculation of the probability of poverty for each household using the poverty probability index (PPI®).[46] 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* (n=133). For respondents who typically sleep in temporary sites, such as on the street or in a shelter or hotel, we asked whether the respondent has a *permanent household* (n=58). If so, we asked about the characteristics of the respondent's permanent household. If not, we did not ask about the household characteristics. Forty-nine respondents did not have a current or permanent household and are therefore not represented in our PPI calculations. In addition, six respondents were excluded due to missing data for the household characteristics questions.

The mean likelihood of poverty for people involved in the sex industry who have current or permanent households using the $1.90 per day poverty line is 12.5 percent (weighted) at Time 2, which indicates that approximately 12.5 percent of those involved in the sex industry who have current or permanent households live on less than $1.90 per day compared with 41.7 percent of the Ugandan population.[47] The mean likelihood of poverty using the $3.20 per day indicator is 39.3 percent at Time 2 compared with 69.9 percent for Uganda overall.[48] It is likely that these figures underestimate the overall likelihood

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[46] 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. PPI documentation includes look-up tables to convert scores to poverty likelihoods using various poverty lines.

[47] 2016 estimate. https://databankfiles.worldbank.org/data/download/poverty/33EF03BB-9722-4AE2-ABC7-AA2972D68AFE/Global_POVEQ_UGA.pdf

[48] Ibid.

of poverty of those involved in the sex industry because they exclude the most vulnerable individuals—those who lack a current or permanent household.

5.2. 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.

At Time 2, we estimated that 27.6 percent of individuals engaged in the sex industry in Kampala are under age 18 using the weighted sample (Table 2). This estimate is very similar to the Time 1 estimate of 26.3 percent. The difference between these two estimates is not statistically significant; therefore, we find no change in the prevalence of children between Time 1 and Time 2.

As mentioned above in *Section 4, Study Challenges and Limitations*, 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. However, the similarity of the estimates at the two time points, despite a reduction in the proportion of seeds who are minors (50% at Time 2 and 75% at Time 1), may suggest that the composition of the seeds is not having an outsized effect on the prevalence of minors.

Table 2. Prevalence of children among individuals engaged in the sex industry by phase (Time 1 and Time 2, weighted)

	Time 1 % (SE)	Time 2 % SE
Percentage of the individuals under age 18	26.3 (3.8)	27.6 (4.2)
Number of respondents (N)	209	240

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. 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 3. A respondent's network includes all the people who 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 past year.

On average, respondents at Time 2 knew 12 other individuals in the sex industry of all ages compared with 19 at Time 1. Respondents at Time 2 knew approximately three people engaged in the sex industry who were ages 15 to 17 compared with five at Time 1.[49] Respondents at Time 2 knew approximately one person engaged in the sex industry who was age 14 or younger compared with two at Time 1. The reason for the different network sizes for respondents at Time 1 and Time 2 is unknown. One potential explanation could be that the immobility caused by COVID-19 restrictions at Time 1 gave individuals in the sex industry the opportunity to get to know more of their peers by name compared with post-pandemic times.

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[49] An individual's estimate of the number of his or her network members who are below age 18 and below age 15 is subject to error.

Table 3. Network size among all respondents by phase (Time 1 and Time 2, unweighted)

	Time 1 Estimate (SE)	Time 2 Estimate (SE)
Network size (number of individuals)		
Mean network size – Network members of all ages	19.4 (1.7)	11.9 (0.9)
Mean network size – Network members ages 15 to 17[1]	4.8 (0.6)	2.5 (0.3)
Mean network size – Network members age 14 or younger[1]	1.8 (0.6)	0.7 (0.1)
Number of respondents (N)	209	240

[1] Note: For the respondents who did not provide the exact network size, the values were imputed using the respondent's answer to the question "Would you say more than half, about half, or less than half?" by substituting 75 percent, 50 percent, and 25 percent for "more than half," "about half," and "less than half," respectively. The values at Time 1 and Time 2 reported in Table 3 were developed using more complex methods than those reported in the Time 1 report.

Using the respondent network sizes presented in Table 3, we estimated the proportion of individuals in each respondent's network who were under age 18 and who were under age 15. Table 4 presents the results for all respondents, for child respondents, and for adult respondents. Among all respondents at Time 2, an average of 27 percent of other individuals who are engaged in the sex trade that the respondent knows are under age 18 and an average of 4 percent are 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, at Time 2, just under half (45%) of the network members of respondents under age 18 were also under age 18. One-fifth (20%) of the network members of respondents over age 18 were under age 18.

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 estimated the prevalence of children among all individuals engaged in the sex industry in Kampala to be 20 percent.** This estimate represents a statistically significant (p=0.0075) decrease compared with Time 1, at which point 29 percent of the network members of adult respondents were under age 18. This estimate is presented as one of several exploratory ways for estimating the prevalence of children among all individuals involved in CSE because its accuracy is unknown. As a result, this change may represent a change in prevalence or it may instead represent a change in the degree to which adults and children have overlapping social networks at Time 1 and Time 2.

Table 4. Percentage of children under age 18 and under age 15 in respondent networks by respondent age and by phase (Time 1 and Time 2, unweighted)

	Time 1			Time 2		
	Total % (SE)	< 18 % (SE)	18+ % (SE)	Total % (SE)	< 18 % (SE)	18+ % (SE)
Percentage of children under age 18 in the respondent's network (mean)	38.1 (2.5)	57.0 (3.8)	29.3 (2.9)	26.5 (2.0)	45.1 (4.9)	20.4 (1.8)
Percentage of children under age 15 in the respondent's network (mean)	5.7 (1.1)	8.9 (2.1)	4.2 (1.2)	4.1 (0.7)	4.7 (1.6)	4.0 (0.8)
Number of respondents (N)	196	170	62	208	53	155

The mean age of entry into the sex industry was 19.3 at Time 2 and 17.2 years at Time 1 (Table 5).[50] At both time points, the mean age of entry among respondents under age 18 at the time of the survey was almost the same, at just under age 15. The mean entry age for respondents age 18 and older at the time

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[50] Question: *Please think back to the first time you or someone else received something in exchange for your doing sexual things. How old were you when this first happened?*

of the survey was 21 at Time 2 and 18 at Time 1. The percentage of respondents who were adults at the time of the survey who entered the industry as children was 27 percent at Time 2 and 41 percent at Time 1. While our data do not allow us to explore the reason for this change, one possibility is that the financial challenges of the pandemic drove individuals who had formerly been engaged in the sex industry temporarily back into the industry.

We explored the proportion of respondents who were *adults* at the time of the survey who entered the sex industry as children to provide insight on the prevalence of children in the industry. 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 estimated the prevalence of children among all individuals engaged in the sex industry to be 27.4 percent. However, this estimate is not directly comparable[51] to the estimate generated using our weighted sample and is presented as one of several exploratory ways of estimating the prevalence of children among all individuals involved in CSE because its accuracy is unknown.

Table 5. Age of entry into the sex industry and percentage entering as children by respondent age and by phase (Time 1 and Time 2, weighted)

	Time 1			Time 2		
	Total % (SE)	< 18 % (SE)	18+ % (SE)	Total % (SE)	< 18 % (SE)	18+ % (SE)
Entry age in years (mean)	17.2 (0.5)	14.9 (0.2)	18.0 (0.6)	19.3 (0.5)	14.7 (0.2)	21.0 (0.6)
Percentage entering as children (%)	58.9 (5.3)	100 (0.0)	41.1 (5.3)	47.4 (4.8)	100 (0.0)	27.4 (4.6)
Number of respondents (N)	208	67	141	240	57	183

Of these three methods for estimating the prevalence of children among all individuals engaged in the sex industry, we consider the estimate generated using the weighted sample, 27.6 percent, to be the most accurate and the other two to be more exploratory. The prevalence estimate using the age of entry of adults is similar to the estimate generated using the weighted sample at 27.4 percent; however, this estimate is not fully comparable given the undefined geography and the emphasis on the age of entry. Our analysis of the networks of adult respondents produced a lower prevalence estimate of 20.5 percent; however, this may indicate a change in the degree of overlap between the networks of children and adults rather than a true change in prevalence.

