EVALUATION OF A SOUTH AFRICAN COMBINATION HIV PREVENTION PROGRAMME FOR ADOLESCENT GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN: HERSTORY STUDY

FIRST SURVEY 2017 TO 2018

MAY 2020

INVESTIGATORS

Catherine Mathews[1,2], Carl Lombard[3], Adrian Puren[4], Mireille Cheyip[5], Kassahun Ayalew[5], Kim Ncebakazi Jonas[1,2], Caroline Kuo[6,7], Ashleigh Lovette[6], Roxanne Beauclair[8,9], Cherie Cawood[10], David Khanyile[10], Darshini Govindasamy[1,2], Tracy McClinton Appollis[1,2], Sonny Patel[11], Jane Harries[12], Zoe Duby[1], Janan Dietrich[1], Tendesayi Kufa-Chakezha[4], Linda-Gail Bekker[13], Glenda Gray[14]

AFFILIATIONS

1. Health Systems Research Unit, South African Medical Research Council, Cape Town, South Africa
2. Adolescent Health Research Unit, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa
3. Biostatistics, South African Medical Research Council, Cape Town, South Africa
4. National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Johannesburg, South Africa
5. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Pretoria, South Africa
6. Department of Behavioral and Social Sciences, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island
7. Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island
8. Data Yarn, Pretoria, South Africa
9. The South African Department of Science and Technology-National Research Foundation (DST-NRF) Centre of Excellence in Epidemiological Modelling and Analysis (SACEMA), Stellenbosch University, Stellenbosch, South Africa
10. Epicentre, Paarl, South Africa
11. Department of Global Health and Population, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA
12. Women's Health Research Unit, School of Public Health and Family Medicine, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa
13. Desmond Tutu HIV Centre, Cape Town, South Africa
14. The President's Office, South African Medical Research Council, Cape Town, South Africa

CORRESPONDING AUTHOR

Dr Catherine Mathews, Health Systems Research Unit, South African Medical Research Council, P.O. Box 19070, Tygerberg, 7505; Email: Catherine.mathews@mrc.ac.za; Telephone: (021) 938 0247

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We acknowledge and thank the adolescent girls and young women (AGYW) and their caregivers who participated in this survey. The AGYW intervention was funded by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria. The combination HIV prevention interventions were implemented in 10 districts in South Africa by a range of government departments and civil society organisations that were appointed by the organisations responsible for the management of the AGYW programme: Western Cape Department of Health, KwaZulu-Natal Treasury, Kheth'Impilo, Soul City Institute for Social Justice, and the Networking HIV and AIDS Community of Southern Africa (NACOSA). The programme was aligned with the She Conquers campaign and was implemented with support from the South African National AIDS Council (SANAC) through the Country Coordinating Mechanism (CCM) and the CCM Secretariat. This research has been supported by the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, under the terms of Cooperative Agreement Number 1U2GGH001150. This work was also supported by the Social Impact Bond Study of the South African Medical Research Council, funded by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria. The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the funding agencies.

We would like to acknowledge the contributions of Mary Mathews; Safa Naraghi of Zenysis Technologies (implementation monitoring data); Roxanne Beauclair of Data Yarn and SACEMA (data analysis); Lorna Madurai of Global Laboratories (biological sample analysis); Chitra Singh, Neliswa Dladla, Liezel Williams, Dominique O'Donnell, Pooja Singh, Maiyuran Vethakuddikurukkal, Johan Van Den Berg and Elsa Marshall of Epicentre (data collection); and Rachel Jewkes, Mongezi Mdhluli, Fareed Abdullah, Charles Parry, Elmarie van Wyk, Alfred Thutloa and Carron Finnan of the South African Medical Research Council.

Contents

Abbreviations

AGYW	Adolescent Girls and Young Women
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
ART	Antiretroviral
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
CCM	Country Coordinating Mechanism
CD-RISC	Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale
CSC	Cognitive Social Capital
DBS	Dry Blood Spot
DHS	Demographic and Health Surveys
DoH	Department of Health
Fpc	Finite population correction
GCP	Good Clinical Practice
GEM	Gender-Equitable Men
GPS	Geographical Positioning System
GTI	Geo Terra Image
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HOP	Hands On Parenting
HPLC	High-Performance Liquid Chromatography
HSP	Human Subjects Protection
HSV-2	Herpes-Simplex Virus 2
HTS	HIV testing services

IA-RSS	Internalized AIDS-Related Stigma Scale
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence
MSPSS	Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support
NACCW	National Association of Child Care Workers
ODn	Optical Density
PEP	Post-Exposure Prophylaxis
PR	Principal Recipient
PrEP	Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis
QA	Quality Assurance
QC	Quality Control
RITA	Recent Infection Testing Algorithm
RNA	Ribonucleic Acid
SA	South Africa
SADHS	South African Demographic and Health Survey
SAL	Small Areas Layer
SAMRC	South African Medical Research Council
SASCAT	Short version of the Adapted Social Capital Assessment Tool
SDGs	South African Demographic and Health Survey
SSC	Structural Social Capital
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SR	Sub-Recipients
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health

TRI	Test for Recent Infection
TB	Tuberculosis
TPPA	T. Pallidum Particle Agglutination
TRI	Test for Recent infection
VAW	Violence against women
WOW	Women of Worth

Executive Summary

The Global Fund invested in a South African combination HIV prevention intervention for adolescent girls and young women (AGYW) aged 10 to 24 years from 2016 to 2019 in ten priority districts in South Africa. The concept of "combination implementation" has been defined as "the pragmatic, localized application of a package of evidence-based prevention interventions using optimized implementation and operational strategies to achieve high sustained uptake of good quality services [1]. The three-year intensive, comprehensive HIV prevention intervention addressed factors that increase the risk of HIV acquisition and transmission among AGYW and promoted factors that increase their resilience in the face of the HIV epidemic. The combination intervention included behavioural, biomedical and structural HIV prevention programmes and was comprised of: (1) access to comprehensive HIV, TB and sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services and commodities, (2) rights-based sexual and reproductive health (SRH) education, (3) support to keep adolescent girls in school including homework help, (4) therapeutic services for abused children, (5) financial literacy and career development, (6) vocational programmes to promote economic empowerment, and (7) interventions to maximise social support and social capital. In addition, there was a (8) conditional cash incentive programme in two districts.

The HERStory Study is an evaluation of this intervention, conducted by the South African Medical Research Council (SAMRC) and partners. The primary objective of the HERStory Study is to determine the intervention impact on HIV incidence over a two-year period. Secondary objectives include assessing the intervention impact on the prevention of behaviours that put AGYW at risk of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and the impact of the intervention on the cognitions and social environments of AGYW. The HERStory Study quantitative evaluation study design includes two consecutive cross-sectional household surveys conducted two years apart, to detect changes in HIV incidence using a laboratory testing algorithm comprising the bio-assays for determining recent infections, the Limiting Antigen Avidity Enzyme Immunosorbent Assay (LAg Avidity EIA). A sample of 14000 AGYW aged 15 to 24 years per survey was planned, which gives 80% power to detect a 33% reduction in HIV incidence from 3% to 2% over two years. The study design also includes qualitative research to complement the quantitative evaluation, to provide an in-depth understanding of changes in risk and protective factors related to HIV acquisition among AGYW and to identify gaps and challenges in the intervention components and their implementation as well as ways to revise and improve the intervention and its implementation. This report only includes results of the first survey, conducted in 2017 to 2018. The qualitative findings and second survey results will be reported separately.

For the first survey reported here, the study population comprised all AGYW aged 15 to 24 years in each district in which the Global-Funded AGYW intervention was implemented. We selected a representative sample of households in the districts and invited all AGYW 15 to 24 years of age in the sampled households to participate. We obtained consent from AGYWs, and parental permission for AGYWs under 18 years of age.

Biological samples were collected to test for HIV infection, recent HIV infection (indicator of incidence), other STIs (HSV-2, syphilis, Hepatitis B), and pregnancy (for adolescent participants under 20 years of age, no matter their marriage status, to measure pregnancy during adolescence and to enable us to evaluate the impact of the intervention on reducing adolescent pregnancy). Our funding did not cover laboratory analysis for HSV-2 and Hepatitis B, and these tests have not yet been performed. Participants were invited to complete an electronic questionnaire including measures of sexual behavior, intimate partner violence and sexual violence, alcohol and drug use, community support and protection, educational attainment, economic opportunities and other topics. After their study participation, participants were offered home-based rapid HIV testing with immediate access to their results, and a referral for ART if they tested positive. If a participant under 18 years of age disclosed child abuse or intimate partner violence, we adhered to the legal obligations to report such abuse to the police in a manner that upholds the best interests of the child. If any participant, no matter the age, disclosed abuse or distress, we offered them a referral to social workers contracted by the South African Medical Research Council to support the participants of this study. Participants had access to their study laboratory test results within two weeks at a clinic near their home.

The first survey was conducted in six of the ten districts in which the intervention was implemented during September 2017 and November 2018, due to logistic reasons. This was not a pre-intervention survey. The implementers had started implementing components of the intervention from April 2016, and intervention components were gradually rolled out and were almost all being implemented at the time we started data collection. The following are some of the key findings that emerged from the first phase of the HERStory quantitative evaluation, which have implications for HIV combination prevention interventions for AGYW in the study population:

- 12.4% of AGYW were HIV positive; this varied by district from 3% in Cape Town to 17% in Zululand. Among AGYW aged 15 to 19 years, the prevalence of HIV was 7%, statistically significantly lower than the prevalence among AGYW aged 20 to 24 years, which was 20%.
- The annual HIV incidence for participants 15 to 24 years of age was estimated to be 1.45% (95% confidence interval 1.31% – 1.60%). Among adolescent girls aged 15 to 19 years, the incidence was 1.14% (1.02% - 1.26%), while among young women aged 20 to 24 years, it was statistically significantly higher: 1.93% (1.74% - 2.13%).
- Among AGYW with laboratory-confirmed HIV positive status, 39% did not know their status. Among AGYW who knew their HIV positive status, 83% were on ART (based on the detection of metabolites in the blood) Among AGYW who were exposed to ART (as determined by the detection of metabolites in the blood), 92% were virally suppressed, and thus the third UNAIDS "90" target was achieved.
- Among all AGYW with laboratory-confirmed HIV positive status, only 51% were exposed to ART (based on laboratory tests to detect metabolites in blood samples).
- Among all AGYW with laboratory-confirmed HIV positive status, 62% were virally suppressed, (based on study laboratory tests).
- Among AGYW who know their status, 60% reported hiding their HIV status from others, and they commonly reported feelings of guilt, shame and worthlessness because of their HIV status. This internalized stigma may make it less likely that AGYW living with HIV will disclose their HIV status, and therefore make it difficult for them to manage their ART medications.
- STIs are among the significant factors known to facilitate HIV transmission, and 11% of AGYW reported they had been diagnosed with an STI in the year prior to the survey. We do not yet know whether antiretroviral interventions are efficacious in the prevention of HIV transmission and acquisition among populations with other STIs.
- Among AGYW who had reached an age at which they could potentially have completed high school and attained Grade 12 (20 to 24 years), only 63% reported that they had completed Grade 12. A large body of evidence shows the critical factors leading to school dropout for AGYW are pregnancy and poor-quality learning (measured through age by grade progression).
- Among AGYW who were not attending high school at the time of the survey, only 13% were attending a college or university, and only 1% reported they were working in employment or running a business at the time of the survey, indicating a need for economic opportunities. Livelihood insecurity increases AGYW's vulnerability to HIV.

- AGYW who have early first sex (before the age of 15 years) are vulnerable to adverse sexual and reproductive health outcomes. This study found 9% of AGYW who had ever had sex, had an early sexual debut.
- Of all AGYW, 10% reported they had ever had transactional sex. Among AGYW who had ever had sex, 14% reported they had stayed in a relationship for money or goods (transactional relationships).
- Over half (53%) of AGYW in this study who had ever had sex reported they had been pregnant, and 36% reported that their first pregnancy occurred before they were 18 years of age. Pregnancy can have a devastating impact on health and wellbeing during adolescence, lasting into adulthood and undermining the health and wellbeing of the next generation. Among AGYW who had ever been pregnant 70% reported their first pregnancy was unintended, illustrating a high unmet need for contraception.
- This is confirmed by the finding that among AGYW who had ever had sex, only 48% had ever used a modern contraceptive method to prevent pregnancy.
- Only 7% of AGYW who had ever been pregnant reported accessing an induced abortion.
- Among all AGYW, 52% had accessed a male condom during the year prior to the survey, 27% had accessed a female condom, and 41% had accessed another form of modern contraception. Among AGYW who had ever had sex, 51% reported using a condom at last sex, indicating that approximately half of AGYW were at risk of HIV acquisition or onward transmission. AGYW urgently need additional programming to support uptake and use of condoms and contraception services to prevent HIV acquisition, onwards horizontal and vertical transmission of HIV, and unintended pregnancies.
- Nearly a third of AGYW (30%) had experienced intimate partner violence in the year prior to the survey. When asked about lifetime experience of sexual violence from partners and/or non-partners, 8% of AGYW reported they had ever experienced forced sex/rape.
- Hazardous levels of alcohol use, determined by score of greater than or equal to 2 on the AUDIT-C scale [14], were reported by 27% of AGYW. Such alcohol use potentially increases the risk of HIV and other STIs, and it poses a threat to the success of HIV treatment. This finding endorses the importance of integrating HIV prevention and substance use prevention initiatives.
- The use of HIV prescription drugs to “get high”, was reported by 9% of AGYW.
- A large proportion (48%) of the AGYW in the communities in which the interventions were implemented reported that they had participated in Soul Buddyz or Rise Clubs, and/or the Keeping

Girls in School programme, and/or the Women of Worth programme which were part of the Global Funded AGYW combination intervention.

- One of the key intervention components was increasing the accessibility and uptake of HIV testing among AGYW. In this survey, AGYW reported high levels of HIV testing: 79% reported they had ever had an HIV test, and 63% of all participants had an HIV test during the past year.

Evaluations of the implementation of combination HIV prevention interventions, such as the HERStory study quantitative and qualitative evaluations can help identify processes key to understanding programme implementation and impact. The HERStory Study comprises two cross-sectional surveys among AGYW in ten districts. We have reported on the first of these surveys. The HERStory survey findings reported here have the potential to contribute towards the collective knowledge base on interventions to reduce HIV incidence among AGYW in South Africa. They enable us to consider how to optimize programming for AGYW to reach vulnerable AGYW and to meet their needs.

Introduction

Globally, young women aged 15-24 years are one of the populations at highest risk of HIV infection. UNAIDS estimated that young women account for 20% of the new HIV infections among adults globally in 2015, despite only comprising 11% of the adult population globally[2]. In sub-Saharan Africa, young women accounted for 25% of the new HIV infections among adults. Gender inequalities, violence against women (VAW), and stigma and discrimination are barriers to young women's ability to protect themselves from HIV [2]. South Africa has the largest HIV epidemic in the world, and South African adolescent girls and young women (AGYW) aged 15-24 years are disproportionately at risk for HIV infection with a quarter of new infections occurring in this population [3]. South Africa's National Strategic Plan for HIV, TB, and STIs prioritizes the provision of "comprehensive package of high-impact, context-tailored and carefully targeted combination prevention interventions … in all districts", while in high-burden districts, the goal is "intensified efforts (that) will achieve saturation coverage of targeted interventions, including the provision of appropriate social support" (https://sanac.org.za//wp-content/uploads/2017/06/NSP_FullDocument_FINAL.pdf).

Combination prevention merges effective biomedical, behavioural and structural interventions for combined delivery, to maximise the impact on HIV [1, 4]. It is a key strategy for reaching the 90-90-90 targets (http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/90-90-90_en.pdf). These targets were set by UNAIDS in 2013 with the aim of scaling up HIV testing and treatment and achieving the Sustainable Development Goal of ending the HIV epidemic by 2030. The targets state that by 2020, 90% of people living with HIV will know their status; 90% of people who know their HIV-positive status will be on antiretroviral therapy (ART); and 90% of people on ART will attain viral suppression. ART improves the health and survival of people living with HIV and reaching 90-90-90 has the potential to decrease HIV transmission at a population level [5].

There is a growing evidence base of effective HIV prevention interventions which can be combined in a package for delivery to AGYW. Knowledge on the local HIV epidemic and its dynamics is needed to inform the contents of the combination prevention package and tailor interventions to the populations most at risk, such as AGYW[6]. The package of interventions needs to be high quality and implemented in a manner appropriate to achieve broad and sustained coverage, and sustained uptake among the population[1]. Chang and colleagues have put forward the concept of "combination implementation", defined as "the pragmatic, localized application of a package of evidence-based prevention interventions

using optimized implementation and operational strategies to achieve high sustained uptake of good quality services"[1].

The Global Fund made a very substantial investment of $67 million, in a three-year comprehensive combination prevention programme for South African AGYW aged 10 to 24 years. The intervention was implemented during 2016 to 2019 in ten districts in which young women are at high risk of HIV acquisition. The districts were: Bojanala, (North West Province), City of Cape Town (Western Cape), Ehlanzeni (Mpumalanga), Gert Sibande (Mpumalanga), Greater Sekhukhune (Limpopo), OR Tambo (Eastern Cape), Nelson Mandela Bay (Eastern Cape), Tshwane (Gauteng Province), King Cetshwayo (KwaZulu-Natal), and Zululand (KwaZulu-Natal). The intervention aimed to address factors that make AGYW vulnerable to HIV, and to promote factors that increase their resilience.

It is important to know: (1) whether this programme represents the most strategic combination of evidence-based behavioural, biomedical and structural interventions, (2) what factors influence the successful implementation of the interventions, (3) the extent to which they are acceptable and taken up by AGYW, (4) the extent to which they influence the supportiveness of the social environments of AGYW, and ultimately and (5) the extent to which they influence HIV incidence. Evaluations of the implementation of combination prevention interventions can help to identify evidence-based implementation strategies and can describe processes key to understanding programme impact. The HERStory Study is an evaluation of the Global Funded AGYW intervention, and as such, it will contribute to answering these questions in relation to this intervention. The science on effective combination prevention on a large scale in generalized epidemic countries is still in its nascency. Learning about the right combination of interventions, the right sequencing and dose of interventions, and processes that affect implementation and success of combination interventions are all important areas to understand in more depth.

The intervention

The AGYW programme funded by the Global Fund was a comprehensive package of health, education and support services for AGYW in and out of school, aged 10 to 24 years. The intervention is comprised of the following components: (1) access to comprehensive HIV, TB and sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services and commodities, (2) rights-based SRH education, (3) support to keep girls in school including homework help, (4) therapeutic services for abused children, (5) financial literacy and career development, (6) vocational programmes to promote economic empowerment, and (7) interventions to maximise social support and social capital. In addition, there is a (8) conditional cash incentive programme in two districts. The package of interventions was aligned to the She Conquers Campaign [7] a multisectoral, government-led campaign designed to tackle HIV by empowering AGYW. It was also aligned to the National Strategic Plan for HIV, TB and STIs 2017-2022 [8]. The package was delivered through primary school and high schools and in the community.

The aims of the package of interventions were to achieve the following among AGYW:

1. Decrease HIV incidence
2. Decrease teenage pregnancy
3. Increase retention in school
4. Decrease gender-based violence
5. Increase economic opportunities

There were five principal recipients (PRs) of Global Funding for the AGYW, and these are listed in Table 1. They comprised government and non-government organisations. In some of the districts, the PRs subcontracted aspects of the intervention implementation to sub-recipients (SRs), who were non-government organisations. The geographical areas in which the AGYW intervention was delivered are described in Table 1.

Table 1: Provinces, districts and sub-districts selected for the combination HIV prevention intervention for adolescent girls and young women, 2016-2019

Province	District	HIV prevalence pregnant women all ages*	HIV prevalence pregnant women 24 years and younger *	Sub-districts, wards or areas for intervention#	Principal Recipient of Global Funding
North West	Bojanala	31.5%	20.9%	Moses Kotane Moretele Rustenburg Madibeng	Soul City Institute
Western Cape	City of Cape Town	21.7%	12.2%	Mitchell's Plain Klipfontein	Western Cape Provincial Government
Mpumalanga	Ehlanzeni	37.6%	24.6%	Bushbuckridge Mbombela Nkomazi	NACOSA
	Gert Sibande	40.8%	22.9%	Albert Luthuli	NACOSA
Limpopo	Greater Sekhukhune	18.1%	13.5%	Greater Tubatse	NACOSA
Eastern Cape	O.R. Tambo	32.6%	22.1%	King Sabata	Kheth'impilo
	Nelson Mandela Bay	31.4%	16.6%	Region A	Kheth'impilo
Gauteng	Tshwane	23.4%	13.5%	Winterveld, Hammanskraal Garankuwa Olievenhoutbos Mamelodi East Bronkhorspruit	Soul City Institute
KwaZulu-Natal	King Cetshwayo	38.9%	32.7%	Abaqulusi Nongoma	KwaZulu-Natal Treasury
	Zululand	38.1%	30.7%	Abaqulusi Nongoma	NACOSA

* Estimated from South Africa's 2013 National Antenatal Care Survey

Based on information provided by the Global Fund Principal Recipients

The population in the intervention districts is described in Table 2.

Table 2: The population of adolescent girls and young women in the districts where the combination HIV prevention intervention was implemented, 2016-2019

Districts	Population estimate	Estimated population of AGYW 10-24 years	ANC HIV ** Prevalence (%)	PLHIV***	Estimated number of orphans and vulnerable children	Delivery in facility under 18 years (%)	Population density+	Formal dwellings %
Bojanala	1632404	205370	35	203513	77076	6	70.7	68.8
City of Tshwane	3214408	389339	25.5	333050	90469	5	1065.0	80.7
Zululand	876278	150334	35	171965	104278	10.1	56.4	73.1
Ehlanzeni	1743633	278306	35.1	281999	135560	9.8	55.0	91.8
Gert Sibande	1120233	169332	40.5	208639	88571	9.8	29.4	72.4
OR Tambo	1439553	255933	30.1	163793	252601	11.5	109.2	43.5
Nelson Mandela Bay	1245901	153826	24.3	88713	199344	5.7	568.2	87.2
City of Cape Town	3957798	489471	18.6	172041	96687	5.2	1373.2	78.4
Greater Sekhukhune	1154663	191434	23	79686	103919	7.2	74.5	88.7
King Cetshwayo	959858	158084	38.5	161538	99107	7.9	115.5	70

* Sources: Statistics South Africa 2011; HSRC Survey 2012; District Health Barometer 2014/15; ANC Survey 2013; PEPFAR South Africa Country Operational Plan 2016; Statistics South Africa 2015

** ANC-HIV: Antenatal HIV

***PLHIV: People living with HIV

+ Number of people living per square kilometre

The intervention components took the following forms:

- Soul Buddyz Clubs [9] for adolescent girls and boys aged 10 to 14 years in primary schools
- The Keeping Girls in School programme for AGYW aged 14 to 18 years in high schools

- RISE Clubs for AGYW in school aged 15 to 19 years
- RISE Clubs for AGYW out of school aged 19 to 24 years
- A teen parenting programme
- A child protection programme
- Health and welfare jamborees in the community
- Community dialogues on gender norms

Each of the intervention components is described further in Table 3. Rise Magazines were used in Rise Club meetings to facilitate discussion, and they served as the curriculum, through which participants could work. The Rise Talk television show was designed to amplify the messages in the Rise Club magazines. The various components of the intervention started up at different times, depending on the time taken for preparation activities. In addition to the interventions described in this Table, in two of the districts, Cape Town and King Cetshwayo, a conditional cash transfer ("cash plus care") intervention was piloted.

HIV testing was promoted through the AGYW intervention and HIV testing services were offered directly by the implementers to AGYW in high school and community venues at specific times. HIV testing was also promoted indirectly, by referring AGYW to clinics in the community. In some districts, young people were employed as clinic 'navigators' and placed in clinics to meet and welcome AGYW and to promote youth-responsive clinic services.

Table 3. Description of the combination HIV prevention intervention components

Name	Description	Intervention components
Soul-Buddyz Club	An in-school peer-education/ youth club model in primary schools for children struggling academically, affected by HIV or with signs of neglect. Clubs were facilitated by educators, who attended annual training, and used age-appropriate material.	**Biomedical** Linkage and referral to health and other services **Behavioural** SRH education and peer support **Structural** Promote access to grants. Promote an environment for ongoing learning Social cohesion
Keeping Girls In-school	A high school-based intervention for adolescent girls at risk of dropping out of school including those affected by HIV, with caregiving responsibilities or with signs of neglect. It aimed to identify and support female learners who were at risk of dropping out of school prematurely. It comprised of a peer education programme facilitated by Peer Group Trainers or Health Educators	**Biomedical** HIV testing; TB, STI and violence against women screening; Linkage and referral to services **Behavioural** SRH education; peer support; home visits to encourage school attendance **Structural** Career guidance; homework support; Promote an environment for ongoing learning
RISE Clubs (In-school)	The Rise clubs are constituted by 15-20 young women from a school, who meet regularly to discuss issues that affect them. The clubs also linked young women to career guidance through career jamborees and homework support. The curriculum is contained in Rise magazines	**Biomedical** Linkage and referral to health services including HCT, PMTCTE, ART, SRH **Behavioural** SRH education; caregiving support; peer support; build self-efficacy and resilience **Structural** Social cohesion Community activism Career guidance

Name	Description	Intervention components
RISE Clubs (Out-of-school)	The clubs are constituted by 15-20 young women from a community, who meet regularly to discuss issues that affect them. The clubs also linked young women to educational and economic opportunities and local microenterprise development organisations.	**Biomedical** Linkage and referral to health services including HTS, PMTCT, ART, SRH services **Behavioural** SRH education; caregiving support; peer support; build self-efficacy and resilience **Structural** Social cohesion Economic strengthening Community activism
Teen Parenting program	*The "Hands On Parenting" (HOP) programme:* a 10-week training programme held once a week with a group of 25 participants, facilitated by 2 Social Auxiliary Workers using a manual. *The Teen Parenting Programme:* Implemented by the Parent Centre aimed to equip teenagers with parenting skills. The sessions took place in schools or community venues.	**Biomedical** Linkage and referral to health services **Behavioural** Parenting education Caregiving support **Structural** Promoting a supportive social environment for AGYW and their children
Child protection workshops	A 6-day residential programme was delivered by a specialized service provider, for AGYW idenfitied by NGOs as victims of abuse or for adolescent boys identified as perpetrators, their caregiver/ parent as well as a care-worker from the community who was supporting the family.	**Biomedical** Linkage and referral to health services **Behavioural** Education and counselling **Structural** Changing gender norms related to violence against women
Health and welfare jamborees	These events were held in school or community venues and brought health, social and other services to communities to facilitate access for AGYW and their communities.	**Biomedical** HTS; TB, STI and violence against women screening; linkage and referral to health services **Behavioural** SRH education **Structural** Career opportunities; social grants; birth registrations

Name	Description	Intervention components
Community dialogues	Targeted at men and women 14 years of age and above living in the areas of the AGYW intervention. Trained facilitators used promotional materials to guide dialogues in school or community venues. They promoted gender equity, prosocial male norms, and the uptake of men's SRH services.	**Biomedical** Linkage and referral to health services **Behavioural** SRH education **Structural** violence against women/adolescent girls prevention

Abbreviations: TB: tuberculosis; STI: sexually transmitted infections; HTS: HIV testing services; PMTCT: prevention of mother-to-child transmission; ART: antiretroviral therapy; SRH: sexual and reproductive health

Aim and objectives of the HERStory Study

The aim of the evaluation is to determine the impact of the Global-Funded AGYW intervention on HIV incidence in a household-based representative sample of AGYW aged 15 to 24 years in ten districts across seven provinces. The districts were: Bojanala, (North West Province), City of Cape Town (Western Cape), Ehlanzeni (Mpumalanga), Gert Sibande (Mpumalanga), Greater Sekhukhune (Limpopo), OR Tambo (Eastern Cape), Nelson Mandela Bay (Eastern Cape), Tshwane (Gauteng Province), King Cetshwayo (KwaZulu-Natal), and Zululand (KwaZulu-Natal).

Objectives

- To measure exposure to and participation in the various components of the Global Funded AGYW intervention, and other similar, non-Global Fund intervention packages among AGYW aged 15 to 24 years, and to investigate whether exposure and participation is associated with HIV incidence and HIV risk behaviour in the two-year survey.
- To determine at first survey, the prevalence of HIV among AGYW aged 15 to 24 years, the prevalence of new HIV infections, and the proportions on ART and ART naïve with detectable and undetectable viral load, and changes in the prevalence two years after the first survey.
- To determine the prevalence of pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) (Herpes-Simplex Virus 2 (HSV-2), syphilis and Hepatitis B) at first survey and changes in the prevalence two years later.
- To determine at first survey, the prevalence of HIV risk behaviour (including number of sexual partners, condom use, age of sexual debut), transactional sex, violence against women and adolescent girls (VAW) including intimate partner violence (IPV) victimization, and alcohol and drug use, and changes in the prevalence two years later.
- To determine at first survey, among AGYW, awareness of, access to and use of sexual and reproductive health services and commodities including HIV testing, condoms and contraceptives, HIV Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP), Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) and antiretroviral therapy (ART), and changes in access and use two years later.
- To determine at first survey among AGYW, participation in education, employment and training, and their access to career development and economic opportunities (including support for small business development, social grants and student loans), and changes in their participation two years later.

- To determine at first survey among AGYW resilience, social capital, social cohesion, social norms in relation to sexual relationships and gender power, and perceptions of parent and community support and protection, and changes two years later.
- Using qualitative methods, to explore the impact of the intervention over time on the cognitions, behaviour, and social environments of AGYW in the ten intervention districts. (The qualitative evaluation is reported in a separate report.)

Methods

Survey design

The HERStory Study evaluation of the Global-Funded AGYW intervention was planned to comprise two sequential representative household surveys of 14000 AGYW in each survey. This survey was designed to serve as the baseline, to be conducted at the start of, or soon after the start of the implementation of the intervention (second quarter of 2017). The second survey was designed to be conducted two years after the baseline survey. Data collection procedures were scheduled to take place over three to five months. HIV incidence was to be estimated at each survey using a recent infection testing algorithm (RITA) that combines the use of an assay for recent infection (Limiting Antigen avidity assay, LAg Assay) with defined HIV viral load thresholds, and ART exposure to identify people in the early stage of HIV disease. The use of consecutive cross-sectional studies to measure changes in HIV incidence has been proposed as an alternative to cohort studies [10]. Monitoring the change in the HIV incidence over a two-year time period will offer insights into the impact of the intervention on reductions in the number of new HIV infections among AGYW.

Study population

Within each of the ten districts, the AGYW intervention was targeted to AGYW in selected sub-districts, areas or wards where it was determined that the risk of HIV was high. All AGYW aged 15 to 24 years, living in these selected areas comprised the study population of the HERStory Study. The first survey for the HERStory Study was planned to be conducted in the subdistricts, areas or wards in which the intervention was implemented in the following ten districts: Bojanala (North West Province), City of Cape Town (Western Cape), Ehlanzeni (Mpumalanga), Gert Sibande (Mpumalanga), Greater Sekhukhune (Limpopo), OR Tambo (Eastern Cape), Nelson Mandela Bay (Eastern Cape), Tshwane (Gauteng Province), King Cetshwayo (KwaZulu-Natal), and Zululand (KwaZulu-Natal).

Sample size and estimation

When estimating the HIV incidence over time, consecutive cross-sectional surveys offer an alternative approach to cohort studies. We used the Recent Infection Testing Algorithm (RITA) method to estimate HIV incidence using cross-sectional studies including biomarkers, such as HIV viral load and ART exposure, to identify people in the early stage of disease and to minimize the false recent rate. We determined the

sample size needed to detect changes in HIV incidence over two years using consecutive cross-sectional surveys, and using the latest bio-assays for determining recent infections.

Based on estimates from the 2013 South African antenatal HIV prevalence survey, we assumed the HIV prevalence among AGYW under 25 years of age was 13% in the 10 districts in which the Global Fund intervention was implemented [11]. To arrive at this assumption, we adjusted the 2013 HIV antenatal prevalence survey estimates for HIV prevalence among pregnant women under 25 years in the ten districts by 70%. Adjustment by 70% was based on the observed difference between the overall HIV prevalence estimate from the antenatal survey and the South African population prevalence based on the Human Science Research Council's South African National HIV Prevalence, Incidence and Behaviour Survey. (http://www.hsrc.ac.za/en/research-outputs/view/6871

The sample size calculations were performed using the SACEMA incidence sample size calculator for comparing incidence from two sequential cross-sectional surveys (http://www.incidence-estimation.org/). We assumed a false positive rate (false recent infection rate) of 0.005%. We based the calculations on the assumption that the mean duration of recent infection status was 140 days. We assumed a big T cut-off of 730 (the maximum time in days which is used to distinguish between the true recent and false recent results). We assumed a design effect for HIV prevalence in the survey as 1.3, given it was a population-based survey.

We assumed 3% to 4% baseline HIV incidence based on a review of South African studies which measured HIV incidence compiled by the Efficacy Trials Working Group of the HVTN Network. To show a 33% reduction in incidence (from 3% to 2%), the required sample size per survey was 13753. We selected a sample size of 14000 for each survey, which allowed 80% power (and 5% type 1 error rate) to detect a 33% reduction in HIV incidence from a baseline of 3% or 4%, over two years. The sample size per district was proportional to the AGYW in each district.

Sampling

A stratified sampling design was selected for the baseline and two-year post-baseline surveys. The ten intervention districts were considered as the primary strata. The sample size per district was designed to be proportional to the AGYW in the sub-districts areas or wards selected for intervention.

The NGO or government organisation delivering the intervention in each district was tasked to outline the sub-areas in which they would be implementing the intervention. These areas were then mapped onto the available census small areas layer (SAL) sampling areas that covered the targeted areas. A sampling frame was compiled for each district based on the 2011 census SALs. The SAL sampling frames were cross-checked with other sources and mapped with aerial photography to make sure that they were accurate and up-to-date. The sampling frame was further adjusted to the latest Geo Terra Image (GTI) counts, other district council estimates, and StatsSA's most current midyear estimates of population numbers per province, according to the province boundaries, race, five-year age groups and gender. For each SAL, information was available about the number of households, and number of individuals by gender, population group and age. Across the 10 districts there were 2470 SALs targeted for the intervention, with 300,000 households in which 120,000 AGYW were residing, based on the 2011 census.

Once the Principal Recipients of Global Funding had identified the sub-districts, wards or areas in each district selected for the intervention, we selected a simple random sample of SALs in the intervention areas in each district. A systematic random sample of 35% of the available households within each sampled SAL was selected to generate the required sample size of AGYW. All AGYW aged 15 to 24 years in sampled households were invited to participate, thus there were no sampling at this level.

The field team identified these preselected households using aerial maps, and determined the geographical coordinates using Global Positioning System (GPS). If the selected household was vacant, or the household head declined to complete a household listing form to determine whether there were eligible AGYW, the next household was visited and assessed. According to Stats SA Census data it was assumed there were AGYW in 50% of the households. Therefore, we planned to visit a total of approximately 46000 households at each survey considering the households that were vacant, eligibility criteria and an expected 20% non-response rate. A recording of all individuals who were living in the household and who met the eligibility criteria (described below) was made if the household was selected for the study.

Weighting of the sample

The survey was completed in 6 of the 10 districts. It was not completed in all 10 districts due to logistic challenges related to implementing a household survey of this scale. All the primary sampling units were visited in each of the 6 districts as reflected in Table 4. The number of households visited met the target,

but the number of ineligible households were higher in the urban-based districts, which led to a lower sample realization. The overall sample realization was 60.6% in the 6 completed districts. The sample weights, which were based the sampling probability of the primary sampling units (SALs) in each district and the systematic probability of households within each SAL, were adjusted within each district to match the planned sample size. The overall sum of the weights is 7300. As such, we use 7300 as the weighted sample size of the 6 districts which was based on the expected proportional distribution of AGYW age 15-24 years across the districts.

Participant eligibility

AGYW were eligible for inclusion in the survey if they met the following inclusion criteria:

- AGYW residing in household aged 15-24 years
- AGYW residing in household <18 years of age who assented and whose parent, guardian, caregiver or household representative gave permission for her participation.
- Willing to participate in the study, undergo all study procedures including providing blood samples and willing to give written informed consent.

AGYW were ineligible for inclusion if they met the following exclusion criteria:

- Cognitive or mental challenges (based on the assessment of the participant's ability to comprehend the study information provided)
- Unable to hear or speak
- Unable to speak English, IsiZulu, isiXhosa, Northern Sotho, Sotho, Tswana, Tsonga, Swazi, Sepedi, Afrikaans
- Not available for participation between 8 a.m. and 9 p.m.

Self-reported measures

We used electronic questionnaires developed using the Mobenzi Researcher data collection software suite (https://www.mobenzi.com/researcher/home) and administered it using a Tablet. Demographic, psychosocial and behavioural data were collected from all enrolled participants using structured electronic questionnaires administered by trained fieldworkers. For participants under 18 years of age, the caregiver completed a separate questionnaire including items about the household's socioeconomic characteristics, and the parents and caregivers of the AGYW. AGYW were asked about exposure to selected informational, educational, behavioural and/or biomedical prevention, treatment and

psychosocial support programmes for HIV including selected interventions that are the subject of this evaluation. The sections of the questionnaire with sensitive questions about sexuality were completed by the participants themselves to diminish social desirability bias that might otherwise affect the quality of data. The fieldworker read each question to the participant and allowed the participant to enter her responses in the tablet privately.

The questionnaires comprised questions in the following domains, described below.

Information completed by the interviewer

This related to location of the home (urban, rural, proximity to national roads, type of housing).

Demographic information

This included information about age, marital status, occupation, employment, and educational status.

Socioeconomic status.