5.3. Years of engagement in the sex industry

Using the age of entry and the current ages of respondents, we calculated the number of years of engagement in the sex industry for each respondent. Figure 3 shows the percentage of respondents who had each number of years of engagement in the industry at Time 1 and Time 2. For both Time 1 and Time 2 respondents, the percentage trends lower as the number of years of engagement increases from 2 or more years of experience. In other words, there are fewer respondents with 3 years of experience compared with 2 years and fewer with 4 years compared with 3 years, and so on. However, there is a striking difference between Time 1 and Time 2 regarding the number of new entrants into the sex industry. At Time 1, more than one-third of respondents (35%) had 1 or fewer years of engagement in the industry. The rate at Time 2 (14%) was less than half the rate at Time 1. One explanation may be

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[51] 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 estimate generated using the weighted sample. In addition, this estimate may emphasize 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%).

that the economic precarity resulting from the COVID-19 restrictions led to an increase in new entrants at Time 1. The proportion of those who entered the sex industry as a child among those with 1 or fewer years of engagement was 65 percent at Time 1 and 85 percent at Time 2 (Table 6). It may be that the economic challenges caused by the COVID-19 restrictions resulted in a temporary increase in adults entering the sector, thus temporarily reducing the proportion of new entrants who are children during Time 1.
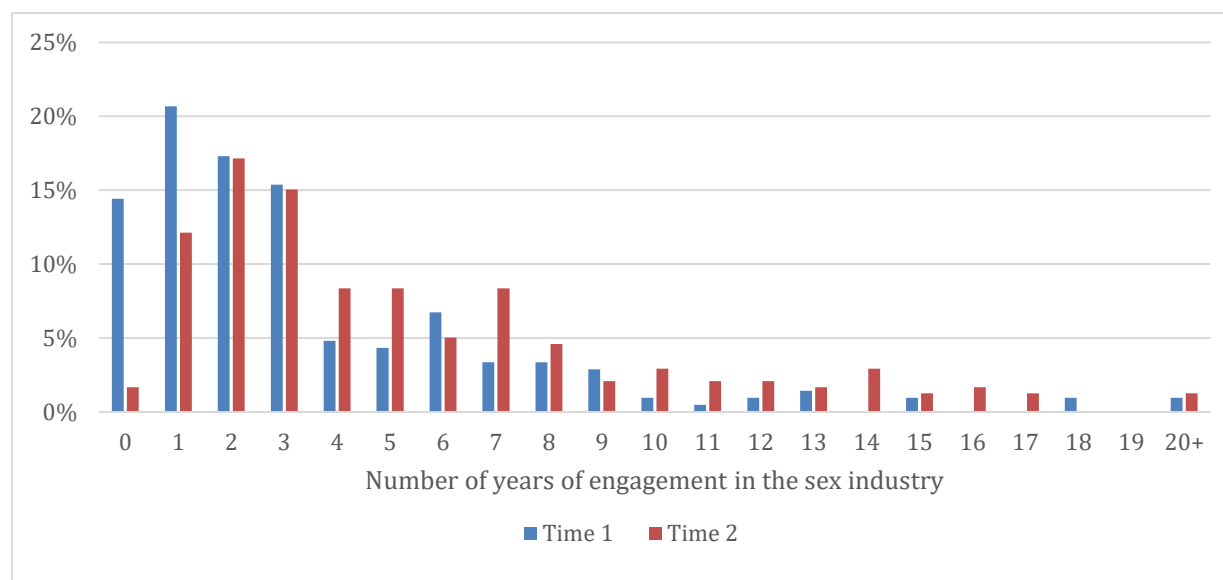
Figure 3. Number of years of engagement in the sex industry at Time 1 and Time 2 (unweighted)

Table 6. Proportion of new entrants (0 to 1 year of experience) to CSE who were children at the time of entry by phase (Time 1 and Time 2, unweighted)

	Time 1 Estimate	Time 2 Estimate
Percentage children (%)	65.3	84.8
Mean age (years)	17.2	16.9
Median age (years)	17	16
Number of respondents (N)	72	33

5.4. Gender of children engaged in the sex industry

At Time 2, the estimated percentage of children engaged in the sex industry in Kampala who are male was 37 percent (95 percent confidence interval [CI]: 10.7, 34.3) compared with 23 percent (95 percent CI: 20.6, 53.4) at Time 1 as generated using the weighted sample. The difference between the Time 1 and Time 2 estimates is not statistically significant (p=0.16). The small sample size of male respondents under age 18 does not allow us to generate precise estimates of the population of males under age 18 involved in the sex industry. Our estimates of the proportion of males among children engaged in the sex industry should be considered with this limitation in mind.

Table 7. Gender of children engaged in the sex industry in Kampala by phase (Time 1 and Time 2, weighted)

	Time 1 Estimate (SE)	Time 2 Estimate (SE)
Percentage male (%)	22.5 (6.0)	37.0 (8.3)
Percentage female (%)	77.5 (6.0)	63.0 (8.3)
Number of respondents (N)	67	57

5.5.   Changes related to the easing of COVID-19 restrictions

At Time 1, respondents indicated that COVID-19 and the consequent lockdowns, curfews, and restrictions had a significant impact on their engagement in the sex industry. Almost all respondents reported a significant reduction in the number of clients[52] and a significant increase in clients' inability to pay as much, or at all, due to a 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 transportation to clients 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 toward both individuals engaged in the sex industry and clients.

At Time 2, respondents were asked what changed about how they support themselves when the COVID-19 restrictions and curfew ended. Respondents agreed that the easing of restrictions improved their ability to support themselves through commercial sex. Respondents indicated that the reopening of bars and similar establishments has made it easier to find clients and the reopening of public transportation has made it easier to get to clients. Many respondents noted that the decreased police presence and the end of the curfew make their work, which takes place primarily at night, much easier and safer. While respondents agreed that the end of the COVID-19 restrictions has improved their situations, many noted that there has not been a return to pre-pandemic conditions. Many reported that because of the economic crisis, they have few clients, and the clients they do have lack the money to pay the previously expected prices.

5.6.   Means of connecting with clients

Table 8 explores the characteristics of the first commercial sexual activity by the individual's age at the time of that experience. An understanding of how individuals, and especially children, meet their first clients could help to design strategies for reducing the entry of children into the sector. Data were collected using retrospective questions asking respondents to recall the first time they engaged in CSE and are therefore subject to recall error.

Just over one-fourth of people engaged in the sex industry (27%) knew the client before the first commercial sexual activity.[53] The percentage is more than twice as high for children (37%) compared with adults (16%). Those who knew the client before the sexual activity knew them through friendship predating the CSE (12% of all first CSE experiences), through romantic relationships predating the CSE (4%), by being neighbors (3%), and in other ways, including by being relatives and family friends. All of these ways of knowing the client before the CSE were more common for children than adults. Those who did not know the client before the sexual activity met them in a bar (30% of all first CSE

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[52] In the discussion of our findings, we use the term "client" for the sake of brevity to refer to the purchaser of commercial sex. During survey administration, interviewers intentionally did not use any specific term. Questions were worded to avoid labels by researchers (for example, *Thinking about the <u>first time</u> this happened, before the sexual activity, did you know that person?*). Response categories were not read aloud to respondents. Instead, interviewers listened to the responses provided by the respondent and then selected the "sex partner/rapist/client" response category, if applicable.

[53] Question: *Thinking about the first time this happened, before the sexual activity, did you know that person?*

experiences), on the street (25%), through a friend (8%), on the phone (4%), through a pimp or broker (3%), or another way, including referrals from relatives and meeting online. Connections through a friend or pimp were twice as high for children compared with adults (14% of all first CSE experiences for children compared with 7% for adults). More adults than children reported meeting their first client in a bar, on the street, or on the phone (71% of all first CSE experiences for adults compared with 47% for children).

Table 8. Characteristics of first CSE by respondent age at time of first CSE (Time 1 and Time 2 combined, weighted)

		Age (years) at time of first CSE	
	Total % (SE)	< 18% (SE)	18+% (SE)
Whether the respondent knew the sex partner/rapist/client before the sexual activity			
Yes	27.1 (3.0)	37.0 (4.4)	16.1 (3.6)
No	72.9 (3.0)	63.0 (4.4)	83.9 (3.6)
How the respondent knew or was found by the person[1]			
Met in bar	30.0 (3.3)	22.4 (3.7)	38.5 (5.5)
Met on the street	24.6 (3.3)	21.9 (4.1)	27.6 (5.2)
Existing friend	12.1 (2.3)	15.4 (3.5)	8.5 (2.7)
Referral from friend	8.1 (1.8)	10.5 (2.6)	5.5 (2.3)
Existing boyfriend/girlfriend	4.3 (1.3)	6.6 (2.2)	1.8 (0.9)[2]
Met on phone	3.7 (1.5)	2.5 (1.1)[2]	5.1 (2.8)[2]
Neighbor	2.6 (0.9)	3.7 (1.5)	1.4 (0.9)[2]
Identified by pimp/broker/employer	2.6 (0.8)	3.6 (1.3)	1.4 (0.8)[2]
Other	13.3 (2.2)	15.9 (3.0)	10.5 (3.1)
Number of respondents (N)	449	251	198

[1] Multiple responses are allowed.
[2] Fewer than 10 observations were used to calculate this estimate. The estimate should be interpreted with caution.

Table 9 presents information about the most recent commercial sexual activity of Time 2 respondents by respondent age at the time of the survey. Similar to the first CSE experience, children were nearly twice as likely to know the client before the most recent CSE experience compared with adults (32% versus 18%. There also were notable differences by age in how the client was identified. Nearly 70 percent of adults met the client in a bar (36%) or on the street (33%) compared with 42 percent of children (18% in a bar and 24% on the street). A greater proportion of children compared with adults reported having an existing friendship with the client (11% versus 7%, respectively), being neighbors with the client (11% versus 1%), and having met the client through a friend (7% versus 5%).[54]

Table 9. Characteristics of most recent commercial sexual activity by respondent age (Time 2, weighted)

		Age (years)	
	Total % (SE)	< 18% (SE)	18+% (SE)
Whether the respondent knew the sex partner/rapist/client before the sexual activity			
Yes	21.7 (4.1)[3]	32.4 (9.0)	17.9 (4.3)
No	78.3 (4.1)[3]	67.6 (9.0)	82.1 (4.3)
How the respondent knew or was found by the person[2]			
Met in bar	31.0 (4.4)	18.0 (5.4)	35.9 (5.6)
Met on the street	30.3 (4.9)	23.7 (8.7)	32.8 (5.8)
Existing friend	8.1 (2.0)	11.3 (5.2)[1]	6.9 (1.9)
Referral from friend	5.3 (1.7)	7.3 (4.1)[1]	4.5 (1.7)[1]

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[54] These differences should be understood as suggestive rather than conclusive due to the small sample size.