We included questions about household assets, whether the household was supported by social grants, whether the household had piped water and electricity in working order and whether members of the household had gone without eating because of lack of food.

Exposure to Global-Funded interventions.

The coverage of a health service or health intervention depends on the ability of the service or intervention to interact with the people who should benefit from it [12]. We measured the coverage of the AGYW intervention components by describing the extent to which AGYW were aware of and participated in various components of the Global-Funded AGYW intervention. We included questions about the components of the intervention that were branded and/or easy to identify. When appropriate, while we asked a question about an intervention component, we showed the participant the logo, or the health education materials associated with that intervention component, to ensure easy identification. For example, the "Keeping Girls at School" programme was not necessarily known by this appellation among the AGYW who participated in it. Instead, we asked whether the participant had attended a health education session at high school in which a set of flipcharts was used, and we showed a picture of the flipcharts. The potential coverage of the AGYW intervention was limited by the targets set by the Global Fund for each intervention component. For example, the target number of AGYW to be reached in each district for the Keeping Girls in School intervention was much greater than for the Rise Clubs, and therefore it is to be expected that a greater number of AGYW in the communities in which the

interventions were implemented would report having participated in the Keeping Girls in School programme compared to Rise Clubs. This is illustrated in Appendix 1, which presents the monitoring records of the intervention implementers and describes the number of AGYW reached by the Keeping Girls in School programme, the Rise Clubs and the HIV testing initiatives.

Soul Buddyz Clubs targeted adolescent girls (and boys) 10 to 14 years of age, and therefore study participants could not have been a member of such clubs at the time of the survey. Nevertheless, the survey included questions about whether participants had heard of, or participated in Soul Buddyz clubs, assuming this would have been when they were younger. Soul Buddyz clubs were implemented by Soul City in various South African districts for several years before they were implemented in the Global Funded AGYW intervention.

The Global-Funded AGYW intervention included targets for HIV testing, and therefore included questions about whether AGYW had ever had an HIV test, and whether they had been tested in the year prior to their survey participation. If they had ever had an HIV test, they were asked to report the venue at which they procured their most recent HIV test. If they had never had an HIV test, we asked them to select from a list of potential reasons for not having tested.

The pilot conditional cash transfer ("cash plus care") intervention implemented in Cape Town was named the Women of Worth (WOW) programme and we included questions about it. At the time of the design of the survey, the conditional cash transfer intervention for King Cetshwayo district had not been designed, and therefore we did not include questions about it.

We composed a composite indicator of participation in Soul Buddyz Clubs, Rise Clubs and/or the WOW intervention and/or the Keeping Girls at School programme. A participant was defined as "exposed" if she had participated in a Soul Buddyz Club, participated in or been a member of a Rise Club, participated in the Women of Worth programme (Cape Town participants only), ever received a "cash incentive' from the Women of Worth programme (Cape Town participants only), attended a Keeping Girls at School health education session, or attended a homework support programme in the past year. Although the interventions were targeted to AGYW in specific age groups, to account for participation in the year/s prior to the survey when they had been younger, we allowed all AGYW, no matter their age at the time of the survey, to have participated in any of these interventions. The only question that was limited to participants who were currently attending high school was whether they had attended a homework support programme in the past year.

Exposure to co-interventions

We developed one item to assess self-reported access to six digital health websites and Apps. The following were listed iLoveLife, Rise App, Soul Buddyz App, Chommy, B-Wise, and MomConnect. Participants could select more than one option. **iLoveLife (**https://www.flowsa.com/news/ilovelife-launches-the-revolution) is an interactive mobi-site aimed at young people to encourage healthy behaviours by connecting them to youth and adolescent resources and encouraging healthy behaviours through rewards. **Rise App** was developed to support AGYW participating in Rise Clubs**. Soul Buddyz App (**https://www.soulcity.org.za/mobilisation/soul-buddyz-club**)** is a mobile app by the Soul City Institute, an intersectional feminist organisation, aimed at facilitators for Soul City's Soul Buddyz Clubs to help them manage administrative tasks for Club meetings, which seek to teach children to lead healthy lifestyles. **Choma (**https://choma.co.za/**)** is an online female empowerment magazine aimed at young women (ages 15-25) to provide information and direct private counselling about HIV prevention, sexual and interpersonal health, and other aspects of health and wellbeing. **B-Wise (**https://bwisehealth.com/**)** is a mobisite by the South African National Department of Health aimed at youths (ages 10-24) to connect users to local health services and provide health information, as well as a platform through which users can share health-related concerns and suggestions. **MomConnect (**http://www.health.gov.za/index.php/mom-connect**)** is a free messaging service by the South African National Department of Health aimed at pregnant women to support maternal health by providing information about both pre- and post-natal care until the child is 1-year-old.

Educational attainment and economic opportunities

We included measures of school absenteeism, educational attainment, high school completion, and access to student loans and economic support for education. We also included questions about educational attainment, further studies, and employment and economic opportunities for AGYW who were not attending school at the time of the survey. We asked about access to opportunities for economic support (including support for small business development) and career development.

Behavioural measures

We included questions about age of sexual debut and experiences of first and last sex (dual protection, coercion, regret, partner age, and gender). We asked general questions about sex partners, and engagement in transactional sex

Violence against women

Violence against women has been described by the World Health Organization and United Nations as "'any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life" (https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/violence-against-women). We gathered reports of intimate partner violence (IPV), which is referred to by the World Health Organization as "behaviour by an intimate partner or ex-partner that causes physical, sexual or psychological harm, including physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse and controlling behaviours". We used an adapted version of a questionnaire from the World Health Organization's 2005 multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence against women [13]. Ten-items were used to evaluate emotional, physical, and sexual violence from an intimate partner (described as "boyfriend or partner") in the year prior to the survey. We also asked questions about sexual violence, which is referred to by the World Health Organization as: "any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, or other act directed against a person's sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting. It includes rape, defined as the physically forced or otherwise coerced penetration of the vulva or anus with a penis, other body part or object". Specifically. we asked about lifetime experience of forced sex/ rape by any individual including partners or non-partners.

HIV knowledge and beliefs

We provided AGYW with several statements corresponding to common myths or misconceptions surrounding HIV transmission in South Africa, and asked them to indicate the extent to which they agreed with the statement.

Substance use

We used a brief version of the twelve-item Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT), namely AUDIT-C, to describe the prevalence of hazardous drinking among AGYW (Cronbach's Alpha: 0.79). AUDIT-C comprises the first three items of AUDIT which measure self-reported alcohol consumption, and which has been found to be comparable to AUDIT, including among a South African population [14]. A participant's AUDIT-C score can range from 0-12. Informed by the recommendation emanating from the South African study [14], we used a cut-off score of greater than or equal to 2 to indicate hazardous drinking. We used the eleven-item Drug Use Disorders Identification Test (DUDIT), to describe the prevalence of drug-use disorders among AGYW (Cronbach's Alpha: 0.87). A participant's DUDIT score can range from 0 to 44. We used a cut-off score of greater than or equal to 2 to indicate a drug-use disorder,

based on a recommendation emanating from a South African study [15]. We included a question about self-reported use of ART such as whoonga or nyaope to "get high". While little is known about the chemical composition of these substances, they are thought to contain the drug Efavirenz. We included four questions eliciting the prevalence of sex that occurs in the context of alcohol or drug use, two of which specifically measured the disinhibiting effect of alcohol and drug use on sexual behaviour.

Resilience

We measured resilience using the 10-item version of the Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC) [16]. The CD-RISC scale has previously demonstrated strong psychometric properties among South African adolescents [17]. Additionally, when assessed on several criteria, the CD-RISC scale received high overall scores when compared to several other measures of resilience [18]. Psychological resilience, as measured by the CD-RISC 10, can range from 0 to 40 points, with higher scores indicating greater psychological resilience (Cronbach's Alpha: 0.83).

Wellbeing

Wellbeing was measured using the Flourishing Scale, which specifically examines psychological wellbeing [19]. This scale comprises 8 items and examines an individual's self-perceived success in areas such as relationships, self-esteem, purpose, and optimism. The possible range of scores is from 8 (reflecting the lowest level of wellbeing) to 56 (highest level of wellbeing) (Cronbach's Alpha: 0.78).

HIV testing and HIV status

We included self-reported questions about HIV testing and HIV status including the recency of last HIV test (see below for details on biological verification of HIV status).

PrEP, PEP and ART

We evaluated knowledge and use of PrEP using two questions: (1) "PrEP is a new prevention method in which people who do not have HIV take a pill daily to reduce their risk of becoming infected with HIV. Before today, have you ever heard of people who do not have HIV taking PrEP to keep from getting HIV?"; and (2) "In the past 12 months have you taken PrEP to keep you from getting HIV?". Similarly, we evaluated knowledge and use of PEP using two questions: (1) "Post-exposure prophylaxis (or PEP) is a way to prevent HIV infection after sex or rape if you think the person might have given you HIV. It involves taking HIV medications as soon as possible (within 3 days) after sex or rape. Before today, had you ever heard of PEP?"; and (2) "Have you ever taken PEP?" Participants responded yes or no to the questions

detailed above. Among those who self-reported being HIV positive, we asked about access to HIV treatment and adherence to clinic visits and medication.

Sexually transmitted infections

The survey included questions about whether AGYW had been diagnosed with an STI by a doctor or nurse in the previous year and whether they had experienced STI symptoms during the past year. They could report as many symptoms as appropriate.

Pregnancy and contraceptive use

We included questions about pregnancy, induced abortion history, and contraceptive use. We asked about the use of the following modern contraceptive methods: condoms (male and female), the contraceptive pill, the contraceptive injection, the contraceptive implant, morning after pill/emergency contraception, intra-uterine device, diaphragm and sterilization.

Social capital and social cohesion

Social support was measured with the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS). The MSPSS is a 12-item scale designed to measure perceived social support from three sources: family, peers/friends, and a special person/significant other [20]. The scale has been previously validated as measuring social support across three sources among young people in various settings, including in South Africa [21, 22]. AGYW were asked to respond to 12 statements in total; 4 statements for each category of perceived support. Each statement had an option of responses ranging from very strongly agree to very strongly disagree, scored 1 to 7. The mean scores for the subscales of the total scales may be interpreted as follows: a mean score ranging from 1 to 2.9 could be considered low support; a score of 3 to 5 could be considered moderate support, and a score of 5.1 to 7 could be considered high support (Cronbach's Alpha statistics: overall, 0.91; family scale, 0.85; peer scale, 0.88; special person scale, 0.83).

We measured structural social capital (SSC) and cognitive social capital (CSC) using the social cohesion scale of the short version of the Adapted Social Capital Assessment Tool (SASCAT) [23]. The SSC items in the tool examine community group membership and collective action. Scoring of the SSC component on the SASCAT was done by calculating mean scores from items assigned to group membership (out of 8), support from group (out of 6), and support from individuals (out of 8). Higher mean scores denote higher amount of SSC. The CSC items evaluate trust in the community, interpersonal relationships among community members, sense of belonging to the community, and perception that other community members may try to take advantage of oneself if they had the chance.

Social norms

We assessed gender norms related to sexual relationships and gender power with 23 items adapted from the Gender Equitable Men's Scale (Cronbach's Alpha: 0.71) [24]. A participant's score could range from 22 to 66, with higher scores representing norms reflecting greater gender equity (https://www.measureevaluation.org/prh/rh_indicators/mens-health/me/percent-of-men-who-hold-gender-equitable-beliefs).

General AIDS stigma and internalized AIDS stigma

We used the *AIDS-Related Stigma Scale[25]* , a scale developed in South Africa, to assess general stigma views among AGYW who did not report that they were HIV positive (Cronbach's Alpha: 0.51). This scale assesses a range of stigma beliefs including repulsion, avoidance and persecution. It is a nine-item scale with response options being "I agree" and "I disagree". Stigmatizing responses were scored as 1 and non-stigmatizing responses as 0 and a participant's score could range from 0 to 9 points, a higher score representing a greater number of stigmatizing beliefs.

Internalized stigma refers to when a person living with HIV experiences negative feelings or thoughts about his or her HIV status. We used Kalichman's *Internalized AIDS-Related Stigma Scale* (IA-RSS)[26], developed in South Africa, to assess internalized stigma among AGYW who self-reported being HIV positive (Cronbach's Alpha: 0.88). The IA-RSS is a six-item scale also with responses being "I agree" and "I disagree", and a possible score ranging between 0 and 6 points. A higher score reflects a greater number of internalized stigma beliefs.

Biological measures

We collected two microtainers of blood from each participant. In the laboratory, one microtainer of blood (70 ul/spot) was used to spot two DBS cards (Whatman 903, 5 spots per card). Card One was used for the HIV serology and ART tests only. Card Two was used for the HIV incidence testing (LAg assay), Western blot and HIV-1 RNA viral load tests. The blood in the remaining microtainer was used for plasma collection for syphilis and beta-HCG (pregnancy). Microtainers were shipped daily to the closest Global Laboratory for preparation of DBS and centrifugation to obtain plasma. Specimens not shipped on the same day were stored at 4-8° C until shipping the next day.

The following tests were performed in the laboratory: HIV serological testing for infection, HIV-1 ribonucleic acid (RNA) viral load measurement among those HIV serologically positive, LAg Assay to determine number and proportion of participants with recent infection, STIs (syphilis), and (for adolescent participants only) pregnancy testing. The HIV-1 RNA viral load data and ART drug measurements were included in a recent infection testing algorithm to minimise the false recent rate, to determine the proportion of HIV-infected persons on ART and those who are ART naïve with detectable and undetectable viral load.

HIV status was determined following testing of DBS using the HIV testing algorithm:

- **Confirmed HIV-negative**: HIV seronegative by screening ELISA tests
- **Confirmed HIV-positive**: HIV seropositive on two 4th Generation ELISAs and confirmed by Western blot per the HIV testing algorithm
- **HIV Discrepant**: Discrepant based upon the HIV testing algorithm and may require testing with additional laboratory tests.
- **HIV-positive Prevalent Infection**: HIV seropositive as per HIV testing algorithm.
- **HIV-positive Recent Infection**: Confirmed HIV positive and recent classification by RITA: LAg Assay and HIV-1 RNA viral load assay, ART exposure as per HIV testing algorithm.
- **HIV-positive Acute Infection**: HIV seronegative and viral RNA positive (>1000 cp/ml) and no ART exposure as per HIV testing algorithm.

Ethical considerations

Informed consent procedures

Each potentially eligible study participant was informed about the study and completed the consent form in their preferred language prior to enrolment. For potential participants under 18 years of age, parent/guardian/foster parent/caregiver permission was obtained before getting assent from the AGYW. Informed consent procedures were conducted in a private space, inside or outside the household, depending on the potential participant's choice. The fieldworker sat with the potential participant and read the forms to her word-for-word, and answered any questions for clarification from the participant.

To ensure the recruitment process was not coercive, we utilized a methodological approach for discussing "pros" and "cons" of study participation prior to study consent, detailed by the National Institutes of Health Randomized Behavioral Clinical Trials Institute. The fieldworkers engaged each participant in a

discussion to elicit the participant's perspectives of the pros and cons of their potential study participation, to help them to consider risks and benefits thoroughly. This process served to engage participants in a meaningful, interactive dialogue about the study, and to address any misunderstandings about the processes, risks or benefits of the study. This process was conducted with the AGYW alone, without the presence of the parent/guardian/caregiver.

To gain parental/caregiver permission for AGYW under 18 years of age, we used the following hierarchy, which is consistent with the South African Constitution, the Children's Act (No. 38 of 2005), the National Health Act (No. 61 of 2003), the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act (No. 32 of 2007); and the South African Good Clinical Practice Guidelines (2006).

- The minor chooses whether to participate and thus expresses her will after the parent gives consent
- If no parent, then guardian provided consent (court-appointed or as indicated by the parent in a Will)
- If no guardian, then foster parent provided consent (per order of Children's Court)
- If no foster parent, then caregiver provided consent (defined as 'any person other than a parent or guardian, who factually cares for a child and includes – a) a foster parent; b) a person who cares for the child with the implied or express consent of a parent or guardian; c) a person who cares for the child whilst the child is in temporary safe care; d) the person at the head of a child and youth care centre where a child has been placed; e) the person at the head of a shelter; f) a youth care worker who cares for a child who is without appropriate family care in the community; and g) the child at the head of a child-headed household'. "Caregiver" means a person who factually cares for a child; a caregiver is obliged to safeguard the child's health, wellbeing and development; and to protect the child from abuse and other harms
- If the minor was the caregiver in a child-headed household and there was no supervisory adult, then a trusted adult nominated by the minor gave consent, including but not limited to a social worker, community worker or teacher.

Procedures to ensure confidentiality

The fieldworkers were trained on processes to assure confidentiality in the home setting. No personal identifiers were documented on the questionnaires or biological samples. Each participant was assigned a unique study number (based on the barcode on the laboratory package) that linked to the structured

AGYW's questionnaire, and for AGYW who were under 18 years of age, to the caregiver questionnaire. The sexual behaviour questions and other sensitive questions were self-completed by AGYW, to ensure their responses were private and confidential. Electronic equipment (i.e. Tablets, audio recorders), and paper forms were stored in safes in secured premises. Documents with personal identifying information were stored separately from anonymised study data. All fieldworkers and study team members signed a confidentiality agreement.

Provision of HIV test results to participants

Every participant was offered rapid HIV testing immediately following their participation in the survey, and if they accepted, the fieldworker used HIV rapid testing kits and algorithms approved by the South African (SA) Department of Health (DoH). AGYW who accepted the offer of a test were given their test results immediately, in the home before the fieldworker left the home. Participants testing HIV positive were referred to the local clinic for treatment and care. If the home-based rapid test results were discrepant, we referred the participant to the nearest clinic to obtain their ELISA-based study result available two weeks later.

All study participants, whether they accepted the home-based rapid test or not, and no matter their test result from the home-based testing, were referred to the nearest clinic two weeks after study participation to obtain their ELISA-based study HIV test results, their syphilis study test results and for those under 20 years of age, their pregnancy study test results. To facilitate this, they were given a "results card" with their barcode and the name of the clinic where their results would be available. Prior arrangements had been made with the clinics in the study communities. When their HIV, syphilis, and pregnancy test results were available at the clinic, participants were sent text messages to their phone to remind them to collect their results. We monitored the collection of study results, and if necessary, participants who did not collect their study results were sent a second text message to encourage them to collect them. Participants were also given a "HERStory Contact Card" with the cell phone numbers of the principal investigator, the Epicentre project manager, and one office-bound Epicentre staff member who spoke several South African languages. This card encouraged participants to ask for help to receive the study laboratory test results, or to raise concerns or lay complaints related to the study, using the free "please-call-me" and "missed call" facilities.

For participants whose study laboratory test results were clinically significant (positive for HIV, syphilis or pregnancy), a study Navigator (linkage to care officer) contacted the participant by phone to offer an appointment at the local clinic to share the laboratory test results and provide treatment. The navigator was at the clinic at the appointed time, to give the participant her results and to link her into care at the clinic. If the participant did not come for the appointment, the navigator made one further attempt to invite her for an appointment at the local clinic or at a place of her choice.

The SAMRC team of investigators procured the services of a private-sector social worker for each study district to assist with ensuring participants who expressed the wish to link to health care or social support, or who needed to be linked to such services, were able to access the appropriate psychosocial care.

Reimbursement for study participation

Participants were reimbursed for the time they spent with a gift (for example, earphones) and voucher to the value of R75 (US $5). Caregivers who completed household-based questionnaires for participants under 18 years of age were reimbursed with a small gift (for example, a mug and packet of biscuits) and voucher to the value of R45 (US $3).

Ethics approvals

The study was approved by the South African Medical Research Council Research Ethics Committee (EC036-11/2016). The study was also reviewed in accordance with United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) human research protections office and determined to be research, but CDC investigators did not have access to personally identifiable data or specimens for research purposes.

Fieldwork procedures

All sampled households were pre-assigned, and the survey devices (Tablets) had a GPS to assist the field teams to find the sampled household. The household coordinates were stored. After the consent process (which included the discussion of the pros and cons of study participation), the questionnaire was administered. Sensitive questions about sexual behaviour and violence against women/adolescent girls were self-completed by the participants, using an electronic questionnaire on a Tablet. Trained fieldworkers collected the required two microtainers of whole blood using finger pricks, due to their relatively non-invasive nature. After the questionnaire had been completed and specimens collected,

participants were offered rapid HIV testing in the household. Data were automatically sent from the survey devices to the server whenever there was an internet signal. If a participant under 18 years of age disclosed child abuse or intimate partner violence, we adhered to the legal obligations to report such abuse to the police in a manner that upholds the best interests of the child. If any participant, no matter the age, disclosed abuse or distress, we offered them a referral to social workers contracted by the South African Medical Research Council to support the participants of this study.

Training of field staff

The fieldworkers were women between 20 to 30 years of age and were recruited from the districts in which the intervention was implemented. Fieldworkers were not deployed in the specific area in which they resided. All field staff were trained in standard HIV testing and counselling, Good Clinical Practice (GCP), Human Subjects Protection (HSP), confidentiality, quality control (QC) and quality assurance (QA), how to perform blood collection safely, post-exposure prophylaxis for HIV (PEP), methods of record keeping, and maintenance of laboratory related study files. All staff were trained in the transport of hazardous material and adherence to the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations.

Prior to initiation of this survey, all study staff participated in three weeks of study-specific training covering the purpose and scientific objectives of the study, ethical guidelines and procedures, and the study methods and procedures. Role-plays and mock interviews were included in the training, and the staff were taken through each step of the interviewing process, from enrolling participants to ending the interview and completing any necessary forms. Before the fieldworkers were certified as ready for data collection, they were assessed by a member of the SAMRC investigator team during a mock consent process and interview. Those who were assessed as unready were provided individual instruction and were re-assessed. All field staff were given a Field Operations Procedures Manual which served as a procedural guide during data collection. All field staff were required to sign a confidentiality agreement.

Specimen collection

Trained fieldworkers collected two microtainers of blood with a finger prick. Blood specimens were collected into sterile containers, labelled with a study participant number, and logged onto the laboratory tracking sheet with the study participant number. The specimens were couriered to the laboratory for preparing DBS and plasma testing. All specimen results were linked to each participant's questionnaire data by means of a unique barcode.

Quality control of fieldwork

Data collection activities were sub-contracted to Epicentre. The SAMRC team conducted quality control activities to ensure adherence to the protocol including to ensure adherence to the procedures to protect participants. The SAMRC team deployed two study implementation monitors to each district for the duration of data collection, to monitor study implementation using an assessment form. They reported the results of their assessments to the SAMRC project manager on a daily basis, and the study team took immediate action when the fieldworkers were observed to fail to adhere to the protocol. Epicentre revisited 10% of the sampled households to ascertain that the fieldwork procedures were implemented as planned. If problems were detected, Epicentre took the necessary steps to address them.

Community awareness

Prior to data collection, in each sampled area, political, community and/or traditional leaders were consulted and given information about the study. Permission from these leaders was obtained to work within specific communities. To decrease myths and fears around study participation and households feeling that they have been singled-out to participate, community awareness campaigns were conducted to inform community members about the study and the procedures for selecting some households and not others.

Laboratory methods

HIV Testing: Samples from all participants (no matter their test result on the home-based rapid testing) were tested with Genscreen Biorad HIV1/2 Combi Assay and any reactive result was confirmed by a second 4th Generation test (Roche HIV1/2 COMBI COBAS E411). All positive specimens were confirmed for HIV-1 infection by Western blot (GS HIV -1 Western Blot, Bio-Rad Laboratories, Redmond, WA 98052, USA).

HIV-1 RNA viral load measurement: HIV-1 VL testing on all confirmed HIV-positive specimens from individuals was performed using the recommended testing platform for HIV-1 RNA testing in DBS samples (Abbott m2000 HIV Real-Time System, Abbott Molecular Inc., Des Plaines, Illinois, USA). For undetectable viral load or virally suppressed on ART, a cut-off of </=1000 copies/ml was used.

Test for Recent infection (TRI) for HIV: Participants who tested HIV-1 EIA 1 and 2 seropositive were tested for recency of infection by the Maxim Limiting Antigen Avidity Enzyme Immunosorbent Assay (LAg Avidity EIA). A screening test was first performed. The normalized optical density (ODn) value determined whether a sample was classified as a long term or recent infection. In the case of screening samples with

an ODn >2.0 were considered long term infections. If the ODn was <2.0, the samples were re-tested in triplicate i.e. confirmatory testing. If the ODn of the sample in confirmatory testing was <1.5, the sample was considered a recent infection. If the sample ODn was >1.5 after confirmatory testing, it was considered a long-term infection. All serology positive tests were confirmed for HIV infection by Western blot. The RITA took into account exposure to ART and viral load cut-off for a final classification of recent infection. In the incidence calculations, we used a false recent infection rate (FRR) of zero, assuming that through the process of taking into account ART exposure and VL >1000 copies, we had eliminated the major contributions to the FRR. In the analysis, we used 161 days as the estimate of the mean duration of recent infection status.

Testing for sexually transmitted infections. Syphilis was tested from the plasma collected. A combination of the T. pallidum particle agglutination (TPPA) assay (Serodia, Fujirebio, Japan) and the RPR assay (Immutrep RPR, Omega Diagnostics, Scotland, UK) was used to determine syphilis status. The following definitions were applied for analysis purposes. A negative TPPA test, regardless of RPR titre, was interpreted as no prior syphilis infection; a RPR titre ≤1:4 with a positive TPPA test was interpreted as a past infection without current syphilis; a TPPA-confirmed RPR titre ≥1:8 was interpreted as active syphilis infection.

Testing for ART. ART testing was done on HIV serology positive specimens for measurement of ARVs that were in use in either first or second line regimens in the public sector. Antiretroviral testing was performed using DBS samples that tested HIV1/2 antibody positive determined by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) coupled with tandem mass spectrometry (Agilent HPLC-Module 1260 Infinity; Mass spectrometer- ABSciex 6.5+). The assay was a validated qualitative detection of Nevirapine, Emtricitabine, Lamuvidine, Abacavir, and Tenofovir (the lower limit of detection was 25ng/ml /0.025ug/ml); Efavirenz, and Lopinavir (the lower limit of detection was 100 ng/ml /0.1ug/ml). Known standards were analyzed with every batch of samples to ensure reproducibility and adequate quality assurance.

Testing for pregnancy. A Beta-HCG test was performed to test for participants under 20 years of age, Architect Total BHCG; (Ref: 7K78-25); Supplier ABBOTT and reported as positive /negative as per manufacturers. instructions.

Data management

Data from the three data sources, the AGYW questionnaire, the caregiver questionnaire (for AGYW under 18 years of age) and the laboratory data, were merged into a single database. The sampling weights and SAL district totals were added to the dataset to facilitate survey analysis. This was done at the SAL level for each district. Specific indicators were compiled using the same question from the AGYW questionnaire and the caregiver questionnaire to have a consolidated variable for analysis.

Data analysis

We used Stata and "R" to perform the analyses. Survey-based analysis was performed with the 6 districts specified as survey strata, and SALs as the primary sampling unit. A finite population correction fraction (fpc) was specified since the total number of SALs was a finite number in each district. Results are reported by district and overall. Domain analysis was performed for age groups (15-19 and 20-24 years) and for HIV status (positive, negative) by district and overall. Estimation was done with 95% confidence intervals. In Tables 5 to 50 in the body of the report, the unweighted frequency and weighted proportion or median is reported whereas the confidence intervals are reported in appendices, using a similar reporting format to the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).

The results are presented in tables. The columns of the tables represent the six different districts. The rows of the tables represent the age (15-19 years and 20-24 years) and HIV status strata. The table entry presented in a specific column and row (cell) therefore pertains to a sub-population within each district. The numerators represent the raw frequency, the denominators represent the total number in the relevant sub-population. The weighted survey proportion (estimate) is also provided.

We did not undertake formal hypothesis testing in this study. However, we did make comparisons of estimates by examining whether confidence intervals overlapped. We did this in order to ensure that the estimates were both precise and different from one another. Where the confidence intervals did not overlap, we refer to the differences as "statistically significant".

HIV incidence was estimated as an annual instantaneous rate using the computational package in R (inctools) version 3.5.3 developed by the South African Centre for Epidemiological Modelling and Analysis (SACEMA) at Stellenbosch University (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3500970/). The weighted proportion of participants who were HIV positive as well as weighted proportion of HIV positive participants who met criteria for recent infection according to the recent infection algorithm were entered into the R package together with mean duration of recent infection, MDRI (set at 161 days), and false

recency rate, FRR (set at 0) values, and their relative standard errors (set at 0.05 for both MDRI and FRR). For this analysis we assumed that viral load and ARV exposure accounted for the major contributors to the FRR.

Results

Sample realization and response rate

Data collection for this survey began in September 2017. For the survey, described in this report, we were unable to conduct the survey in all 10 districts as per the protocol. There were challenges in implementing a survey of this scale, and funding and contracting delays. In July 2018, it became clear that we would not complete data collection by the end of 2018. In response, the HERStory Study statistician proposed a plan for the execution of the survey, to guide completion in the most efficient, scientifically sound way and to maintain the integrity of the sampling in districts. The sampling had been designed so that each district sample was representative of that district. The plan specified that data collection would be completed only in 6 of the 10 districts, and would be abandoned in the remaining four districts. We did not include the data from the 175 participants from two of the four excluded districts (who participated before we abandoned data collection in those two districts). Community leaders were notified about the early termination of the study in these districts. We did not start data collection in the remaining two districts. Community leaders were notified about this change of plan. Although we did not sample all 10 districts as planned, this change in sample plans did not affect the integrity of the survey in the districts in which it was conducted.

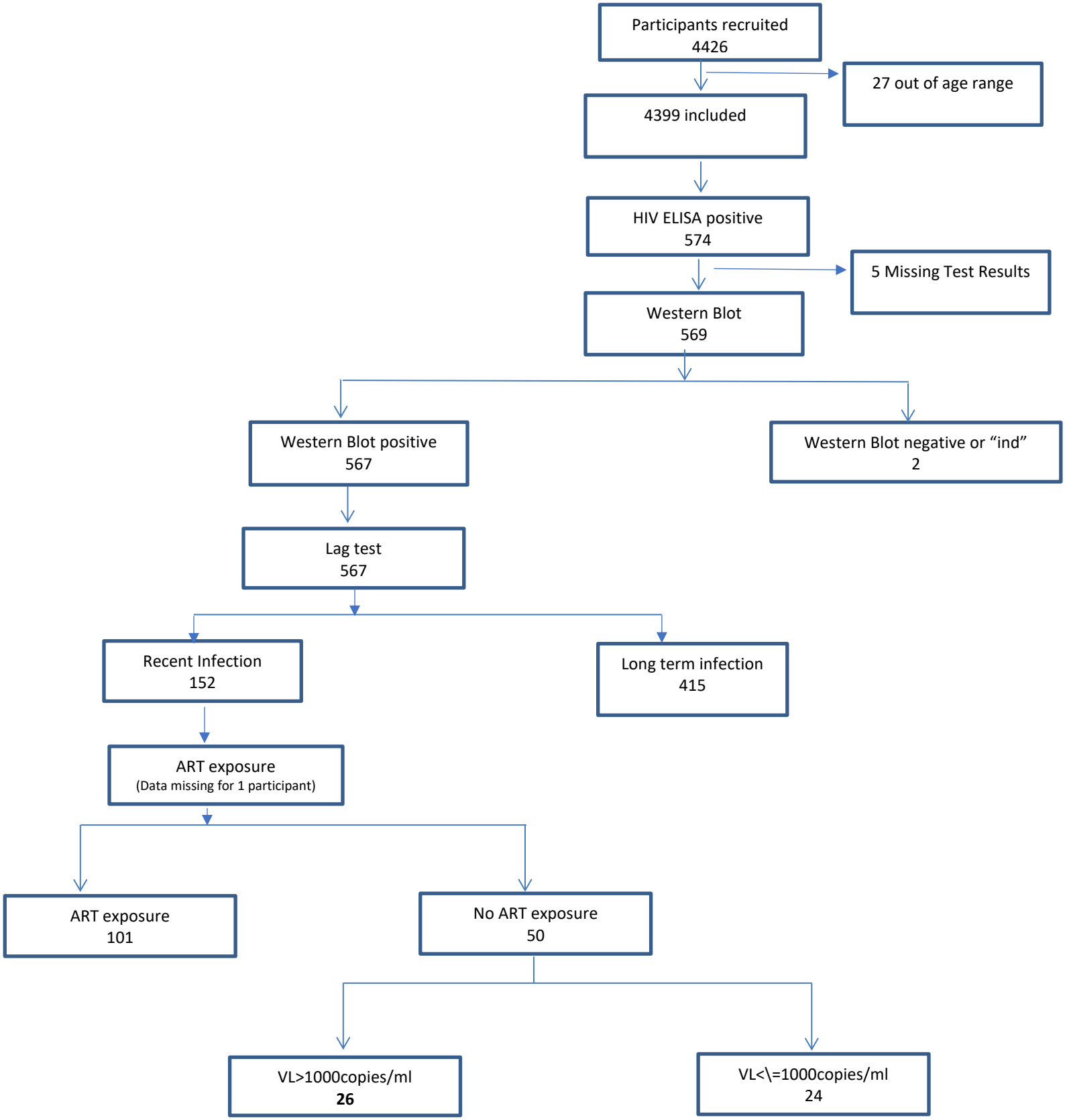
The survey was completed in the following districts: City of Cape Town (Western Cape), Ehlanzeni (Mpumalanga), O.R. Tambo (Eastern Cape), Tshwane (Gauteng), King Cetshwayo (KwaZulu-Natal) and Zululand (KwaZulu-Natal). Table 4 describes the sampling realization and the response rates, disaggregated by district. The overall sample realization was 61%, and it ranged from 33% in Cape Town to 78% in Zululand. This compares well with the 2016 South African Demographic and Health Survey (SADHS) sample realization, which was 56% among 15 to 19 year old women and 57% among 20 to 24 year old women selected to provide biological samples for HIV testing [27]. Consistent with the HERStory survey, the SADHS sample realization was lowest in the Western Cape. Figure 1 describes the flowchart to illustrate the HIV testing and recency algorithm. (The observation that some participants had no ART exposure and a viral load less or equal 1000 copies/mL may be explained by one of several reasons, including possible imperfect sensitivity of laboratory tests to detect ART, or that the progression of HIV in the absence of ART includes periods of time when viral suppression, or that these participants may be “elite controllers”).

Table 4. Sampling realization and response rate, HERStory survey, 2017-2018

District	SAL count*	SALs sampled*	Households sampled (35%)	AGYW** sample size	SALs Visited	Households visited	Households ineligible	Eligible households completed	AGYW** completed	Sample realisation
Not completed:										
Bojanala	329	140	8271	2500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gert Sibande	156	70	3351	1300	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Greater Sekhukhune	164	80	4429	1500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nelson Mandela Bay	161	75	3675	1400	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Completed:										
Cape Town	135	60	2913	1100	60	2970	2382	309	367	33.4%
Tshwane	153	70	4788	1300	70	4870	3486	673	778	59.8%
Ehlanzeni	146	70	3901	1300	70	3886	2534	679	806	62.0%
O.R. Tambo	148	70	3673	1300	70	3670	2762	516	697	53.6%
King Cetshwayo	103	50	2392	1000	50	3438	1285	600	760	76.0%
Zululand	138	70	3526	1300	70	3554	2012	743	1018	78.3%
Total completed	**823**	**390**	**21193**	**7300**	**390**	**22388**	**14461**	**3520**	**4426**	**60.6%**
Total planned	**2470**	**755**	**40919**	**14000**						

*SAL: small area layer; **AGYW: adolescent girls and young women; N/A: Not applicable

Figure 1: Flowchart to illustrate recency testing algorithm



Individual and household characteristics of the AGYW

Table 5 describes the individual and household characteristics of participants, disaggregated by district and age group. There were statistically significant differences between districts for most of the variables. The participants of this survey were almost all South African citizens (99%). Most participants self-identified as "African" (90%) as opposed to "White", "Coloured" or any other designation, with a statistically significant difference by district between Cape Town and other districts. Almost all participants were not married (98%). Over half of the participants reported that they were in school at the time they were surveyed (56%), and statistically significantly more participants in the 15 to 19 year age group reported they were at school, compared to AGYW in the 20 to 24 year age group. When asked whether their biological parents were alive, 21% reported that they were maternal orphans (here defined as their biological mother was not alive), 35% were paternal orphans (their biological father was not alive) and 11% reported they were "double orphans" (defined as both biological parents were not alive). AGYW in the older age group (20-24 years) were statistically significantly more likely to report orphan status on each of these variables. The survey included a series of questions about AGYW's households, and 34% had piped water in the home, 37% had their own flush toilet in the home, and 74% had electricity in working order. AGYW in the older age group (20-24 years) were statistically significantly more likely to report having electricity in working order compared with those in the younger age group. Almost a fifth (18%) of participants reported that someone in their household had gone a day and night without eating because of lack of food in the prior month. Many participants (42%) reported that the members of their household depended on social grants, and AGYW in the older age group were statistically significantly more likely to report this compared to those in the younger age group. Twelve percent of participants reported a member of their household had had tuberculosis (TB) in the past year, and AGYW in the older age group (20-24 years) were statistically significantly more likely to report this than those in the younger age group. The survey included questions about whether AGYW had their own money (15% reported they had) and their own bank account (29% reported they had) and whether they saved money (30% reported they did). AGYW in the older age group (20-24 years) were statistically significantly more likely to report having their own money and bank account than those in the younger group.