	Total % (SE)	Age (years)	
		< 18% (SE)	18+% (SE)
Neighbor	3.5 (2.0)[1]	10.5 (6.5)[1]	0.8 (0.6)[1]
Met on phone	2.9 (0.9)	3.8 (2.0)[1]	2.6 (1.0)[1]
Existing boyfriend/girlfriend	2.7 (1.8)[1]	1.8 (1.3)[1]	3.0 (2.5)[1]
Identified by pimp/broker/employer	1.9 (0.9)[1]	3.6 (2.2)[1]	1.3 (0.9)[1]
Other	7.9 (2.3)	9.8 (4.1)[1]	7.2 (2.8)
Number of respondents (N)	**240**	**57**	**183**

[1] Fewer than 10 observations were used to calculate this estimate. The estimate should be interpreted with caution.
[2] Multiple responses are possible.
[3] The weighted chi-square test showed a statistically significant difference compared with 37.1 percent of respondents who knew the sex partner/rapist/client before the sexual activity at Time 1 (p-value=0.021).

5.7.   Decision making and the role of third parties

The Time 2 questionnaire explored who makes various decisions about a person's engagement in commercial sexual activity. Respondents could indicate more than one decision maker. Nearly all children (98%) and adults (99%) reported that they are a decision maker regarding *whether* to do sexual things (Table 10). Other decision makers included friends (5%), clients (4%), and pimps (2%). Similarly, nearly all children (96%) and adults (99%) reported that they are a decision maker regarding *with whom* to do sexual things. Many more children than adults reported that a pimp is involved in this decision (17% for children and 2% for adults) or the client is involved in this decision (6% for children and 3% for adults).[55]

The decision about *where* the respondent will go for the sexual activity is less under the control of the person engaged in the sex industry, particularly for children. More adults than children reported that they are a decision maker regarding where they will go (85% versus 56%, respectively). More children than adults reported that the client (62% versus 45%, respectively) or the pimp (9% versus 2%, respectively)[56] is a decision maker regarding where they will go.

Table 10. Decision maker (Time 2, weighted)

	Total % (SE)	Age (years)	
		< 18% (SE)	18+% (SE)
Whether the respondent will do sexual things[1]			
Respondent	98.7 (0.7)	98.3 (1.7)	98.9 (0.7)
Friend	4.9 (1.4)	3.7 (1.9)[2]	5.3 (1.8)
Sex partner/rapist/client	4.4 (1.5)	6.8 (4.1)[2]	3.5 (1.3)[2]
Pimp/broker/employer	1.9 (0.9)[2]	4.0 (2.5)[2]	1.2 (0.7)[2]
With whom the respondent will do sexual things[1]			
Respondent	98.2 (0.8)	96.2 (2.5)	98.9 (0.7)
Friend	7.1 (2.3)	4.7 (2.2)[2]	8.0 (3.0)
Pimp/broker/employer	6.0 (2.6)	16.9 (8.4)[2]	1.8 (0.9)[2]
Sex partner/rapist/client	3.8 (1.3)	6.1 (3.7)[2]	2.9 (1.1)[2]
Where the respondent will go to do sexual things[1]			
Respondent	76.8 (4.2)	56.0 (9.1)	84.7 (4.0)
Sex partner/rapist/client	49.5 (4.9)	61.8 (8.4)	44.9 (5.6)
Pimp/broker/employer	3.7 (1.9)	9.2 (6.4)[2]	1.6 (0.7)[2]
Friend	3.4 (2.0)[2]	4.3 (3.3)[2]	3.0 (2.5)[2]

[55] These differences should be understood as suggestive rather than conclusive due to the small sample size.
[56] The difference regarding pimps should be understood as suggestive rather than conclusive due to the small sample size.

	Total % (SE)	Age (years)	
		< 18% (SE)	18+% (SE)
Other family member	0.92 (0.9)[2]	3.3 (3.3)[2]	0.0 (0.0)
Number of respondents (N)	**240**	**57**	**183**

[1] Multiple responses are possible.
[2] Fewer than 10 observations were used to calculate this estimate. The estimate should be interpreted with caution.

All respondents, whether or not they reported that pimps or brokers were involved in decision making, were asked what the terms "pimp" and "broker" mean to them. There is no direct translation for the word "pimp," so interviewers used the English term even for interviews conducted in other languages. Many respondents had never heard the term, and a few thought a pimp was a customer. Others understood the term; for example, one respondent said that a pimp is a boss. Others had not heard the term but appeared to work for someone who plays the role of a pimp: "She connects me to customers and also provides shelter for me, but if you refuse to do what she tells you to do, she quarrels with you and she even fights with you" (32-year-old female). Other respondents described similar relationships with bosses, and some complained that the boss sometimes takes all the money.

A broker has an equivalent term in the languages used for the survey ("kayungilizi" in Luganda, "ekagielanaran" in Karamojong) and was well understood by respondents. Respondents explained that a broker is a person who connects the respondent with a client. Responses to this question make clear that brokers in this context do not necessarily exert control over individuals engaged in the sex industry. Financial arrangements with brokers vary, for example:

- A broker connects the respondent to clients, and the respondent gives the broker 25 percent of her earnings from the clients.
- A broker connects the respondent to clients, and the clients give the broker money or drinks. The respondent noted that if the broker finds her a particularly high-paying client, she gives some of the money to the broker "so that he can get me customers another time" (27-year-old female).
- A broker with a bed for rent connects a respondent with clients. After the sexual activity, the clients give the broker money for the bed and give the respondent money for the sexual activity. The respondent then pays the broker some of the money for the connection with the clients.
- A broker connects a respondent to clients. The respondent gives all the money she earns to the broker's boss who gives the respondent a portion and pays the broker.

Some respondents who knew both terms understood "pimp" to have a negative connotation, while a "broker" has a more positive connotation. One respondent explained, "A broker is a person who talks to you and tells you which client to go and meet while knowing that that's where there is good money and when he or she brings a deal you give him or her some money" (18-year-old female).

After being asked their understanding of the term, respondents were asked whether they work for a pimp or a broker. Nearly half of children (42%) and one-third of adults (34%) reported that they work for a pimp or a broker either "sometimes" or "always" (Table 11). While the proportion of individuals at Time 2 (36%) who work for a pimp or broker "sometimes" or "always" is similar compared with Time 1 (35%), there was a notable shift from "always" to "sometimes" over this time period. At Time 1, 14 percent always worked for a pimp or broker, but at Time 2, only 2 percent always worked for a pimp or broker. This difference may be the effect of a different order of questions.[57] At Time 1, this question was asked toward the end of the survey, while at Time 2, it was asked closer to the beginning, immediately after the question asking respondents what the terms "pimp" and "broker" mean to them.

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[57] Strack, F. (1992). "Order Effects" in Survey Research: Activation and Information Functions of Preceding Questions. In: Schwarz, N., & Sudman, S. (Eds.). Context Effects in Social and Psychological Research. Springer, New York, NY. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4612-2848-6_3

The difference also may relate to the end of the COVID-19 restrictions. Respondents reported difficulty in identifying and meeting with clients at Time 1. It is possible that individuals who operated exclusively through a pimp or broker during the pandemic restrictions may now sometimes operate independently since the restrictions have been lifted. For example, a 17-year-old female respondent stated, "During lockdown, getting money was hard; it was only possible when the dealer calls you for a job, which would happen only once or twice a week if I am so lucky. But these days, I can go to that place where we stand and I get many customers, like five in a day, and that means good money."

Table 11. Respondents' affiliation with a pimp or broker (Time 2, weighted)

Affiliation	Total % (SE)[2]	Age (years)	
		< 18% (SE)	18+% (SE)
Respondent always works for a pimp/broker	1.6 (0.7)[1]	3.2 (2.0)[1]	1.0 (0.5)[1]
Respondent sometimes works for a pimp/broker	34.7 (4.5)	39.1 (8.8)	33.0 (5.2)
Respondent never works for a pimp/broker	63.7 (4.6)	57.7 (8.8)	66.0 (5.3)
Number of respondents (N)	**235**	**56**	**179**

[1] Fewer than 10 observations were used to calculate this estimate. The estimate should be interpreted with caution.
[2] The weighted chi-square test showed statistically significant differences in the distribution of answers compared with 14.3 percent for "always," 20.2 percent for "sometimes," and 65.4 percent for "never" at Time 1 (p-value<0.001).

The findings from Time 1 raised questions about the financial relationships between those engaged in the sex industry and pimps and brokers. Interviewers at Time 1 asked respondents whether they receive anything in return for their sexual activity, and if so, from whom. They asked whether respondents had to share any of their pay with someone else, and if so, with whom. They also asked whether the client had to pay anyone besides the respondent, and if so, whom. Through these questions, we found little evidence of financial transactions between pimps or brokers and respondents. This finding was unexpected, since as noted above, more than one-third of respondents reported working for a pimp or broker at least sometimes. To allow for further exploration of these relationships, at Time 2, respondents who indicated that they work for a pimp or broker "sometimes" or "always" were asked explicitly about their financial relationships with the pimp or broker.