Table 5: Individual and household characteristics of adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%
Nationality: South African citizen														
Total	371/377	98.4	780/803	97.2	687/690	99.6	752/767	98.1	745/748	99.6	1014/1014	100.0	4349/4399	98.8
Age (years)														
15-19	213/217	98.2	449/459	97.8	415/417	99.5	405/408	99.3	420/422	99.5	592/592	100.0	2494/2515	99.1
20-24	158/160	98.8	331/344	96.6	272/273	99.6	347/359	96.7	325/326	99.7	422/422	100.0	1855/1884	98.4
Self-identified as 'African' *														
Total	134/377	35.5	802/803	99.9	687/690	99.6	761/767	99.2	745/748	99.6	1010/1014	99.6	4139/4399	89.8
Age (years)														
15-19	72/217	33.2	458/459	99.8	416/417	99.8	407/408	99.8	420/422	99.5	589/592	99.5	2362/2515	89.4
20-24	62/160	38.8	344/344	100.0	271/273	99.3	354/359	98.5	325/326	99.7	421/422	99.8	1777/1884	90.4
Relationship status reported as not married														
Total	364/377	96.6	791/803	98.6	680/690	98.6	752/767	98.1	733/748	98.0	1000/1014	98.6	4320/4399	98.1
Age (years)														
15-19	213/217	98.2	450/459	98.1	413/417	99.0	404/408	99.1	414/422	98.1	585/592	98.8	2479/2515	98.6
20-24	151/160	94.4	341/344	99.3	267/273	97.8	348/359	97.0	319/326	97.9	415/422	98.4	1841/1884	97.5
Currently in school														
Total	174/377	46.2	476/803	57.8	435/690	63.0	392/767	51.1	435/748	58.2	606/1014	59.7	2518/4399	56.2
Age (years)														
15-19	156/217	71.9	382/459	83.4	362/417	86.8	321/408	78.7	356/422	84.3	497/592	84.0	2074/2515	81.7
20-24	18/160	11.2	94/344	27.5	73/273	26.7	71/359	19.9	79/326	24.3	109/422	25.8	444/1884	22.8
Maternal orphan														
Total	33/377	8.8	205/803	24.3	139/690	20.2	134/767	17.6	178/748	23.7	295/1014	29.0	984/4399	20.8
Age (years)														
15-19	18/217	8.3	103/459	21.7	68/417	16.3	74/408	18.5	85/422	20.1	151/592	25.4	499/2515	18.6
20-24	15/160	9.4	102/344	27.3	71/273	26.0	60/359	16.6	93/326	28.4	144/422	34.0	485/1884	23.7
Paternal orphan														
Total	78/377	20.7	271/803	35.0	289/690	41.9	209/767	27.1	298/748	39.9	447/1014	44.0	1592/4399	34.9
Age (years)														
15-19	37/217	17.1	129/459	27.1	159/417	38.1	99/408	24.1	156/422	37.0	244/592	41.1	824/2515	31.1

Table 5: Individual and household characteristics of adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%
20-24	41/160	25.6	142/344	44.5	130/273	47.6	110/359	30.3	142/326	43.6	203/422	48.0	768/1884	39.9
Double orphan														
Total	6/377	1.6	113/803	13.4	83/690	12.0	62/767	8.2	99/748	13.2	180/1014	17.7	543/4399	11.2
Age (years)														
15-19	3/217	1.4	51/459	10.7	39/417	9.4	30/408	7.5	47/422	11.1	91/592	15.3	261/2515	9.4
20-24	3/160	1.9	62/344	16.6	44/273	16.1	32/359	9.0	52/326	15.9	89/422	21.0	282/1884	13.5
Lives in household with piped water														
Total	300/377	79.6	123/803	14.7	49/690	7.1	470/767	61.7	185/748	24.7	195/1014	19.1	1322/4399	33.7
Age (years)														
15-19	161/217	74.2	74/459	15.4	31/417	7.4	251/408	61.9	106/422	25.1	105/592	17.6	728/2515	32.4
20-24	139/160	86.9	49/344	13.9	18/273	6.6	219/359	61.5	79/326	24.2	90/422	21.1	594/1884	35.4
Lives in household with own flushed toilet														
Total	319/377	84.6	116/803	14.4	44/690	6.4	521/767	68.2	193/748	25.7	285/1014	28.0	1478/4399	37.2
Age (years)														
15-19	179/217	82.5	69/459	14.4	30/417	7.2	266/408	65.5	111/422	26.2	165/592	27.9	820/2515	36.1
20-24	140/160	87.5	47/344	14.6	14/273	5.1	255/359	71.1	82/326	25.1	120/422	28.2	658/1884	38.6
Lives in household with electricity in working order														
Total	287/377	76.1	682/803	85.4	384/690	55.7	660/767	86.0	557/748	74.4	673/1014	66.3	3243/4399	73.9
Age (years)														
15-19	157/217	72.4	388/459	84.2	212/417	50.9	346/408	84.9	307/422	72.7	379/592	63.8	1789/2515	70.9
20-24	130/160	81.2	294/344	86.9	172/273	63.0	314/359	87.3	250/326	76.7	294/422	69.8	1454/1884	77.9
In past month, participant or household member went a day and night without eating because of lack of food														
Total	72/377	19.1	131/803	17.1	110/690	15.9	152/767	19.6	153/748	20.4	188/1014	18.5	806/4399	18.3
Age (years)														
15-19	39/217	18.0	78/459	16.8	66/417	15.8	82/408	19.9	89/422	21.1	103/592	17.4	457/2515	18.0
20-24	33/160	20.6	53/344	17.5	44/273	16.1	70/359	19.2	64/326	19.6	85/422	20.1	349/1884	18.8
Household depends on child support, foster care, disability grant, or pension														
Total	100/377	26.5	336/803	40.5	345/690	50.0	269/767	35.0	333/748	44.5	559/1014	55.1	1942/4399	42.2
Age (years)														

Table 5: Individual and household characteristics of adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
15-19	52/217	24.0	167/459	37.1	165/417	39.6	113/408	27.7	170/422	40.3	276/592	46.5	943/2515	36.1
20-24	48/160	30.0	169/344	44.6	180/273	66.0	156/359	43.2	163/326	49.9	283/422	67.2	999/1884	50.2
In past year, household member(s) have had TB														
Total	46/377	12.2	101/803	12.8	69/690	10.0	86/767	11.1	111/748	14.8	105/1014	10.3	518/4399	11.7
Age (years)														
15-19	19/217	8.8	34/459	8.1	29/417	6.9	31/408	7.4	36/422	8.5	43/592	7.3	192/2515	7.8
20-24	27/160	16.9	67/344	18.3	40/273	14.7	55/359	15.3	75/326	22.9	62/422	14.6	326/1884	16.9
AGYW has own money														
Total	107/377	28.4	118/803	16.3	53/690	7.7	152/767	19.7	84/748	11.2	105/1014	10.3	619/4399	15.5
Age (years)														
15-19	45/217	20.7	64/459	15.6	30/417	7.2	71/408	17.2	39/422	9.2	54/592	9.1	303/2515	13.0
20-24	62/160	38.8	54/344	17.0	23/273	8.4	81/359	22.6	45/326	13.8	51/422	12.0	316/1884	18.6
AGYW has own bank account														
Total	188/377	49.9	235/803	29.7	97/690	14.1	335/767	43.8	151/748	20.1	182/1014	17.9	1188/4399	29.1
Age (years)														
15-19	63/217	29.0	66/459	14.0	20/417	4.8	92/408	22.5	38/422	9.0	49/592	8.2	328/2515	14.3
20-24	125/160	78.1	169/344	48.4	77/273	28.3	243/359	67.9	113/326	34.6	133/422	31.4	860/1884	48.5
AGYW saves money														
Total	153/377	40.6	308/803	39.5	112/690	16.2	330/767	43.1	159/748	21.2	221/1014	21.7	1283/4399	30.5
Age (years)														
15-19	84/217	38.7	173/459	38.4	64/417	15.3	185/408	45.6	74/422	17.5	118/592	19.8	698/2515	29.0
20-24	69/160	43.1	135/344	40.7	48/273	17.6	145/359	40.3	85/326	26.0	103/422	24.3	585/1884	32.4

[#] Percentage refers to weighted estimates; * “African” or “Black” was one of the Apartheid classifications of people in South Africa, and these classifications continue to influence the way people identify themselves.

Awareness of, and participation in the various components of the Global Fund intervention, and other non-Global Fund interventions among AGYW aged 15 to 24 years

Table 6 presents the prevalence of "exposure" to interventions, stratified by district, age group and laboratory-confirmed HIV status. There were statistically significant differences by district for several of the variables. Overall, 63% of AGYW had heard about Soul Buddyz Clubs, 45% had seen a Soul Buddyz magazine and 15% had ever participated in a Soul Buddyz club. AGYW in the younger age group were statistically significantly more likely to report participating in a Soul Buddyz club than those in the older group. Among all AGYW, 31% had heard about Rise Clubs, 23% had ever watched the TV show "Rise Talk", 19% had seen a Rise Magazine, 13% had ever participated in a Rise Club and 9% were a member of a Rise Club at the time of the survey. AGYW in the younger age group were statistically significantly more likely to report having seen a Rise magazine, having participated in a Rise Club, and being a Rise Club member than those in the older group. Among all AGYW, 25% had ever attended a health education session at which a Keeping Girls at School flip chart was used, and 16% had attended a homework support programme in the past year, indicating they had been reached by the Keeping Girls at School programme. AGYW in the younger age group were statistically significantly more likely to report attending a homework support programme than those in the older group (22% versus 8%). AGYW who were HIV positive (as determined by study laboratory testing) were statistically significantly less likely to report attending a homework support programme than those who were HIV negative (10% versus 17%).

Among all participants, 79% had ever had an HIV test, and 63% of all participants had had an HIV test in the past year. Statistically significantly more AGYW who were HIV positive (as determined by the study laboratory tests), reported they had ever had an HIV test and that they had tested in the past year, compared with AGYW were HIV negative. Statistically significantly more AGYW who in the older age group reported they had ever had an HIV test and that they had tested in the past year, compared with AGYW in the younger age group.

Among all the participants in Cape Town, 19% had heard of the Women of Worth programme, 7% had ever participated in it, and 4% had ever received a "cash incentive".

Based on the reports of AGYW, the composite measure of exposure indicates that 48% of AGYW had participated in either the Clubs, or the Keeping Girls in School programme, or the Women of Worth programme. Statistically significantly more AGYW in the younger age group reported they had

participated in one or more of these interventions (54%), compared with AGYW in the older age group (41%). Statistically significantly fewer AGYW who were HIV positive (as determined by the study laboratory tests), reported they had participated in one or more of these interventions (43%), compared with AGYW who were HIV negative (49%).

Among participants who had ever had an HIV test (Table 7), the most common venue at which they had their last test was a clinic or hospital (71%). It is noteworthy that 11% reported the venue to be school, 4% a mobile van, 2% the community and 2% a tent. These suggests that these AGYW might have been reached directly by the Global-Funded AGYW HIV testing interventions which were implemented in non-health facility venues such as these.

Participants who reported they had never had an HIV test were asked to give the reasons why they had not tested (Table 8). The most commonly reported reasons were that they did not believe they had HIV, they had not yet "got around" to testing, and they did not believe they were at risk of HIV. Nine percent of AGYW reported not knowing where to get an HIV test.

Table 6: Awareness of and participation in components of the Global-Funded intervention among adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable#	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
Heard about Soul Buddyz														
Total	234/377	62.1	575/803	72.7	376/690	54.5	574/767	74.9	436/748	58.1	577/1014	56.7	2772/4399	63.4
Age (years)														
15-19	125/217	57.6	326/459	71.8	218/417	52.3	306/408	75.1	242/422	57.1	347/592	58.3	1564/2515	62.0
20-24	109/160	68.1	249/344	73.6	158/273	57.9	268/359	74.7	194/326	59.4	230/422	54.5	1208/1884	65.2
HIV Status														
Positive	10/13	76.9	83/121	69.5	54/99	54.6	52/67	77.8	63/111	56.6	78/157	49.9	340/568	61.2
Negative	224/364	61.5	491/681	73.3	322/591	54.5	522/700	74.6	372/636	58.3	499/857	58.0	2430/3829	63.7
Seen Soul Buddyz Magazine														
Total	152/377	40.3	478/803	60.3	288/690	41.8	382/767	49.7	288/748	38.4	403/1014	39.7	1991/4399	45.4
Age (years)														
15-19	78/217	35.9	267/459	59.3	173/417	41.5	197/408	48.2	157/422	37.1	249/592	41.8	1121/2515	44.3
20-24	74/160	46.2	211/344	61.4	115/273	42.2	185/359	51.4	131/326	40.1	154/422	36.7	870/1884	46.9
HIV Status														
Positive	6/13	46.2	71/121	53.1	41/99	41.5	29/67	41.9	41/111	36.8	59/157	38.0	247/568	43.0
Negative	146/364	40.1	406/681	61.6	247/591	41.8	353/700	50.5	247/636	38.7	344/857	40.0	1743/3829	45.8
Participated in Soul Buddyz Club														
Total	46/377	12.2	192/803	22.9	85/690	12.3	118/767	15.3	47/748	6.3	181/1014	17.7	669/4399	14.9
Age (years)														
15-19	26/217	12.0	131/459	28.1	58/417	13.9	76/408	18.6	26/422	6.1	135/592	22.7	452/2515	17.4
20-24	20/160	12.5	61/344	16.8	27/273	9.9	42/359	11.6	21/326	6.4	46/422	10.8	217/1884	11.6
HIV Status														
Positive	1/13	7.7	29/121	23.0	10/99	10.1	12/67	17.6	8/111	7.2	19/157	11.9	79/568	13.9
Negative	45/364	12.4	162/681	22.8	75/591	12.7	106/700	15.1	39/636	6.1	162/857	18.8	589/3829	15.0
Heard about Rise Clubs														
Total	70/377	18.6	192/803	22.9	443/690	64.1	274/767	35.7	168/748	22.5	183/1014	18.1	1330/4399	30.9
Age (years)														
15-19	37/217	17.1	100/459	21.6	300/417	71.8	157/408	38.4	84/422	20.0	102/592	17.1	780/2515	32.2
20-24	33/160	20.6	92/344	24.6	143/273	52.3	117/359	32.6	84/326	25.8	81/422	19.5	550/1884	29.3

Table 6: Awareness of and participation in components of the Global-Funded intervention among adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable#	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
HIV Status														
Positive	0/13	0.0	26/121	18.6	55/99	55.4	30/67	44.9	31/111	28.0	20/157	13.5	162/568	29.1
Negative	70/364	19.2	165/681	23.7	388/591	65.6	244/700	34.8	137/636	21.6	163/857	19.0	1167/3829	31.2
Seen a Rise Magazine														
Total	35/377	9.3	141/803	19.3	299/690	43.3	135/767	17.5	76/748	10.2	98/1014	9.8	784/4399	18.8
Age (years)														
15-19	21/217	9.7	77/459	16.3	215/417	51.5	86/408	20.9	38/422	9.0	58/592	9.8	495/2515	20.5
20-24	14/160	8.8	64/344	22.7	84/273	30.7	49/359	13.7	38/326	11.6	40/422	9.8	289/1884	16.5
HIV Status														
Positive	0/13	0.0	17/121	20.8	37/99	37.3	13/67	18.8	13/111	11.8	9/157	6.6	89/568	18.4
Negative	35/364	9.6	124/681	19.0	262/591	44.3	122/700	17.4	63/636	9.9	89/857	10.4	695/3829	18.8
Participated in a Rise Club														
Total	23/377	6.1	60/803	7.1	264/690	38.2	100/767	12.9	65/748	8.7	45/1014	4.4	557/4399	13.2
Age (years)														
15-19	14/217	6.5	29/459	6.1	190/417	45.5	67/408	16.2	28/422	6.7	25/592	4.2	353/2515	15.0
20-24	9/160	5.6	31/344	8.2	74/273	27.1	33/359	9.2	37/326	11.4	20/422	4.7	204/1884	10.9
HIV Status														
Positive	0/13	0.0	6/121	4.4	31/99	31.3	11/67	16.1	13/111	11.8	8/157	5.0	69/568	12.6
Negative	23/364	6.3	54/681	7.6	233/591	39.4	89/700	12.6	52/636	8.2	37/857	4.3	488/3829	13.3
Presently a member of a Rise Club														
Total	12/377	3.2	49/803	5.8	178/690	25.8	58/767	7.4	56/748	7.5	28/1014	2.8	381/4399	8.9
Age (years)														
15-19	8/217	3.7	25/459	5.3	129/417	30.9	45/408	10.8	24/422	5.7	16/592	2.7	247/2515	10.4
20-24	4/160	2.5	24/344	6.4	49/273	17.9	13/359	3.6	32/326	9.9	12/422	2.8	134/1884	7.0
HIV Status														
Positive	0/13	0.0	2/121	1.5	17/99	17.1	5/67	7.1	13/111	11.8	3/157	1.9	40/568	7.1
Negative	12/364	3.3	47/681	6.7	161/591	27.2	53/700	7.5	43/636	6.8	25/857	2.9	341/3829	9.2
Ever watched a TV show called Rise Talk														
Total	59/377	15.6	222/803	27.8	179/690	25.9	265/767	34.6	116/748	15.5	142/1014	14.1	983/4399	22.7

Table 6: Awareness of and participation in components of the Global-Funded intervention among adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable#	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
Age (years)														
15-19	26/217	12.0	121/459	25.6	124/417	29.7	129/408	31.7	55/422	13.0	82/592	13.8	537/2515	21.4
20-24	33/160	20.6	101/344	30.4	55/273	20.1	136/359	37.8	61/326	18.7	60/422	14.6	446/1884	24.4
HIV Status														
Positive	3/13	23.1	32/121	32.0	25/99	25.2	26/67	38.6	14/111	12.7	17/157	11.7	117/568	23.3
Negative	56/364	15.4	190/681	27.0	154/591	26.1	239/700	34.2	102/636	16.0	125/857	14.6	866/3829	22.6
Ever attended a health education session in which Keeping Girls at School flipchart was used														
Total	81/377	21.5	283/803	35.4	186/690	27.0	220/767	28.7	131/748	17.4	178/1014	17.7	1079/4399	25.0
Age (years)														
15-19	45/217	20.7	176/459	37.9	126/417	30.2	128/408	31.6	62/422	14.6	110/592	18.5	647/2515	26.0
20-24	36/160	22.5	107/344	32.4	60/273	22.0	92/359	25.4	69/326	21.1	68/422	16.4	432/1884	23.6
HIV Status														
Positive	1/13	7.7	32/121	31.3	22/99	22.2	15/67	22.7	21/111	18.9	19/157	12.9	110/568	21.2
Negative	80/364	22.0	250/681	36.1	164/591	27.8	205/700	29.3	109/636	17.1	159/857	18.5	967/3829	25.5
During the past year, AGYW attended a homework programme														
Total	35/377	9.3	183/803	23.0	126/690	18.3	116/767	15.0	81/748	10.8	168/1014	16.7	709/4399	15.9
Age (years)														
15-19	32/217	14.7	142/459	31.2	103/417	24.7	94/408	23.0	65/422	15.3	131/592	22.4	567/2515	22.3
20-24	3/160	1.9	41/344	13.3	23/273	8.4	22/359	6.0	16/326	4.9	37/422	8.8	142/1884	7.5
HIV Status														
Positive	1/13	7.7	17/121	11.7	12/99	12.1	6/67	8.6	7/111	6.3	13/157	8.3	56/568	9.6
Negative	34/364	9.3	166/681	25.2	114/591	19.3	110/700	15.6	74/636	11.6	155/857	18.3	653/3829	16.7
Ever heard about the Women of Worth Programme (Cape Town Only)														
Total	70/377	18.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70/377	18.6
Age (years)														
15-19	38/217	17.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38/217	17.5
20-24	32/160	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32/160	20.0
HIV Status														
Positive	0/13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0/13	0.0

Table 6: Awareness of and participation in components of the Global-Funded intervention among adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
Negative	70/364	19.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70/364	19.2
Ever participated in the Women of Worth Programme (Cape Town Only)*														
Total	26/377	6.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26/377	6.9
Age (years)														
15-19	15/217	6.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15/217	6.9
20-24	11/160	6.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11/160	6.9
HIV Status														
Positive	0/13	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0/13	0.0
Negative	26/364	7.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26/364	7.1
Ever received a cash incentive from the Women of Worth Programme (Cape Town Only)*														
Total	14/377	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14/377	3.7
Age (years)														
15-19	8/217	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8/217	3.7
20-24	6/160	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6/160	3.8
HIV Status														
Positive	0/13	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0/13	0.0
Negative	14/364	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14/364	3.8
Ever tested for HIV														
Total	303/377	80.4	624/803	78.9	576/690	83.5	608/767	79.3	579/748	77.4	741/1014	73.2	3431/4399	78.8
Age (years)														
15-19	165/217	76.0	305/459	66.6	336/417	80.6	268/408	65.7	287/422	68.0	350/592	59.3	1711/2515	69.4
20-24	138/160	86.2	319/344	93.5	240/273	87.9	340/359	94.6	292/326	89.5	391/422	92.7	1720/1884	91.0
HIV Status														
Positive	11/13	84.6	112/121	93.8	91/99	91.9	60/67	89.2	103/111	92.8	140/157	89.2	517/568	91.2
Negative	292/364	80.2	511/681	75.9	485/591	82.1	548/700	78.4	476/636	74.8	601/857	70.2	2913/3829	77.0
Tested for HIV in the past year														
Total	229/377	60.7	474/803	61.8	498/690	72.2	466/767	60.6	463/748	61.8	591/1014	58.4	2721/4399	62.7
Age (years)														
15-19	117/217	53.9	203/459	45.4	294/417	70.5	183/408	44.8	217/422	51.4	263/592	44.6	1277/2515	52.1

Table 6: Awareness of and participation in components of the Global-Funded intervention among adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
20-24	112/160	70.0	271/344	81.2	204/273	74.7	283/359	78.4	246/326	75.4	328/422	77.7	1444/1884	76.6
HIV Status														
Positive	6/13	46.2	88/121	77.6	79/99	79.8	45/67	66.4	85/111	76.5	108/157	68.9	411/568	73.2
Negative	223/364	61.3	385/681	58.6	419/591	70.9	421/700	60.0	378/636	59.4	483/857	56.5	2309/3829	61.2
Composite measure of participation Clubs, Keeping Girls at School and/or WoW interventions														
Total	149/377	39.5	481/803	60.7	426/690	61.7	360/767	46.8	259/748	34.6	428/1014	42.4	2103/4399	48.4
Age (years)														
15-19	93/217	42.9	311/459	67.0	291/417	69.8	228/408	55.9	148/422	35.0	293/592	49.6	1364/2515	54.4
20-24	56/160	35.0	170/344	53.2	135/273	49.4	132/359	36.5	111/326	34.0	135/422	32.3	739/1884	40.5
HIV Status														
Positive	3/13	23.1	63/121	55.6	54/99	54.4	28/67	41.5	38/111	34.3	48/157	31.2	234/568	43.2
Negative	146/364	40.1	417/681	61.7	372/591	62.9	332/700	47.3	220/636	34.5	380/857	44.4	1867/3829	49.1

HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests. [#] Percentage refers to weighted estimates.

* Only participants in Cape Town had the opportunity to participate in the Women of Worth Programme, and this question was not asked of participants in other districts

Table 7: Venue of last HIV test among adolescent girls and young women who had ever tested, in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%
Clinic or hospital														
Total	178/303	58.7	466/624	75.6	380/576	66.0	383/608	62.8	441/579	76.2	635/741	85.8	2483/3431	70.7
Youth centre														
Total	11/303	3.6	5/624	0.7	4/576	0.7	14/608	2.2	11/579	1.9	16/741	2.1	61/3431	1.8
School														
Total	47/303	15.5	43/624	6.7	164/576	28.5	35/608	5.8	39/579	6.7	21/741	2.8	349/3431	11.4
Workplace														
Total	1/303	0.3	1/624	0.2	2/576	0.3	4/608	0.7	0/579	0.0	0/741	0.0	8/3431	0.3
Mobile van														
Total	13/303	4.3	17/624	2.6	2/576	0.3	38/608	6.3	37/579	6.4	27/741	3.6	134/3431	3.8
In community														
Total	9/303	3.0	6/624	0.8	4/576	0.7	17/608	2.8	9/579	1.5	6/741	0.8	51/3431	1.6
At home														
Total	23/303	7.6	42/624	6.3	16/576	2.8	57/608	9.4	22/579	3.8	17/741	2.3	177/3431	5.4
Private doctor														
Total	3/303	1.0	7/624	1.6	0/576	0.0	14/608	2.4	4/579	0.7	2/741	0.3	30/3431	1.0
Traditional healer														
Total	0/303	0.0	0/624	0.0	0/576	0.0	0/608	0.0	0/579	0.0	0/741	0.0	0/3431	0.0
Tent														
Total	8/303	2.6	7/624	1.3	1/576	0.2	27/608	4.5	2/579	0.3	5/741	0.7	50/3431	1.6
Other														
Total	10/303	3.3	30/624	4.3	3/576	0.5	19/608	3.2	14/579	2.4	12/741	1.6	88/3431	2.5

[#] Percentage refers to weighted estimates

Table 8: Reasons for not having had an HIV test among adolescent girls and young women who reported they had never had an HIV test, in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%
Don't know where to get a test														
Total	5/74	6.8	11/179	6.0	17/114	14.9	18/159	11.5	13/169	7.9	16/273	5.9	80/968	8.5
I don't think I have HIV														
Total	20/74	27.0	51/179	27.7	26/114	22.8	50/159	31.7	57/169	33.6	78/273	28.5	282/968	28.7
I am not at risk for HIV														
Total	9/74	12.2	25/179	14.6	16/114	14.0	26/159	16.2	29/169	17.1	46/273	16.8	151/968	15.3
I trust my partner														
Total	10/74	13.5	9/179	5.3	11/114	9.6	7/159	4.5	2/169	1.2	15/273	5.5	54/968	6.4
I am afraid to find out I am HIV positive														
Total	6/74	8.1	22/179	12.1	8/114	7.0	8/159	5.0	10/169	5.9	20/273	7.3	74/968	7.6
Concerns about confidentiality														
Total	2/74	2.7	1/179	0.6	1/114	0.9	6/159	3.8	1/169	0.6	5/273	1.8	16/968	1.8
Concerns about stigma, discrimination, and rejection														
Total	0/74	0.0	2/179	1.0	1/114	0.9	2/159	1.3	2/169	1.2	3/273	1.1	10/968	1.0
Concerns about losing my job														
Total	2/74	2.7	0/179	0.0	0/114	0.0	0/159	0.0	0/169	0.0	1/273	0.4	3/968	0.5
I am not ready to have an HIV test														
Total	3/74	4.1	13/179	7.0	7/114	6.1	11/159	6.7	12/169	7.2	19/273	7.0	65/968	6.4
Concerns about the standard of service														
Total	2/74	2.7	1/179	0.5	0/114	0.0	1/159	0.7	1/169	0.6	1/273	0.4	6/968	0.8
I have not gotten around to it														
Total	18/74	24.3	27/179	14.9	27/114	23.7	25/159	15.8	43/169	25.3	79/273	29.0	219/968	22.3
Other														
Total	12/74	16.2	31/179	18.3	18/114	15.8	23/159	14.0	22/169	13.0	34/273	12.5	140/968	14.8

[#] Percentage refers to weighted estimates

The prevalence of HIV, HIV incidence, and the HIV care cascade

HIV prevalence

The study laboratory-confirmed test result indicated that 12.4% of AGYW living in the study areas were HIV positive as shown in Table 9, varying by district from 3% in Cape Town to 17% in Zululand, and with statistically significant differences by district. Among AGYW aged 15 to 19 years, the prevalence of HIV was 7%, statistically significantly lower than the prevalence among AGYW aged 20 to 24 years, which was 20%.

The prevalence of HIV was 11% among AGYW who reported they participated in the Clubs, Keeping Girls in School Programme or Women of Worth programme, while it was statistically significantly higher (14%) among AGYW who reported they did not participate in these components of the Global-Funded combination prevention intervention. This finding suggests that it is more difficult to reach HIV positive AGYW with interventions such as these.

Among AGYW who were HIV positive, almost 4.5% were recently infected. The proportion of recent infections ranged by district from 0% in Cape Town to 10% in Tshwane (Table 10). Among AGYW who were HIV positive and reported participation in the Club, Keeping Girls in School and/or Women of Worth interventions, 4.5% were recently infected, and 4.5% were recently infected in the group who did not report participation in these components of the combination prevention intervention.

Annual HIV incidence

The annual HIV incidence for participants 15 to 24 years of age was estimated to be 1.45% (95% confidence interval 1.31% – 1.60%). Among adolescent girls aged 15 to 19 years, the incidence was 1.14% (1.02% - 1.26%), while among young women aged 20 to 24 years, it was statistically significantly higher: 1.93% (1.74% - 2.13%) (Table 11).

Knowledge of status, ART exposure and viral suppression (population estimates)

Among AGYW with laboratory-confirmed HIV positive status 61% knew their HIV positive status (determined by self-report or the detection of ART metabolites present in their blood), varying from 55% to 73% across districts (Table 10). Knowledge of status was 58% of AGYW aged 15 to 19 years and 62% of AGYW aged 20 to 24 years knowing their HIV status (difference not statistically significant).

Among all AGYW with laboratory-confirmed HIV, 51% were exposed to ART (based on laboratory tests to detect metabolites in blood samples) (Table 10). Exposure to ART varied by district 36% to 68%. Among all AGYW with laboratory-confirmed HIV between the ages of 15-19 years, 46% were on ART, while among all AGYW with laboratory-confirmed HIV aged between 20-24 years, 52% were on ART (difference not statistically significant).

Among AGYW with laboratory-confirmed HIV positive status, 62% had a viral load of <1000cp/ml, an indicator of viral suppression, varying by district from 46% to 77% (Table 10). Among adolescent girls aged 15-19 years 59% were virally suppressed, while among young women aged 20-24 years, 63% were virally suppressed (difference not statistically significant).

It should be noted that 64 of the 363 AGYW who were determined to be virally suppressed did not have ART detected in their blood (Table 10). There are several possible explanations for this observation, including imperfect sensitivity of laboratory tests to detect ART. One of the factors potentially undermining the sensitivity of the laboratory ART tests is that the half-life for detection of some ARVs is shorter than one day. Another reason for this observation is that the progression of HIV in the absence of ART includes periods of time when viral load is lower than the threshold used for determining viral suppression [29]. Another potential reason is that they may be “elite controllers”.

Undiagnosed HIV infections among AGYW

Among AGYW with laboratory-confirmed HIV infection, 39% did not know their status, varying by district from 27% to 51% (Table 13). Among AGYW in the 15-19 year age group, 43% had undiagnosed infection, and among those in the 20-24 year age group, 38% had undiagnosed infection.

HIV Care Cascades

Among AGYW with laboratory-confirmed HIV positive status, 61% knew their HIV positive status (determined by self-report or the detection of ART metabolites present in their blood) (Table 10). Among all AGYW who knew their HIV positive status, 83% were exposed to ART (based on the detection of metabolites in their blood) (Figure 2). Among AGYW who were exposed to ART (based on the detection of metabolites in the blood), 92% were virally suppressed (Table 12; Figure 2).

Figures 2 to 5 show HIV care cascades by district. The Cape Town care cascade findings need to be interpreted with caution due to the small sample size. The percent of HIV positive AGYW who knew their status varied from 49% in Tshwane to 73% in King Cetshwayo. Of these, the proportion of those who initiated ART as an indication of the treatment gap varied from 73% in Tshwane to 91% in King Cetshwayo,

which was the only district that attained UNAIDS second “90”. Viral suppression in those who initiated ART was generally high ranging from 81% in Ehlanzeni and 100% in Tshwane, with only Ehlanzeni not attaining the UNAIDs third “90%”.

By age, among AGYWs 15 to 19 years old, performance along the continuum ranged from 29% (Tshwane) to 74% (King Cetshwayo) for knowledge of HIV positive status; from 69% (O.R. Tambo) to 88% (Zululand) for ART initiation. UNAIDS Targets were attained for viral suppression in all districts except Ehlanzeni (63%). Among those aged 20 to 24 years, knowledge of HIV positive status ranged between 52% (Ehlanzeni) to 72% (King Cetshwayo); ART initiation ranged from 68% in Tshwane to 94% in King Cetshwayo. Viral suppression, based on the UNAIDS target of 90% of those who initiated ART, was attained in all districts except Ehlanzeni (89%).

Table 9: HIV Prevalence by district, age and exposure to the intervention among adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable#	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
HIV positive														
Total	13/377	3.4	121/802	16.6	99/690	14.4	67/767	8.6	111/747	14.8	157/1014	15.6	568/4397	12.4
Age (years)														
15-19	3/217	1.4	41/459	8.5	29/417	6.9	27/408	6.5	35/421	8.3	50/592	8.4	185/2514	6.8
20-24	10/160	6.2	80/343	26.1	70/273	25.7	40/359	11.0	76/326	23.2	107/422	25.7	383/1883	19.7
Exposure to Intervention														
No	10/228	4.4	58/322	18.7	45/264	17.1	39/407	9.5	73/489	14.9	109/586	18.6	334/2296	13.6
Yes	3/149	2.0	63/480	15.2	54/426	12.7	28/360	7.7	38/258	14.7	48/428	11.5	234/2101	11.1

Exposure to the intervention was determined by the composite measure described above in Table 6. # Percentage refers to weighted estimates

In the original data 4 participants had a discrepant HIV lab results. Three had missing viral load, and were classified as 'Negative', and one had a viral load greater than 1,000 and was classified as 'Positive'.

Table 10: Recent infections, knowledge of HIV status, exposure to ART, and viral suppression among HIV positive adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
Recent HIV infection (based on study laboratory tests)														
Total	0/13	0.0	6/121	4.0	7/99	7.1	7/67	10.4	1/111	0.9	5/157	3.1	26/568	4.5
Age (years)														
15-19	0/3	0.0	2/41	4.7	3/29	10.3	5/27	18.6	0/35	0.0	2/50	4.0	12/185	6.9
20-24	0/10	0.0	4/80	3.7	4/70	5.7	2/40	4.8	1/76	1.3	3/107	2.7	14/383	3.5
Exposure to Intervention														
No	0/10	0.0	3/58	4.6	4/45	8.8	3/39	7.6	1/73	1.4	4/109	3.6	15/334	4.5
Yes	0/3	0.0	3/63	3.5	3/54	5.6	4/28	14.2	0/38	0.0	1/48	2.0	11/234	4.5
Knowledge of HIV status*														
Total	9/13	69.2	73/121	54.7	54/99	54.6	33/67	48.8	81/111	72.9	108/157	69.2	358/568	60.8
Age (years)														
15-19	3/3	100.0	25/41	61.6	13/29	44.8	8/27	29.4	26/35	74.0	33/50	66.0	108/185	57.5
20-24	6/10	60.0	48/80	52.0	41/70	58.7	25/40	61.9	55/76	72.4	75/107	70.7	250/383	62.3
Exposure to Intervention														
No	6/10	60.0	38/58	61.1	25/45	55.8	20/39	50.3	54/73	74.0	74/109	68.0	217/334	63.1
Yes	3/3	100.0	35/63	49.6	29/54	53.7	13/28	46.8	27/38	70.7	34/48	71.9	141/234	57.8
Exposure to ART (based on study laboratory tests)														
Total	5/13	38.5	57/120	43.3	47/99	47.6	24/66	36.0	73/110	66.2	93/157	59.8	299/565	50.6
Age (years)														
15-19	2/3	66.7	19/40	47.8	9/29	31.0	7/27	25.6	22/35	62.3	29/50	58.0	88/184	46.3
20-24	3/10	30.0	38/80	41.6	38/70	54.4	17/39	43.2	51/75	68.0	64/107	60.6	211/381	52.4
Exposure to Intervention														
No	2/10	20.0	29/57	46.4	21/45	46.9	13/38	33.8	50/72	69.3	63/109	57.9	178/331	50.9
Yes	3/3	100.0	28/63	40.9	26/54	48.1	11/28	39.0	23/38	60.3	30/48	63.8	121/234	50.1
Viral suppression (based on study laboratory tests)**														
Total	6/13	46.2	62/121	48.5	64/99	64.7	41/67	61.3	86/111	77.3	104/157	66.7	363/568	62.1
Age (years)														
15-19	2/3	66.7	21/41	50.5	18/29	62.1	13/27	48.7	26/35	73.7	31/50	61.9	111/185	59.5
20-24	4/10	40.0	41/80	47.7	46/70	65.8	28/40	69.7	60/76	78.9	73/107	68.9	252/383	63.3

Table 10: Recent infections, knowledge of HIV status, exposure to ART, and viral suppression among HIV positive adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
Exposure to Intervention														
No	3/10	30.0	29/58	52.3	28/45	62.4	22/39	56.6	58/73	79.3	71/109	65.2	211/334	61.9
Yes	3/3	100.0	33/63	45.4	36/54	66.7	19/28	67.8	28/38	73.4	33/48	69.9	152/234	62.5

[#] Percentage refers to weighted estimates

*Participants were classified as having knowledge of being HIV+ if they declared they were HIV+ in either of the 'hiv_result' or 'hiv_status' variables. Moreover, they were assumed to have knowledge of their status if a lab test confirmed they were positive and ART metabolites were present in their blood.

**The current convention is to use (at least for DBS) a cut-off of 1000 copies/ml. Anything <1000 copies: successful viral suppression if ART exposure (laboratory test) or elite controller or underestimation of viral load based on technology or quality of specimen.

Table 11: HIV incidence among adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018 *

	Weighted HIV prevalence	Weighted standard error of HIV prevalence	Weighted proportion of HIV positive AGYW recently HIV infected	Weighted standard error of proportion of HIV positive recently HIV infected	Incidence Rate (95% CI)
Total	12.37%	0.00425	0.0454	0.0065	1.45 (1.31- 1.60)
15-19 Year Old	6.75%	0.00392	0.0694	0.0143	1.14 (1.02 - 1.26)
20-24 Year Old	19.71%	0.00751	0.0347	0.0067	1.92 (1.74 – 2.13)

*Across all districts

The mean duration of infection was assumed to be 161 days. The false recent rate (FRR) was assumed to be 0 since laboratory-confirmed tests for viral loads and ART exposure were used to eliminate false recents.

Table 12: Viral suppression among adolescent girls and young women who were HIV positive and exposed to ARTs in six South African districts, 2017-2018 *

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable#	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
Viral Suppression (<1000 copies/ml)														
Total	5/5	100.0	46/57	80.7	45/47	95.8	24/24	100.0	70/73	95.9	86/93	92.6	276/299	92.4
Age (years)														
15-19	2/2	100.0	12/19	62.9	9/9	100.0	7/7	100.0	21/22	95.5	26/29	89.6	77/88	87.9
20-24	3/3	100.0	34/38	88.5	36/38	94.8	17/17	100.0	49/51	96.1	60/64	94.0	199/211	94.2
Exposure to Intervention														
No	2/2	100.0	23/29	79.2	20/21	95.3	13/13	100.0	48/50	96.0	58/63	92.1	164/178	92.3
Yes	3/3	100.0	23/28	82.1	25/26	96.2	11/11	100.0	22/23	95.7	28/30	93.6	112/121	92.6

Percentage refers to weighted estimates; * Given the small sample sizes, especially for Cape Town, Tshwane and OR Tambo, the estimates should be interpreted with the appropriate caution.

Table 13: Undiagnosed HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women with laboratory-confirmed HIV diagnoses in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
Undiagnosed HIV*														
Total	4/13	30.8	48/121	45.3	45/99	45.4	34/67	51.2	30/111	27.1	49/157	30.8	210/568	39.2
Age (years)														
15-19	0/3	0.0	16/41	38.4	16/29	55.2	19/27	70.6	9/35	26.0	17/50	34.0	77/185	42.5
20-24	4/10	40.0	32/80	48.0	29/70	41.3	15/40	38.1	21/76	27.6	32/107	29.3	133/383	37.7

[#] Percentage refers to weighted estimates; *AGYW were considered to be 'undiagnosed' if they did not report knowing about their HIV+ status and if no ART metabolites were detected in their blood and in the study laboratory test.

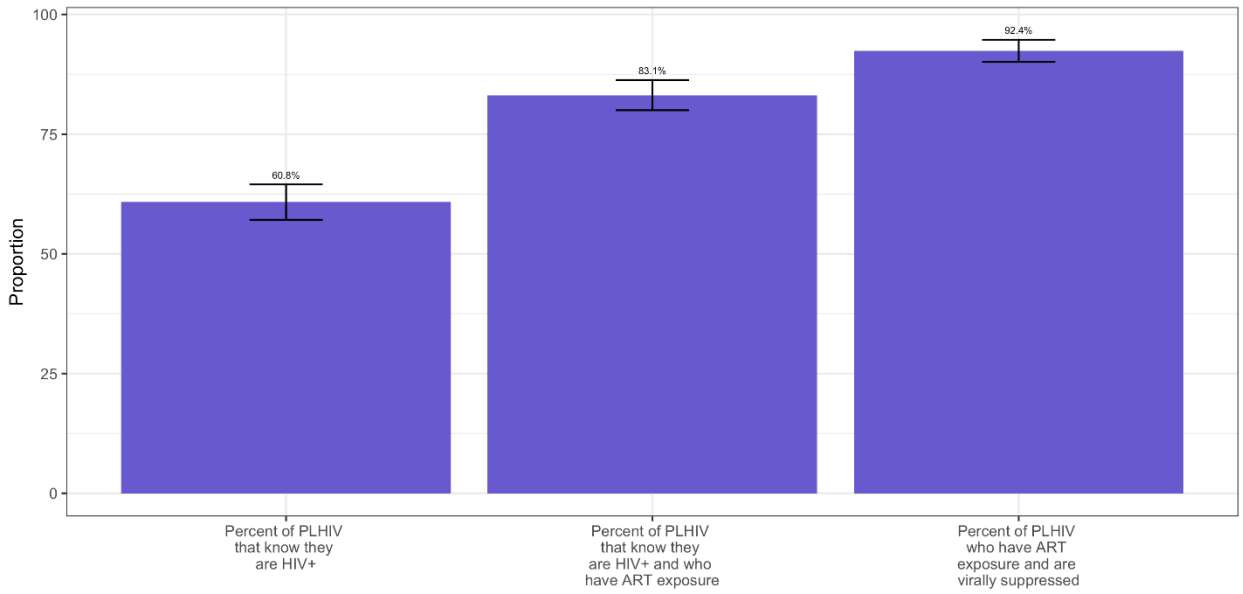


Figure 2. HIV care cascade for all AGYW participating in the HERStory survey, 2017-8

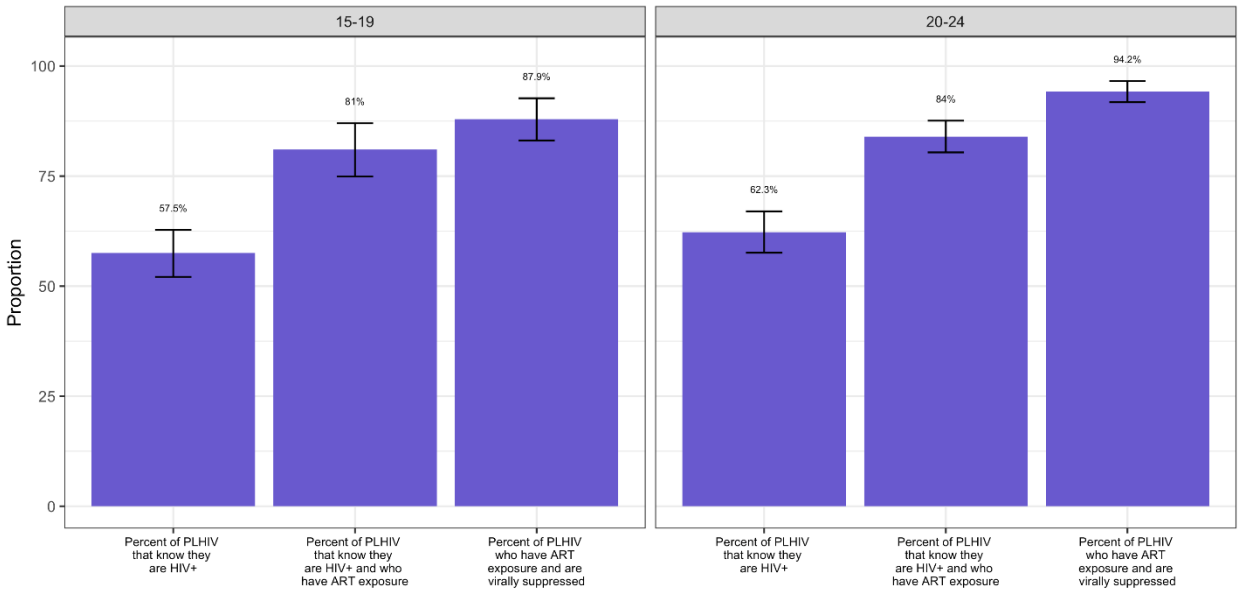


Figure 3. HIV care cascades for AGYW by age, 2017-8

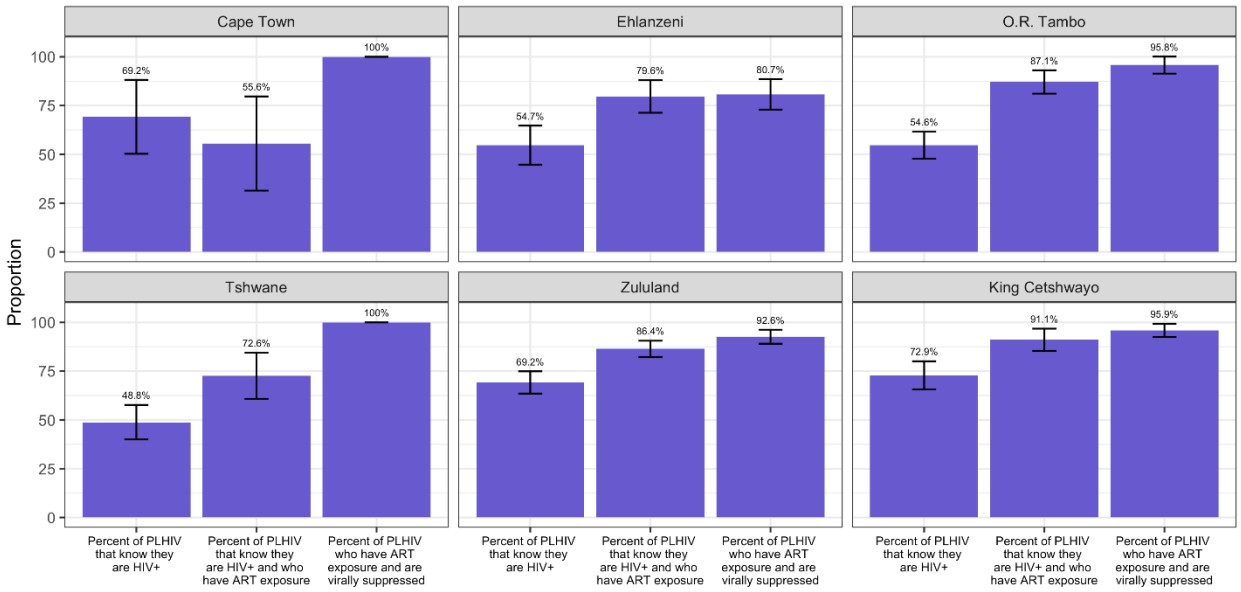


Figure 4. HIV care cascades by district, 2017-8

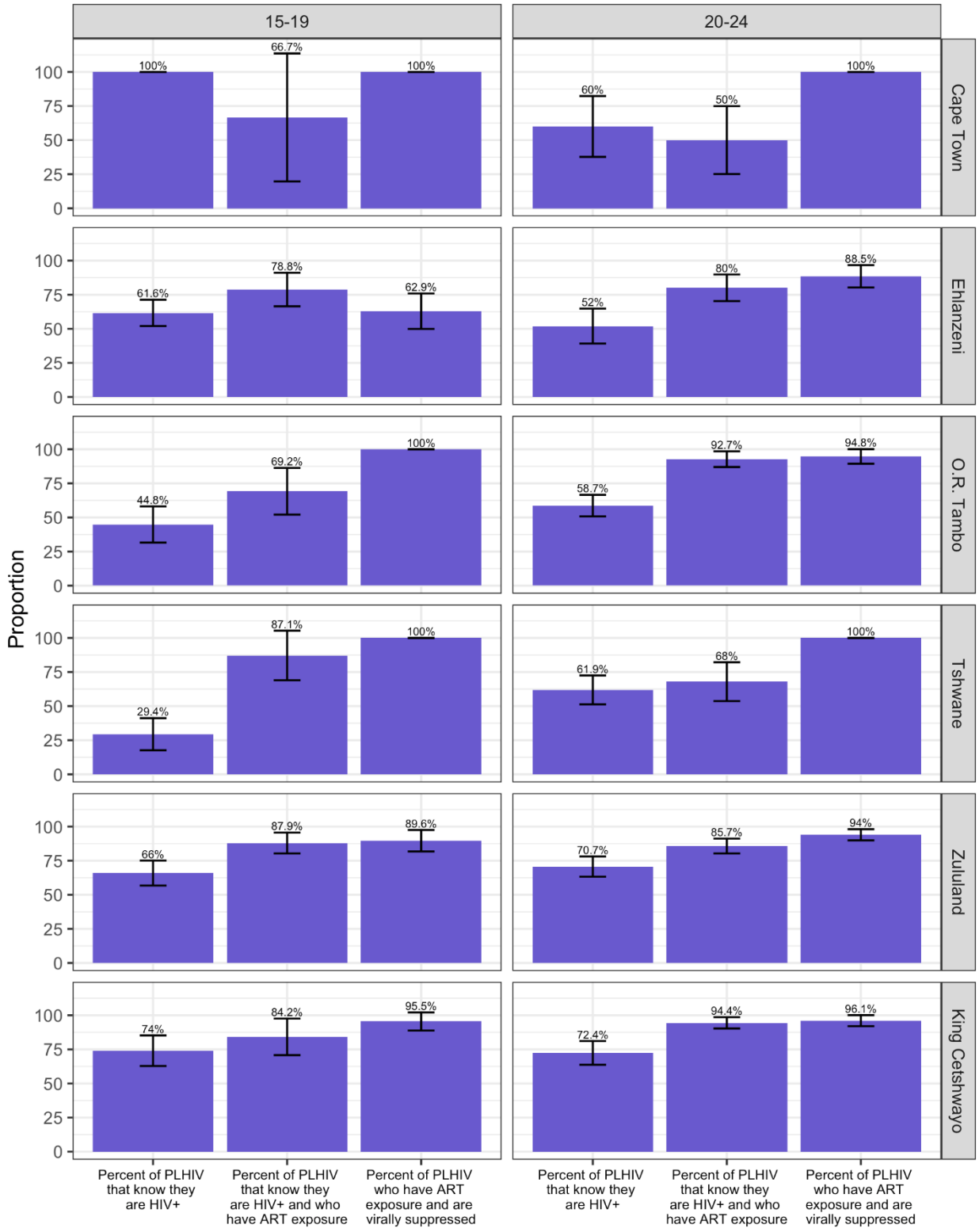


Figure 5. HIV care cascades by age group and district, 2017-8

HIV health service use

AGYW who reported in the survey that they were HIV positive were asked questions about treatment and care. Among these AGYW, 84% self-reported that they had ever taken ART; 82% reported they were taking ART at the time of the survey; and 25% reported that in the year prior to the survey, they had missed clinic appointments for HIV care (Table 14). The small number of AGYW that reported that they had never taken ART, reported that the reasons they had not taken ART were that they felt healthy, they did not need them, their CD4 count was high, or they were scared people they lived with would find out they were HIV positive (Table 15). Those who reported that they had taken ART were asked about the problems they experienced in accessing HIV care from clinics, and the factors that facilitated access to HIV care (Tables 16 and 17). Most AGYW reported they had no problems accessing care (60%). The most commonly endorsed problems in accessing care were long queues at the clinic, long distance to the clinic, transport problems, clinic opening hours, and being scared someone would see them at the clinic. The most commonly endorsed factors that AGYW experienced as facilitating their access to HIV care were that the clinic was close by, transport was available, the clinic staff treated them well, they had friends or family who supported them in HIV care, and the queues at the clinic were short. AGYW who reported in the survey that they were HIV positive were asked to whom they had disclosed their HIV status (Table 18). The most common responses were parent or caregiver, boyfriend or partner, other family members and friend. A few (6%) reported that they had not disclosed to anyone.

Table 14: Self-reports of care and treatment among adolescent girls and young women who knew their HIV positive status in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%
Ever taken ART														
Total	4/8	50.0	61/71	86.4	43/49	87.8	18/27	66.6	55/60	91.7	75/86	87.2	256/301	84.0
Age (years)														
15-19	2/5	40.0	24/26	92.7	8/11	72.7	5/9	55.0	20/22	90.9	21/26	80.9	80/99	78.2
20-24	2/3	66.7	37/45	83.2	35/38	92.1	13/18	72.3	35/38	92.1	54/60	90.0	176/202	86.8
Exposure to Intervention														
No	1/4	25.0	30/34	87.0	23/24	95.9	13/16	82.0	34/37	91.9	59/63	93.7	160/178	88.2
Yes	3/4	75.0	31/37	85.9	20/25	80.0	5/11	44.6	21/23	91.3	16/23	69.7	96/123	78.5
Taking ART at the time of participation in study														
Total	4/8	50.0	59/71	83.7	43/49	87.8	16/27	59.6	55/60	91.7	74/86	86.1	251/301	82.4
Age (years)														
15-19	2/5	40.0	23/26	88.7	8/11	72.7	4/9	44.3	20/22	90.9	21/26	80.9	78/99	76.2
20-24	2/3	66.7	36/45	81.1	35/38	92.1	12/18	67.0	35/38	92.1	53/60	88.3	173/202	85.4
Exposure to Intervention														
No	1/4	25.0	29/34	84.0	23/24	95.9	12/16	76.0	34/37	91.9	58/63	92.1	157/178	86.6
Yes	3/4	75.0	30/37	83.4	20/25	80.0	4/11	36.1	21/23	91.3	16/23	69.7	94/123	76.9
Missed Clinic appointments for HIV care in the past year														
Total	3/8	37.5	14/71	21.2	16/49	32.9	5/27	18.2	15/60	25.0	18/86	20.8	71/301	24.6
Age (years)														
15-19	2/5	40.0	5/26	19.0	2/11	18.2	1/9	10.7	7/22	31.8	6/26	23.0	23/99	23.5
20-24	1/3	33.3	9/45	22.3	14/38	37.2	4/18	21.9	8/38	21.1	12/60	19.9	48/202	25.2
Exposure to Intervention														
No	1/4	25.0	7/34	20.5	8/24	33.9	5/16	31.0	10/37	27.0	15/63	23.7	46/178	26.2
Yes	2/4	50.0	7/37	21.8	8/25	32.0	0/11	0.0	5/23	21.7	3/23	13.0	25/123	22.5

This data was only available for those who self-reported being HIV positive in the survey.

Table 15: Reasons for not taking ART among adolescent girls and young women who knew their HIV positive status and had never taken ART, in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
I feel healthy														
Total	3/4	75.0	2/9	21.3	2/6	33.3	1/8	13.1	0/5	0.0	1/11	9.1	9/43	26.2
I do not need them														
Total	1/4	25.0	2/9	20.1	2/6	33.3	0/8	0.0	1/5	20.0	1/11	9.1	7/43	17.1
My CD4 count is high														
Total	0/4	0.0	3/9	29.6	0/6	0.0	1/8	14.4	0/5	0.0	3/11	27.2	7/43	13.9
I'm scared people I live with will find out														
Total	0/4	0.0	0/9	0.0	1/6	16.7	0/8	0.0	2/5	40.0	2/11	18.1	5/43	10.0
I'm using traditional medicine														
Total	0/4	0.0	0/9	0.0	0/6	0.0	0/8	0.0	0/5	0.0	2/11	18.5	2/43	3.7
I do not like taking them														
Total	0/4	0.0	0/9	0.0	0/6	0.0	0/8	0.0	0/5	0.0	1/11	9.1	1/43	1.8
Other														
Total	0/4	0.0	2/9	29.0	2/6	33.3	6/8	72.5	2/5	40.0	1/11	9.1	13/43	30.0

[#] Percentage refers to weighted estimates

Table 16: Problems experienced in going to the clinic for HIV care among adolescent girls and young women who knew their HIV positive status and had ever taken ART, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
No problems														
Total	3/4	75.0	33/61	57.3	29/43	67.1	8/18	44.0	31/55	56.4	46/75	61.4	150/256	59.7
Long queues														
Total	1/4	25.0	8/61	11.4	5/43	12.0	4/18	22.2	7/55	12.7	12/75	16.1	37/256	14.2
Long distance to clinic														
Total	0/4	0.0	7/61	11.2	4/43	9.7	2/18	11.6	7/55	12.7	12/75	15.9	32/256	12.0
Transport problems														
Total	1/4	25.0	8/61	11.6	7/43	16.7	0/18	0.0	6/55	10.9	6/75	7.9	28/256	11.2
Clinic opening hours														
Total	0/4	0.0	6/61	9.2	2/43	5.1	1/18	5.3	3/55	5.5	5/75	6.6	17/256	6.4
Scared someone at the clinic will see me at the clinic														
Total	0/4	0.0	8/61	12.8	1/43	2.3	1/18	6.5	3/55	5.5	2/75	2.6	15/256	5.9
I don't like how the staff treat me at the clinic														
Total	0/4	0.0	1/61	1.4	1/43	2.3	0/18	0.0	2/55	3.6	3/75	4.0	7/256	2.5
Other problems														
Total	0/4	0.0	3/61	4.3	2/43	4.6	3/18	16.1	8/55	14.5	3/75	4.0	19/256	7.0

[#] Percentage refers to weighted estimates

Table 17: Factors that helped adolescent girls and young women to go to the clinic for HIV care, among those who knew their HIV positive status and had ever taken ART, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
Clinic is nearby														
Total	1/4	25.0	18/61	34.0	25/43	57.9	12/18	66.5	19/55	34.5	20/75	26.5	95/256	39.4
Transport is available														
Total	2/4	50.0	20/61	30.2	9/43	20.8	5/18	27.6	16/55	29.1	19/75	25.4	71/256	27.3
Clinic staff treat me well														
Total	0/4	0.0	7/61	10.8	5/43	12.0	6/18	34.1	5/55	9.1	10/75	13.3	33/256	12.8
I have friends or family to support me in my HIV care														
Total	0/4	0.0	9/61	15.2	4/43	9.3	1/18	5.3	4/55	7.3	5/75	6.8	23/256	9.2
Clinic queues are short														
Total	1/4	25.0	4/61	5.7	4/43	9.3	1/18	6.0	2/55	3.6	6/75	7.9	18/256	7.2
I get time off of school/work to attend														
Total	0/4	0.0	5/61	7.2	2/43	4.6	0/18	0.0	3/55	5.5	2/75	2.6	12/256	4.5
My parent/caregiver comes with me														
Total	0/4	0.0	3/61	4.7	3/43	6.9	0/18	0.0	2/55	3.6	3/75	4.0	11/256	4.3
Other facilitators														
Total	1/4	25.0	0/61	0.0	0/43	0.0	0/18	0.0	1/55	1.8	2/75	2.7	4/256	1.8
I get no help														
Total	0/4	0.0	10/61	15.3	4/43	9.3	0/18	0.0	9/55	16.4	20/75	26.7	43/256	15.4

[#] Percentage refers to weighted estimates

Table 18: People to whom adolescent girls and young women disclosed their HIV status, among AGYW who knew their HIV positive status in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
Parent/Caregiver														
Total	5/8	62.5	42/71	58.5	22/49	45.1	15/27	55.2	33/60	55.0	34/86	39.5	151/301	50.6
Boyfriend/Partner														
Total	1/8	12.5	30/71	45.5	22/49	45.1	18/27	68.1	29/60	48.3	41/86	47.7	141/301	46.9
Other family members														
Total	3/8	37.5	20/71	33.4	14/49	28.5	11/27	40.5	18/60	30.0	30/86	34.9	96/301	33.1
Friend														
Total	3/8	37.5	2/71	3.7	11/49	22.4	8/27	29.2	9/60	15.0	12/86	14.1	45/301	16.0
Nurse														
Total	2/8	25.0	7/71	8.9	2/49	4.1	2/27	7.7	5/60	8.3	6/86	6.9	24/301	8.1
Counsellor/Social Worker														
Total	1/8	12.5	1/71	1.2	0/49	0.0	0/27	0.0	4/60	6.7	2/86	2.3	8/301	2.6
Adult at school														
Total	2/8	25.0	2/71	2.6	0/49	0.0	1/27	4.0	1/60	1.7	2/86	2.3	8/301	3.1
Had not disclosed to anyone														
Total	0/8	0.0	3/71	3.7	5/49	10.2	4/27	14.3	2/60	3.3	5/86	5.9	19/301	6.3
Other														
Total	1/8	12.5	1/71	1.2	1/49	2.0	1/27	3.5	1/60	1.7	5/86	5.8	10/301	3.3

[#] Percentage refers to weighted estimates

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) other than HIV

Sexually transmitted infections (STI) are among the most significant factors known to facilitate HIV transmission [30, 31]. The AGYW intervention aimed to link AGYW to the required sexual and reproductive health services including STI services through Clubs, the Keeping Girls and School programme and through the health and welfare jamborees.

The prevalence of syphilis among AGYW participating in this survey, based on the study laboratory tests, was 0.5% (Table 19). Among AGYW living with HIV, the syphilis prevalence was 1.2%. We have not yet tested the stored blood samples for Herpes-Simplex Virus 2 (HSV-2) and Hepatitis B.

The survey included questions about whether AGYW had been diagnosed with an STI by a doctor or nurse in the previous year and whether they had experienced STI symptoms during the past year. They could report as many symptoms as appropriate. Table 20 shows that 11% of AGYW reported having been diagnosed with a STI in the past year. AGYW in the older age group were statistically significantly more likely to report having been diagnosed with a STI, compared with those in the younger group. There was a statistically significant difference by HIV status, with 16% diagnosed among AGYW with laboratory-confirmed HIV positive status, and 10% among those who were HIV negative. Table 20 also shows that 25% of participants reported experiencing one or more STI symptoms during the past year. AGYW in the older age group were statistically significantly more likely to report any STI symptoms, compared with those in the younger group (32% versus 20%). There was a statistically significant difference by HIV status, with 34% reporting symptoms among AGYW with laboratory-confirmed HIV positive status and 24% among HIV negative AGYW. It is important to acknowledge that a large proportion of people with STIs will have neither symptoms nor signs of infection. Furthermore, the presence of signs or symptoms is not necessarily a valid indicator of the presence of STI. However, the presence of symptoms indicates the need to be assessed for STIs by a clinician. Among AGYW who had experienced STI symptoms in the past year, 65% reported they had sought health care from a clinic, hospital, doctor or nurse for their symptoms (Table 21). AGYW in the older age group (20-24 years) were statistically significantly more likely to report treatment seeking for symptoms, compared with those in the younger group 76% versus 50%). There was a statistically significant difference by HIV status in seeking treatment for symptoms, with 75% reporting seeking treatment among AGYW with laboratory-confirmed HIV positive status and 63% among HIV negative AGYW.

Table 19: Syphilis prevalence among adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
Positive for syphilis														
Total	2/377	0.5	3/803	0.3	2/690	0.3	0/767	0.0	5/748	0.7	13/1014	1.3	25/4399	0.5
Age (years)														
15-19	0/217	0.0	1/459	0.2	1/417	0.2	0/408	0.0	2/422	0.5	5/592	0.8	9/2515	0.3
20-24	2/160	1.2	2/344	0.5	1/273	0.4	0/359	0.0	3/326	0.9	8/422	1.9	16/1884	0.8
HIV Status														
Positive	0/13	0.0	0/121	0.0	1/99	1.0	0/67	0.0	2/111	1.8	5/157	3.1	8/568	1.2
Negative	2/364	0.5	3/681	0.4	1/591	0.2	0/700	0.0	3/636	0.5	8/857	0.9	17/3829	0.4

[#] Percentage refers to weighted estimates; Syphilis and HIV status were determined by HERStory study laboratory tests.

Table 20: Prevalence of self-reported sexually transmitted infections among adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
Ever diagnosed with an STI by doctor or nurse														
Total	35/377	9.3	96/803	12.1	102/690	14.8	92/767	11.9	51/748	6.8	81/1014	8.0	457/4399	10.7
Age (years)														
15-19	12/217	5.5	33/459	7.1	40/417	9.6	30/408	7.3	16/422	3.8	28/592	4.7	159/2515	6.5
20-24	23/160	14.4	63/344	18.0	62/273	22.8	62/359	17.0	35/326	10.7	53/422	12.5	298/1884	16.1
HIV Status														
Positive	3/13	23.1	12/121	12.3	23/99	23.4	8/67	12.3	17/111	15.3	24/157	15.2	87/568	16.2
Negative	32/364	8.8	84/681	12.1	79/591	13.4	84/700	11.8	34/636	5.3	57/857	6.7	370/3829	9.9
Prevalence of any STI symptom* during the past year														
Total	119/377	31.6	230/803	27.8	192/690	27.9	223/767	29.1	123/748	16.4	185/1014	18.2	1072/4399	25.4
Age (years)														
15-19	56/217	25.8	104/459	22.8	85/417	20.5	102/408	24.9	55/422	13.0	79/592	13.3	481/2515	20.1
20-24	63/160	39.4	126/344	33.7	107/273	39.2	121/359	33.9	68/326	20.8	106/422	25.2	591/1884	32.3
HIV Status														
Positive	6/13	46.2	40/121	30.7	43/99	43.5	23/67	35.0	31/111	27.9	45/157	28.5	188/568	33.6
Negative	113/364	31.0	190/681	27.3	149/591	25.3	200/700	28.5	92/636	14.4	140/857	16.3	884/3829	24.2

[#] Percentage refers to weighted estimates; HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests.

*STI symptoms included: itching, lumps, sores, rashes, smelly discharge, or pain upon urination/sex in vagina or anus.

Table 21: Treatment seeking among adolescent girls and young women who reported STI symptoms in the past year, in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
Sought treatment from a clinic, hospital, nurse, doctor, or pharmacy														
Total	64/119	53.8	148/230	64.3	147/192	76.6	139/223	62.1	77/123	62.6	126/185	68.1	701/1072	64.6
Age (years)														
15-19	22/56	39.3	51/104	46.6	53/85	62.5	49/102	47.7	24/55	43.7	51/79	64.6	250/481	50.4
20-24	42/63	66.7	97/126	78.6	94/107	87.9	90/121	74.0	53/68	77.9	75/106	70.8	451/591	76.2
HIV Status														
Positive	3/6	50.0	27/40	71.2	37/43	86.1	16/23	69.7	25/31	80.6	31/45	68.6	139/188	74.5
Negative	61/113	54.0	121/190	62.8	110/149	73.9	123/200	61.2	52/92	56.5	95/140	68.0	562/884	62.7

[#] Percentage refers to weighted estimates; HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests.

HIV knowledge and beliefs

Accurate knowledge of HIV is important for behavioral actions that translate to prevention, yet priority populations for HIV prevention, such as youth, do not always have adequate knowledge [34]. Table 22 presents AGYW's beliefs related to HIV transmission and treatment, disaggregated by district and age. Among the participants, 7% believed witchcraft is a cause of HIV and this was statistically significantly more likely to be believed by AGYW in the younger age group (7% versus 6%). Among AGYW, 8% believed having sex with a virgin can cure HIV. Nearly one fifth of AGYW (19%) believed that a circumcised man cannot contract HIV. More than half of AGYW (67%) understood that ART can be used to prevent transmission of HIV from mother to baby (64% of AGYW in the younger age group and 70% in the older age group, a statistically significant difference) and 65% knew that it was possible to contract HIV through anal sex (62% of AGYW in the younger age group and 69% in the older age group, a statistically significant difference).

Table 22: Beliefs about HIV among adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%
Believes a person can get HIV/AIDS because of witchcraft														
Total	44/377	11.7	42/803	5.3	54/690	7.8	45/767	5.9	44/748	5.9	34/1014	3.3	263/4399	6.6
Age (years)														
15-19	31/217	14.3	26/459	5.6	28/417	6.7	28/408	6.9	28/422	6.6	19/592	3.2	160/2515	7.1
20-24	13/160	8.1	16/344	5.1	26/273	9.5	17/359	4.7	16/326	4.9	15/422	3.5	103/1884	5.9
Believes a man can be cured of HIV/AIDs by having sex with a virgin														
Total	44/377	11.7	84/803	11.4	39/690	5.6	68/767	8.8	42/748	5.6	69/1014	6.8	346/4399	8.4
Age (years)														
15-19	28/217	12.9	55/459	11.5	21/417	5.0	46/408	11.3	27/422	6.4	38/592	6.4	215/2515	8.8
20-24	16/160	10.0	29/344	11.3	18/273	6.6	22/359	5.9	15/326	4.6	31/422	7.4	131/1884	7.7
Believes a circumcised man cannot get HIV														
Total	48/377	12.7	199/803	27.1	115/690	16.6	109/767	14.0	150/748	20.0	232/1014	23.0	853/4399	19.0
Age (years)														
15-19	31/217	14.3	122/459	27.3	64/417	15.3	70/408	16.9	84/422	19.9	142/592	23.9	513/2515	19.7
20-24	17/160	10.6	77/344	26.9	51/273	18.7	39/359	10.8	66/326	20.2	90/422	21.6	340/1884	18.2
Believes ART, given to a pregnant woman, can prevent her from passing HIV to her baby														
Total	240/377	63.7	617/803	76.8	394/690	57.2	551/767	71.8	470/748	62.9	679/1014	66.9	2951/4399	66.8
Age (years)														
15-19	137/217	63.1	338/459	72.3	224/417	53.8	283/408	69.4	256/422	60.8	385/592	64.9	1623/2515	63.9
20-24	103/160	64.4	279/344	82.3	170/273	62.3	268/359	74.6	214/326	65.6	294/422	69.8	1328/1884	70.5
Believes one can become infected with HIV by having sex with someone who is HIV positive														
Total	258/377	68.4	549/803	67.4	388/690	56.3	559/767	72.8	453/748	60.6	642/1014	63.1	2849/4399	64.9
Age (years)														
15-19	143/217	65.9	310/459	66.5	227/417	54.5	280/408	68.7	234/422	55.5	364/592	61.3	1558/2515	62.0
20-24	115/160	71.9	239/344	68.6	161/273	59.0	279/359	77.4	219/326	67.2	278/422	65.7	1291/1884	68.5

[#] Percentage refers to weighted estimates

Access to digital health websites and applications

Mobile health technologies are gaining popularity in the HIV field, particularly among adolescents and young adults [39-42] and in South Africa, there has been a shift from messaging-based to website- and App-based interventions for HIV.

Table 23 reports on the digital health websites and Apps accessed by AGYW stratified by age and district. Across the six websites/Apps, among all AGYW there were low levels of access. Across all participants, access to the six health websites and Apps were as follows: iLoveLife (10%), Rise App (3%), Soul Buddyz App (5%), Chommy (2%), B-Wise (2%), and MomConnect (2%). AGYW in the older age group were more likely to have accessed iLoveLife and MomConnect, compared with AGYW in the younger age group.

Table 23: Adolescent girls' and young women's reports of the digital health websites and applications they accessed, six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%
iLoveLife														
Total	41/377	10.9	118/803	14.4	41/690	6.0	110/767	14.2	46/748	6.1	65/1014	6.6	421/4399	9.8
Age (years)														
15-19	18/217	8.3	66/459	14.2	17/417	4.1	54/408	13.0	17/422	4.0	31/592	5.3	203/2515	8.1
20-24	23/160	14.4	52/344	14.7	24/273	8.9	56/359	15.6	29/326	8.9	34/422	8.4	218/1884	12.0
Rise App														
Total	5/377	1.3	30/803	3.7	60/690	8.7	29/767	3.7	5/748	0.7	11/1014	1.1	140/4399	3.3
Age (years)														
15-19	2/217	0.9	15/459	3.1	51/417	12.2	14/408	3.4	3/422	0.7	4/592	0.7	89/2515	3.8
20-24	3/160	1.9	15/344	4.3	9/273	3.3	15/359	4.1	2/326	0.6	7/422	1.7	51/1884	2.8
Soul Buddyz App														
Total	10/377	2.7	73/803	11.5	20/690	2.9	41/767	5.2	10/748	1.3	27/1014	2.6	181/4399	4.6
Age (years)														
15-19	3/217	1.4	43/459	8.8	12/417	2.9	18/408	4.3	5/422	1.2	20/592	3.4	101/2515	3.7
20-24	7/160	4.4	30/344	14.8	8/273	2.9	23/359	6.3	5/326	1.5	7/422	1.6	80/1884	5.6
Chommy														
Total	3/377	0.8	19/803	3.8	18/690	2.6	28/767	3.6	4/748	0.5	12/1014	1.2	84/4399	2.2
Age (years)														
15-19	1/217	0.5	12/459	2.5	11/417	2.6	16/408	3.8	1/422	0.2	10/592	1.7	51/2515	2.0
20-24	2/160	1.2	7/344	5.3	7/273	2.6	12/359	3.3	3/326	0.9	2/422	0.5	33/1884	2.4
B-Wise														
Total	5/377	1.3	16/803	3.1	4/690	0.6	37/767	4.7	2/748	0.3	8/1014	0.8	72/4399	1.9
Age (years)														
15-19	0/217	0.0	7/459	1.4	3/417	0.7	21/408	5.0	0/422	0.0	5/592	0.8	36/2515	1.4
20-24	5/160	3.1	9/344	5.2	1/273	0.4	16/359	4.4	2/326	0.6	3/422	0.7	36/1884	2.6
MomConnect														
Total	12/377	3.2	23/803	2.7	5/690	0.7	26/767	3.3	15/748	2.0	24/1014	2.4	105/4399	2.4
Age (years)														

Table 23: Adolescent girls' and young women's reports of the digital health websites and applications they accessed, six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%
15-19	2/217	0.9	4/459	0.8	1/417	0.2	6/408	1.4	4/422	0.9	12/592	2.0	29/2515	1.1
20-24	10/160	6.2	19/344	5.0	4/273	1.5	20/359	5.5	11/326	3.4	12/422	2.8	76/1884	4.1

[#] Percentage refers to weighted estimates

Education and economic opportunities

Low attendance of school, poor-quality learning, and low levels of educational attainment undermine health and wellbeing during adolescence and throughout the life course [52] and limit economic opportunities, and low levels of educational attainment are associated with higher risks of HIV and other STIs [53]. Interventions to promote the frequency of school attendance, to increase educational attainment and to promote economic opportunities for AGYW were among the primary aims of the Global-Funded AGYW intervention.

The survey included questions about absenteeism for AGYW who were attending school at the time of the survey. Table 24 shows that 10% of AGYW reported that they had been absent from school for more than a week during the past year and 4% reported that they had been regularly absent, or absent for several weeks at a time during the past year. Table 24 shows that 3% of AGYW reported that she or her family had ever received money or goods from a programme to support their ability to attend school and 1% reported ever receiving a loan or bursary to promote their ability to attend school. A greater number of AGYW aged 20 to 24 years reported that they had received a loan or bursary to support school attendance compared to AGYW in the younger age group (3% compared to 1%). AGYW who reported they had been absent from school for more than a week during the past year, most commonly reported that they were absent due to sickness (53%), pregnancy (8%) or because they had completed their exams (7%) (Table 25).