Respondents who sometimes or always work for a pimp or broker were asked whether they give some of what they earn to the pimp or broker. One-fifth of these respondents (19%) reported always giving the pimp or broker some of what they earn,[58] and three-fourth (77%) reported sometimes giving some of what they earn to the pimp or broker. Only 4 percent never give some of their earnings to the pimp or broker. Respondents who sometimes or always work for a pimp or broker also were asked whether their client gives something to the pimp or broker. Nearly one-third of these respondents (30%) reported that the client always pays the pimp or broker, 44 percent reported that the client sometimes pays the pimp or broker, and 8 percent reported that the client never pays the pimp or broker.

Table 12. How often earnings or payment are given to a pimp/broker (among those who work for a pimp/broker "always" or "sometimes") (Time 2, weighted)

	% (SE)
By the respondent	
Always	19.1 (5.6)
Sometimes	76.6 (5.8)
Never	4.1 (1.5)
By the client	
Always	29.5 (7.4)
Sometimes	43.5 (7.2)

[58] Some of those who reported "sometimes" working for a pimp or broker reported "always" giving the pimp or broker some of their earnings.

	% (SE)
Never	8.1 (2.6)
Number of respondents (N)	**106**

Respondents who indicated that they worked for a pimp or broker were asked about their relationship with that person. The pimp or broker was either a past or current romantic partner for 9 percent of those who worked for a pimp or broker. For example, a 22-year-old male respondent explained, "The *kayungilizi* [broker] was once my lover who later introduced me to commercial sex work."

Two-thirds (65%) considered the pimp or broker to be one of their friends, and interviewers probed respondents about these relationships in an open-ended, follow-up question. In some cases, the friendship preceded the CSE. One respondent explained that when she first came to town, she stayed with a friend who found clients for her. The respondent noted, "Whenever [my friend] would come back, she would ask for money irrespective of whether I worked or didn't as some men still would deliberately refuse to give me money even after doing sexual things" (16-year-old female). In other cases, the broker and respondent began socializing after the transactional relationship had developed, and the respondent began considering the broker to be a friend. Others consider the broker to be a friend because they feel that the broker looks out for their interests. One respondent said, "For example, he told us never to sleep with a client without using a condom even if they offer so much money because he believes that the money is temporary but HIV is permanent" (16-year-old male). Another stated,

> We are not related by blood; she is like a friend to me. She is social to me and when someone gets a problem in our group, she makes sure that the person is out of the danger. She tries to make sure that we are safe when we are doing our work (30-year-old female).

Table 13. Respondent's relationship with a pimp/broker (among those who work for a pimp/broker "always" or "sometimes") (Time 2, weighted)

Relationship[1]	% (SE)
Friend	65.1 (7.1)
Romantic partner (past or present)	9.2 (3.0)
Relative	1.5 (1.1)[2]
Number of respondents (N)	**106**

[1] Multiple relationship types are possible.
[2] Fewer than 10 observations were used to calculate this estimate. The estimate should be interpreted with caution.

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?" At Time 2, nearly one-fourth of individuals (23%) engaged in the sex industry always or sometimes feel pressured or forced to do sexual things. This is half of the rate that was reported at Time 1 (45%). It seems likely that this decrease is related to the changes due to ending COVID-19 restrictions as described above. Those who were in exploitative situations during the COVID-19 lockdowns due to a lack of any alternative may have more options now that the restrictions have ended.

At Time 2, more children than adults reported always or sometimes feeling pressured or forced to do sexual things always or sometimes (32% for children versus 19% for adults).

Table 14. Frequency with which respondents feel pressure to do sexual things (Time 2, weighted)

Frequency	Total % (SE)[2]	Age (years)	
		< 18% (SE)[3]	18+% (SE)
Always	6.5 (2.1)	4.1 (2.2)[1]	7.4 (2.8)
Sometimes	16.2 (3.3)	27.9 (8.7)	11.7 (2.5)

		Age (years)	
Frequency	**Total % (SE)[2]**	**< 18% (SE)[3]**	**18+% (SE)**
Rarely	11.9 (2.9)	12.6 (6.5)[1]	11.6 (3.1)
Never	65.5 (4.4)	55.4 (9.0)	69.3 (4.7)
Number of respondents (N)	**240**	**57**	**183**

[1] Fewer than 10 observations were used to calculate this estimate. The estimate should be interpreted with caution.

[2] The weighted chi-square test showed statistically significant differences in the distribution of answers among all respondents compared with 9.6 percent for "always," 35.8 percent for "sometimes," 12.8 percent for "rarely," and 41.8 percent for "never" at Time 1 (p-value=0.003).

[3] The weighted chi-square test did not show statistically significant differences in the distribution of answers among children compared with 10.9 percent for "always," 35.7 percent for "sometimes," 10.6 percent for "rarely," and 42.9 percent for "never" at Time 1 (p-value=0.481).

Respondents who reported that they always, sometimes, or rarely feel pressured or forced to do sexual things were asked who applies the pressure or force (multiple responses were allowed) (Table 15). For nearly two-thirds (64%) of those who feel pressured, the client exerts the pressure. Friends exert pressure on nearly one-third (29%) of those who feel pressured or forced. This likely relates to the role friends play as brokers. For example, an 18-year-old female respondent described how a friend pressured her to join the sex industry and found her first three clients. Another explained,

> My friend may come to my room and tell me that she has got me a customer downstairs whom I have to meet even when I do not want. If I insist that I do not want to do sexual things with this particular man, she can abuse me or even beat me up. However, she does this reminding me of the big goal we share that "one day we have to leave this life, so we need to work so hard right now" (16-year-old female).

The proportion of children (45%) who reported that friends exert pressure or force is twice the proportion of adults who did so (21%). For 10 percent of those who feel pressured or forced, the pimp or broker exerts the pressure. Very few children and adults indicated that other individuals, such as parents, other family members, or a spouse, girlfriend, or boyfriend, applied pressure.

Table 15. Individuals who pressure respondents to do sexual things (Time 2, weighted)

		Age (years)	
Coercer[1]	**Total % (SE)**	**< 18% (SE)**	**18+% (SE)**
Sex partner, rapist, client	63.5 (7.2)	45.1 (15.0)[2]	73.6 (7.8)
Friend(s)	29.2 (7.2)	44.6 (14.5)	20.7 (7.7)
Pimp, broker, or employer	10.3 (3.2)	8.8 (5.7)[2]	11.1 (3.8)
Other	3.9 (2.1)[2]	0.6 (0.7)[2]	5.6 (3.2)[2]
Number of respondents (N)	**96**	**24**	**72**

[1] Multiple responses are possible.

[2] Fewer than 10 observations were used to calculate this estimate. The estimate should be interpreted with caution.

Those who felt that they were pressured or forced to do sexual things were asked whether they felt they would be hurt[59] or they had been hurt[60] by those who were pressuring them. Nearly one-fifth (19%) of all individuals involved in CSE *have felt that they would be hurt* if they did not do something they were told to do. One-tenth (11%) of all individuals involved in CSE *have been hurt* because they did not do something they were told to do. The proportions are similar for children and adults. It is important to have a sense of the level of violence experienced by this population for developing interventions. These results suggest that there may be a need for psychosocial support targeting this population to address the trauma resulting from violence.

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[59] Question (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?*

[60] Question (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 16. Fear or experience of violence among those who have been pressured or forced (Time 2, 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	18.9 (3.7)[2]	21.2 (8.4)	18.1 (4.0)
Have been hurt	10.8 (3.2)[3]	11.7 (6.5)[1]	10.4 (3.6)
Number of respondents (N)	**240**	**57**	**183**

[1] Fewer than 10 observations were used to calculate this estimate. The estimate should be interpreted with caution.
[2] The weighted chi-square test showed a statistically significant difference in the percentage of respondents who have felt that they would be hurt compared with 5.6 percent at Time 1 (p-value<0.001).
[3] The weighted chi-square test showed a statistically significant difference in the percentage of respondents who have been hurt compared with 6.4 percent at Time 1 (p-value=0.002).

5.8. Child 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. More than three-fourths (78%) of children engaged in the sex industry would like to be provided with employment support. Nearly half of children (44%) mentioned educational support. One-third (34%) of children discussed cash transfers. A small number of children stated the need for health support and the prosecuting of traffickers and rapists. The large proportion of respondents interested in employment and educational support suggests that many individuals engaged in CSE are looking for opportunities to exit the sector.

Table 17. Best supports for individuals involved in the sex industry (Time 2, weighted)

Support[1]	Total % (SE)	Age (years)	
		< 18% (SE)	18+% (SE)
Employment support	71.2 (4.3)	78.1 (6.3)[3]	68.5 (5.3)
Cash transfer	51.7 (4.9)	34.1 (8.2)[4]	58.5 (5.7)
Educational support	25.1 (4.0)	43.7 (8.8)[5]	18.1 (4.0)
Physical health support	17.5 (3.5)	10.6 (4.5)[2]	20.1 (4.5)
Mental health support	10.0 (3.5)	2.4 (1.6)[2]	12.8 (4.7)
Prosecuting traffickers/rapists	8.7 (3.2)	6.3 (4.0)[2]	9.6 (4.1)
Other	9.5 (2.5)	10.0 (4.5)[2]	9.3 (2.9)
Number of respondents	**240**	**57**	**183**

[1] Multiple responses are possible.
[2] Fewer than 10 observations were used to calculate this estimate. The estimate should be interpreted with caution.
[3] The weighted chi-square test did not show a statistically significant difference in the percentage of children who chose employment support compared with 62.4 percent at Time 1 (p-value=0.093).
[4] The weighted chi-square test did not show a statistically significant difference in the percentage of children who chose cash transfers compared with 39.8 percent at Time 1 (p-value=0.599).
[5] The weighted chi-square test showed a statistically significant difference in the percentage of children who chose educational support compared with 11.7 percent at Time 1 (p-value=0.001). This may be because schools were closed during Time 1.