The survey included questions about educational attainment, further studies, and employment and economic opportunities for AGYW who were not attending school at the time of the survey. Table 26 shows that among AGYW who had completed schooling, 61% had completed Grade 12, 26% had ever attended college or university, and 13% were attending college or university at the time of the survey. As expected, AGYW in the older age group were statistically significantly more likely to have completed Grade 12 and to have attended a college or university. Among AGYW who had reached an age at which they could potentially have completed high school and attained Grade 12 (20 to 24 years), only 63% reported that they had completed Grade 12. Only 1% of AGYW reported they were working in employment or running a business at the time of the survey. Table 26 shows AGYWs reports of the support they had received during the year prior to the survey to promote their access to economic opportunities. Eleven percent of AGYW had received support to write a CV, 5% to start a business, 7% received training in job interview skills and 7% had received help to find a job. We were not able to determine whether they had

received this support from the Global-Funded AGYW intervention (which provided these types of support), or whether they had received it from other sources.

Table 24: School attendance, absenteeism, and homework support among adolescent girls and young women who were attending school at the time of the survey, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
Was absent from school for more than a week in the past year														
Total	25/174	14.4	46/476	9.8	40/435	9.2	45/392	11.4	43/435	9.9	39/606	6.4	238/2518	9.9
Age (years)														
15-19	22/156	14.1	38/382	10.6	32/362	8.8	33/321	10.3	35/356	9.9	30/497	6.1	190/2074	9.7
20-24	3/18	16.7	8/94	6.9	8/73	11.0	12/71	16.0	8/79	10.0	9/109	8.2	48/444	10.7
Was regularly absent or absent for several weeks at a time during the past year														
Total	10/174	5.7	22/476	4.4	13/435	3.0	20/392	5.1	18/435	4.1	17/606	2.8	100/2518	4.1
Age (years)														
15-19	10/156	6.4	16/382	3.9	9/362	2.5	17/321	5.3	12/356	3.4	14/497	2.8	78/2074	3.9
20-24	0/18	0.0	6/94	6.2	4/73	5.5	3/71	4.0	6/79	7.5	3/109	2.7	22/444	4.8
AGYW or family reported ever receiving money or goods from a programme to support school attendance														
Total	3/174	1.7	26/476	5.5	5/435	1.1	33/392	8.4	7/435	1.6	13/606	2.2	87/2518	3.4
Age (years)														
15-19	2/156	1.3	20/382	5.1	3/362	0.8	28/321	8.7	6/356	1.7	10/497	2.0	69/2074	3.2
20-24	1/18	5.6	6/94	7.2	2/73	2.7	5/71	7.0	1/79	1.3	3/109	2.8	18/444	4.5
AGYW or family reported ever receiving a loan or bursary from a programme to support school attendance														
Total	2/174	1.1	7/476	1.3	3/435	0.7	12/392	3.1	2/435	0.5	4/606	0.7	30/2518	1.2
Age (years)														
15-19	1/156	0.6	4/382	1.0	1/362	0.3	6/321	2.0	1/356	0.3	2/497	0.4	15/2074	0.7
20-24	1/18	5.6	3/94	2.5	2/73	2.7	6/71	8.3	1/79	1.3	2/109	1.8	15/444	3.4

[#] Percentage refers to weighted estimates

Table 25: Reasons for absence from school, among adolescent girls and young women who had been absent for more than a week in the past year, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
Sickness														
Total	19/25	76.0	26/46	60.0	20/40	50.0	30/45	66.6	25/43	58.5	27/39	69.2	147/238	63.2
Don't feel safe going to school														
Total	0/25	0.0	1/46	1.9	0/40	0.0	2/45	4.4	0/43	0.0	1/39	2.5	4/238	1.5
Don't feel safe in school														
Total	0/25	0.0	0/46	0.0	1/40	2.5	0/45	0.0	0/43	0.0	0/39	0.0	1/238	0.5
Don't like school														
Total	0/25	0.0	1/46	2.2	3/40	7.5	1/45	2.1	2/43	4.6	0/39	0.0	7/238	2.8
Child care responsibilities at home														
Total	1/25	4.0	2/46	3.7	0/40	0.0	0/45	0.0	0/43	0.0	0/39	0.0	3/238	1.4
Caring for sick family members														
Total	0/25	0.0	0/46	0.0	1/40	2.5	0/45	0.0	0/43	0.0	0/39	0.0	1/238	0.5
Not enough money to attend school every day														
Total	2/25	8.0	3/46	5.6	1/40	2.5	3/45	6.7	0/43	0.0	1/39	2.6	10/238	4.5
School is far away														
Total	0/25	0.0	0/46	0.0	0/40	0.0	1/45	2.5	2/43	4.6	1/39	2.8	4/238	1.5
I have to work														
Total	0/25	0.0	0/46	0.0	0/40	0.0	0/45	0.0	1/43	2.3	0/39	0.0	1/238	0.3
Menstruation														
Total	0/25	0.0	1/46	1.9	2/40	5.0	3/45	7.2	0/43	0.0	0/39	0.0	6/238	2.6
Exams were over														
Total	1/25	4.0	2/46	4.1	5/40	12.5	0/45	0.0	7/43	16.1	3/39	7.6	18/238	7.0
Pregnancy														
Total	0/25	0.0	8/46	16.5	3/40	7.5	5/45	10.7	3/43	6.9	2/39	5.1	21/238	8.0
Other														
Total	2/25	8.0	7/46	13.5	4/40	10.0	3/45	6.6	5/43	11.5	5/39	12.7	26/238	10.2

[#] Percentage refers to weighted estimates

Table 26: Education and employment among adolescent girls and young women who were not attending school at the time of the survey, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%
Completed Grade 12														
Total	110/203	54.2	221/327	65.1	109/255	42.7	243/375	64.7	229/313	73.1	262/408	64.3	1174/1881	60.5
Age (years)														
15-19	30/61	49.2	49/77	65.2	20/55	36.2	50/87	57.2	41/66	62.0	51/95	53.5	241/441	53.6
20-24	80/142	56.3	172/250	65.0	89/200	44.5	193/288	67.0	188/247	76.1	211/313	67.6	933/1440	62.7
Ever attended a college or university														
Total	49/203	24.1	78/327	25.8	28/255	11.0	152/375	40.7	89/313	28.3	84/408	20.5	480/1881	25.7
Age (years)														
15-19	13/61	21.3	11/77	14.6	2/55	3.6	26/87	30.3	9/66	13.5	6/95	6.3	67/441	16.3
20-24	36/142	25.4	67/250	28.9	26/200	13.0	126/288	43.9	80/247	32.3	78/313	24.8	413/1440	28.6
Attending college or university at the time of survey														
Total	27/203	13.3	34/327	12.1	8/255	3.1	77/375	20.6	47/313	15.0	39/408	9.5	232/1881	12.6
Age (years)														
15-19	9/61	14.8	9/77	11.8	1/55	1.8	18/87	21.1	5/66	7.5	4/95	4.2	46/441	11.2
20-24	18/142	12.7	25/250	12.2	7/200	3.5	59/288	20.4	42/247	17.0	35/313	11.1	186/1440	13.0
Working or running a business at the time of survey														
Total	1/203	0.5	1/327	0.3	0/255	0.0	11/375	3.0	2/313	0.6	5/408	1.2	20/1881	1.0
Age (years)														
15-19	0/61	0.0	0/77	0.0	0/55	0.0	3/87	3.4	0/66	0.0	0/95	0.0	3/441	0.7
20-24	1/142	0.7	1/250	0.3	0/200	0.0	8/288	2.8	2/247	0.8	5/313	1.6	17/1440	1.1
During past year, received help from an organization to write a CV														
Total	31/203	15.3	28/327	9.6	22/255	8.6	34/375	9.1	31/313	9.9	39/408	9.9	185/1881	10.5
Age (years)														
15-19	8/61	13.1	6/77	8.4	7/55	12.7	3/87	3.6	6/66	9.2	7/95	7.3	37/441	9.1
20-24	23/142	16.2	22/250	9.9	15/200	7.5	31/288	10.8	25/247	10.1	32/313	10.6	148/1440	10.9
During past year, received help from an organization to start a business														
Total	10/203	4.9	18/327	6.2	11/255	4.3	24/375	6.5	18/313	5.7	10/408	2.4	91/1881	5.1
Age (years)														
15-19	1/61	1.6	2/77	2.5	4/55	7.2	5/87	5.6	3/66	4.5	3/95	3.1	18/441	3.9

Table 26: Education and employment among adolescent girls and young women who were not attending school at the time of the survey, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
20-24	9/142	6.3	16/250	7.2	7/200	3.5	19/288	6.7	15/247	6.1	7/313	2.2	73/1440	5.4
During past year, received training from an organization in job interview skills														
Total	27/203	13.3	26/327	9.0	11/255	4.3	26/375	7.1	13/313	4.1	16/408	4.3	119/1881	7.3
Age (years)														
15-19	8/61	13.1	5/77	6.5	3/55	5.4	1/87	1.2	1/66	1.5	2/95	2.1	20/441	5.6
20-24	19/142	13.4	21/250	9.6	8/200	4.0	25/288	8.9	12/247	4.8	14/313	4.9	99/1440	7.8
During past year, received help from an organization to find a job														
Total	26/203	12.8	14/327	5.2	13/255	5.1	38/375	10.2	10/313	3.2	12/408	2.9	113/1881	7.0
Age (years)														
15-19	7/61	11.5	1/77	1.2	2/55	3.6	6/87	6.7	1/66	1.5	1/95	1.0	18/441	5.1
20-24	19/142	13.4	13/250	6.2	11/200	5.5	32/288	11.2	9/247	3.6	11/313	3.5	95/1440	7.5

[#] Percentage refers to weighted estimates

Sexual behaviour

Although some AGYW may have acquired HIV perinatally, in South Africa the primary mode of transmission is through heterosexual sexual intercourse [57]. Therefore, the survey included questions about sexual behaviours.

Table 27 shows that 67% of AGYW had had a boyfriend or partner in the past year and 36% had engaged in heavy petting, defined as touching or fondling another person's genitals or having their own touched and fondled by another person. Most AGYW (69%) reported they had ever had sex, ranging across districts from 59% in King Cetshwayo to 79% in OR Tambo. AGYW were questioned about whether they had ever given oral, anal or vaginal sex to someone in the expectation of receiving money or goods (transactional sex), and 9% of AGYW reported they had, ranging from 8% (in Cape Town) to 11% (in Ehlanzeni) across districts (Table 27). For each of these variables, AGYW in the 20 to 24 year age group were statistically significantly more likely to report these experiences compared with those in the 15 to 19 year age group. For each of these variables, HIV positive AGYW (laboratory confirmed) were more likely to report these experiences than HIV negative AGYW.

Table 28 presents the circumstances of first sex among AGYW who reported they had ever had sex. Overall 9% of AGYW who had ever had sex, had had their first sex before 15 years of age (which we define as early sexual debut), ranging across district from 6% to 12% across districts. Rape or forced first sex was reported by 3% of AGYW. For AGYW, sex could have positive emotional consequences, and they could derive pleasure, and emotional closeness with partners. However, many of the AGYW (65%) surveyed reported that they regretted their first sex or were disappointed that it had happened (responding "I wish I had waited longer" or "It should not have happened at all"). Most AGYW (90%) reported their first sexual partner was a boyfriend of the same age or up to 5 years older, or a husband (as opposed to an older boyfriend, "blesser" (older man who gives gifts in exchange for sex and companionship), casual partner, stranger, or other person). AGYW in the younger age group were statistically significantly more likely to report early sex and regretting first sex, compared with those in the older age group. There were no statistically significant differences by HIV status in the variables reported in Table 28.

Table 29 presents the circumstances of last sex among the AGYW who reported they had had sex more than once. Levels of regret of last sex were lower than those related to first sex, ranging from 15% to 20%

across districts. AGYW in the younger age group were statistically significantly more likely to report regretting last sex, and that their last partner was a boyfriend of up to five years older or a husband, compared with those in the older age group. There were no statistically significant differences by HIV status in the variables reported in Table 29.

Table 30 describes AGYW's sexual experiences during the three months prior to being surveyed. Fifty percent of AGYW had had one or no partners during this period (median number of partners, 1), and 59% of AGYW had used a condom during the past 3 months. It is not known whether they used a condom consistently. There were no statistically significant differences by age or HIV status.

Table 31 describes AGYW's sexual experiences during the year prior to being surveyed. The median number of male sexual partners they reported was 1 and the median number of "main" sexual partners was 1. At least 50% of AGYW did not have a casual sexual partner during the year. A third (34%) of AGYW reported they had had a sexual partner who was more than 5 years older. AGYW in the older age group were statistically significantly more likely to report this compared with those in the younger age group. AGYW who were HIV positive were statistically significantly more likely to report a partner more than 5 years older, compared with AGYW who were HIV negative. Few AGYW (5%) reported they had had an HIV positive sexual partner in the year prior to the survey, and this was statistically significantly more likely in the older age group compared to the younger, and among HIV positive AGYW compared to HIV negative AGYW. A total of 14% of AGYW reported that they had stayed in a sexual relationship to be able to receive money or goods during the year prior to being surveyed, and this was statistically significantly more common among AGYW who were HIV positive compared with those who were HIV negative.

Table 27: Sexuality and sexual behavior among adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%
Been on a date with a boy/man in the past year														
Total	224/377	59.4	457/803	57.1	367/690	53.2	469/767	61.2	340/748	45.4	425/1014	42.0	2282/4399	53.2
Age (years)														
15-19	118/217	54.4	233/459	50.6	202/417	48.4	220/408	54.2	150/422	35.5	203/592	34.2	1126/2515	46.3
20-24	106/160	66.3	224/344	64.7	165/273	60.5	249/359	69.1	190/326	58.2	222/422	52.8	1156/1884	62.2
HIV Status														
Positive	10/13	76.9	80/121	69.5	61/99	61.7	46/67	69.0	55/111	49.4	90/157	57.8	342/568	62.2
Negative	214/364	58.8	376/681	54.5	306/591	51.8	423/700	60.4	285/636	44.7	335/857	39.0	1939/3829	51.9
Had a boyfriend or partner in the past year														
Total	263/377	69.8	562/803	69.7	421/690	61.0	566/767	73.9	493/748	65.7	648/1014	63.8	2953/4399	67.3
Age (years)														
15-19	146/217	67.3	303/459	65.4	233/417	55.9	288/408	70.9	235/422	55.5	319/592	53.7	1524/2515	61.3
20-24	117/160	73.1	259/344	74.7	188/273	68.9	278/359	77.3	258/326	79.0	329/422	78.1	1429/1884	75.2
HIV Status														
Positive	10/13	76.9	92/121	77.9	64/99	64.7	53/67	79.3	82/111	73.7	121/157	77.4	422/568	74.5
Negative	253/364	69.5	469/681	68.0	357/591	60.4	513/700	73.4	411/636	64.5	527/857	61.3	2530/3829	66.3
Engaged in heavy petting in the past year														
Total	115/377	30.5	267/803	33.7	268/690	38.9	308/767	40.2	271/748	36.1	347/1014	34.3	1576/4399	35.7
Age (years)														
15-19	52/217	24.0	121/459	26.6	142/417	34.1	115/408	28.1	104/422	24.5	140/592	23.6	674/2515	27.0
20-24	63/160	39.4	146/344	42.1	126/273	46.2	193/359	53.8	167/326	51.1	207/422	49.2	902/1884	47.0
HIV Status														
Positive	7/13	53.8	48/121	45.6	47/99	47.6	25/67	37.9	52/111	46.7	85/157	54.5	264/568	47.6
Negative	108/364	29.7	218/681	31.2	221/591	37.4	283/700	40.4	219/636	34.3	262/857	30.5	1311/3829	34.0
Ever had sex														
Total	233/377	61.8	593/803	75.6	546/690	79.1	573/767	74.7	440/748	58.8	624/1014	61.5	3009/4399	69.2
Age (years)														

Table 27: Sexuality and sexual behavior among adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%
15-19	102/217	47.0	278/459	61.2	282/417	67.6	244/408	59.9	152/422	36.1	242/592	40.8	1300/2515	52.8
20-24	131/160	81.9	315/344	92.7	264/273	96.7	329/359	91.3	288/326	88.2	382/422	90.5	1709/1884	90.5
HIV Status														
Positive	11/13	84.6	105/121	88.5	96/99	97.0	58/67	86.8	93/111	83.8	136/157	86.7	499/568	88.7
Negative	222/364	61.0	487/681	73.1	450/591	76.1	515/700	73.5	347/636	54.5	488/857	56.8	2509/3829	66.4
Ever had transactional sex														
Total	31/377	8.2	95/803	11.0	64/690	9.3	81/767	10.7	64/748	8.5	89/1014	8.8	424/4399	9.5
Age (years)														
15-19	14/217	6.5	44/459	9.0	31/417	7.4	31/408	7.8	22/422	5.2	37/592	6.2	179/2515	7.1
20-24	17/160	10.6	51/344	13.3	33/273	12.1	50/359	13.9	42/326	12.8	52/422	12.3	245/1884	12.6
HIV Status														
Positive	1/13	7.7	21/121	15.2	15/99	15.1	14/67	21.0	19/111	17.1	20/157	12.6	90/568	15.3
Negative	30/364	8.2	74/681	10.1	49/591	8.3	67/700	9.7	45/636	7.1	69/857	8.0	334/3829	8.6

[#] Percentage refers to weighted estimates; HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests.

Table 28: Characteristics of first sex among adolescent girls and young women who had ever had sex in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%
Age of first sex was below 15 years of age														
Total	28/233	12.0	55/593	8.8	51/546	9.3	50/573	8.7	26/440	6.0	49/624	7.9	259/3009	8.9
Age (years)														
15-19	18/102	17.6	33/278	11.6	32/282	11.3	26/244	10.6	9/152	6.1	35/242	14.6	153/1300	12.1
20-24	10/131	7.6	22/315	6.6	19/264	7.2	24/329	7.3	17/288	5.9	14/382	3.6	106/1709	6.4
HIV Status														
Positive	1/11	9.1	9/105	7.5	11/96	11.4	4/58	6.9	9/93	9.8	9/136	6.5	43/499	8.5
Negative	27/222	12.2	46/487	9.1	40/450	8.9	46/515	8.9	17/347	5.0	40/488	8.2	216/2509	8.9
Was raped or forced against her will at first sex														
Total	8/233	3.4	21/593	3.3	8/546	1.5	21/573	3.6	10/440	2.3	28/624	4.5	96/3009	3.1
Age (years)														
15-19	4/102	3.9	8/278	2.8	4/282	1.4	9/244	3.6	3/152	2.0	15/242	6.2	43/1300	3.2
20-24	4/131	3.1	13/315	3.6	4/264	1.5	12/329	3.6	7/288	2.4	13/382	3.4	53/1709	3.0
HIV Status														
Positive	1/11	9.1	5/105	4.1	3/96	3.1	3/58	5.2	2/93	2.1	8/136	5.9	22/499	4.3
Negative	7/222	3.2	16/487	3.1	5/450	1.1	18/515	3.5	8/347	2.3	20/488	4.1	74/2509	2.8
Regrets first sex														
Total	147/233	63.1	373/593	60.5	357/546	65.4	362/573	63.5	299/440	68.0	436/624	69.9	1974/3009	64.8
Age (years)														
15-19	65/102	63.7	182/278	66.8	180/282	63.8	169/244	69.7	104/152	68.4	181/242	74.9	881/1300	67.5
20-24	82/131	62.6	191/315	55.5	177/264	67.1	193/329	58.8	195/288	67.8	255/382	66.8	1093/1709	62.7
HIV Status														
Positive	9/11	81.8	71/105	59.8	65/96	67.8	37/58	63.4	62/93	66.5	97/136	71.5	341/499	66.5
Negative	138/222	62.2	301/487	60.6	292/450	64.9	325/515	63.5	237/347	68.4	339/488	69.5	1632/2509	64.4
First sexual partner was a boyfriend of same age or up to 5 years older, or a husband														
Total	198/233	85.0	547/593	92.3	503/546	92.1	523/573	91.4	385/440	87.5	547/624	87.7	2703/3009	89.8
Age (years)														
15-19	87/102	85.3	253/278	91.1	263/282	93.3	219/244	89.9	139/152	91.4	198/242	81.7	1159/1300	89.3
20-24	111/131	84.7	294/315	93.2	240/264	90.9	304/329	92.5	246/288	85.4	349/382	91.4	1544/1709	90.2

Table 28: Characteristics of first sex among adolescent girls and young women who had ever had sex in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
HIV Status														
Positive	8/11	72.7	95/105	91.9	90/96	93.8	50/58	86.4	77/93	82.8	117/136	86.3	437/499	88.3
Negative	190/222	85.6	451/487	92.4	413/450	91.8	473/515	91.9	308/347	88.7	430/488	88.1	2265/2509	90.1

[#] Percentage refers to weighted estimates; HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests.

Table 29: Characteristics of last sex among adolescent girls and young women who had had sex more than once, in six South African Districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
Age of last sex was below 15 years of age														
Total	4/190	2.1	12/432	2.4	7/383	1.8	5/447	1.1	7/345	2.0	8/441	1.8	43/2238	1.9
Age (years)														
15-19	1/83	1.2	7/192	3.6	6/187	3.2	3/166	1.7	2/116	1.7	5/166	3.0	24/910	2.5
20-24	3/107	2.8	5/240	1.6	1/196	0.5	2/281	0.7	5/229	2.2	3/275	1.1	19/1328	1.4
HIV Status														
Positive	0/7	0.0	4/81	3.9	1/67	1.5	1/49	2.0	3/77	3.9	0/101	0.0	9/382	2.2
Negative	4/183	2.2	8/350	2.0	6/316	1.9	4/398	1.0	4/268	1.5	8/340	2.3	34/1855	1.8
Was raped or forced against her will at last sex														
Total	1/209	0.5	7/477	1.3	4/429	0.9	3/497	0.6	2/374	0.5	5/498	1.0	22/2484	0.8
Age (years)														
15-19	1/87	1.1	2/211	0.8	1/210	0.5	2/188	1.1	1/126	0.8	1/184	0.5	8/1006	0.8
20-24	0/122	0.0	5/266	1.6	3/219	1.4	1/309	0.3	1/248	0.4	4/314	1.3	14/1478	0.9
HIV Status														
Positive	0/11	0.0	0/91	0.0	1/74	1.3	1/51	1.9	1/82	1.2	0/111	0.0	3/420	0.7
Negative	1/198	0.5	7/385	1.6	3/355	0.8	2/446	0.5	1/292	0.3	5/387	1.3	19/2063	0.9
Regrets last sex														
Total	37/209	17.7	99/477	19.4	83/429	19.3	75/497	15.1	73/374	19.5	89/498	17.8	456/2484	18.1
Age (years)														
15-19	24/87	27.6	55/211	27.0	45/210	21.4	46/188	24.5	37/126	29.4	46/184	25.0	253/1006	25.3
20-24	13/122	10.7	44/266	14.1	38/219	17.3	29/309	9.4	36/248	14.5	43/314	13.6	203/1478	13.1
HIV Status														
Positive	1/11	9.1	20/91	16.8	15/74	20.2	9/51	17.8	18/82	21.9	10/111	8.9	73/420	16.4
Negative	36/198	18.2	79/385	20.2	68/355	19.1	66/446	14.8	55/292	18.8	79/387	20.4	383/2063	18.4
Last sexual partner was a boyfriend of same age or up to 5 years older, or a husband														
Total	181/209	86.6	446/477	93.1	399/429	93.0	433/497	87.0	322/374	86.1	435/498	87.4	2216/2484	89.2
Age (years)														
15-19	77/87	88.5	200/211	94.6	204/210	97.1	165/188	87.7	119/126	94.5	154/184	83.7	919/1006	91.5
20-24	104/122	85.2	246/266	92.1	195/219	89.1	268/309	86.6	203/248	81.8	281/314	89.5	1297/1478	87.7

Table 29: Characteristics of last sex among adolescent girls and young women who had had sex more than once, in six South African Districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
HIV Status														
Positive	10/11	90.9	82/91	88.4	66/74	89.2	42/51	82.3	65/82	79.3	97/111	87.6	362/420	86.3
Negative	171/198	86.4	363/385	94.4	333/355	93.8	391/446	87.5	257/292	88.0	338/387	87.3	1853/2063	89.8

[#] Percentage refers to weighted estimates; HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests.

For the age of last sex variable some observations were missing (n = 169) and some were invalidated because they were less than 5 or greater than 24 years old (n = 79)

Table 30: Sexual experiences in the past three months among adolescent girls and young women who had ever had sex, in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
Median and IQR for number of male sexual partners														
Total	1	1-1	1	1-1	1	1-1	1	1-1	1	1-1	1	1-1	1	1-1
Age (years)														
15-19	1	1-1	1	1-1	1	1-1	1	1-1	1	1-1	1	1-1	1	1-1
20-24	1	1-1	1	1-1	1	1-2	1	1-1	1	1-1	1	1-1	1	1-1
HIV Status														
Positive	1	1-2	1	1-1	1	1-2	1	1-2	1	1-1.7	1	1-1	1	1-2
Negative	1	1-1	1	1-1	1	1-1	1	1-1	1	1-1	1	1-1	1	1-1
Ever used a condom														
Total	129/233	55.4	395/593	67.6	290/546	53.1	381/573	66.6	252/440	57.3	326/624	52.1	1773/3009	59.1
Age (years)														
15-19	54/102	52.9	179/278	63.5	156/282	55.2	174/244	71.5	88/152	58.0	127/242	52.5	778/1300	59.5
20-24	75/131	57.3	216/315	70.8	134/264	50.8	207/329	62.9	164/288	57.0	199/382	51.8	995/1709	58.9
HIV Status														
Positive	6/11	54.5	74/105	71.2	45/96	47.0	43/58	73.9	61/93	65.7	80/136	58.2	309/499	61.7
Negative	123/222	55.4	320/487	66.7	245/450	54.4	338/515	65.8	191/347	55.1	246/488	50.4	1463/2509	58.6

[#] Percentage refers to weighted estimates; HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests.

For the number of male sexual partners in the past 3 months, some observations were missing (n = 252) and some were invalidated for being greater than 100 (n = 2)

Table 31: Sexual experiences in the past year among adolescent girls and young women who had ever had sex, in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
Median and IQR for number of male sexual partners														
Total	1	1-2	1	1-2	1	1-2	1	1-2	1	1-2	1	1-2	1	1-2
Age (years)														
15-19	1	1-2	1	1-2	1	1-2	1	1-2	1	1-2	1	1-2	1	1-2
20-24	1	1-2	1	1-2	1	1-2	1	1-2	1	1-2	1	1-2	1	1-2
HIV Status														
Positive	2.5	2-4	1	1-2	1	1-2	1	1-3	1	1-2	1	1-2	1	1-2
Negative	1	1-2	1	1-2	1	1-2	1	1-2	1	1-2	1	1-2	1	1-2
Median and IQR for number of main sexual partners														
Total	1	1-1	1	1-1	1	1-1	1	1-2	1	1-1	1	1-1	1	1-1
Age (years)														
15-19	1	1-1	1	1-1	1	1-1	1	1-2	1	1-1	1	1-1	1	1-1
20-24	1	1-1.2	1	1-1	1	1-2	1	1-2	1	1-1	1	1-1	1	1-1
HIV Status														
Positive	1	1-2	1	1-1	1	1-2	1	1-2	1	1-1	1	1-1	1	1-2
Negative	1	1-1	1	1-1	1	1-1	1	1-2	1	1-1	1	1-1	1	1-1
Median and IQR for number of casual sexual partners														
Total	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1
Age (years)														
15-19	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-0	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1
20-24	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1
HIV Status														
Positive	1	1-2.2	0	0-1	0	0-1	1	0-2	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1
Negative	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1
Median and IQR for number of once-off sexual partners														
Total	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-0	0	0-1	0	0-0	0	0-0	0	0-1
Age (years)														
15-19	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-0	0	0-1	0	0-0	0	0-0	0	0-1
20-24	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-0	0	0-1	0	0-0	0	0-0	0	0-1

Table 31: Sexual experiences in the past year among adolescent girls and young women who had ever had sex, in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
HIV Status														
Positive	0	0-1	0	0-0	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-0	0	0-0	0	0-1
Negative	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-0	0	0-1	0	0-0	0	0-0	0	0-1
Had a sexual partner who was 5 or more years older														
Total	79/233	33.9	175/593	28.7	150/546	27.4	260/573	45.5	149/440	33.8	209/624	33.7	1022/3009	33.8
Age (years)														
15-19	29/102	28.4	62/278	22.4	55/282	19.5	88/244	36.1	37/152	24.2	65/242	27.1	336/1300	25.9
20-24	50/131	38.2	113/315	33.7	95/264	36.0	172/329	52.6	112/288	38.8	144/382	37.9	686/1709	39.8
HIV Status														
Positive	6/11	54.5	36/105	32.0	36/96	37.4	31/58	53.8	41/93	43.9	52/136	38.9	202/499	40.1
Negative	73/222	32.9	138/487	27.8	114/450	25.3	229/515	44.6	108/347	31.0	157/488	32.3	819/2509	32.5
Had an HIV+ sexual partner														
Total	6/233	2.6	35/593	6.3	23/546	4.2	20/573	3.4	23/440	5.2	30/624	4.8	137/3009	4.5
Age (years)														
15-19	1/102	1.0	10/278	3.2	6/282	2.1	8/244	3.2	2/152	1.3	9/242	3.7	36/1300	2.5
20-24	5/131	3.8	25/315	8.7	17/264	6.4	12/329	3.6	21/288	7.3	21/382	5.5	101/1709	5.9
HIV Status														
Positive	1/11	9.1	21/105	20.3	12/96	12.5	11/58	18.8	16/93	17.2	22/136	16.0	83/499	16.5
Negative	5/222	2.3	14/487	3.0	11/450	2.4	9/515	1.7	7/347	2.0	8/488	1.6	54/2509	2.2
Stayed in a relationship with a boy/man to be able to receive money or goods														
Total	23/233	9.9	92/593	14.0	72/546	13.2	89/573	15.6	68/440	15.4	85/624	13.6	429/3009	13.7
Age (years)														
15-19	10/102	9.8	36/278	12.7	34/282	12.0	34/244	14.2	22/152	14.4	34/242	14.0	170/1300	12.8
20-24	13/131	9.9	56/315	15.1	38/264	14.4	55/329	16.6	46/288	15.9	51/382	13.3	259/1709	14.4
HIV Status														
Positive	1/11	9.1	16/105	13.1	19/96	19.8	14/58	24.3	23/93	24.7	22/136	16.0	95/499	18.2
Negative	22/222	9.9	76/487	14.3	53/450	11.8	75/515	14.6	45/347	12.9	63/488	12.9	334/2509	12.8

Table 31: Sexual experiences in the past year among adolescent girls and young women who had ever had sex, in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%

[#] Percentage refers to weighted estimates; HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests.
For the numeric variables presented in this table, several observations were missing or invalidated because they were greater than 100: in total male partners, 368 were missing and 2 were out of range; in total main partners, 269 were missing and 1 was out of range; in total casual partners, 435 were missing and 1 was out of range; and in total once-off partners, 466 were missing and 1 was out of range.

Pregnancy, contraception, and abortion

Adolescent pregnancy is a contributor to maternal and child mortality, and it leads to school dropout, lower educational attainment, and other negative social economic effects, and to intergenerational cycles of ill-health and poverty (https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/adolescent-pregnancy) [68, 69]. Reducing adolescent pregnancy is a key target of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and it was one of the aims of the Global-Funded AGYW intervention.

Table 32 shows that at the time of the survey, based on the study laboratory tests, 4% of adolescent girls aged 15 to 19 years were pregnant. (We did not perform laboratory tests to determine pregnancy among young women aged 20 to 24 years). There were no statistically significant differences by HIV status.

Participants who reported that they had ever had sex were asked to report whether they had ever been pregnant (Table 33), and 53% reported that they had. AGYW in the older age group were statistically significantly more likely to report ever having been pregnant compared with the younger age group (68% versus 34%). HIV positive AGYW were statistically significantly more likely to report ever having been pregnant compared with HIV negative AGYW (66% versus 51%).

Among participants who reported that they had ever been pregnant, 36% reported that their first pregnancy occurred before they were 18 years of age, 70% reported their first pregnancy was unintended, 26% reported that they had been pregnant more than once and 7% reported they had ever chosen to have an abortion (Table 34). AGYW in the younger age group were statistically significantly more likely to report that they were under 18 years of age at the first pregnancy, and that their first pregnancy was unintended, and they were statistically significantly less likely to report that they had been pregnant more than once, compared with AGYW in the older age group. HIV positive AGYW were statistically significantly more likely to report that they had been pregnant more than once, compared with HIV negative AGYW. The prevalence of unintended pregnancies among AGYW in this study highlights a substantial unmet need for contraception.

Assuming that AGYW need to have access to condoms and contraception before their sexual debut, all participants, no matter whether they reported that they had ever had sex, were asked a set of questions about accessing condoms and other contraceptives (Table 35). Just over half of AGYW (52%) reported they had accessed male condoms in the year prior to the survey, 27% had accessed female condoms and

41% had accessed some form of modern contraception other than condoms. AGYW in the 20 to 24 year age group were statistically significantly more likely to have accessed male and female condoms and contraception than those in the 15 to 19 age group. AGYW who were HIV positive (determined by the study laboratory tests) were statistically significantly more likely to have accessed male and female condoms and contraception compared with AGYW who were HIV negative.

Participants who reported that they had ever had sex were asked about their use of contraception and condoms (Table 36), and 48% reported they had ever used a method to prevent pregnancy. At first sex, 62% reported having used a condom, 23% reported using a modern contraceptive method other than condoms and 15% reported using a condom together with another modern contraceptive method. AGYW in the 20 to 24 year age group were statistically significantly more likely to have ever used modern contraception other than condoms, compared with those in the 15 to 19 age group. There were no statistically significant differences by age group in the other variables presented in Table 36, nor were there any statistically significant differences by HIV status.

Participants who reported that they had ever had sex were asked three questions about their use of contraception and condoms at last sex (Table 37). At last sex, 51% reported using a condom, 36% reported using a modern contraceptive method other than condoms and 19% reported using a condom together with another modern contraceptive method (which, in this report, is regarded as dual protection preventing both pregnancy and HIV/STIs) [71]. (Participants could respond to each of these questions and therefore the percentages do not add up to 100%). AGYW in the 20 to 24 year age group were statistically significantly less likely to use condoms and statistically significantly more likely to have used contraception other than condoms, compared with those in the 15 to 19 age group. There were no statistically significant differences by HIV status in use of condoms but participants who were HIV positive were statistically significantly more likely than those who were HIV negative to report using contraception at last sex.

Table 32: Pregnant at the time of the survey among adolescent participants 15-19 years of age (laboratory-confirmed pregnancy), 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
Pregnant at time of survey														
Total	11/377	2.9	29/803	3.4	44/690	6.4	25/767	3.2	34/748	4.6	57/1014	5.6	200/4399	4.4
Age (years)														
15-19	10/217	4.6	23/459	4.9	40/417	9.6	22/408	5.4	25/422	5.9	45/592	7.5	165/2515	6.5
20-24	1/160	0.6	6/344	1.7	4/273	1.5	3/359	0.8	9/326	2.8	12/422	2.8	35/1884	1.7
HIV Status														
Positive	0/13	0.0	4/121	2.7	7/99	7.1	1/67	1.4	2/111	1.8	12/157	7.5	26/568	4.3
Negative	11/364	3.0	25/681	3.6	37/591	6.3	24/700	3.4	32/636	5.1	45/857	5.2	174/3829	4.4

[#] Percentage refers to weighted estimates; HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests.

Table 33: Self-reported pregnancy among adolescent girls and young women who reported they had ever had sex, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
Ever been pregnant														
Total	100/233	42.9	292/593	52.0	259/546	47.5	266/573	46.4	299/440	67.9	426/624	68.3	1642/3009	53.2
Age (years)														
15-19	21/102	20.6	89/278	32.2	89/282	31.7	66/244	27.1	81/152	53.2	120/242	49.5	466/1300	33.9
20-24	79/131	60.3	203/315	67.4	170/264	64.4	200/329	60.8	218/288	75.7	306/382	80.2	1176/1709	67.9
HIV Status														
Positive	8/11	72.7	69/105	70.8	51/96	53.2	34/58	59.0	61/93	65.4	107/136	78.9	330/499	66.4
Negative	92/222	41.4	223/487	47.5	208/450	46.3	232/515	45.0	238/347	68.6	319/488	65.3	1312/2509	50.7

[#] Percentage refers to weighted estimates; HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests.

Table 34: Pregnancy characteristics among adolescent girls and young women who self-reported ever having been pregnant, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
Under 18 years of age at first pregnancy														
Total	30/94	31.9	117/276	37.1	96/227	42.4	82/255	32.3	97/284	34.2	149/405	36.6	571/1541	36.1
Age (years)														
15-19	12/19	63.2	59/82	73.2	54/76	71.2	34/59	58.0	53/76	69.9	82/116	70.7	294/428	68.7
20-24	18/75	24.0	58/194	24.1	42/151	27.8	48/196	24.6	44/208	21.1	67/289	23.1	277/1113	24.1
HIV Status														
Positive	1/8	12.5	30/65	35.0	21/46	45.5	11/32	34.1	16/58	27.6	45/103	43.0	124/312	36.7
Negative	29/86	33.7	87/211	37.8	75/181	41.6	71/223	32.1	81/226	35.9	104/302	34.4	447/1229	35.9
First pregnancy was unintended														
Total	47/100	47.0	219/292	72.5	189/259	73.0	159/266	59.2	251/299	83.9	326/426	76.7	1191/1642	70.1
Age (years)														
15-19	9/21	42.9	73/89	83.1	67/89	75.4	43/66	64.7	70/81	86.3	95/120	79.2	357/466	74.9
20-24	38/79	48.1	146/203	68.6	122/170	71.7	116/200	57.3	181/218	83.0	231/306	75.7	834/1176	68.3
HIV Status														
Positive	4/8	50.0	51/69	66.3	37/51	72.3	18/34	52.0	56/61	91.8	87/107	81.7	253/330	73.0
Negative	43/92	46.7	168/223	74.8	152/208	73.1	141/232	60.2	195/238	81.8	239/319	74.9	938/1312	69.4
Been pregnant more than once														
Total	27/100	27.0	83/292	26.2	73/259	28.2	71/266	26.7	71/299	23.7	109/426	25.5	434/1642	26.2
Age (years)														
15-19	4/21	19.0	9/89	9.3	8/89	8.9	9/66	13.8	3/81	3.7	9/120	7.5	42/466	9.5
20-24	23/79	29.1	74/203	32.6	65/170	38.3	62/200	31.0	68/218	31.2	100/306	32.5	392/1176	32.6
HIV Status														
Positive	2/8	25.0	28/69	36.5	21/51	41.4	8/34	24.1	15/61	24.6	36/107	33.3	110/330	32.9
Negative	25/92	27.2	55/223	22.6	52/208	25.0	63/232	27.1	56/238	23.5	73/319	22.8	324/1312	24.6
Ever chose an abortion														
Total	10/100	10.0	23/292	8.1	21/259	8.2	38/266	14.2	12/299	4.0	17/426	4.0	121/1642	7.9
Age (years)														
15-19	1/21	4.8	7/89	12.1	7/89	7.8	9/66	13.6	2/81	2.5	6/120	5.0	32/466	7.9
20-24	9/79	11.4	16/203	6.6	14/170	8.3	29/200	14.4	10/218	4.6	11/306	3.6	89/1176	7.9

Table 34: Pregnancy characteristics among adolescent girls and young women who self-reported ever having been pregnant, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
HIV Status														
Positive	2/8	25.0	4/69	5.0	4/51	8.2	4/34	12.2	3/61	4.9	2/107	1.9	19/330	6.4
Negative	8/92	8.7	19/223	9.2	17/208	8.2	34/232	14.5	9/238	3.8	15/319	4.7	102/1312	8.3

[#] Percentage refers to weighted estimates; HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests. In the age at first pregnancy variable, there were 27 missing observations and 80 observations that were invalidated for being less than 8 or greater than 24 years old.

Table 35: Prevalence of accessing condoms and other forms of modern contraceptives in the past year among adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
Accessed male condoms														
Total	195/377	51.7	450/803	55.8	417/690	60.4	456/767	59.3	297/748	39.7	442/1014	43.7	2257/4399	52.3
Age (years)														
15-19	89/217	41.0	190/459	41.0	220/417	52.7	182/408	44.4	110/422	26.2	177/592	30.0	968/2515	39.7
20-24	106/160	66.3	260/344	73.3	197/273	72.1	274/359	76.1	187/326	57.2	265/422	63.0	1289/1884	68.6
HIV Status														
Positive	12/13	92.3	89/121	72.3	75/99	75.6	52/67	77.4	67/111	60.5	93/157	59.6	388/568	69.7
Negative	183/364	50.3	360/681	52.4	342/591	57.8	404/700	57.6	230/636	36.1	349/857	40.8	1868/3829	49.8
Accessed female condoms														
Total	128/377	34.0	205/803	25.3	216/690	31.3	230/767	29.9	139/748	18.6	200/1014	20.0	1118/4399	26.6
Age (years)														
15-19	63/217	29.0	83/459	17.9	111/417	26.6	83/408	20.4	56/422	13.3	83/592	14.2	479/2515	20.4
20-24	65/160	40.6	122/344	34.2	105/273	38.4	147/359	40.7	83/326	25.4	117/422	28.0	639/1884	34.8
HIV Status														
Positive	7/13	53.8	41/121	31.4	40/99	40.3	26/67	38.3	27/111	24.4	44/157	28.7	185/568	33.3
Negative	121/364	33.2	163/681	24.0	176/591	29.7	204/700	29.1	112/636	17.6	156/857	18.4	932/3829	25.7
Accessed a form of modern contraception (e.g. injection, implant, pill, intra-uterine device, etc.)														
Total	135/377	35.8	323/803	39.0	356/690	51.6	350/767	45.7	251/748	33.5	362/1014	35.9	1777/4399	40.6
Age (years)														
15-19	55/217	25.3	127/459	26.8	174/417	41.7	140/408	34.3	78/422	18.6	122/592	20.8	696/2515	28.4
20-24	80/160	50.0	196/344	53.5	182/273	66.7	210/359	58.5	173/326	53.0	240/422	57.0	1081/1884	56.6
HIV Status														
Positive	8/13	61.5	61/121	44.7	56/99	56.7	44/67	65.8	58/111	52.2	85/157	54.6	312/568	54.0
Negative	127/364	34.9	262/681	38.0	300/591	50.7	306/700	43.8	193/636	30.3	277/857	32.4	1465/3829	38.8

[#] Percentage refers to weighted estimates; HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests.

Table 36: Use of modern contraceptives among adolescent girls and young who reported they had ever had sex, in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
Ever used contraception or something else to prevent pregnancy														
Total	115/233	49.4	283/593	46.4	246/546	45.1	331/573	57.8	183/440	41.6	273/624	43.9	1431/3009	47.8
Age (years)														
15-19	45/102	44.1	125/278	43.4	113/282	40.2	114/244	46.8	51/152	33.6	94/242	38.8	542/1300	41.8
20-24	70/131	53.4	158/315	48.7	133/264	50.4	217/329	66.0	132/288	45.9	179/382	47.1	889/1709	52.3
HIV Status														
Positive	6/11	54.5	48/105	48.5	55/96	57.4	36/58	61.8	40/93	42.9	59/136	44.0	244/499	50.5
Negative	109/222	49.1	234/487	45.8	191/450	42.5	295/515	57.4	143/347	41.3	214/488	43.8	1186/2509	47.2
Used a condom at first sex														
Total	141/233	60.5	442/593	72.6	294/546	53.9	474/573	82.6	216/440	49.0	280/624	44.7	1847/3009	61.9
Age (years)														
15-19	61/102	59.8	213/278	75.8	150/282	53.2	201/244	82.5	80/152	52.5	103/242	42.6	808/1300	62.5
20-24	80/131	61.1	229/315	70.1	144/264	54.6	273/329	82.7	136/288	47.1	177/382	46.1	1039/1709	61.4
HIV Status														
Positive	6/11	54.5	69/105	57.7	50/96	52.2	51/58	88.1	48/93	51.8	67/136	48.6	291/499	57.1
Negative	135/222	60.8	372/487	76.1	244/450	54.2	423/515	82.0	168/347	48.2	213/488	43.6	1555/2509	62.8
Used modern contraceptive other than condoms to prevent pregnancy at first sex														
Total	66/233	28.3	112/593	17.2	191/546	35.0	125/573	21.8	51/440	11.7	120/624	19.3	665/3009	22.9
Age (years)														
15-19	20/102	19.6	59/278	20.6	105/282	37.2	51/244	20.8	13/152	8.7	51/242	21.2	299/1300	23.5
20-24	46/131	35.1	53/315	14.5	86/264	32.6	74/329	22.4	38/288	13.2	69/382	18.1	366/1709	22.4
HIV Status														
Positive	6/11	54.5	21/105	17.1	35/96	36.6	21/58	36.8	9/93	9.8	23/136	16.8	115/499	24.2
Negative	60/222	27.0	91/487	17.2	156/450	34.6	104/515	20.1	42/347	12.2	97/488	20.0	550/2509	22.6
Dual protection at first sex (condom plus any form of modern contraception)														
Total	43/233	18.5	91/593	14.0	111/546	20.3	108/573	18.8	27/440	6.1	55/624	8.8	435/3009	15.1
Age (years)														
15-19	12/102	11.8	48/278	16.8	64/282	22.7	40/244	16.4	6/152	4.0	23/242	9.6	193/1300	15.3
20-24	31/131	23.7	43/315	11.8	47/264	17.9	68/329	20.6	21/288	7.3	32/382	8.3	242/1709	15.0

Table 36: Use of modern contraceptives among adolescent girls and young who reported they had ever had sex, in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
HIV Status														
Positive	5/11	45.5	13/105	10.7	21/96	22.0	18/58	32.0	6/93	6.6	16/136	11.6	79/499	16.8
Negative	38/222	17.1	78/487	14.8	90/450	20.0	90/515	17.4	21/347	6.0	39/488	8.0	356/2509	14.8

[#] Percentage refers to weighted estimates; HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests.

Table 37: Use of condoms and modern contraceptives at last sex among adolescent girls and young women who had ever had sex, in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%
Used a condom at last sex														
Total	98/233	42.1	352/593	60.1	263/546	48.2	354/573	61.8	202/440	45.8	265/624	42.4	1534/3009	51.1
Age (years)														
15-19	48/102	47.1	177/278	63.5	134/282	47.5	167/244	68.8	86/152	56.5	103/242	42.6	715/1300	54.7
20-24	50/131	38.2	175/315	57.4	129/264	48.9	187/329	56.6	116/288	40.2	162/382	42.2	819/1709	48.3
HIV Status														
Positive	4/11	36.4	57/105	57.4	48/96	50.1	38/58	65.6	39/93	42.1	70/136	50.9	256/499	52.1
Negative	94/222	42.3	294/487	60.7	215/450	47.8	316/515	61.4	163/347	46.8	195/488	40.0	1277/2509	50.9
Used modern contraceptive other than condoms to prevent pregnancy at last sex														
Total	96/233	41.2	163/593	24.8	263/546	48.2	193/573	33.5	135/440	30.7	222/624	35.8	1072/3009	35.9
Age (years)														
15-19	33/102	32.4	70/278	23.6	123/282	43.6	67/244	27.3	33/152	21.7	74/242	30.6	400/1300	31.2
20-24	63/131	48.1	93/315	25.8	140/264	53.1	126/329	38.0	102/288	35.4	148/382	39.0	672/1709	39.5
HIV Status														
Positive	7/11	63.6	28/105	23.7	48/96	50.1	31/58	53.3	29/93	31.2	59/136	44.0	202/499	40.5
Negative	89/222	40.1	135/487	25.2	215/450	47.8	162/515	31.3	106/347	30.5	163/488	33.4	870/2509	35.0
Dual protection at last sex (condom plus any form of modern contraception)														
Total	47/233	20.2	100/593	15.0	133/546	24.4	123/573	21.4	53/440	12.0	104/624	16.6	560/3009	18.8
Age (years)														
15-19	16/102	15.7	46/278	15.4	61/282	21.7	51/244	20.9	18/152	11.8	35/242	14.5	227/1300	17.5
20-24	31/131	23.7	54/315	14.7	72/264	27.3	72/329	21.7	35/288	12.1	69/382	18.0	333/1709	19.7
HIV Status														
Positive	4/11	36.4	17/105	13.9	27/96	28.3	20/58	34.4	10/93	10.9	34/136	24.7	112/499	22.5
Negative	43/222	19.4	83/487	15.3	106/450	23.6	103/515	19.9	43/347	12.3	70/488	14.4	448/2509	18.1

[#] Percentage refers to weighted estimates; HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests.

Violence against women, including intimate partner violence (IPV)

There is a large body of evidence showing that IPV and sexual violence increase AGYW's susceptibility to HIV and also undermine HIV treatment [73][76].

Table 38 presents the findings for specific acts of emotional, physical, and sexual violence from an intimate partner. Table 38 also presents aggregate data on *any* experience of emotional violence, *any* experience of physical violence, and *any* experience of sexual violence from an intimate partner in the past year. Finally, Table 38 presents aggregate data on any experience of intimate partner violence regardless of whether it was emotional, physical, or sexual during the past year. All findings are disaggregated by age and HIV status. Table 39 presents findings on lifetime experience of forced sex/ rape by any individual including partners and non-partners. All findings are disaggregated by age and HIV status.

Nearly a third of AGYW (30%) had experienced IPV of any form (emotional and/or physical and/or sexual) in the past year, with AGYW in the 20 to 24 year age group statistically significantly more likely to have experienced any form of IPV. Emotional IPV was the most common form of IPV reported by AGYW, followed by physical and sexual IPV. Nearly a quarter of AGYW (24%) had experienced some type of emotional violence from their intimate partner, ranging from 17% and 34% across districts. AGYW in the 20 to 24 year age group were statistically significantly more likely to have experienced any emotional IPV. Overall, 18% of AGYW had experienced some type of physical violence from their intimate partner, ranging from 13% (Zululand) to 25% (Tshwane) across the districts. AGYW in the 20 to 24 year age group were statistically significantly more likely to have experienced any physical IPV. Overall, 6% of AGYW had experienced some type of sexual violence from their intimate partner, ranging from 4% and 10% across the districts. AGYW in the 20 to 24 year age group were statistically significantly more likely to have experienced any sexual IPV. HIV positive AGYW were no more or less likely to have experienced any IPV. However, there were statistically significant differences between HIV positive and HIV negative AGYW in experiences of specific types of physical IPV. Compared with AGYW who were HIV negative, HIV positive AGYW were statistically significantly more likely to report their partner had slapped them or thrown something at them which could hurt, that their partner had hit them, and that their partner had threatened to use a gun or had actually used a gun, knife or other weapon against them.

We also gathered reports on any type of sexual violence from partners and/or non-partners (Table 39) and found that 8% of AGYW had experienced forced sex/rape, ranging from 6% (King Cetshwayo) to 11%

(Tshwane) across districts with statistically significant differences by district. AGYW in the 20 to 24 year age group were statistically significantly more likely to have experienced forced sex/rape compared with those in the younger group. HIV positive AGYW were statistically significantly more likely to have experienced forced sex/rape, compared with those who were HIV negative.

Table 38: Intimate partner violence (IPV) perpetrated by a boyfriend or partner during the past year among young women and girls in sex South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
Partner insulted you or made you feel bad once or more														
Total	83/377	22.0	165/803	19.0	92/690	13.3	220/767	28.7	104/748	13.8	126/1014	12.3	790/4399	18.3
Age (years)														
15-19	35/217	16.1	83/459	17.3	39/417	9.3	92/408	22.6	36/422	8.5	54/592	9.1	339/2515	13.8
20-24	48/160	30.0	82/344	21.1	53/273	19.4	128/359	35.6	68/326	20.8	72/422	16.9	451/1884	24.2
HIV Status														
Positive	7/13	53.8	27/121	18.1	14/99	14.1	22/67	32.7	23/111	20.7	29/157	18.2	122/568	21.0
Negative	76/364	20.9	138/681	19.2	78/591	13.2	198/700	28.3	81/636	12.7	97/857	11.3	668/3829	17.9
Partner humiliated you in front of other people once or more														
Total	44/377	11.7	60/803	8.1	49/690	7.1	87/767	11.3	51/748	6.8	61/1014	6.0	352/4399	8.5
Age (years)														
15-19	18/217	8.3	31/459	7.4	19/417	4.5	39/408	9.4	19/422	4.5	22/592	3.7	148/2515	6.2
20-24	26/160	16.2	29/344	9.1	30/273	11.0	48/359	13.5	32/326	9.8	39/422	9.2	204/1884	11.4
HIV Status														
Positive	1/13	7.7	10/121	6.8	10/99	10.1	5/67	7.2	15/111	13.5	14/157	8.8	55/568	9.1
Negative	43/364	11.8	50/681	8.4	39/591	6.6	82/700	11.7	36/636	5.6	47/857	5.5	297/3829	8.4
Partner threatened to hurt you or did things to scare or intimidate you once or more														
Total	54/377	14.3	92/803	11.8	55/690	8.0	123/767	16.0	67/748	8.9	78/1014	7.6	469/4399	11.1
Age (years)														
15-19	25/217	11.5	44/459	10.0	16/417	3.8	55/408	13.4	23/422	5.4	31/592	5.2	194/2515	8.1
20-24	29/160	18.1	48/344	13.9	39/273	14.3	68/359	18.9	44/326	13.4	47/422	11.0	275/1884	15.0
HIV Status														
Positive	3/13	23.1	15/121	10.0	13/99	13.1	8/67	11.9	17/111	15.3	18/157	11.3	74/568	12.6
Negative	51/364	14.0	77/681	12.2	42/591	7.1	115/700	16.4	50/636	7.8	60/857	7.0	395/3829	10.9
Partner slapped you or threw something at you which could hurt once or more														
Total	57/377	15.1	102/803	12.2	67/690	9.7	144/767	18.7	74/748	9.9	91/1014	8.9	535/4399	12.4

Table 38: Intimate partner violence (IPV) perpetrated by a boyfriend or partner during the past year among young women and girls in sex South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
Age (years)														
15-19	24/217	11.1	47/459	10.7	21/417	5.0	64/408	15.6	32/422	7.6	44/592	7.4	232/2515	9.5
20-24	33/160	20.6	55/344	13.9	46/273	16.8	80/359	22.1	42/326	12.8	47/422	11.1	303/1884	16.3
HIV Status														
Positive	5/13	38.5	19/121	12.6	16/99	16.1	15/67	21.9	17/111	15.3	21/157	13.2	93/568	16.2
Negative	52/364	14.3	83/681	12.1	51/591	8.6	129/700	18.4	57/636	8.9	70/857	8.1	442/3829	11.9
Partner pushed or shoved you once or more														
Total	60/377	15.9	71/803	8.4	41/690	5.9	113/767	14.6	52/748	6.9	71/1014	7.0	408/4399	9.7
Age (years)														
15-19	28/217	12.9	35/459	7.3	10/417	2.4	45/408	10.9	18/422	4.3	27/592	4.5	163/2515	6.9
20-24	32/160	20.0	36/344	9.6	31/273	11.3	68/359	18.9	34/326	10.4	44/422	10.3	245/1884	13.4
HIV Status														
Positive	4/13	30.8	12/121	8.0	6/99	6.0	11/67	16.4	13/111	11.7	17/157	10.7	63/568	10.8
Negative	56/364	15.4	59/681	8.4	35/591	5.9	102/700	14.5	39/636	6.1	54/857	6.3	345/3829	9.6
Partner hit you with a fist or something that could hurt once or more														
Total	38/377	10.1	56/803	6.6	37/690	5.4	81/767	10.6	41/748	5.5	54/1014	5.3	307/4399	7.2
Age (years)														
15-19	17/217	7.8	28/459	5.9	13/417	3.1	32/408	7.8	11/422	2.6	23/592	3.9	124/2515	5.2
20-24	21/160	13.1	28/344	7.4	24/273	8.8	49/359	13.7	30/326	9.2	31/422	7.3	183/1884	9.9
HIV Status														
Positive	3/13	23.1	13/121	8.6	8/99	8.1	8/67	11.7	15/111	13.5	13/157	8.2	60/568	10.2
Negative	35/364	9.6	43/681	6.2	29/591	4.9	73/700	10.4	26/636	4.1	41/857	4.8	247/3829	6.8
Partner kicked, dragged, beat, choked or burned you once or more														
Total	26/377	6.9	46/803	5.4	32/690	4.6	65/767	8.4	31/748	4.1	50/1014	4.9	250/4399	5.8
Age (years)														
15-19	14/217	6.5	24/459	5.0	5/417	1.2	28/408	6.7	8/422	1.9	20/592	3.4	99/2515	4.1
20-24	12/160	7.5	22/344	5.9	27/273	9.9	37/359	10.4	23/326	7.0	30/422	7.0	151/1884	8.0
HIV Status														
Positive	1/13	7.7	8/121	5.2	11/99	11.1	6/67	8.6	11/111	9.9	13/157	8.2	50/568	8.4

Table 38: Intimate partner violence (IPV) perpetrated by a boyfriend or partner during the past year among young women and girls in sex South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
Negative	25/364	6.9	38/681	5.5	21/591	3.5	59/700	8.4	20/636	3.1	37/857	4.3	200/3829	5.4
Partner threatened to use or actually used a gun, knife, or other weapon once or more														
Total	15/377	4.0	25/803	2.7	22/690	3.2	41/767	5.4	27/748	3.6	26/1014	2.5	156/4399	3.6
Age (years)														
15-19	8/217	3.7	13/459	2.6	5/417	1.2	18/408	4.5	9/422	2.2	12/592	2.0	65/2515	2.7
20-24	7/160	4.4	12/344	2.9	17/273	6.2	23/359	6.4	18/326	5.5	14/422	3.3	91/1884	4.7
HIV Status														
Positive	3/13	23.1	6/121	4.2	8/99	8.1	3/67	4.5	10/111	9.0	7/157	4.4	37/568	6.7
Negative	12/364	3.3	19/681	2.5	14/591	2.4	38/700	5.5	17/636	2.7	19/857	2.2	119/3829	3.1
Had sex with partner when you didn't want to because he forced, threatened or pressured you														
Total	17/377	4.5	36/803	4.1	27/690	3.9	59/767	7.7	22/748	2.9	34/1014	3.3	195/4399	4.5
Age (years)														
15-19	7/217	3.2	17/459	3.6	7/417	1.7	20/408	4.9	8/422	1.9	17/592	2.9	76/2515	3.0
20-24	10/160	6.2	19/344	4.7	20/273	7.3	39/359	10.8	14/326	4.3	17/422	4.0	119/1884	6.3
HIV Status														
Positive	3/13	23.1	7/121	4.7	3/99	3.0	6/67	8.5	4/111	3.6	7/157	4.4	30/568	5.4
Negative	14/364	3.8	29/681	4.0	24/591	4.1	53/700	7.6	18/636	2.8	27/857	3.1	165/3829	4.3
Had sex with partner because he threatened to go out with or have sex with someone else once or more														
Total	13/377	3.4	41/803	5.0	29/690	4.2	37/767	4.9	19/748	2.5	21/1014	2.1	160/4399	3.7
Age (years)														
15-19	5/217	2.3	22/459	4.6	9/417	2.2	14/408	3.5	6/422	1.4	10/592	1.7	66/2515	2.6
20-24	8/160	5.0	19/344	5.4	20/273	7.3	23/359	6.4	13/326	4.0	11/422	2.6	94/1884	5.2
HIV Status														
Positive	1/13	7.7	8/121	5.7	3/99	3.0	3/67	4.4	2/111	1.8	4/157	2.5	21/568	3.7
Negative	12/364	3.3	33/681	4.8	26/591	4.4	34/700	4.9	17/636	2.7	17/857	2.0	139/3829	3.7
Experienced any form of emotional violence														
Total	112/377	29.7	207/803	24.9	123/690	17.8	262/767	34.2	141/748	18.8	172/1014	16.9	1017/4399	23.7
Age (years)														
15-19	52/217	24.0	108/459	23.3	51/417	12.2	116/408	28.5	58/422	13.7	74/592	12.4	459/2515	18.9

Table 38: Intimate partner violence (IPV) perpetrated by a boyfriend or partner during the past year among young women and girls in sex South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
20-24	60/160	37.5	99/344	26.7	72/273	26.4	146/359	40.8	83/326	25.4	98/422	23.0	558/1884	30.1
HIV Status														
Positive	7/13	53.8	32/121	21.5	20/99	20.2	24/67	35.5	30/111	27.0	35/157	22.0	148/568	25.3
Negative	105/364	28.8	175/681	25.6	103/591	17.4	238/700	34.1	111/636	17.4	137/857	15.9	869/3829	23.5
Experienced any form of physical violence														
Total	84/377	22.3	152/803	18.0	98/690	14.2	190/767	24.7	96/748	12.8	128/1014	12.6	748/4399	17.5
Age (years)														
15-19	40/217	18.4	76/459	16.9	34/417	8.1	81/408	19.8	43/422	10.2	62/592	10.4	336/2515	13.9
20-24	44/160	27.5	76/344	19.4	64/273	23.4	109/359	30.2	53/326	16.2	66/422	15.5	412/1884	22.2
HIV Status														
Positive	5/13	38.5	26/121	17.8	22/99	22.2	18/67	26.4	22/111	19.8	26/157	16.3	119/568	20.6
Negative	79/364	21.7	126/681	18.1	76/591	12.8	172/700	24.5	74/636	11.6	102/857	11.9	629/3829	17.0
Experienced any form of sexual violence														
Total	21/377	5.6	66/803	7.8	42/690	6.1	74/767	9.6	32/748	4.3	44/1014	4.3	279/4399	6.4
Age (years)														
15-19	9/217	4.1	33/459	6.9	13/417	3.1	28/408	6.9	11/422	2.6	21/592	3.5	115/2515	4.6
20-24	12/160	7.5	33/344	8.8	29/273	10.6	46/359	12.8	21/326	6.4	23/422	5.4	164/1884	8.8
HIV Status														
Positive	3/13	23.1	11/121	7.6	4/99	4.0	8/67	11.4	5/111	4.5	8/157	5.0	39/568	6.9
Negative	18/364	4.9	55/681	7.8	38/591	6.4	66/700	9.5	27/636	4.2	36/857	4.2	240/3829	6.3
Experienced any form of the above types of IPV														
Total	145/377	38.5	261/803	31.1	160/690	23.2	315/767	41.2	170/748	22.7	212/1014	20.8	1263/4399	29.6
Age (years)														
15-19	69/217	31.8	140/459	30.1	67/417	16.0	140/408	34.4	73/422	17.3	94/592	15.8	583/2515	24.0
20-24	76/160	47.5	121/344	32.3	93/273	34.0	175/359	48.8	97/326	29.6	118/422	27.8	680/1884	36.9
HIV Status														
Positive	9/13	69.2	34/121	22.9	29/99	29.2	28/67	41.1	33/111	29.7	40/157	25.1	173/568	30.0
Negative	136/364	37.4	227/681	32.8	131/591	22.1	287/700	41.2	137/636	21.5	172/857	20.0	1090/3829	29.5

[#] Percentage refers to weighted estimates; HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests.

Table 39: Lifetime experiences of rape/forced sex by partners or non-partners among young women and girls in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
Ever forced to have sex or raped														
Total	28/377	7.4	77/803	9.1	40/690	5.8	84/767	10.9	47/748	6.3	66/1014	6.5	342/4399	7.7
Age (years)														
15-19	13/217	6.0	32/459	6.5	18/417	4.3	32/408	7.8	21/422	4.9	39/592	6.6	155/2515	6.0
20-24	15/160	9.4	45/344	12.0	22/273	8.1	52/359	14.4	26/326	7.9	27/422	6.4	187/1884	9.9
HIV Status														
Positive	4/13	30.8	15/121	10.7	10/99	10.1	12/67	18.0	10/111	9.0	16/157	10.1	67/568	11.9
Negative	24/364	6.6	62/681	8.7	30/591	5.1	72/700	10.2	37/636	5.8	50/857	5.8	275/3829	7.1

[#] Percentage refers to weighted estimates; HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests.

Alcohol and drug use

Alcohol impacts the acquisition and further transmission of HIV, as well as the course of HIV disease [79, 80], increasing the likelihood of having condomless sex, and the likelihood of STI and HIV acquisition [80]. Alcohol use poses a threat to the success of HIV treatment, accelerating the progression of HIV disease through, among other factors, its effect on the immune system [80] and leading to unintentional and intentional nonadherence to the ART regimen [80, 81].

Table 40 presents the findings for each of the three AUDIT-C measures, by age and HIV status. Overall, 11% of participants drank alcohol two or more times a month, ranging across districts from 4% to 25%, with statistically significant differences between districts. Among AGYW in the 15 to 19 age group, 9% drank alcohol two or more times a month, while statistically significantly more (13%) of those in the 20 to 24 year age group reported to do so. There was no difference by HIV status.

Overall, 15% of AGYW reported consuming three or more drinks on a typical day when they drank, ranging across districts from 10% to 26%, with statistically significant differences across districts. Statistically significantly more AGYW in the older age group reported consuming 3 or more drinks on a typical day when they drank, compared with the younger age group. There was no difference by HIV status.

Overall, 9% of AGYW reported binge drinking (six or more drinks on one occasion) on a monthly or more frequent basis, varying across districts between 2% to 20%, with statistically significant differences across districts. Statistically significantly more AGYW in the older age group reported binge drinking on a monthly or more frequent basis, compared with AGYW in the younger age group. There was no statistically significant difference by HIV status. Among AGYW who were HIV positive (determined by the study laboratory tests) between 5% and 21% across districts reported binge drinking on a monthly or more frequent basis.

Table 40 shows the proportion of AGYW with an AUDIT-C score in the hazardous range: 27% overall, ranging over districts from 14% in Zululand up to 43% in Cape Town, with statistically significant differences by district. Among AGYW in the 15 to 19 age group, 24% had an AUDIT-C score in the hazardous range, while statistically significantly more (31%) of those in the 20 to 24 year age group had a score in this range. There was no statistically significant difference by HIV status.

Table 41 presents the findings for three of the DUDIT items and it shows low levels of endorsement of these items. This table also shows that overall, 5% of participants had a high DUDIT score indicating drug use disorder, ranging across districts from 3% to 10%, with statistically significant differences by district.

There were no statistically significant differences by age group or HIV status. The use of HIV prescription drugs to "get high", was reported by 9% of all participants and ranged from 5% (Zululand) to 16% (Cape Town) across districts, with statistically significant differences by district. There were no statistically significant differences by age group or HIV status in the use of HIV prescription drugs to get high (Table 41).

Table 42 describes reports of sex that occurs in the context of alcohol and drug use among AGYW who reported they had ever had sex. Overall 7% of AGYW reported that they had sex when using alcohol or drugs during the past three months, and 10% reported their sexual partners had done so. Overall, 8% of AGYW reported that over the past three months they had sex when they did not plan to, and 7% reported that they failed to use a condom during sex over the past three months because of their alcohol or drug use. Across districts there were statistically significant differences, with the highest prevalence among AGYW in Cape Town. There were no statistically significant differences by age group or HIV status in reports of sex in the context of alcohol and drug use.

Table 40: Alcohol use by young women and girls in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%
Drink alcohol 2 or more times a month														
Total	95/377	25.2	82/803	9.9	37/690	5.4	121/767	15.9	37/748	4.9	43/1014	4.2	415/4399	10.8
Age (years)														
15-19	53/217	24.4	43/459	8.6	17/417	4.1	51/408	12.5	15/422	3.6	22/592	3.7	201/2515	9.3
20-24	42/160	26.2	39/344	11.4	20/273	7.3	70/359	19.7	22/326	6.7	21/422	4.9	214/1884	12.8
HIV Status														
Positive	2/13	15.4	12/121	11.3	7/99	7.1	15/67	22.4	9/111	8.1	12/157	7.5	57/568	10.6
Negative	93/364	25.5	70/681	9.6	30/591	5.1	106/700	15.3	28/636	4.4	31/857	3.6	358/3829	10.8
Drink 3 or more drinks on a typical day														
Total	81/377	21.5	99/803	12.3	73/690	10.6	197/767	25.8	72/748	9.6	109/1014	10.7	631/4399	15.1
Age (years)														
15-19	45/217	20.7	54/459	11.1	37/417	8.9	87/408	21.3	29/422	6.8	55/592	9.2	307/2515	12.9
20-24	36/160	22.5	45/344	13.7	36/273	13.2	110/359	30.8	43/326	13.2	54/422	12.7	324/1884	18.0
HIV Status														
Positive	3/13	23.1	13/121	12.8	12/99	12.1	28/67	42.2	19/111	17.1	26/157	16.4	101/568	18.2
Negative	78/364	21.4	86/681	12.2	61/591	10.3	169/700	24.3	53/636	8.3	83/857	9.6	530/3829	14.7
Binge drinking (6 or more drinks on one occasion) on a monthly or more frequent occurrence														
Total	76/377	20.2	66/803	8.6	36/690	5.2	112/767	14.7	30/748	4.0	24/1014	2.4	344/4399	9.1
Age (years)														
15-19	39/217	18.0	40/459	8.1	15/417	3.6	44/408	10.9	11/422	2.6	13/592	2.2	162/2515	7.4
20-24	37/160	23.1	26/344	9.1	21/273	7.7	68/359	19.0	19/326	5.9	11/422	2.6	182/1884	11.3
HIV Status														
Positive	2/13	15.4	9/121	9.2	4/99	4.0	14/67	21.0	9/111	8.1	7/157	4.4	45/568	8.6
Negative	74/364	20.3	57/681	8.5	32/591	5.4	98/700	14.1	21/636	3.3	17/857	2.0	299/3829	9.2
Median and IQR of Audit-C score														
Total	1	0-3	0	0-1	0	0-0	1	0-3	0	0-0	0	0-0	0	0-2
Age (years)														
15-19	1	0-3	0	0-1	0	0-0	0	0-2	0	0-0	0	0-0	0	0-1
20-24	1	0-4	0	0-2	0	0-1	1	0-4	0	0-1	0	0-0	0	0-2

Table 40: Alcohol use by young women and girls in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
HIV Status														
Positive	0	0-2	0	0-2	0	0-1	2	0-4	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-2
Negative	1	0-3	0	0-1	0	0-0	0	0-3	0	0-0	0	0-0	0	0-2
Had an Audit-C score 2 or higher														
Total	165/377	43.8	207/803	25.0	133/690	19.3	322/767	42.1	118/748	15.7	165/1014	16.2	1110/4399	27.0
Age (years)														
15-19	93/217	42.9	113/459	23.2	67/417	16.0	147/408	36.1	46/422	10.9	86/592	14.5	552/2515	23.7
20-24	72/160	45.0	94/344	27.1	66/273	24.2	175/359	48.9	72/326	22.1	79/422	18.6	558/1884	31.3
HIV Status														
Positive	5/13	38.5	32/121	25.9	24/99	24.2	38/67	57.4	27/111	24.3	33/157	20.8	159/568	28.6
Negative	160/364	44.0	174/681	24.7	109/591	18.4	284/700	40.6	91/636	14.3	132/857	15.3	950/3829	26.8

[#] Percentage refers to weighted estimates; HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests.

Table 41: Drug Use by adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
Use drugs other than alcohol 2 or more times a week														
Total	11/377	2.9	4/803	0.4	6/690	0.9	8/767	1.1	9/748	1.2	2/1014	0.2	40/4399	1.1
Age (years)														
15-19	8/217	3.7	1/459	0.2	2/417	0.5	4/408	1.0	6/422	1.4	2/592	0.3	23/2515	1.1
20-24	3/160	1.9	3/344	0.7	4/273	1.5	4/359	1.1	3/326	0.9	0/422	0.0	17/1884	1.0
HIV Status														
Positive	0/13	0.0	0/121	0.0	2/99	2.0	2/67	3.4	2/111	1.8	1/157	0.6	7/568	1.3
Negative	11/364	3.0	4/681	0.5	4/591	0.7	6/700	0.9	7/636	1.1	1/857	0.1	33/3829	1.0
Use more than one type of drug on one occasion 2 or more times a week														
Total	7/377	1.9	2/803	0.2	3/690	0.4	6/767	0.8	2/748	0.3	1/1014	0.1	21/4399	0.6
Age (years)														
15-19	6/217	2.8	0/459	0.0	1/417	0.2	4/408	1.0	2/422	0.5	1/592	0.2	14/2515	0.7
20-24	1/160	0.6	2/344	0.5	2/273	0.7	2/359	0.6	0/326	0.0	0/422	0.0	7/1884	0.4
HIV Status														
Positive	0/13	0.0	0/121	0.0	2/99	2.0	1/67	1.6	0/111	0.0	0/157	0.0	3/568	0.6
Negative	7/364	1.9	2/681	0.3	1/591	0.2	5/700	0.7	2/636	0.3	1/857	0.1	18/3829	0.6
Influenced heavily by drugs every week or more often														
Total	8/377	2.1	2/803	0.2	1/690	0.1	5/767	0.7	4/748	0.5	1/1014	0.1	21/4399	0.6
Age (years)														
15-19	7/217	3.2	0/459	0.0	0/417	0.0	5/408	1.2	4/422	0.9	1/592	0.2	17/2515	0.9
20-24	1/160	0.6	2/344	0.5	1/273	0.4	0/359	0.0	0/326	0.0	0/422	0.0	4/1884	0.2
HIV Status														
Positive	0/13	0.0	0/121	0.0	0/99	0.0	1/67	1.4	0/111	0.0	1/157	0.6	2/568	0.3
Negative	8/364	2.2	2/681	0.3	1/591	0.2	4/700	0.6	4/636	0.6	0/857	0.0	19/3829	0.6
Ever used ART (nyaope or whoonga) to get high														
Total	60/377	15.9	74/803	9.3	72/690	10.4	64/767	8.3	42/748	5.6	53/1014	5.2	365/4399	9.1
Age (years)														
15-19	35/217	16.1	46/459	9.7	44/417	10.5	34/408	8.3	26/422	6.2	25/592	4.2	210/2515	9.1
20-24	25/160	15.6	28/344	8.7	28/273	10.2	30/359	8.4	16/326	5.0	28/422	6.6	155/1884	9.1

Table 41: Drug Use by adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
HIV Status														
Positive	4/13	30.8	10/121	10.0	9/99	9.1	8/67	11.6	2/111	1.8	8/157	5.1	41/568	8.4
Negative	56/364	15.4	64/681	9.1	63/591	10.6	56/700	8.0	39/636	6.2	45/857	5.2	323/3829	9.2
Median and IQR of Dudit score														
Total	0	0-0	0	0-0	0	0-0	0	0-0	0	0-0	0	0-0	0	0-0
Age (years)														
15-19	0	0-0	0	0-0	0	0-0	0	0-0	0	0-0	0	0-0	0	0-0
20-24	0	0-0	0	0-0	0	0-0	0	0-0	0	0-0	0	0-0	0	0-0
HIV Status														
Positive	0	0-0	0	0-0	0	0-0	0	0-0	0	0-0	0	0-0	0	0-0
Negative	0	0-0	0	0-0	0	0-0	0	0-0	0	0-0	0	0-0	0	0-0
Had high drug use (Dudit score 2 or higher)														
Total	38/377	10.1	24/803	2.7	18/690	2.6	80/767	10.5	29/748	3.9	34/1014	3.3	223/4399	5.5
Age (years)														
15-19	25/217	11.5	10/459	2.0	10/417	2.4	45/408	11.2	16/422	3.8	19/592	3.2	125/2515	5.5
20-24	13/160	8.1	14/344	3.5	8/273	2.9	35/359	9.8	13/326	4.0	15/422	3.5	98/1884	5.4
HIV Status														
Positive	1/13	7.7	4/121	2.8	4/99	4.0	9/67	13.5	6/111	5.4	5/157	3.1	29/568	5.1
Negative	37/364	10.2	20/681	2.6	14/591	2.4	71/700	10.3	23/636	3.6	29/857	3.4	194/3829	5.5

[#] Percentage refers to weighted estimates; HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests.