6. CONCLUSIONS

6.1.   Prevalence of children in CSE

To our knowledge, this two-phased study is the first to systematically explore the characteristics of CSE among children in Kampala and the first to offer a prevalence estimate of CSEC in Kampala. 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. **We estimate that, in 2022, approximately 27.6 percent of individuals engaged in the sex industry in Kampala are under age 18.** We find no change in the prevalence of children in CSE between Time 1 (2021) and Time 2 (2022). At Time 2, the estimated percentage of children engaged in the sex industry in Kampala who are male was 37 percent compared with 23 percent at Time 1 as generated using the weighted sample. The difference between the estimates is not statistically significant, and therefore we find no change in the proportion of males among children in CSE between Time 1 and Time 2. Because the accuracy of RDS in generating population level estimates is unknown, our comparisons of estimates between the two time points should be interpreted as suggestive rather than conclusive.

6.2.   The role of third parties

The findings from Time 1 raised questions about the role of third parties in the sex industry in Kampala. More than one-third of respondents (35%) reported working for pimps or brokers; however, few reported financial ties with pimps or brokers. For example, only 2 percent reported being paid by a pimp or broker, and only 5 percent reported giving some of what they earn to a pimp or broker. Our Time 2 findings help to resolve this discrepancy. A significant proportion of those engaged in the sex industry—nearly half of children and one-third of adults—worked for a pimp or broker at least sometimes at Time 2. Almost all of those who work for a pimp or broker at least sometimes give some of what they earn to that person, and three-fourths of those who work for a pimp or broker reported that their clients at least sometimes pay the pimp or broker. It is clear that there is a financial relationship between those engaged in the sex industry and pimps or brokers that the questionnaire's construction at Time 1 failed to capture.

Our inability to capture these financial relationships clearly at Time 1 likely stems from the overlap between pimps or brokers and friends. At Time 2, we were able to quantify this overlap. We asked about the respondent's relationship with the pimp or broker, and two-thirds of those who work for a pimp or broker considered the pimp or broker to be one of their friends.

Despite the significant proportion working for a pimp or broker, individuals engaged in the sex industry appear to have a fairly high level of autonomy. Nearly all respondents are a decision maker regarding whether they do sexual things and with whom they do sexual things. The decision about where the respondent will go for the sexual activity is less under the control of the person engaged in the sex industry, particularly for children. Only around half of children reported that they are a decision maker regarding where they will go (compared with 85% of adults). For all of these decisions, a greater proportion of children than adults reported that a pimp or broker was a decision maker.

While respondents reported that they are decision makers regarding most aspects of their engagement in the sex industry, close to one-fourth are nevertheless pressured or forced to do sexual things. Children reported feeling pressured or forced at almost twice the rate reported by adults (32% for children versus 19% for adults). For nearly two-thirds of those who feel pressured, the client exerts the pressure, and friends exert pressure on nearly one-third of those who feel pressured or forced. A pimp or broker exerts pressure on 10 percent of those who feel pressured or forced. Nearly one-fifth (19%) of all individuals involved in CSE *have felt that they would be hurt* if they did not do something that they

were told to do. One-tenth (11%) of all individuals involved in CSE *have been hurt* because they did not do something they were told to do. The proportions are similar for children and adults.

6.3. Possible effects of COVID-19 restrictions on the Kampala sex industry

This study has identified substantial differences in several indicators when comparing Time 1 and Time 2. While our research design does not allow us to make definitive statements about causation, we argue that many of these changes may be attributed to changes related to COVID-19. The first phase of this study took place during the COVID-19 lockdowns, curfews, and closures that disrupted everyday life for people in Uganda and around the world. The second phase took place after the restrictions had been lifted.

There were several notable shifts related to new entrants to the industry and their characteristics. First, our findings show an increase in new entrants to the sex industry during the pandemic restrictions. More than one-third of respondents during the first phase of the study were new to the industry (1 year of experience or less) compared with only 14 percent during the second phase of the study. A larger number of people may have been driven into the industry during the pandemic restrictions because they had no other means of support during the closures. Second, the percentage of adult respondents who entered the sex industry as children was higher at Time 1 compared with Time 2. One potential explanation for this change could be that the financial challenges of the pandemic drove adults who had formerly been engaged in the sex industry as children temporarily back into the industry, thus inflating the percentage of adults who entered the industry as children. Third, there also may have been a temporary spike in adult new entrants during the pandemic restrictions. While most new entrants were children at both Time 1 and Time 2, a greater proportion were adults at the time of entry at Time 1 (35%) compared with Time 2 (15%). These may have been adults who lost their means of income generation during the pandemic and turned to the sex industry for survival.

We also observed changes in the role of a third party and power dynamics. While the proportion of individuals who sometimes or always work for a pimp or broker remained the same, there was a notable shift from "always" to "sometimes" between the phases. At Time 1, 14 percent always worked for a pimp or broker; however, at Time 2, only 2 percent always worked for a pimp or broker. Respondents reported difficulty in identifying and meeting with clients at Time 1. It is possible that individuals who operated exclusively through a pimp or broker during the pandemic restrictions may have begun operating independently since the restrictions have been lifted. In addition, there was a large decrease in the percentage of respondents who sometimes or always feel pressured or forced to do sexual things—from 45 percent at Time 1 to 23 percent at Time 2. This decrease can be partially attributed to the decreased involvement with pimps and brokers, but it also likely relates to the decreased vulnerability of individuals once the pandemic restrictions eased and other avenues of self-support re-emerged.

The relationship between these observed differences between Time 1 and Time 2 and COVID-19 restrictions are highly speculative. While we have some qualitative data to support the proposed mechanism, it is insufficient to draw conclusive connections. However, given that the pandemic had an enormous impact on schooling,[61] businesses,[62] and cities,[63] we argue that it very likely also had a substantial impact on the sex industry.

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[61] https://reliefweb.int/report/world/largest-disruption-schooling-history-due-covid-19-measures-must-not-rob-children-their
[62] https://www.bcg.com/featured-insights/covid-19
[63] https://www.wired.com/story/the-pandemic-might-have-redesigned-cities-forever/

6.4.   Recommendations

This study offers several recommendations for programs and policies seeking to reduce child trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children:

- The finding that up to 27.6 percent of individuals engaged in the sex industry in Kampala are under age 18 suggests a need for significant intervention in this area to reduce the numbers of children involved in CSE. Interventions should target both girls and boys, given the finding that a significant proportion of children involved in CSE in Kampala are male.
- With more than one-fourth of those involved in the sex industry estimated to be minors and nearly one-third of those minors reporting experiencing force or coercion, it is important to give this group a voice to continue to understand their circumstances, identifying options for employment choice and increasing their agency and decision making. Organizations and government agencies working with those involved in commercial sex should institutionalize the incorporation of youth feedback into programming and policymaking.
- Child respondents also 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 almost half mentioned education support. One-third discussed cash transfers. A smaller number of children mentioned health support and prosecuting traffickers and rapists.

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."[64] RDS is appropriate when the following occurs:

- The population is socially networked to one another.
- Members of the population can identify one another.
- 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 often is used for populations that are stigmatized or engaged in illegal or clandestine behaviors, such as people engaged in commercial sex, injection drug users, and minority sexual orientations.

RDS has been used in studies of vulnerable and exploited children, including a study of diamond mine workers under age 18 in Sierra Leone[65] and children ages 10 to 17 engaged in street work in Albania.[66] 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 one another and are 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 with 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. 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 in order to recruit additional study participants in the same manner in which they were recruited themselves and they will 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 the tracking of recruits, allows analysts to estimate the probability of the person participating in the study for weighted analysis.

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[64] Heckathorn, D. D. (1997). Respondent-driven sampling: A new approach to the study of hidden populations. *Social Problems*, *44*(2), 174–199.

[65] 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.