Table 42: Alcohol and drug use during sex among adolescent girls and young women who have ever had sex in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
During past 3 months, AGYW had sex when using alcohol or drugs														
Total	45/233	19.3	32/593	5.4	21/546	3.8	62/573	10.9	16/440	3.6	19/624	3.0	195/3009	7.4
Age (years)														
15-19	21/102	20.6	15/278	5.3	6/282	2.1	20/244	8.3	6/152	3.9	6/242	2.5	74/1300	6.7
20-24	24/131	18.3	17/315	5.4	15/264	5.7	42/329	12.8	10/288	3.5	13/382	3.4	121/1709	8.0
HIV Status														
Positive	3/11	27.3	2/105	2.5	4/96	4.2	9/58	15.3	5/93	5.4	4/136	2.9	27/499	6.0
Negative	42/222	18.9	29/487	5.9	17/450	3.8	53/515	10.4	11/347	3.2	15/488	3.1	167/2509	7.7
During past 3 months, AGYW had sex when partner was using alcohol or drugs														
Total	42/233	18.0	57/593	10.6	32/546	5.9	92/573	16.1	20/440	4.5	29/624	4.6	272/3009	10.0
Age (years)														
15-19	18/102	17.6	21/278	9.0	10/282	3.5	29/244	11.9	5/152	3.3	15/242	6.2	98/1300	8.5
20-24	24/131	18.3	36/315	11.8	22/264	8.3	63/329	19.2	15/288	5.2	14/382	3.6	174/1709	11.2
HIV Status														
Positive	4/11	36.4	10/105	12.3	6/96	6.2	9/58	16.0	6/93	6.4	6/136	4.3	41/499	9.7
Negative	38/222	17.1	46/487	10.0	26/450	5.8	83/515	16.1	14/347	4.0	23/488	4.7	230/2509	10.1
During past 3 months, AGYW had sex when she did not plan to because she was using alcohol or drugs														
Total	39/233	16.7	38/593	6.2	29/546	5.3	71/573	12.5	14/440	3.2	24/624	3.9	215/3009	7.9
Age (years)														
15-19	18/102	17.6	17/278	5.6	11/282	3.9	28/244	11.6	5/152	3.3	7/242	2.9	86/1300	7.4
20-24	21/131	16.0	21/315	6.7	18/264	6.8	43/329	13.1	9/288	3.1	17/382	4.5	129/1709	8.4
HIV Status														
Positive	0/11	0.0	10/105	11.2	5/96	5.2	9/58	15.5	3/93	3.2	6/136	4.4	33/499	7.2
Negative	39/222	17.6	28/487	5.1	24/450	5.3	62/515	12.2	11/347	3.2	18/488	3.7	182/2509	8.1
During past 3 months, AGYW had sex without a condom because she was using alcohol or drugs														
Total	34/233	14.6	42/593	6.8	24/546	4.4	68/573	11.9	18/440	4.1	22/624	3.5	208/3009	7.5
Age (years)														
15-19	14/102	13.7	16/278	5.3	10/282	3.5	20/244	8.3	6/152	3.9	6/242	2.5	72/1300	6.1
20-24	20/131	15.3	26/315	8.1	14/264	5.3	48/329	14.6	12/288	4.2	16/382	4.2	136/1709	8.6

Table 42: Alcohol and drug use during sex among adolescent girls and young women who have ever had sex in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
HIV Status														
Positive	3/11	27.3	12/105	12.7	6/96	6.2	8/58	13.7	6/93	6.4	6/136	4.4	41/499	9.2
Negative	31/222	14.0	30/487	5.4	18/450	4.0	60/515	11.7	12/347	3.4	16/488	3.3	167/2509	7.2

[#] Percentage refers to weighted estimates; HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests.

HIV Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP), and Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP)

The use of antiretroviral therapy (ART) for pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) is an important addition to the bio-behavioral toolbox for HIV prevention. Oral PrEP has been shown to reduce HIV risk when adherence is high [83]. In 2016, the National Department of Health released a national policy titled, "HIV Pre-exposure Prophylaxis and Test and Treat" detailing the scale-up of PrEP as part of a combination prevention approach in public sector health services [84]. The safety and efficacy of PEP is well-established and several regimens are available [87]. We evaluated knowledge and use of PrEP and PEP among AGYW.

Table 43 presents the findings for knowledge of PrEP and PEP, as well as use, by age and HIV status. A total of 10% of AGYW had heard of PrEP nationally, with the range varying from 7% (King Cetshwayo) to 14% (Cape Town) across districts, and statistically significant differences by district. AGYW in the older age group were statistically significantly more likely to have heard about PrEP than those in the younger age group. There was no difference in awareness of PrEP by HIV status. A total of 2% of AGYW reported taking PrEP in the prior 12 months with statistically significant differences by district, but with no difference by age group or HIV positive status. Among the 15 AGYW who were HIV positive and who reported in the questionnaire that they had taken PrEP in the past 12 months, 10 reported they knew their HIV positive status and 5 did not.

A total of 14% of AGYW had heard of PEP nationally, with the range varying from 9% (Zululand) to 21% (Tshwane) across districts, and with statistically significant district differences (Table 43). AGYW in the older age group were statistically significantly more likely to have heard of PEP compared with those in the younger age group (17% compared with 11%). A total of 1% of AGYW reported taking PEP in their lifetime. This varied by district from 0.5% to 5% having ever taken PEP, with statistically significant differences by district. There were no statistically significant differences by age group or HIV status.

Table 43: Awareness and use of HIV Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) and Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) among young women and girls in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%
Heard of PrEP														
Total	56/377	14.9	89/803	10.6	48/690	6.9	79/767	10.3	53/748	7.1	81/1014	8.1	406/4399	9.6
Age (years)														
15-19	27/217	12.4	42/459	8.8	26/417	6.2	40/408	9.7	27/422	6.4	47/592	7.9	209/2515	8.6
20-24	29/160	18.1	47/344	12.6	22/273	8.1	39/359	10.9	26/326	7.9	34/422	8.4	197/1884	11.0
HIV Status														
Positive	5/13	38.5	20/121	15.2	5/99	5.0	4/67	5.8	6/111	5.4	17/157	11.6	57/568	10.5
Negative	51/364	14.0	68/681	9.5	43/591	7.3	75/700	10.7	47/636	7.4	64/857	7.5	348/3829	9.5
Taken PrEP in past 12 months														
Total	7/377	1.9	30/803	3.4	10/690	1.4	21/767	2.7	2/748	0.3	12/1014	1.2	82/4399	1.9
Age (years)														
15-19	4/217	1.8	16/459	3.3	4/417	1.0	10/408	2.5	0/422	0.0	6/592	1.0	40/2515	1.6
20-24	3/160	1.9	14/344	3.6	6/273	2.2	11/359	3.0	2/326	0.6	6/422	1.4	42/1884	2.2
HIV Status														
Positive	0/13	0.0	6/121	4.2	3/99	3.0	3/67	4.3	1/111	0.9	2/157	1.3	15/568	2.6
Negative	7/364	1.9	24/681	3.2	7/591	1.2	18/700	2.6	1/636	0.2	10/857	1.2	67/3829	1.8
Heard of PEP														
Total	52/377	13.8	137/803	16.7	66/690	9.6	160/767	20.9	77/748	10.3	91/1014	9.1	583/4399	13.5
Age (years)														
15-19	22/217	10.1	64/459	14.1	40/417	9.6	61/408	15.1	44/422	10.4	48/592	8.1	279/2515	11.2
20-24	30/160	18.8	73/344	19.8	26/273	9.5	99/359	27.5	33/326	10.1	43/422	10.5	304/1884	16.5
HIV Status														
Positive	3/13	23.1	21/121	16.7	9/99	9.1	12/67	17.7	14/111	12.6	16/157	11.0	75/568	13.6
Negative	49/364	13.5	115/681	16.6	57/591	9.6	148/700	21.2	63/636	9.9	75/857	8.7	507/3829	13.5
Ever taken PEP														
Total	6/377	1.6	17/803	2.0	4/690	0.6	16/767	2.1	4/748	0.5	15/1014	1.5	62/4399	1.4
Age (years)														
15-19	4/217	1.8	6/459	1.3	4/417	1.0	6/408	1.5	2/422	0.5	7/592	1.2	29/2515	1.2
20-24	2/160	1.2	11/344	3.0	0/273	0.0	10/359	2.8	2/326	0.6	8/422	1.9	33/1884	1.7

Table 43: Awareness and use of HIV Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) and Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) among young women and girls in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%
HIV Status														
Positive	0/13	0.0	3/121	2.4	1/99	1.0	3/67	4.3	0/111	0.0	4/157	2.5	11/568	1.9
Negative	6/364	1.6	14/681	2.0	3/591	0.5	13/700	1.9	4/636	0.6	11/857	1.3	51/3829	1.4

[#] Percentage refers to weighted estimates; HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests. .

Resilience, wellbeing, social support, social capital, and social norms

Resilience

Resilience, which refers to the processes related to thriving in the face of adversity, is often a central concept within interventions using a strength-based approach, and components of the Global-Funded AGYW intervention, for example Rise Clubs, explicitly aimed to build the resilience of AGYW. Increased resilience has been associated with improved overall health and wellbeing among young people in various settings [88-90]. We measured resilience using the 10-item version of the Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC) [16]. Psychological resilience, as measured by the CD-RISC 10, can range from 0 to 40 points, with higher scores indicating greater psychological resilience.

Table 44 presents the median and interquartile ranges of the AGYW's resilience scores by districts, age, and HIV status. The overall median resilience score across all districts totals 25 points, which is comparable to similar populations measured using the same scale [92]. When reviewing the median scores by district, scores range from 23 points in OR Tambo to 27 points in King Cetshwayo, with statistically significant differences by district. There were no statistically significant differences in resilience scores by age group or HIV status.

Wellbeing

Wellbeing is an important indicator of quality of life [93] and was measured using the Flourishing Scale, which comprises 8 items, with the possible range of scores from 8 (reflecting the lowest level of wellbeing) to 56 (highest level of wellbeing)

Table 45 presents information on the average wellbeing scores among AGYW, stratified by age, district and HIV status. The majority of AGYW reported high levels of wellbeing (median score: 48, IQR: 43-50), and this pattern was consistent in all districts; however, there were small but statistically significant differences by district. No differences in wellbeing levels by age were noted. However, wellbeing levels were marginally, but statistically significantly lower among HIV-positive versus HIV-negative AGYW.

Social Support

There is a positive association between social support and health among people affected by and living with HIV [95, 96]. Some of the components of the Global-Funded AGYW intervention, such as Clubs and the Keeping Girls in School programme, aimed to promote peer support for AGYW. The "Hands on Parenting" programme, aimed to encourage parents and caregivers to support AGYW.

Social support was measured with the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS). The MSPSS is a 12-item scale designed to measure perceived social support from three sources: family, peers/friends, and a special person/significant other [20].

In Table 46, the total median scores of participants' perceptions of the social support they receive from family, peers, and a special person are presented across districts and by age group and HIV status. The Table also presents the percentage of participants who reported receiving low social support from each of the three sources (i.e. scores ranging from 1 to 2.9) across all districts and by age group and HIV status. Overall, participants reported receiving high support from family and special people, and moderate support from peers, and this observation applied to both age groups and did not vary by HIV status. Details for each source of social support within Table 46 are highlighted below.

Social Support: Family

The overall total median score for perceived support for family was 5.5 with statistically significant differences by district, but with no statistically significant difference by age or HIV status. The total percentage of participants with a low social support score from family was 10%, varying by district from 8% (OR Tambo) to 13% (Tshwane) with statistically significant differences by district but no differences by age or HIV status.

Social Support: Peers

In the case of perceived social support from peers, the total median score was 5, with statistically significant differences by district, but no differences by age group or HIV status. The total percentage of participants with a low social support from peers score was 15%, varying by district from 9% (OR Tambo) to 20% (Tshwane) with statistically significant differences by district. AGYW in the older age group were statistically significantly more likely to report low social support from peers compared with those in the younger age group. Likewise, HIV positive AGYW were statistically significantly more likely to report low social support from peers compared to AGYW who were HIV negative.

Social Support: Special person (significant other)

Participants' mean scores for social support from a special person were generally higher than the scores for peers and family, with an overall median score of 5.8, with statistically significant differences by district, but with no statistically significant differences by age group or HIV status. The total percentage of participants with a low social support from a special person score was 10% and this did not differ statistically significantly by district, age group or HIV status.

Social capital

Social capital is a multi-dimensional concept that examines people's connectedness within and between groups [97]. Social capital is linked with several HIV-related health benefits [99][100][100][101][102]. The Global Funded AGYW intervention sought to build both structural social capital (which refers to the number of social networks an individual belongs to and the strength of these ties [98]) and cognitive social capital (which refers to how people feel about their community [98]) through the Club interventions. We measured social capital using the social cohesion scale of the short version of the Adapted Social Capital Assessment Tool (SASCAT) [23].

Table 47 presents the scores of the social participation (SSC) and cognitive social capital (CSC), stratified by district, age, and HIV status. Median scores for SSC were low among AGYW, particularly group membership and support from groups. Half of the AGYW reported they had not belonged to any groups or clubs in the prior year (group membership score), and had not received emotional or economic support or assistance from any groups (support from groups score) or individuals (support from individuals score) in their community. There were no statistically significant differences by district in reports of group membership or receiving support from groups, but there were statistically significant differences by district in receiving support from individuals. There were no differences by age group or HIV status in these three measures. The low levels of membership in groups is in line with findings from a recent South study among AGYW [102] and other high risk HIV groups [99].

Regarding collective action, in the past year 15% of AGYW reported joining together with other community members to address a problem but only 11% of AGYW reported talking with a local authority or governmental organization about problems in their community. For both these measures, there were statistically significant differences by district. AGYW in the older age group were statistically significantly more likely to report these two activities, compared with those in the younger age group.

Higher scores for cognitive social capital (CSC) were observed. One-third of AGYW reported that people in their community could be trusted, 46% believed people in their community got along with each other, and 61% felt they were really a part of the community. A substantial proportion (40%) of AGYW believed that the majority of people would take advantage of them if they got the chance. There were statistically significant differences by district, but there were no statistically significant differences by age group or HIV status in these four cognitive social capital (CSC) measures.

Social norms related to gender equity

We assessed gender norms with 23 items adapted from the Gender Equitable Men's Scale [24]. A participant's score could range from 22 to 66, with higher scores representing norms reflecting greater gender equity. Table 48 lists the proportion of participants who reported they agreed or partially agreed with each of the gender norm statements. The median score was 54, indicating that 50% of participants scored 54 or higher, reflecting high levels of gender equitable norms among the AGYW in the study population. The median scores ranged by district from 53 (Ehlanzeni and OR Tambo) to 57 (Cape Town), with statistically significant differences by district. There were no statistically significant differences by age group and by HIV status in the scores.

Table 44: Resilience among young women and girls in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**Median**	**IQR**	**Median**	**IQR**	**Median**	**IQR**	**Median**	**IQR**	**Median**	**IQR**	**Median**	**IQR**	**Median**	**IQR**
Median and IQR for resilience score														
Total	26.5	21-32	24	18-29	23	19-28	25	20-30	27	21-31	25.4	20-30	25	20-30
Age (years)														
15-19	26	20-31	23	18-29	23	19-28	24	19-29	26	20-30	25	20-30	25	19-29
20-24	28	22-32	25	19-30	24	19.1-28	26	20-31	27	22-31	26	20-30	26	20-30
HIV Status														
Positive	23.5	12-27	23	20-28	24	18-28	24	20-28	27	21-32	25	20-30	24	20-29
Negative	27	21-32	24	18-29	23	19-28	26	19.7-30	27	21-31	26	20-30	25	20-30

HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests.

For the resilience score, the possible range is from 0 - 40.

Table 45: Wellbeing among adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**Median**	**IQR**	**Median**	**IQR**	**Median**	**IQR**	**Median**	**IQR**	**Median**	**IQR**	**Median**	**IQR**	**Median**	**IQR**
Median and IQR for wellbeing score														
Total	48	43-51	47.5	43-51	47	41-49	48	43-51	48	44-50	48	44-50	48	43-50
Age (years)														
15-19	48	43-50.7	47	43-50	47	42-49	48	43-51	48	44-50	48	45-50	48	43-50
20-24	48	43-51	48	44-51	46	40-49	48	43-51	47	43.4-49	47.5	43-50.9	48	43-51
HIV Status														
Positive	43.5	29.5-47.5	44	41.2-50	45	38.6-50	49	42-51	47	44-49	47.8	44-50	47	42-50
Negative	48	43-51	48	44-51	47	42-49	48	43-51	48	44-50	48	44-50.7	48	43-50

HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests.

For the wellbeing score, the possible range is from 8 - 56.

Table 46: Social support from family, peers, and a special person reported by adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
Median and IQR for social support from family														
Total	5.5	4.5-6	5.8	4.5-6.2	5.5	4-6	5.5	4-6	5.8	5-6	5.8	4.5-6	5.5	4.5-6
Age (years)														
15-19	5.5	4.5-6.2	5.8	4.8-6.2	5.2	4.1-6	5.5	4.2-6	5.8	5-6	5.6	4.2-6	5.5	4.5-6
20-24	5.8	4.5-6	5.5	4.4-6	5.5	4-6	5.5	4-6.2	5.8	4.8-6	5.8	4.5-6	5.8	4.5-6
HIV Status														
Positive	5.1	4.1-5.7	5.5	4.5-6	5.4	4-6	5.5	4.2-6.5	6	5-6	5.2	4.2-6	5.5	4.5-6
Negative	5.5	4.5-6	5.8	4.5-6.2	5.5	4-6	5.5	4-6	5.8	4.8-6	5.8	4.5-6	5.5	4.5-6
Low social support from family														
Total	37/377	9.8	103/803	11.7	57/690	8.3	97/767	12.7	64/748	8.6	104/1014	10.4	462/4399	10.3
Age (years)														
15-19	22/217	10.1	57/459	11.9	40/417	9.6	47/408	11.6	30/422	7.1	57/592	9.8	253/2515	10.1
20-24	15/160	9.4	46/344	11.5	17/273	6.2	50/359	14.0	34/326	10.4	47/422	11.1	209/1884	10.6
HIV Status														
Positive	1/13	7.7	11/121	7.3	9/99	9.1	10/67	15.1	4/111	3.6	17/157	10.8	52/568	8.8
Negative	36/364	9.9	92/681	12.6	48/591	8.1	87/700	12.5	60/636	9.4	87/857	10.3	410/3829	10.5
Median and IQR for social support from peers														
Total	5.2	4.2-6	5	3.8-6	5	3.8-5.8	5	3.5-6	5.5	4-6	5	4-6	5	3.8-6
Age (years)														
15-19	5.5	4.5-6	5.2	3.8-6	5	3.8-5.8	5	3.5-6	5.5	4.5-6	5.2	4-6	5.2	4-6
20-24	5	4-6	5	3.5-6	5	3.6-5.8	4.8	3-6	5.2	3.5-6	5	3.2-6	5	3.5-6
HIV Status														
Positive	4.1	2.1-5.2	4.8	3.5-5.2	4.5	3.5-5.2	4.9	3-6	5.4	4.2-6	5	3.2-6	5	3.3-5.8
Negative	5.2	4.2-6	5	3.8-6	5	3.8-5.8	5	3.5-6	5.5	4-6	5	4-6	5.2	4-6
Low social support from peers														
Total	47/377	12.5	151/803	17.4	63/690	9.1	156/767	20.2	113/748	15.1	167/1014	16.4	697/4399	15.2
Age (years)														
15-19	19/217	8.8	78/459	16.1	34/417	8.1	69/408	16.9	47/422	11.1	82/592	13.8	329/2515	12.5
20-24	28/160	17.5	73/344	19.0	29/273	10.6	87/359	24.1	66/326	20.2	85/422	20.0	368/1884	18.7

Table 46: Social support from family, peers, and a special person reported by adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
HIV Status														
Positive	5/13	38.5	30/121	20.8	16/99	16.1	16/67	23.5	13/111	11.7	29/157	18.3	109/568	18.9
Negative	42/364	11.5	121/681	16.7	47/591	7.9	140/700	19.9	100/636	15.7	138/857	16.0	588/3829	14.7
Median and IQR for social support from 'special person'														
Total	5.8	4.5-6.2	5.8	4.5-6.2	5.2	4-6	5.8	4.2-6.2	5.8	5-6.2	5.8	4.8-6	5.8	4.5-6
Age (years)														
15-19	5.8	4.5-6.5	5.5	4.5-6.2	5.2	4-6	5.8	4.1-6.2	5.8	5-6.1	5.8	4.8-6	5.8	4.5-6
20-24	5.8	4.5-6.2	5.8	4.8-6.2	5.2	4.1-6	5.8	4.2-6.2	6	5-6.2	5.8	4.8-6	5.8	4.5-6.2
HIV Status														
Positive	5.9	3.8-6.2	5.8	4.8-6	5.2	3.8-6	5.2	4-6	6	5.2-6.2	5.5	4.5-6.1	5.8	4.5-6
Negative	5.8	4.5-6.2	5.8	4.5-6.2	5.2	4-6	5.8	4.2-6.2	5.8	5-6.2	5.8	4.8-6	5.8	4.5-6.1
Low social support from 'special person'														
Total	37/377	9.8	88/803	10.0	69/690	10.0	90/767	11.6	64/748	8.5	91/1014	9.1	439/4399	9.9
Age (years)														
15-19	20/217	9.2	45/459	9.3	45/417	10.8	47/408	11.5	30/422	7.1	57/592	9.8	244/2515	9.7
20-24	17/160	10.6	43/344	10.8	24/273	8.8	43/359	11.8	34/326	10.4	34/422	8.0	195/1884	10.1
HIV Status														
Positive	2/13	15.4	10/121	6.6	12/99	12.1	10/67	15.0	5/111	4.5	16/157	10.1	55/568	9.6
Negative	35/364	9.6	78/681	10.7	57/591	9.6	80/700	11.3	59/636	9.3	75/857	8.9	384/3829	9.9
Median and IQR for overall social support														
Total	5.5	4.6-6	5.3	4.6-5.9	5.2	4.2-5.8	5.2	4.2-5.8	5.5	4.8-6	5.3	4.4-6	5.3	4.4-5.9
Age (years)														
15-19	5.5	4.7-6	5.3	4.6-5.9	5.2	4.3-5.8	5.3	4.3-5.8	5.6	4.9-6	5.4	4.5-6	5.4	4.5-5.9
20-24	5.3	4.5-5.8	5.2	4.6-5.8	5.1	4.2-5.8	5.2	4.2-5.8	5.4	4.6-5.9	5.2	4.3-5.9	5.2	4.3-5.8
HIV Status														
Positive	4.6	4.4-5.2	5.1	4.4-5.7	5	4.1-5.7	5.2	4.1-5.7	5.5	4.8-6	5.2	4.3-5.8	5.2	4.4-5.8
Negative	5.5	4.6-6	5.3	4.6-5.9	5.2	4.3-5.8	5.2	4.2-5.8	5.5	4.8-6	5.3	4.5-6	5.3	4.5-5.9
Low overall social support														
Total	25/377	6.6	78/803	8.9	53/690	7.7	78/767	10.1	51/748	6.8	85/1014	8.5	370/4399	8.2

Table 46: Social support from family, peers, and a special person reported by adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
Age (years)														
15-19	14/217	6.5	40/459	8.2	38/417	9.1	37/408	9.1	21/422	5.0	49/592	8.5	199/2515	7.9
20-24	11/160	6.9	38/344	9.7	15/273	5.5	41/359	11.3	30/326	9.2	36/422	8.5	171/1884	8.6
HIV Status														
Positive	1/13	7.7	7/121	4.6	10/99	10.1	9/67	13.6	3/111	2.7	12/157	7.6	42/568	7.4
Negative	24/364	6.6	71/681	9.8	43/591	7.3	69/700	9.8	48/636	7.5	73/857	8.7	328/3829	8.3

[#] Percentage refers to weighted estimates; HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests.

Social support scores were measured with the Multidimensional Scale of Percieved Social Support. Average scores ranged from 1-7. Mean scores ranging from 1 to 2.9 could be considered low support; scores of 3 to 5 could be considered moderate support, and a scores from 5.1 to 7 could be considered high support

Table 47: Social capital reported by adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
Median and IQR of group membership score														
Total	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1
Age (years)														
15-19	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1
20-24	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-0	0	0-1
HIV Status														
Positive	0	0-0.8	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-0	0	0-1
Negative	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1
Median and IQR of support from group score														
Total	0	0-0	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-0	0	0-0	0	0-1
Age (years)														
15-19	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-0	0	0-0	0	0-0
20-24	0	0-0	0	0-1	0	0-0	0	0-1	0	0-0	0	0-0	0	0-1
HIV Status														
Positive	0	0-0	0	0-1	0	0-0.2	0	0-1	0	0-0	0	0-0	0	0-1
Negative	0	0-0	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-0	0	0-0	0	0-0
Median and IQR of support from individuals score														
Total	1	0-1	1	0-1	0	0-1	1	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1
Age (years)														
15-19	1	0-1	1	0-1	0	0-1	1	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1
20-24	1	0-1	1	0-1	0	0-1	1	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1
HIV Status														
Positive	1	0-1	1	0-2	0	0-1	1	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1
Negative	1	0-1	1	0-1	0	0-1	1	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1	0	0-1
Citizenship activities: In past year, joined together with other community members to address a problem														
Total	57/377	15.1	172/803	22.2	94/690	13.6	139/767	18.1	66/748	8.8	117/1014	11.5	645/4399	15.1
Age (years)														
15-19	26/217	12.0	79/459	17.0	43/417	10.3	68/408	16.6	22/422	5.2	55/592	9.3	293/2515	11.9
20-24	31/160	19.4	93/344	28.3	51/273	18.7	71/359	19.7	44/326	13.4	62/422	14.6	352/1884	19.4

Table 47: Social capital reported by adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
HIV Status														
Positive	6/13	46.2	26/121	17.3	14/99	14.1	21/67	31.2	13/111	11.7	22/157	13.9	102/568	17.9
Negative	51/364	14.0	146/681	23.2	80/591	13.6	118/700	16.8	53/636	8.3	95/857	11.1	543/3829	14.7
Citizenship activities: In past year, talked with a local authority or governmental organization about problems in this community														
Total	37/377	9.8	128/803	15.9	83/690	12.0	85/767	11.1	64/748	8.5	87/1014	8.6	484/4399	11.1
Age (years)														
15-19	19/217	8.8	60/459	12.9	35/417	8.4	44/408	10.6	20/422	4.8	40/592	6.7	218/2515	8.8
20-24	18/160	11.2	68/344	19.6	48/273	17.6	41/359	11.6	44/326	13.4	47/422	11.1	266/1884	14.2
HIV Status														
Positive	3/13	23.1	17/121	11.5	11/99	11.1	11/67	16.7	15/111	13.5	20/157	12.6	77/568	13.1
Negative	34/364	9.3	111/681	16.8	72/591	12.2	74/700	10.5	49/636	7.7	67/857	7.8	407/3829	10.8
Cognitive social capital: Participant believes that the people of her community can be trusted														
Total	65/377	17.2	296/803	37.8	224/690	32.5	228/767	29.6	221/748	29.6	332/1014	32.7	1366/4399	30.2
Age (years)														
15-19	33/217	15.2	163/459	35.6	145/417	34.9	128/408	31.3	125/422	29.6	186/592	31.3	780/2515	30.0
20-24	32/160	20.0	133/344	40.5	79/273	28.9	100/359	27.7	96/326	29.5	146/422	34.6	586/1884	30.6
HIV Status														
Positive	1/13	7.7	43/121	40.4	28/99	28.2	21/67	31.4	28/111	25.3	49/157	30.9	170/568	30.8
Negative	64/364	17.6	252/681	37.2	196/591	33.2	207/700	29.5	192/636	30.2	283/857	33.0	1194/3829	30.1
Cognitive social capital: Participant believes the people of her community get along with each other														
Total	148/377	39.3	421/803	53.7	283/690	41.0	348/767	45.5	380/748	50.8	466/1014	46.0	2046/4399	46.0
Age (years)														
15-19	88/217	40.6	232/459	50.0	171/417	41.0	184/408	45.0	212/422	50.2	280/592	47.2	1167/2515	45.5
20-24	60/160	37.5	189/344	58.1	112/273	41.0	164/359	46.0	168/326	51.5	186/422	44.3	879/1884	46.7
HIV Status														
Positive	5/13	38.5	62/121	53.1	46/99	46.4	32/67	48.1	50/111	45.1	70/157	45.0	265/568	47.3
Negative	143/364	39.3	359/681	53.9	237/591	40.1	316/700	45.2	329/636	51.7	396/857	46.2	1780/3829	45.8
Cognitive social capital: Participant feels as though she is really a part of the community														
Total	209/377	55.4	592/803	74.0	391/690	56.7	438/767	57.1	472/748	63.1	602/1014	59.3	2704/4399	61.0

Table 47: Social capital reported by adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
Age (years)														
15-19	117/217	53.9	329/459	70.4	231/417	55.5	236/408	57.6	264/422	62.5	356/592	59.9	1533/2515	59.9
20-24	92/160	57.5	263/344	78.1	160/273	58.6	202/359	56.4	208/326	63.8	246/422	58.5	1171/1884	62.4
HIV Status														
Positive	8/13	61.5	89/121	76.6	61/99	61.7	43/67	64.3	69/111	62.3	88/157	56.3	358/568	64.5
Negative	201/364	55.2	503/681	73.5	330/591	55.9	395/700	56.4	402/636	63.2	514/857	59.9	2345/3829	60.5
Cognitive social capital: Participant thinks that the majority of people in her community would try take advantage of her if they got the chance														
Total	165/377	43.8	360/803	43.1	206/690	29.8	324/767	42.4	312/748	41.7	412/1014	40.5	1779/4399	40.1
Age (years)														
15-19	100/217	46.1	209/459	44.9	124/417	29.7	171/408	42.0	170/422	40.2	247/592	41.6	1021/2515	40.5
20-24	65/160	40.6	151/344	40.9	82/273	30.0	153/359	42.8	142/326	43.5	165/422	38.9	758/1884	39.5
HIV Status														
Positive	6/13	46.2	55/121	39.6	31/99	31.3	27/67	40.4	52/111	46.8	70/157	44.2	241/568	40.5
Negative	159/364	43.7	304/681	43.7	175/591	29.6	297/700	42.6	260/636	40.9	342/857	39.8	1537/3829	40.0

[#] Percentage refers to weighted estimates; HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests.

Table 48: Social norms related to gender equity among adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
Man decides what type of sex to have														
Total	100/377	26.5	256/803	33.1	247/690	35.8	227/767	29.6	190/748	25.4	328/1014	32.3	1348/4399	30.8
Age (years)														
15-19	51/217	23.5	135/459	29.9	153/417	36.7	123/408	30.0	97/422	23.0	185/592	31.2	744/2515	29.5
20-24	49/160	30.6	121/344	37.0	94/273	34.4	104/359	29.2	93/326	28.5	143/422	33.8	604/1884	32.4
HIV Status														
Positive	5/13	38.5	41/121	32.5	36/99	36.3	21/67	31.5	26/111	23.5	48/157	30.4	177/568	31.5
Negative	95/364	26.1	215/681	33.3	211/591	35.7	206/700	29.4	163/636	25.6	280/857	32.6	1170/3829	30.7
A woman's most important role is to take care of her home and cook														
Total	272/377	72.1	591/803	70.8	463/690	67.1	551/767	72.2	428/748	57.3	637/1014	62.7	2942/4399	67.3
Age (years)														
15-19	156/217	71.9	348/459	75.1	283/417	67.9	304/408	74.8	234/422	55.5	363/592	61.2	1688/2515	68.0
20-24	116/160	72.5	243/344	65.6	180/273	65.9	247/359	69.2	194/326	59.6	274/422	64.8	1254/1884	66.4
HIV Status														
Positive	10/13	76.9	89/121	66.2	74/99	74.6	49/67	73.4	61/111	55.0	99/157	62.6	382/568	66.6
Negative	262/364	72.0	501/681	71.6	389/591	65.8	502/700	72.0	366/636	57.6	538/857	62.7	2558/3829	67.4
Men need sex more than women														
Total	160/377	42.4	514/803	63.4	401/690	58.2	447/767	58.2	381/748	51.0	585/1014	57.5	2488/4399	55.6
Age (years)														
15-19	86/217	39.6	267/459	59.5	236/417	56.7	241/408	59.0	199/422	47.2	319/592	53.8	1348/2515	53.1
20-24	74/160	46.2	247/344	67.9	165/273	60.5	206/359	57.4	182/326	55.9	266/422	62.8	1140/1884	58.9
HIV Status														
Positive	7/13	53.8	78/121	57.8	65/99	65.7	41/67	61.1	53/111	47.8	100/157	63.1	344/568	59.2
Negative	153/364	42.0	436/681	64.6	336/591	56.9	406/700	58.0	328/636	51.6	485/857	56.5	2144/3829	55.1
You don't talk about sex, you just do it														
Total	123/377	32.6	242/803	31.0	262/690	37.9	233/767	30.2	221/748	29.6	319/1014	31.4	1400/4399	32.2
Age (years)														
15-19	58/217	26.7	124/459	26.5	159/417	38.1	107/408	26.1	102/422	24.3	171/592	28.8	721/2515	28.8
20-24	65/160	40.6	118/344	36.3	103/273	37.7	126/359	34.8	119/326	36.5	148/422	35.0	679/1884	36.7

Table 48: Social norms related to gender equity among adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
HIV Status														
Positive	7/13	53.8	39/121	39.0	43/99	43.3	28/67	41.8	36/111	32.6	54/157	34.2	207/568	38.7
Negative	116/364	31.9	203/681	29.5	219/591	37.0	205/700	29.1	185/636	29.1	265/857	30.9	1193/3829	31.3
Women who carry condoms on them are easy														
Total	119/377	31.6	337/803	42.4	251/690	36.4	271/767	35.1	235/748	31.5	340/1014	33.4	1553/4399	35.3
Age (years)														
15-19	73/217	33.6	203/459	45.4	154/417	36.9	159/408	38.8	135/422	32.0	200/592	33.7	924/2515	36.9
20-24	46/160	28.8	134/344	38.8	97/273	35.5	112/359	30.9	100/326	30.8	140/422	33.0	629/1884	33.2
HIV Status														
Positive	4/13	30.8	51/121	44.6	34/99	34.3	20/67	29.3	31/111	28.0	55/157	34.7	195/568	35.1
Negative	115/364	31.6	286/681	42.0	217/591	36.7	251/700	35.6	204/636	32.1	285/857	33.2	1358/3829	35.3
A man needs other women, even if things with his wife are fine														
Total	75/377	19.9	337/803	44.7	239/690	34.6	278/767	36.2	199/748	26.7	342/1014	33.6	1470/4399	33.2
Age (years)														
15-19	37/217	17.1	176/459	39.5	142/417	34.1	144/408	35.2	94/422	22.4	194/592	32.7	787/2515	30.7
20-24	38/160	23.8	161/344	50.9	97/273	35.5	134/359	37.4	105/326	32.2	148/422	35.0	683/1884	36.5
HIV Status														
Positive	6/13	46.2	58/121	54.5	36/99	36.3	33/67	49.2	29/111	26.2	55/157	34.7	217/568	40.7
Negative	69/364	19.0	278/681	42.7	203/591	34.3	245/700	35.0	170/636	26.8	287/857	33.4	1252/3829	32.1
There are times when a woman deserves to be beaten														
Total	31/377	8.2	87/803	11.0	135/690	19.5	78/767	10.1	68/748	9.1	116/1014	11.4	515/4399	11.8
Age (years)														
15-19	14/217	6.5	61/459	14.1	73/417	17.5	48/408	11.7	35/422	8.4	73/592	12.3	304/2515	12.1
20-24	17/160	10.6	26/344	7.3	62/273	22.7	30/359	8.3	33/326	10.2	43/422	10.1	211/1884	11.4
HIV Status														
Positive	5/13	38.5	13/121	10.9	19/99	19.2	3/67	4.4	7/111	6.3	17/157	10.7	64/568	12.2
Negative	26/364	7.1	74/681	11.0	116/591	19.6	75/700	10.7	61/636	9.7	99/857	11.5	451/3829	11.7
Changing 0ppies, giving kids a bath, and feeding are the mother's responsibility														
Total	177/377	46.9	473/803	56.9	372/690	53.9	388/767	50.5	256/748	34.3	410/1014	40.4	2076/4399	47.7