[66] 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
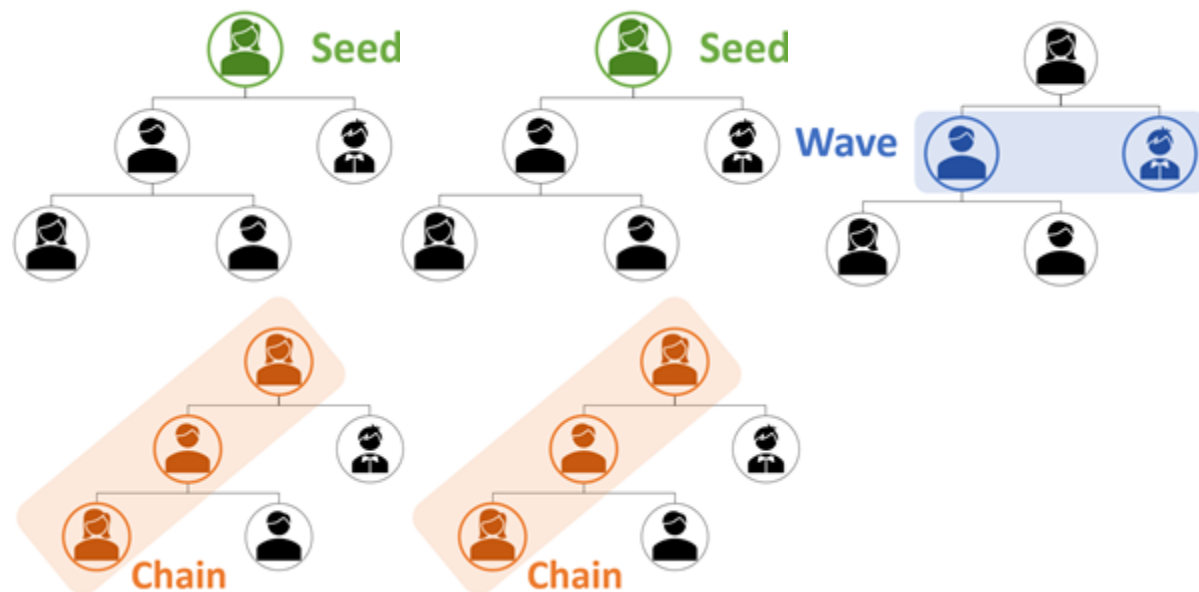
Figure A1. RDS Recruitment Tree Components

Initial participants in an RDS study (i.e., seeds) are recruited through convenience sampling methods. 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 as seeds, waves, and chains.

Seeds are the initial participants and recruit peers by referral, allowing researchers to access—in a systematic manner—members of typically hard-to-reach populations who may not otherwise be accessible; however, 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.[67] 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 the following:

> 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.[68]

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[67] Heckathorn, D. D. (2011). Comment: Snowball versus respondent-driven sampling. *Sociological Methodology, 41*(1), 355–366.
[68] 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 the desired recruitment speed and efficiency, the target sample size, and the 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 to contact researchers rather than have researchers contact 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 that they can exert on the pace of recruitment, other than requesting that 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. Furthermore, in the early period after seeds have completed their surveys, it may appear that 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 also can 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: (1) It allows researchers to find the person in the coupon management system to identify if they are owed incentives

for successful recruitment, and (2) 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
Consent					
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
Section 1. RDS Info (Part 1) & Screener					
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	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

Question #	Response Criteria	Question - English	Question - Luganda	Response Options - English	Response Options - Luganda
				5. A STRANGER, R DOESN'T KNOW THE PERSON OR JUST MET THEM 6. PIMP/BROKER/EMPLOYER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	5. OMUNTU GW'OTAMANYI OBA GW'OWAKASISINKANA 6. KAYUNGIRIZI OBA OMUKOZESA 77. SIMUMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S1.Q3	ASK ALL	In the past two months, have you been interviewed for this study?	Mu myezi ebiri egiyise, wali obuziddwako ebibuuzo ebikwatagana n'okunonyereza 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 in the past two months? ANSWER KEY DON'T KNOW .... ENTER 77 REFUSED .... .ENTER 99	Mirundi emeka gye wabuzibwako ebibuuzo ku kunonyereza kuno mu myezi ebiri egiyise? 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	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.	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
		parts with someone watching, or vaginal, oral, or anal sex. Have you done anything like that? There are no right or wrong answers.	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.		
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
Section 2. Demographics					
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

Question #	Response Criteria	Question - English	Question - Luganda	Response Options - English	Response Options - Luganda
S2.Q2	ASK ALL	I have to ask everyone this for our statistics. What is your gender identity?	Nina okubuuza buli omu kulwembalirira. 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. KARAMOJA 4. OTHER DISTRICT 95. OUTSIDE OF UGANDA 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. KAMPALA 2. WAKISO 3. KARAMOJA 4. DISITULIKITI ENDALA 95. WABWERU WA UGANDA 77. SIMANYI 99. AGANYE
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]?	Omaze bbanga ki ng'obeera wano [FILL FROM S2.Q4]?	____ YEARS 0. LESS THAN 1 YEAR 95. ALWAYS	____ EMYAKA 0. OBUTASUKA MWAKA GUMU

Question #	Response Criteria	Question - English	Question - Luganda	Response Options - English	Response Options - Luganda
		[INTERVIEWER: ENTER RESPONSE IN YEARS. IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR, ENTER 0]	[INTERVIEWER: ENTER RESPONSE IN YEARS. IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR, ENTER 0]	77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	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. MASAKA 7. SOROTI 8. LUWELO 9. MBALE 10. IGANGA 11. OTHER DISTRICT 95. OUTSIDE OF UGANDA 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. ENTABBE 2. WAKISO 3. KARAMOJA 4. JINJA 5. MBARARA 6. MASAKA 7. SOROTI 8. LUWELO 9. MBALE 10. IGANGA 11. OTHER DISTRICT 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	1. MUGANDA 2. MUNYANKOLE 3. MUSOGA 4. MUKIGA

Question #	Response Criteria	Question - English	Question - Luganda	Response Options - English	Response Options - Luganda
				5. ATESO 6. KARAMOJONG 7. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	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 11. S4 12. S5 13. S6 14. UNIVERSITY 15. FAL (FUNCTIONAL ADULT LITERACY) 16. VOCATIONAL & TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS	0. NASAALE 1. P1 2. P2 3. P3 4. P4 5. P5 6. P6 7. P7 8. S1 9. S2 10. S3 11. S4 12. S5 13. S6 14. UNIVERSITY 15. EKILA (NYINYINYOLA) 16. ESOMERO LY'EBYE MIIKONO

Question #	Response Criteria	Question - English	Question - Luganda	Response Options - English	Response Options - Luganda
				77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	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 10. NONE 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	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 8. OBUBBI 9. EKIRALA 10. TEWALI 77. SIMANYI

Question #	Response Criteria	Question - English	Question - Luganda	Response Options - English	Response Options - Luganda
					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	What has changed about how you support yourself when the COVID-19 restrictions and curfew ended?	Biki ebikyuuse mu ngeri gyewerabiriramu okuva amateeka agakwasaganya COVID-19 ne kafyu lwe gakoma?	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	1. TEWALI N'OMU/BWOMU 2. MUGANZI WANGE 3. ABAANA BANGE 4. BAAZADDE BANGE/AB'OLUGANDA 5. MIKWANO GYANGE 6. ABANTU BE WAKASISINKANA

Question #	Response Criteria	Question - English	Question - Luganda	Response Options - English	Response Options - Luganda
				6. ACQUANITENCES/STRANGERS 7. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	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 permanent household? [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.]	Olina amaka g'enkalakkalira? [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 permanent household 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

Question #	Response Criteria	Question - English	Question - Luganda	Response Options - English	Response Options - Luganda
Section 3. Poverty Probability Index					
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. [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.] How many members are there in the 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). [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.]	[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 IF S2.Q14 =1, DISPLAY: Ebibuuzo ebidako bikwagana ku maka go ag'enkalakalila. [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] Muli abantu bameka ababeera mu maka gano nga nawe kwoli? Mwattu tekamu abaana n'abo abatera okubeerawo newankubadde sibamumaka go (Ng'abakozi, banywanyi) [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]	1. ONE 2. TWO 3. THREE 4. FOUR 5. FIVE 6. SIX 7. SEVEN 8. EIGHT 9. NINE OR MORE 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. OMU 2. BABIIRI 3. BASATU 4. BANA 5. BATANO 6. MUKAGA 7. MUSANVU 8. MUNANA 9. MWENDA OBA OKUSINGA WO 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE

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 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).]	Akulira amaka gano asobola okusoma n'okuwandiika n'okutegera olulimi lwonna? ABUUZA BWE KIBA KYETAGISA: Akulira amaka ye muntu atwalibwa okuuba n'obuvunanyizibwa mu maka. Omuntu ayinza okulondebwa olwe myaka (Mukulu)	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. YEE 2. NEDDA 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 external walls of the dwelling?	Bizimbisibwa ki ebitera okukozesebwa oba ebyakozesebwa mukuzimba ebisenge by'ewabweru mu kifo gye mubeera?	1. UNBURNT BRICKS WITH CEMENT/MUD, WOOD, MUD AND POLE, TIN/IRON, OR OTHER 2. CONCRETE/STONES, CEMENT BLOCKS, BURNT/STABALIZED BLOCKS 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. BULOKA EZITALI NJOKYE NE SEMENTI/AKADDONGO, EMBAAWO, AKADDONGO N'EMITTI, OBA EKIRALA 2. AMAYINJA AMAGUMU, BULOKA ZA SEMENTI NE BULOKA ENJOKYE 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S3.Q5	ASK IF S2.Q12 = 1, 2 OR S2.Q14 =1	What is the major material of the floor of the household?	Fulowa y'enju mw'obeera yakozesebwa ki okusinga?	1. RAMMED EARTH, WOOD, TILES, OTHER 2. CONCRETE/STONES, CEMENT BLOCKS, BURNT/STABALIZED BLOCKS 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. OMUSENYU, SEMENTI N'EBBUMBA, EMBAAWO, TAYILOZI N'EBIRALA 2. AMAYINJA AMAGUMU, BULOKA ZA SEMENTI NE BULOKA ENJOKYE 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S3.Q6	ASK IF S2.Q12 = 1, 2 OR S2.Q14 =1	Did your household consume charcoal during the last 30 days?	Amaka gamwe gakozesako ku mmanda mu nnaku asattu eziyise?	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
S3.Q7	ASK IF S2.Q12 = 1, 2 OR S2.Q14 =1	What type of toilet is mainly used in your household?	Kabuyonjo yakika ki ekozesebwa mu maka gamwe?	1. OPEN PIT, COMPOSTING TOILET, HANGING TOILET, NO FACILITY, OTHER 2. FLISH TO ANYWHERE, VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE, PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. EKINNYA EKITAZIMBIDDWAKO, KABUYONJO ENKALU, KABUYONJO ERI MU BBANGA, TEWALI KABUYONJO, EKIRALA 2. KABUYONJJO Y'AMAZI, KABUYONJO Y'EKINNYA EYISA EMPEWO, KABUYONJO Y'EKINNYA ERINA ENKOKOTO 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S3.Q8	ASK IF S2.Q12 = 1, 2 OR S2.Q14 =1	Did your household consume rice during the last 7 days?	Mwalyako ku mucere mu maka gamwe mu nnaku musanvu (7) eziyise?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. YEE 2. NEDDA 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S3.Q9	ASK IF S2.Q12 = 1, 2 OR S2.Q14 =1	Did your household consume tea leaves during the last 7 days?	Mwanywako ku majaani mu maka gamwe mu nnaku omusanvu (7) eziyise?	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	Did your household consume Tooth paste during last 30 days?	Mu maka gamwe mwakozesako ku ddagala ly'amannyo ery'okusenya mu nnaku omusanvu (7) eziyise?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. YEE 2. NEDDA 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
Section 5. Social Network					
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

Question #	Response Criteria	Question - English	Question - Luganda	Response Options - English	Response Options - Luganda
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 okwongera okumbulirako kw'ekyo?	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S5.Q4	ASK IF S5.Q2 > 0, NOT 77 OR 99	Think about your close friends. What do you like about your friends? ANSWER KEY DON'T KNOW .... ENTER 77 REFUSED .... ENTER 99	Lowooza ku mikwano gyo egy'okulusegere. Kiki ky'obagalako? ANSWER KEY SSIMANYI...........................ENTER 77 AGAANYE ....ENTER 99	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
Section 6. CSE Characteristics					
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	[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 kubbuzayo ebibuuzo bitono ku kikolwa kino oba ebikolwa 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		

Question #	Response Criteria	Question - English	Question - Luganda	Response Options - English	Response Options - Luganda
		you. Now I'm going to ask a few more questions about this.	byewetaaga nga sente, ebirabo, oba ebintu ebirala eby'omugaso gy'oli. Kakati ngenda kubbuzayo ebibuuzo bitono ku kikolwa kino.		
S6.Q21	ASK ALL	Now I will ask you some questions about who makes decisions when you or someone else receive(d) something in exchange for your doing sexual things. Who decides **whether** you will do sexual things with someone in exchange for something? SELECT ALL THAT APPLY	Kati ngenda kukubuuzayo ebibuuzo ebikwatagana ku ani akola okusalawo singa gwe oba omuntu omulala afunyeyo akantu k'owanyisiganyamu okusobola okwegatta mu bikolwa by'okwegadanga? Ani asalawo nti wegatte mu bikolwa by'okwegadanga n'omuntu omulala naye nga ogenda kufunamu ekintu ekirala? LONDA BYONNA BYAYANUKUDDE OBA EBIGENDAWO	1. SELF 2. SEX PARTNER/RAPIST/CLIENT 3. PARENT 4. OTHER FAMILY MEMBER 5. SPOUSE/BOYFRIEND/ GIRLFRIEND 6. PIMP/BROKER/EMPLOYER 7. FRIEND(S) 8. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1.NZE 2.GWENEGATTA NAYE/ OMULIISA MMANNYI/KASITOMA 3.OMUZADDE 4. OMU KU B'ENGANDA ZANGE 5. OMWAGALWA WANGE/OMULENZI WANGE/MUKWANO GWANGE OMUWALA 6. KAYUNGIRIZI/ OMUKOZESA KU MULIMU 7. MIKWANO GYANGE 8. EBIRALA 77. SSIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S6.Q21_OTHER	ASK IF OTHER	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S6.Q22	ASK ALL	Who decides **with whom** you will do sexual things with someone in exchange for something? SELECT ALL THAT APPLY	Ani akusalirawo kw'oyo omuntu gw'onegatta naye mu bikolwa b'okwegadanga osobole okufunamu ekintu ekirala? LONDA BYONNA BYAYANUKUDDE	1. SELF 2. SEX PARTNER/RAPIST/CLIENT 3. PARENT 4. OTHER FAMILY MEMBER 5. SPOUSE/BOYFRIEND/ GIRLFRIEND 6. PIMP/BROKER/EMPLOYER 7. FRIEND(S)	1.NZE 2.GWENEGATTA NAYE/ OMULIISA MMANNYI/KASITOMA 3.OMUZADDE 4. OMU KU B'ENGANDA ZANGE 5. OMWAGALWA WANGE/OMULENZI

Question #	Response Criteria	Question - English	Question - Luganda	Response Options - English	Response Options - Luganda
				8. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	WANGE/MUKWANO GWANGE OMUWALA 6.K AYUNGIRIZI/ OMUKOZESA KU MULIMU 7. MIKWANO GYANGE 8. EBIRALA 77. SSIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S6.Q22_OTHER	ASK IF OTHER	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S6.Q23	ASK ALL	Who decides **where you will go to** do sexual things with someone in exchange for something? SELECT ALL THAT APPLY	Ani akusalirawo wa gyemunegadangira osobole okufunamu ekintu ekirala? LONDA BYONNA BYAYANUKUDDE	1. SELF 2. SEX PARTNER/RAPIST/CLIENT 3. PARENT 4. OTHER FAMILY MEMBER 5. SPOUSE/BOYFRIEND/ GIRLFRIEND 6. PIMP/BROKER/EMPLOYER 7. FRIEND(S) 8. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1.NZE 2.GWENEGATTA NAYE/ OMULIISA MMANNYI/KASITOMA 3.OMUZADDE 4. OMU KU B'ENGANDA ZANGE 5. OMWAGALWA WANGE/OMULENZI WANGE/MUKWANO GWANGE OMUWALA 6. KAYUNGIRIZI/ OMUKOZESA KU MULIMU 7. MIKWANO GYANGE 8. EBIRALA 77. SSIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S6.Q23_OTHER	ASK IF 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.Q24	ASK ALL	What do the words "pimp" and "broker" mean to you?	Ebigambo "pimpu" ne "Kayungilizi" bitegeezza ki gy'oli?	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. SSIMANYI 99. AGAASNYE
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.Q25	IF WORKS FOR A PIMP/BROKER	Do you give this person some of what you earn from doing sexual things?	Kayungirizi ono omuwayo ku ssente z'ofuna okuva mu kwetaba mu bikolwa eby'okwegadanga oba okwegatta mu by'omukwano?	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.Q26	IF WORKS FOR A PIMP/BROKER	Do the people you do sexual things with give something to this person?	Abantu bewegadanga nabo oba bokola nabo ebikolwa eby'okwegatta, balina kyebawaayo omuntu ono kayungirizi?	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.Q27	IF NO FINANICAL EXCHANGE	INTERVIEWER: PROBE IN WHAT WAY THIS PERSON SERVES AS PIMP OR BROKER AND WHY	ABUUZA: YONGERA OKUBUUZA ENGERI KAYUNGIRIZI ONO GY'AKOLAMU OBWAKAYUNGIRIZI ERA NALWAKI AKOLA OBWAKAYUNGIRIZI.	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S6.Q28	IF WORKS FOR A PIMP/BROKER	Is this person a relative of yours?	Kayungirizi oyo waluganda lwo?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. YEE 2. NEEDA 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S6.Q29	IF WORKS FOR A PIMP/BROKER	Is this person your romantic partner of yours, either past or current?	Kayungirizi ono muganzi wo kaakano oba yaliko muganzi mu dda?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW	1. YEE 2. NEEDA 77. SIMANYI

Question #	Response Criteria	Question - English	Question - Luganda	Response Options - English	Response Options - Luganda
				99. REFUSED	99. AGAANYE
S6.Q30	IF WORKS FOR A PIMP/BROKER	Do you consider this person to be one of your friends?	Kayungirizi ono omutwala okubeera omu ku mikwano gyo?	1. YES 2. NO 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	1. YEE 2. NEEDA 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S6.Q31	IF FRIEND	Tell me more about that. INTERVIEWER: PROBE TO UNDERSTAND SOCIAL AND POWER DYNAMICS OF RELATIONSHIP	Yongera ombulireko ku kintu ekyo ABUUZA: YONGERA OKUBUUZA OKUSOBOLA OKUTEGERA AMANNYI, N'OBUYINZA OKUSOBOLA OKUTEGERA ENKOLAGANA ENO.	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S6.Q2_N	ASK ALL	Please think back to the first time you or someone else received something in exchange for your doing sexual things. How old were you when this first happened? ANSWER KEY 76 AND ABOVE .... ENTER 76 DON'T KNOW .... ENTER 77 REFUSED .... ENTER 99	Nkusaba olowooze emabega gwe oba omuntu omulala lwewasooka okufuna ekintu ekirala ng'owanyisiganya nakwegatta oba kwegadanga. 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

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					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 first 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
S6.Q5C	ASK IF S6.Q5A = 1 OR S5.Q5B = 1	How did you know them? [PROBE "Did you know them any other way?" BEFORE MOVING ON] SELECT ALL THAT APPLY	Wabategera otya? [BUUZA "Wabamanyira mu ngeri ndala?" NGA TONABA KWEYONGERAYO] LONDAKO BYONNA BYAYANUKUDDE	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

Question #	Response Criteria	Question - English	Question - Luganda	Response Options - English	Response Options - Luganda
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 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.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
S6.Q5F	ASK IF S6.Q5E = 1	How did you know them? [PROBE "Did you know them any other way?" BEFORE MOVING ON] SELECT ALL THAT APPLY	Abantu abo wabategera otya? [BUUZA "Wabamanyira mu ngeri ndala?" NGA TONABA KWEYONGERAYO] LONDAKO BYONNA BYAYANUKUDDE	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 GW'AMAKA 6. MULIRWANA 7. OMULALA 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE

Question #	Response Criteria	Question - English	Question - Luganda	Response Options - English	Response Options - Luganda
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
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	1. SENTE 2. EKIIFO EW'OKUBERA 3. MMERE 4. EBIRABO

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				5. DRUGS 6. PROTECTION 7. ALCOHOLIC DRINKS 8. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	5. EBIRAGALALAGALA 6. OBUKUUMI 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_N	ASK IF S6.Q6 = 1 OR 2	Who gives (gave) the [FILL FROM S6.Q7] to you? SELECT ALL THAT APPLY	Ani akuwa (yakuwa) [FILL FROM S6.Q7]? SELECT ALL THAT APPLY [LONDAKO BYONNA BYAYANUKUDDE]	1. SEX PARTNER/RAPIST/CLIENT 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/ OMULIISA MMANNYI/KASITOMA 2. OMUZADDE 3. OMU KU B'OMUMAKA 4. OMWAGALWA WANGE/OMULENZI WANGE/MUKWANO GWANGE OMUWALA 5. KAYUNGIRIZI/ OMUKOZESA KU MULIMU 6. MIKWANO GYANGE 7. EBIRALA77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S6.Q8_OTHER	ASK IF S6.Q8_N = 7 (OTHER)	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	INTERVIEWER: RECORD OTHER	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	TEXT 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
S6.Q32		You mentioned a friend gives the [FILL FROM S6.Q7] to you. Tell me more about that.	Wagambye nti mukwano gwo akuwa [JUUZA OKUVA S7.Q7]. Yongera ombulireko ku kintu 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
		INTERVIEWER: PROBE RELATIONSHIP WITH FRIEND	ABUUZA: YONGERA OKUBUUZA ENKOLAGANA GY'ALINA NE MUKWANO GWE.		
S6.Q9	ASK IF S6.Q6 = 1 OR 2	When you receive [FILL FROM S6.Q7], do (did) you **have** to give any of it to someone else?	Bw'osasulwa nga wegaddanze, [FILL FROM S6.Q7], owako omuntu omulala yenna ku ssente zo?	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.Q33		You mentioned a friend gives the [FILL FROM S6.Q7] to you. Tell me more about that. INTERVIEWER: PROBE RELATIONSHIP WITH FRIEND	Wayogedde nti mukwano gwo akuwa [JUUZA OKUVA MU S6 Q7]. Yongera ombulireko ku kintu ekyo. ABUUZA: YONGERA OBUUZE KU NKOLAGANA NE MUKWANO GWE OYO	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? PROGRAMMING NOTE: ASK FOR EACH RECEIPIENT	Lwaki wakibawa? PROGRAMMING NOTE: BUUZA BULI EYAFUNA	1. BECAUSE THEY FORCE ME TO 2. TO HELP THEM 3. IN PAYMENT OF A DEBT	1. KUBANGA BANKAKA OKUKIKOLA 2. KUBAYAMBA 3. KUSASULA EBBANJA

Question #	Response Criteria	Question - English	Question - Luganda	Response Options - English	Response Options - Luganda
				4. IN EXCHANGE FOR A SERVICE 5. BECAUSE I AGREED TO WHEN I STARTED THE JOB 6. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	4. OLW'OKUSASULIRA EMPEREEZA 5. KUBANGA NAKIRIZIGANYA NGA NTANDIKA OMULIMU 6. ENSONGA ENDALA 77. SIMANYI 99. AGAANYE
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 MAKA 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.Q34		You mentioned a friend receives something in exchange for your	Wangambye nti mukwano gwo afunayo akantu mu gwe okuba nga	TEXT 77. DON'T KNOW	TEXT 77. SIMANYI

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		doing sexual things. Tell me more about that. PROBE RELATIONSHIP WITH FRIEND, REASON FRIEND RECEIVES SOMETHING	okola ebikolwa eby'okwegatta. MbuliraKO ebisingako kw'ekyo? BUUZA KU NKOLAGANA GY'ALINA NE MUKWANO GWE, LWAKI MUKWANO GWE AFUNAYO AKANTU	99. REFUSED	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
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	ASK IF S6.Q11 = 1, 2, OR 3	Who? [SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]	Ani? [SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]	1. SEX PARTNER/RAPIST/CLIENT 2. PARENT 3. OTHER FAMILY MEMBER	1. GWENEGATTA NAYE MU MUKWANO / OMULISAMANNYI / KASITOMA 2. MUZADDE

Question #	Response Criteria	Question - English	Question - Luganda	Response Options - English	Response Options - Luganda
				4. SPOUSE/BOYFRIEND/ GIRLFRIEND 5. PIMP/BROKER/EMPLOYER 6. FRIEND(S) 7. OTHER 77. DON'T KNOW 99. REFUSED	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.Q35	ASK IF S6.Q11A = 6	You mentioned you feel a friend pressures or forces you. Tell me more about that.	Wayogedde nti mukwano gwo akukaka okwenyigira mu bikolwa ebyo. Yongera ombulireko ku kintu ekyo.	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
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

Question #	Response Criteria	Question - English	Question - Luganda	Response Options - English	Response Options - Luganda
Section 7. RDS Info Part 2					
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 76 AND ABOVE .... ENTER 76 DON'T KNOW .... ENTER 77 REFUSED .... ENTER 99	Tetugenda kubuuza 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 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.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.]	Kw'abo [FILL FROM S7.Q1], Bameka abali wansi w'emyaka 15?	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
		ANSWER KEY 76 AND ABOVE .... ENTER 76 DON'T KNOW .... ENTER 77 REFUSED .... ENTER 99	[SINGA ADAMU EBIBUUZO TEYEKAKASA MYAKA: okutebereza kwo kukola] ANSWER KEY 76 AND ABOVE.................ENTER 76 DON'T KNOW....................ENTER 77 REFUSED..........................ENTER 99		
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
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

Question #	Response Criteria	Question - English	Question - Luganda	Response Options - English	Response Options - Luganda
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. 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. 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?	Twandiyagadde 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 okukwatagana naffe nga bakozesa 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.	1. YES 2. NO	1. YEE 2. NEDDA

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			Buli muntu an'atukiriza ebisanyizo ebyokwetaba mukunonyereza kuno anakozesa emu ku kuponi oba akakonge kwobwo obukuweredwa natte nasobola bulungi okwetaba mukunonyereza kuno, tujja kukuwa sente_____. Wandiyagadde okutwala ku kuponi?		
	ASK IF S7.Q1 > 0 & S7.Q3 = 1	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?	Abantu bokka ababeera mu Kampala nga benyigidde mu bikolwa eby'okwegadanga oba ebikolwa ebikwasa ensonyi 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?	1. YES 2. NO	1. YEE 2. NEDDA
S7.Q4	ASK IF S7.Q1 > 0 & S7.Q3 = 1	INTERVIEWER: PREPARE [FILL "3" IF S7.Q1 ≥ 3, FILL WITH NUMBER FROM S7.Q1 IF S7.Q1 < 3] COUPONS. EXPIRATION DATE FOR ALL COUPONS: [FILL DATE 1 WEEK FROM DATE OF INTERVIEW] 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 SHOULD BE RESPONDENT'S ID + 01...03 AS NEEDED. ENSURE THESE	INTERVIEWER: PREPARE [FILL "3" IF S7.Q1 ≥ 3, FILL WITH NUMBER FROM S7.Q1 IF S7.Q1 < 3] COUPONS. EXPIRATION DATE FOR ALL COUPONS: [FILL DATE 1 WEEK FROM DATE OF INTERVIEW] 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 SHOULD BE RESPONDENT'S ID + 01...03 AS NEEDED. ENSURE THESE COUPON		

Question #	Response Criteria	Question - English	Question - Luganda	Response Options - English	Response Options - Luganda
		COUPON CODES ARE VARIABLES IN THE DATA.]	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, ojja kukuba ku'ssimu ey'okunoyereza mu banga lya wiki bbiri (2). Engeri yokka gyetusobola okukufunamu yakukozesa ennamba ezensuso oba ez'enjawulo kubanga okunonyereza kwaffe kwakweka amannya g'abanonyerezebwako. 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 lyo 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 lyo 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	01. JANUARY 02. FEBRUARY 03. MARCH 04. APRIL 05. MAY 06. JUNE 07. JULY 08. AUGUST 09. SEPTEMBER

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				10. OCTOBER 11. NOVEMBER 12. DECEMBER 99. DON'T KNOW/ REFUSED	10. OCTOBER 11. NOVEMBER 12. DECEMBER 99. DON'T KNOW/ REFUSED
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]		
Section 8. Conclusion					
S8.Q1	ASK 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

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					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
S8.Q2	ASK 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 TEREFAYINA 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