Table 48: Social norms related to gender equity among adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
Age (years)														
15-19	103/217	47.5	271/459	59.2	224/417	53.7	219/408	53.7	144/422	34.2	236/592	39.8	1197/2515	48.5
20-24	74/160	46.2	202/344	54.2	148/273	54.2	169/359	46.9	112/326	34.4	174/422	41.3	879/1884	46.7
HIV Status														
Positive	5/13	38.5	78/121	56.4	57/99	57.7	32/67	47.5	44/111	39.7	65/157	41.0	281/568	48.6
Negative	172/364	47.3	395/681	57.1	315/591	53.3	356/700	50.8	212/636	33.4	345/857	40.3	1795/3829	47.6
It is a woman's responsibility to avoid getting pregnant														
Total	197/377	52.3	596/803	73.7	466/690	67.5	533/767	69.3	428/748	57.2	638/1014	62.8	2858/4399	64.4
Age (years)														
15-19	108/217	49.8	338/459	73.0	278/417	66.6	279/408	68.1	230/422	54.5	365/592	61.5	1598/2515	62.8
20-24	89/160	55.6	258/344	74.6	188/273	68.9	254/359	70.6	198/326	60.7	273/422	64.6	1260/1884	66.4
HIV Status														
Positive	8/13	61.5	92/121	73.8	76/99	76.8	48/67	71.5	71/111	63.9	102/157	64.4	397/568	69.9
Negative	189/364	51.9	503/681	73.7	390/591	66.0	485/700	69.1	356/636	56.0	536/857	62.5	2459/3829	63.6
A man should have the fi0l word about decisions in his home														
Total	143/377	37.9	373/803	46.2	295/690	42.7	284/767	36.9	250/748	33.4	342/1014	33.7	1687/4399	38.7
Age (years)														
15-19	80/217	36.9	229/459	50.3	180/417	43.2	168/408	40.9	137/422	32.4	205/592	34.6	999/2515	40.0
20-24	63/160	39.4	144/344	41.4	115/273	42.1	116/359	32.4	113/326	34.7	137/422	32.4	688/1884	37.0
HIV Status														
Positive	3/13	23.1	55/121	39.2	44/99	44.4	17/67	25.2	46/111	41.5	53/157	33.6	218/568	37.0
Negative	140/364	38.5	318/681	47.7	251/591	42.5	267/700	38.0	204/636	32.1	289/857	33.7	1469/3829	39.0
Men are always ready to have sex														
Total	243/377	64.5	572/803	70.3	421/690	61.0	559/767	72.8	431/748	57.6	592/1014	58.3	2818/4399	64.3
Age (years)														
15-19	137/217	63.1	323/459	71.3	252/417	60.4	297/408	72.7	237/422	56.2	327/592	55.2	1573/2515	63.2
20-24	106/160	66.3	249/344	69.1	169/273	61.9	262/359	73.0	194/326	59.5	265/422	62.6	1245/1884	65.8
HIV Status														
Positive	6/13	46.2	85/121	63.8	64/99	64.5	50/67	74.6	57/111	51.4	95/157	59.9	357/568	61.6

Table 48: Social norms related to gender equity among adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
Negative	237/364	65.1	487/681	71.7	357/591	60.4	509/700	72.6	373/636	58.7	497/857	57.9	2460/3829	64.7
A woman should tolerate violence in order to keep her family together														
Total	83/377	22.0	229/803	31.2	228/690	33.0	159/767	20.6	167/748	22.3	244/1014	24.0	1110/4399	25.7
Age (years)														
15-19	47/217	21.7	147/459	32.9	147/417	35.2	98/408	23.8	95/422	22.5	138/592	23.3	672/2515	26.9
20-24	36/160	22.5	82/344	29.1	81/273	29.6	61/359	16.9	72/326	22.1	106/422	25.1	438/1884	24.2
HIV Status														
Positive	4/13	30.8	35/121	34.9	33/99	33.3	11/67	16.1	16/111	14.4	40/157	25.3	139/568	26.5
Negative	79/364	21.7	194/681	30.5	195/591	33.0	148/700	21.0	151/636	23.7	204/857	23.8	971/3829	25.6
If a woman cheats on a man, it is ok for him to hit her														
Total	36/377	9.5	78/803	9.7	170/690	24.6	75/767	9.7	70/748	9.3	120/1014	11.8	549/4399	12.7
Age (years)														
15-19	19/217	8.8	48/459	10.7	96/417	23.0	44/408	10.6	40/422	9.5	72/592	12.2	319/2515	12.8
20-24	17/160	10.6	30/344	8.4	74/273	27.1	31/359	8.7	30/326	9.2	48/422	11.3	230/1884	12.4
HIV Status														
Positive	2/13	15.4	10/121	8.7	30/99	30.2	6/67	8.7	14/111	12.6	23/157	14.6	85/568	15.4
Negative	34/364	9.3	68/681	9.9	140/591	23.7	69/700	9.8	56/636	8.8	97/857	11.3	464/3829	12.3
It is ok for a man to hit his wife if she won't have sex with him														
Total	27/377	7.2	20/803	4.2	116/690	16.8	39/767	5.0	39/748	5.3	46/1014	4.5	287/4399	7.2
Age (years)														
15-19	12/217	5.5	7/459	1.9	70/417	16.8	22/408	5.2	25/422	6.0	28/592	4.7	164/2515	6.9
20-24	15/160	9.4	13/344	6.8	46/273	16.8	17/359	4.7	14/326	4.3	18/422	4.3	123/1884	7.6
HIV Status														
Positive	2/13	15.4	3/121	4.0	19/99	19.2	1/67	1.4	6/111	5.4	9/157	5.6	40/568	7.9
Negative	25/364	6.9	17/681	4.2	97/591	16.4	38/700	5.3	33/636	5.2	37/857	4.3	247/3829	7.1
I would never have a gay/lesbian friend														
Total	81/377	21.5	297/803	37.1	292/690	42.3	191/767	24.8	207/748	27.6	357/1014	35.3	1425/4399	31.8
Age (years)														
15-19	46/217	21.2	177/459	39.0	180/417	43.1	111/408	26.8	118/422	27.9	217/592	36.8	849/2515	33.1

Table 48: Social norms related to gender equity among adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%
20-24	35/160	21.9	120/344	34.7	112/273	41.1	80/359	22.5	89/326	27.2	140/422	33.1	576/1884	30.2
HIV Status														
Positive	2/13	15.4	43/121	31.7	48/99	48.6	19/67	28.4	33/111	29.7	54/157	34.0	199/568	34.3
Negative	79/364	21.7	254/681	38.2	244/591	41.2	172/700	24.4	173/636	27.1	303/857	35.5	1225/3829	31.5
A couple should decide together if they want to have children														
Total	350/377	92.8	768/803	96.1	566/690	82.0	729/767	95.1	623/748	83.3	863/1014	85.2	3899/4399	89.2
Age (years)														
15-19	200/217	92.2	436/459	95.3	332/417	79.6	386/408	94.5	337/422	79.9	503/592	85.0	2194/2515	87.7
20-24	150/160	93.8	332/344	97.1	234/273	85.7	343/359	95.7	286/326	87.7	360/422	85.4	1705/1884	91.2
HIV Status														
Positive	12/13	92.3	119/121	98.5	86/99	86.9	63/67	94.0	94/111	84.7	133/157	84.9	507/568	90.0
Negative	338/364	92.9	648/681	95.6	480/591	81.2	666/700	95.2	528/636	83.0	730/857	85.2	3390/3829	89.1
A woman can suggest using condoms just like a man can														
Total	346/377	91.8	738/803	90.2	573/690	83.0	714/767	93.0	627/748	83.8	853/1014	84.2	3851/4399	87.7
Age (years)														
15-19	196/217	90.3	414/459	90.4	340/417	81.5	374/408	91.5	340/422	80.5	490/592	82.8	2154/2515	86.1
20-24	150/160	93.8	324/344	90.0	233/273	85.4	340/359	94.8	287/326	88.0	363/422	86.1	1697/1884	89.8
HIV Status														
Positive	12/13	92.3	111/121	87.6	84/99	84.9	63/67	94.3	96/111	86.4	130/157	83.0	496/568	86.8
Negative	334/364	91.8	626/681	90.7	489/591	82.7	651/700	92.9	530/636	83.3	723/857	84.4	3353/3829	87.8
If a guy gets a woman pregnant, the child is the responsibility of both														
Total	353/377	93.6	755/803	92.5	596/690	86.4	733/767	95.5	650/748	86.8	896/1014	88.4	3983/4399	90.6
Age (years)														
15-19	201/217	92.6	430/459	92.8	358/417	85.8	385/408	94.2	359/422	85.0	517/592	87.3	2250/2515	89.6
20-24	152/160	95.0	325/344	92.1	238/273	87.2	348/359	97.0	291/326	89.2	379/422	89.9	1733/1884	91.9
HIV Status														
Positive	11/13	84.6	116/121	96.7	88/99	88.9	65/67	97.2	99/111	89.1	138/157	88.0	517/568	91.4
Negative	342/364	94.0	638/681	91.6	508/591	85.9	668/700	95.4	550/636	86.4	758/857	88.5	3464/3829	90.5
A man should know what his partner likes during sex														

Table 48: Social norms related to gender equity among adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
Total	345/377	91.5	728/803	90.8	592/690	85.8	717/767	93.4	639/748	85.4	872/1014	86.0	3893/4399	88.9
Age (years)														
15-19	193/217	88.9	406/459	88.7	348/417	83.5	369/408	90.4	349/422	82.6	486/592	82.1	2151/2515	86.0
20-24	152/160	95.0	322/344	93.2	244/273	89.4	348/359	96.8	290/326	89.0	386/422	91.5	1742/1884	92.7
HIV Status														
Positive	12/13	92.3	111/121	91.5	87/99	87.9	65/67	97.1	100/111	90.0	140/157	89.3	515/568	90.8
Negative	333/364	91.5	616/681	90.6	505/591	85.5	652/700	93.1	538/636	84.5	732/857	85.4	3376/3829	88.6
It is important for a father to be present in the lives of his children														
Total	360/377	95.5	749/803	93.9	620/690	89.9	739/767	96.3	655/748	87.5	923/1014	91.0	4046/4399	92.5
Age (years)														
15-19	204/217	94.0	430/459	94.1	374/417	89.7	387/408	94.8	361/422	85.5	528/592	89.2	2284/2515	91.3
20-24	156/160	97.5	319/344	93.7	246/273	90.1	352/359	98.0	294/326	90.2	395/422	93.6	1762/1884	94.0
HIV Status														
Positive	13/13	100.0	114/121	94.8	91/99	91.9	65/67	97.1	98/111	88.2	140/157	89.3	521/568	92.4
Negative	347/364	95.3	634/681	93.7	529/591	89.5	674/700	96.2	556/636	87.4	783/857	91.4	3523/3829	92.5
A man and woman should decide together what type of contraceptive to use														
Total	329/377	87.3	697/803	85.3	552/690	80.0	673/767	87.8	578/748	77.3	822/1014	81.0	3651/4399	83.2
Age (years)														
15-19	189/217	87.1	406/459	87.7	344/417	82.4	359/408	88.0	326/422	77.3	478/592	80.5	2102/2515	83.9
20-24	140/160	87.5	291/344	82.5	208/273	76.2	314/359	87.5	252/326	77.3	344/422	81.7	1549/1884	82.3
HIV Status														
Positive	11/13	84.6	107/121	90.0	76/99	76.8	56/67	84.2	80/111	72.0	121/157	77.4	451/568	80.6
Negative	318/364	87.4	589/681	84.4	476/591	80.5	617/700	88.1	497/636	78.1	701/857	81.7	3198/3829	83.6
It is important to have a male friend you can talk about your problems with														
Total	296/377	78.5	603/803	74.2	489/690	70.9	639/767	83.3	522/748	69.8	727/1014	71.6	3276/4399	74.8
Age (years)														
15-19	174/217	80.2	343/459	74.3	296/417	71.0	354/408	86.7	299/422	70.8	417/592	70.2	1883/2515	75.4
20-24	122/160	76.2	260/344	74.0	193/273	70.7	285/359	79.5	223/326	68.5	310/422	73.6	1393/1884	74.0
HIV Status														

Table 48: Social norms related to gender equity among adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
Positive	8/13	61.5	90/121	77.9	72/99	72.8	57/67	85.6	81/111	72.9	106/157	67.8	414/568	74.0
Negative	288/364	79.1	513/681	73.6	417/591	70.6	582/700	83.1	440/636	69.2	621/857	72.3	2861/3829	74.9
Median and IQR of gender equity score														
Total	57	52-61	53	49-58	53	48-58	56	51-59	55	51-60	54	50-59	54	50-59
Age (years)														
15-19	57	52-61	53	49-58	53	48-57.8	55.9	51-59	55	51-59.4	54	50-59	54	50-59
20-24	57	52-60	53	49-57	52.6	48-58	56	51-60	56	50-60	55	50-59	55	50-59
HIV Status														
Positive	53.5	49.8-57.8	54	49-57.4	51	46.8-57	55.6	52-58	56	51-60	54	49-58	54	49-58
Negative	57	52-61	53	49-57	53	48-58	56	51-59	55	51-60	54	50-59	54	50-59

[#] Percentage refers to weighted estimates; HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests.

A higher gender equity score represents norms reflecting greater gender equity. An individual score can range from 22 to 66. For each of the norms listed above the proportions represent the fraction of the population who said they 'Agree' or 'Partially Agree' with the particular norm

HIV Stigma

HIV stigma has a detrimental effect on HIV prevention initiatives and on the health and wellbeing of people living with HIV [25, 103] [104][105-107]. The intervention that is the subject of this study did not explicitly set out to reduce HIV stigma. However, the existence of stigma has the potential to influence progress towards meeting the HIV prevention and treatment intervention goals of the intervention.

We used the *AIDS-Related Stigma Scale [25]*, a scale developed in South Africa, to assess general stigma views among AGYW who did not report that they were HIV positive. Participants' scores could range from 0 to 9 points, and a higher score represented a greater number of stigmatizing beliefs.

Internalized stigma refers to when a person living with HIV experiences negative feelings or thoughts about his or her HIV status. We used Kalichman's *Internalized AIDS-Related Stigma Scale* (IA-RSS) [26]. Scores could range between 0 and 6 points, and a higher score reflects a greater number of internalized stigma beliefs.

Table 49 shows responses to the *AIDS-Related Stigma Scale* by age among AGYW participants who reported in the survey either that they were HIV negative, or they did not know their status, or they preferred not to say. For most of the items, a very small proportion of the AGYW across districts endorsed stigmatizing responses. The median stigma scores show that half of the HIV negative population endorsed no, or only 1, stigmatizing beliefs . There were no differences in the median scores by district or age group. The most commonly held stigmatizing beliefs were those supporting restrictions on the freedom of people living with HIV to work, and to work with children. Overall, the proportion of participants reporting they did not want to be friends with someone with HIV/AIDS was 10%, ranging across districts from 7% (Cape Town) to 13% (OR Tambo).

Table 50 describes internalized HIV stigma by age among AGYW who reported in the survey that they were HIV positive. Across districts, the proportion of participants who hide their HIV status from others was 60% overall, ranging across districts from 45% (Tshwane) to 70% (Ehlanzeni). AGYW in all districts commonly reported feelings of guilt, shame and worthlessness because of their HIV status. AGYW in the 20 to 24 year age group were statistically significantly less likely to report that they felt worthless because of their HIV status, compared with AGYW in the younger age group. The median scores show that 50% of AGYW living with HIV endorsed one or more stigmatizing beliefs. The median scores did not differ by district or age group.

Table 49: HIV stigma among adolescent girls and young women who reported they were HIV negative or did not know their HIV status, six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%
People who have AIDS are dirty														
Total	28/362	7.7	53/716	7.4	28/625	4.5	37/723	5.1	24/660	3.6	56/889	6.3	226/3975	5.8
Age (years)														
15-19	19/209	9.1	36/428	8.0	18/402	4.5	26/392	6.6	14/391	3.6	39/549	7.1	152/2371	6.5
20-24	9/153	5.9	17/288	6.5	10/223	4.5	11/331	3.3	10/269	3.7	17/340	5.0	74/1604	4.8
People who have AIDS are cursed														
Total	13/362	3.6	34/716	4.5	15/625	2.4	25/723	3.5	18/660	2.8	35/889	3.9	140/3975	3.5
Age (years)														
15-19	7/209	3.3	20/428	4.6	9/402	2.2	21/392	5.5	10/391	2.6	19/549	3.5	86/2371	3.6
20-24	6/153	3.9	14/288	4.4	6/223	2.7	4/331	1.2	8/269	3.0	16/340	4.7	54/1604	3.3
People who have AIDS should be ashamed														
Total	15/362	4.1	33/716	4.2	27/625	4.3	24/723	3.3	23/660	3.5	44/889	5.0	166/3975	4.1
Age (years)														
15-19	7/209	3.3	22/428	4.9	17/402	4.2	17/392	4.3	16/391	4.1	27/549	4.9	106/2371	4.3
20-24	8/153	5.2	11/288	3.3	10/223	4.5	7/331	2.1	7/269	2.6	17/340	5.0	60/1604	3.7
It is safe for people who have HIV/AIDS to work with children														
Total	168/362	46.4	398/716	55.0	210/625	33.6	408/723	56.6	293/660	44.3	397/889	44.6	1874/3975	46.9
Age (years)														
15-19	96/209	45.9	231/428	52.8	131/402	32.6	208/392	53.1	157/391	40.1	244/549	44.3	1067/2371	44.7
20-24	72/153	47.1	167/288	58.0	79/223	35.4	200/331	60.7	136/269	50.5	153/340	45.0	807/1604	50.2
People who have HIV/AIDS must expect restrictions on their freedom														
Total	97/362	26.8	189/716	25.9	83/625	13.3	191/723	26.3	122/660	18.5	180/889	20.2	862/3975	21.9
Age (years)														
15-19	53/209	25.4	126/428	30.2	55/402	13.7	111/392	28.3	79/391	20.2	112/549	20.4	536/2371	22.8
20-24	44/153	28.8	63/288	20.4	28/223	12.6	80/331	23.8	43/269	16.0	68/340	20.0	326/1604	20.6
A person with HIV/AIDS must have done something wrong and deserves to be punished														
Total	22/362	6.1	25/716	3.3	45/625	7.2	39/723	5.4	31/660	4.7	51/889	5.7	213/3975	5.4
Age (years)														
15-19	13/209	6.2	19/428	4.5	31/402	7.7	26/392	6.7	18/391	4.6	34/549	6.2	141/2371	6.1

Table 49: HIV stigma among adolescent girls and young women who reported they were HIV negative or did not know their HIV status, six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
20-24	9/153	5.9	6/288	1.7	14/223	6.3	13/331	3.9	13/269	4.8	17/340	5.0	72/1604	4.5
People who have AIDS should be isolated														
Total	23/362	6.4	31/716	4.5	15/625	2.4	30/723	4.2	22/660	3.3	31/889	3.5	152/3975	4.0
Age (years)														
15-19	12/209	5.7	21/428	5.8	9/402	2.2	18/392	4.6	17/391	4.4	19/549	3.4	96/2371	4.3
20-24	11/153	7.2	10/288	2.9	6/223	2.7	12/331	3.8	5/269	1.9	12/340	3.5	56/1604	3.7
I do not want to be friends with someone who has HIV/AIDS														
Total	25/362	6.9	67/716	8.6	83/625	13.3	50/723	7.0	69/660	10.5	99/889	11.3	393/3975	9.6
Age (years)														
15-19	16/209	7.7	47/428	10.6	49/402	12.2	27/392	6.9	52/391	13.3	68/549	12.6	259/2371	10.6
20-24	9/153	5.9	20/288	6.0	34/223	15.2	23/331	7.0	17/269	6.3	31/340	9.1	134/1604	8.1
People who have HIV/AIDS should not be allowed to work														
Total	26/362	7.2	60/716	9.7	60/625	9.6	28/723	3.8	76/660	11.5	73/889	8.2	323/3975	8.2
Age (years)														
15-19	17/209	8.1	40/428	8.9	36/402	8.9	14/392	3.5	41/391	10.5	47/549	8.5	195/2371	8.0
20-24	9/153	5.9	20/288	10.8	24/223	10.8	14/331	4.2	35/269	13.0	26/340	7.7	128/1604	8.4
Median and IQR of stigma score														
Total	1	0-1	1	0-1	1	1-1	1	0-1	1	1-1	1	0.5-1	1	0-1
Age (years)														
15-19	1	0-1	1	0-2	1	1-1	1	0-1	1	1-2	1	1-2	1	0-2
20-24	1	0-1	1	0-1	1	1-2	1	0-1	1	0-1	1	0-1	1	0-1

[#] Percentage refers to weighted estimates; The stigma score can range from 0 to 9, with the higher the score, the more stigma.

.

Table 50: HIV stigma among adolescent girls and young women who self-reported an HIV positive status in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%
It is difficult to tell people about my HIV infection														
Total	5/12	41.7	56/75	70.3	34/56	60.9	15/28	54.9	47/68	68.9	62/91	68.1	219/330	64.3
Age (years)														
15-19	4/7	57.1	24/29	82.5	5/10	50.0	3/9	32.9	20/27	73.7	19/25	76.1	75/107	68.0
20-24	1/5	20.0	32/46	63.6	29/46	63.2	12/19	64.9	27/41	65.7	43/66	65.2	144/223	62.5
Being HIV positive makes me feel dirty														
Total	1/12	8.3	17/75	21.4	11/56	19.6	7/28	24.8	15/68	21.9	21/91	23.1	72/330	20.9
Age (years)														
15-19	1/7	14.3	5/29	17.7	0/10	0.0	3/9	33.3	5/27	18.3	8/25	32.3	22/107	19.6
20-24	0/5	0.0	12/46	23.5	11/46	23.8	4/19	20.9	10/41	24.3	13/66	19.6	50/223	21.5
I feel guilty because I am HIV positive														
Total	2/12	16.7	23/75	29.8	20/56	35.6	7/28	24.5	23/68	33.6	25/91	27.5	100/330	29.7
Age (years)														
15-19	2/7	28.6	9/29	31.6	1/10	10.0	2/9	21.9	7/27	25.6	8/25	32.3	29/107	26.7
20-24	0/5	0.0	14/46	28.8	19/46	41.1	5/19	25.7	16/41	38.9	17/66	25.6	71/223	31.1
I am ashamed because I am HIV positive														
Total	2/12	16.7	21/75	26.4	15/56	27.0	6/28	21.5	21/68	30.7	26/91	28.6	91/330	26.7
Age (years)														
15-19	2/7	28.6	10/29	34.9	1/10	10.0	2/9	22.7	8/27	29.3	6/25	24.4	29/107	26.9
20-24	0/5	0.0	11/46	21.7	14/46	30.7	4/19	20.9	13/41	31.6	20/66	30.2	62/223	26.5
I sometimes feel worthless because I am HIV positive														
Total	2/12	16.7	31/75	42.3	15/56	26.7	7/28	24.5	17/68	24.8	25/91	27.5	97/330	29.3
Age (years)														
15-19	1/7	14.3	16/29	55.4	2/10	20.0	3/9	32.5	7/27	25.6	8/25	32.3	37/107	33.2
20-24	1/5	20.0	15/46	35.1	13/46	28.1	4/19	20.9	10/41	24.3	17/66	25.6	60/223	27.4
I hide my HIV status from others														
Total	6/12	50.0	51/75	70.5	32/56	56.9	13/28	45.4	45/68	65.8	52/91	56.9	199/330	60.1
Age (years)														
15-19	3/7	42.9	20/29	70.1	6/10	60.0	3/9	32.4	17/27	62.3	16/25	63.6	65/107	59.2

Table 50: HIV stigma among adolescent girls and young women who self-reported an HIV positive status in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable[#]	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%	(Freq/N)	%
20-24	3/5	60.0	31/46	70.7	26/46	56.3	10/19	51.4	28/41	68.1	36/66	54.4	134/223	60.5
Median and IQR of stigma score														
Total	0	0-2	2	0.6-4	1.6	0-3	0	0-2	2	0-3	1	0-3	1	0-3
Age (years)														
15-19	0	0-2	2	1-4	0	0-1.3	0	0-1	2	0-3	1	0-2	1	0-3
20-24	0	0-1	1.3	0-3	2	1-4	1	0-2	1	0-3	1.1	0-3	1	0-3

[#] Percentage refers to weighted estimates; The stigma score can range from 0 to 6, with the higher the score the more internalized stigma.

Discussion

The Global Fund made a substantial investment into a three-year comprehensive combination HIV prevention intervention for South African AGYW. This survey is the first of two cross-sectional surveys which comprise the HERStory evaluation of the AGYW intervention. The findings of this survey alone cannot shed light on the effects of the intervention on HIV incidence or the factors that make AGYW vulnerable or resilient in terms of the HIV epidemic. However, the findings of this survey provide the "baseline" estimates of HIV incidence and risk factors against which we will compare the findings of the second survey. Furthermore, this survey provides insights into the extent to which the various components of the intervention reached the AGYW and the extent to which the needs of AGYW for sexual and reproductive health interventions and services have been met. The qualitative evaluation of the Global-Funded AGYW intervention accompanying this survey will provide insights into the factors which influenced the success of the intervention, the acceptability of the intervention to AGYW, and the perceived impact of the various intervention components among AGYW.

Participation in the Global-Funded AGYW interventions

We have shown that approximately half of the AGYW in the communities in which the interventions were implemented reported that they had participated in at least one of the intervention components. We compared the monitoring data reported in Appendix 1, with AGYW's reports of participation in the Keeping Girls at School programme, and we noted that in contrast to what is suggested by the monitoring data, AGYW's reports of exposure in Cape Town were not statistically significantly lower than in other districts.

We have shown that the uptake of HIV testing was very high in this population, with 79% of AGYW reporting they had ever tested, and 63% reporting that they had tested in the past year. However, we have also estimated that 39% of AGYW who were HIV positive (as determined by study laboratory tests) did not know their status. This is a representation of the potential yield of new HIV diagnoses which could be achieved through interventions for AGYW. Wide-scale HIV testing initiatives in South Africa have resulted in the fraction of undiagnosed HIV positive adults declining over the past 18 years, and by 2020, it is projected that only 8.9% will be undiagnosed [109]. Among adolescents however, it is recognized that inadequate access to HIV testing has been a contributing factor to AIDS-related deaths in sub-Saharan Africa [110]. This concern is further illustrated in the HIV care cascades presented in this report, where the poorest performing "90" was the first: knowledge of HIV status.

HIV prevalence, incidence and HIV care cascades

The overall HIV prevalence among the HERStory study population was 12.4% (95% confidence interval: 11.5% to 13.2%), which is not different from the baseline assumption of HIV prevalence we used for the sample size calculation. The overall annual HIV incidence was 1.45% (95% confidence interval 1.31% – 1.60%), which is lower than the "baseline" assumption of a 3% or 4% incidence we used for the sample size calculation. The HERStory estimate of annual incidence is similar to the national estimate among women 15 to 24 years from the Fifth South African National HIV Prevalence, Incidence and Behaviour and Communication Survey, 2017, which found an annual incidence of 1.51% (http://www.hsrc.ac.za/uploads/pageContent/9234/SABSSMV_Impact_Assessment_Summary_ZA_ADS_cleared_PDFA4.pdf). The HERStory incidence estimate is lower than the 2018 national estimate from the Thembisa model (1.73%) (https://www.thembisa.org/). The HERStory incidence estimate for AGYW aged 20 to 24 years is 1.93% (1.74% - 2.13%) which is lower than the incidence estimates reported in the recently released ECHO trial in South Africa, which ranged between 4% to 5% among women (average age 23 years) across arms (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gUgnLa24GBc). The HIV incidence among the HERStory study population of AGYW may be a reflection of the structural factors that influence HIV risk among AGYW, and which operate as barriers to HIV prevention and care for AGYW in these communities. Critical structural drivers of HIV risk among AGYW include poverty and a lack of educational and economic opportunities, poor access to sexual and reproductive health interventions and services, gender inequalities and violence against AGYW, the stigmatization of HIV and aspects of sexuality, widespread alcohol availability (http://strive.lshtm.ac.uk/sites/strive.lshtm.ac.uk/files/STRIVE%20LL%20Structural%20Drivers.pdf). In particular, our study has shown AGYW in the study population had low levels of educational attainment and economic opportunities, poor access to sexual and reproductive health interventions and services, a high risk of intimate partner violence and sexual violence, and lived in environments where HIV was stigmatized.

A little over a third of the AGYW in the study population did not know their HIV positive status and about half were not exposed to ARV treatment. To achieve the 90-90-90 targets for this population, efforts will need to focus on reaching AGYW with undiagnosed HIV infection. Efforts to reach AGYW with undiagnosed HIV infection will need to be complemented by efforts to expand ART coverage among AGYW.

As mentioned in the “Results” section, some AGYW were determined to be virally suppressed but ART was not detected in their blood. There are several possible explanations for this observation, including imperfect sensitivity of laboratory tests to detect ART. One of the factors potentially undermining the sensitivity of the laboratory ART tests is that the half-life of some ARVs is shorter than one day. Another reason for this observation is that the progression of HIV in the absence of ART includes periods of time when viral load is lower than the threshold used for determining viral suppression. Another potential reason is that they may be “elite controllers”

Access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) education, services and commodities

All adolescents and young people need access to comprehensive SRH interventions, services, information and commodities. This report shows that AGYW still have knowledge deficits which might compromise their ability to prevent HIV acquisition. For example, almost a fifth of AGYW inaccurately believed that circumcised men were 100% protected from HIV infection. HIV prevention educational initiatives for AGYW need to convey accurate information that apart from abstinence, no prevention methods are 100% effective.

This study shows that utilization of SRH commodities such as male and female condoms and contraception was sub-optimal. For example, among AGYW who had ever had sex, only 48% had ever used a contraceptive or something else to prevent pregnancy. Among all participants who reported they had ever had sex, 53.4% reported they had begun childbearing. Among adolescent participants (aged 15 to 19 years) 33.9% of those who had ever had sex reported they had begun childbearing, and most of those who had begun childbearing (74.9%) reported their first pregnancy was unintended. Adolescence is a formative stage of life during which the foundation is laid for adult life, and for the lives of the next generation. Pregnancy can have an impact on health and wellbeing during adolescence, lasting into adulthood and undermining the health and wellbeing of the next generation. Adolescent pregnancy is a major contributor to maternal and child mortality, and it leads to school dropout, lower educational attainment, and other negative social economic effects, and to intergenerational cycles of ill-health and poverty [68, 69].

A concerning finding is that AGYW in the 15 to 19 year age group were statistically significantly *less* likely to have used contraception (other than condoms) at last sex, compared with those in the 20 to 24 year age group. This finding highlights the importance of health facility-based interventions to promote dual protection.

This report shows that compared with HIV negative AGYW, HIV positive AGYW were statistically significantly more likely to report ever having been pregnant, and to report having been pregnant more than once. Almost three quarters of HIV positive AGYW's first pregnancies were unintended. A national study has shown that AGYW have a higher risk of mother to child transmission of HIV, compared with older adult mothers because they are less likely to access interventions to prevent mother to child transmission of HIV [111]. For HIV positive AGYW, it is a priority to find ways to increase their uptake of HIV testing and knowledge of HIV status, and to promote access to interventions to prevent mother to child transmission of HIV. Interventions to prepare AGYW living with HIV who want to become pregnant will become more and more important as the generations of adolescents who were perinatally infected reach adulthood and reproductive age.

The HERStory study findings are consistent with other studies showing low levels of SRH service utilization among adolescents and young people, suggesting they experience barriers to accessing such services through traditional health service facilities. Therefore, out-of-health facility approaches are important complementary strategies for increasing access. The AGYW intervention included out-of-health facility SRH services, such as HIV testing and school-linked services. Our findings suggest that these and other structural interventions to improve adolescent access to SRH services are important and might need to be strengthened. Effective strategies include a combination of interventions to generate demand among adolescents for SRH services, and interventions to improve the supply and accessibility of high-quality adolescent-responsive SRH services [112]. Such strategies need to recognise and address the structural constraints adolescents face in accessing contraception and other SRH services, such as stigmatization of adolescent sexuality and adolescent's use of SRH services and the lack of support from parents and health workers [113].

School attendance and educational attainment

The AGYW intervention that is the subject of this study aimed to increase retention in school among AGYW, in recognition that higher levels of educational attainment are associated with lower risks of HIV and other STIs [53]. In the HERStory study we found that among AGYW who had reached an age at which they could potentially have attained Grade 12 (20 to 24 years), only 63% reported that they had completed Grade 12. Pregnancy is one of the key factors contributing to school dropout in South Africa [54], and preventing unintended pregnancies among adolescents is critical to promote higher educational attainment among AGYW. Another important priority is to facilitate educational completion for adolescents who become pregnant. This is within the scope of a combination HIV prevention intervention

such as the Global-Funded AGYW intervention. However, another key reason for school dropout is poor-quality learning at school, measured through age by grade progression [52]. Addressing the quality of learning in school through structural improvements in the education system is primarily the mandate of the Department of Basic Education, and is probably beyond the scope of the AGYW combination HIV prevention intervention.

Economic opportunities

Poverty and economic inequality are structural drivers of HIV among AGYW. Livelihood insecurity increases AGYW's vulnerability to HIV, through undermining their capacity to protect themselves from HIV, other STIs or intimate partner violence (IPV) is compromised [55]. South Africa is among the countries with the highest observed proportion of adolescents not in employment, education or training (NEET) [114]. Structural interventions focusing on economic strengthening have the potential to reduce HIV and IPV risk [56]. The Global-Funded AGYW intervention aimed to increase economic opportunities for AGYW. This study illustrates the importance of economic strengthening interventions by showing the level of need among AGYW. Only 1% of out-of-school AGYW in the HERStory study population were working in employment or running a business at the time of the survey, only 19% of AGYW aged 20 to 24 years reported that they had their own money. Young women's economic resources potentially have a protective influence on sexual behavior: among young women in rural South Africa, having money to spend on oneself has been associated with reducing the number of sexual partners, and having a bank account has been associated with condom use [28]. Interventions to provide or promote AGYW's access to economic opportunities, such as the Global Funded AGYW intervention, are thus very important. However, ultimately, the availability of employment opportunities will be constrained to a large extent by the broader political economy of South Africa.

Sexuality, sexual violence and intimate partner violence (IPV)

Sexuality has the potential to lead to pleasure and intimacy. However, AGYW in the HERStory study population reported high levels of regret in relation to their first sexual experience, and high levels of violence. We found that 30% of AGYW reported that they experienced IPV during the past year, and 8% reported that they had ever been raped. There is a large body of evidence showing that IPV and sexual violence increase AGYW's susceptibility to HIV and also undermine HIV treatment [115, 116]. The Global-Funded AGYW intervention aimed to prevent violence against women and adolescent girls through several intervention components. The high rates of IPV and sexual violence reported by the participants of this survey suggest that there is a need to intensify prevention efforts especially among men and boys.

There is also a large body of evidence confirming that IPV and sexual violence are preventable, and there are evidence-based interventions for AGYW, some of which have been developed and tested in South Africa [117-121]. Norms around gender equity are important to address among women and men. Although the HERStory survey findings show that 50% of AGYW had high levels of gender equitable norms, this also means that 50% had lower gender equitable norm scores.

Alcohol and other drugs

This survey found that 27% of AGYW reported hazardous alcohol use. Alcohol use has been shown to increase the likelihood of condomless sex and STI and HIV incidence and to undermine the success of HIV treatment programmes [80]. Alcohol accessibility and alcohol advertisements are among the structural drivers of alcohol use in AGYW, and thus of HIV among AGYW. The alcohol industry uses marketing campaigns and advocacy to prevent public health measures which would limit alcohol availability and advertising, and availability and advertising influence young people's attitudes towards drinking and their alcohol consumption [122]. Integrating HIV prevention and substance use prevention is critical, given the synergies between these epidemics. To prevent substance use among AGYW, it will not be enough to focus on individual level interventions. Interventions focussing on the structural drivers will be critical. Future analyses of the HERStory data will describe the extent to which hazardous alcohol use compromises HIV prevention and HIV care among AGYW.

A concerning finding of the HERStory survey was that the use of HIV prescription drugs to "get high" was reported by 9% of all participants and ranged by district from 5% to 16%. As ART becomes more widely available for prevention and treatment, it will be important to monitor the possible emergence of the misuse of ART as a substance.

HIV/AIDS stigma

The HERStory study population of AGYW living with HIV commonly endorsed stigmatizing responses on the internalized stigma scale. HIV/AIDS stigma is a barrier to HIV testing and knowledge of HIV status. It is also one of the main barriers to ART adherence among adolescents [105] and among adults [106] living with HIV in sub Saharan Africa. Stigmatized environments undermine the wellbeing of people living with HIV and make it difficult for them to manage their ART medications. The HERStory findings endorse the importance of addressing HIV/AIDS stigma as part of interventions to promote the health and wellbeing of among AGYW living with HIV.

Study strengths and limitations

Although we did not sample all 10 districts as planned, the integrity of the study in the 6 intervention districts was maintained given that we included a representative sample of AGYW in each district. Furthermore, although we included districts from only 5 provinces instead of 7 as originally planned, the study includes a representation of a wide spread of regions across South Africa. The six included districts are all more or less equally weighted in the estimation of the results. One of the limitations of the study is that in one district (Cape Town) the sample realization was very low.

The HIV incidence estimates produced in the survey are lower than the assumptions we made about "baseline" incidence in our power calculations. Due to the long protocol approval process, the study data collection started later than originally planned. The "background" trend in HIV incidence among AGYW in South Africa is declining, and therefore with the late start of the survey, it is not unexpected that the estimates produced in this survey are lower than the assumptions we had originally made. Furthermore, the survey was conducted after the intervention had already started and had been implemented for some time in the districts. The survey took over a year to complete. Therefore, this survey is not a "true" baseline and it is conceivable that the lower incidence might reflect some intervention effect on incidence.

A consequence of the lower estimate of incidence, together with the sample realization of 61% and the realisation of the sampling in 6 of the planned 10 districts, is that the study will be underpowered to show the original effect size of a 33% reduction in HIV incidence over two years. This HERStory team of investigators will need to amend the original study design to take this into account.

That a large proportion of AGYW reported awareness of and participation in the various intervention components needs to be interpreted with some caution, given the paucity of existing valid measures of exposure to combination HIV prevention interventions, and given that our measures of intervention exposure are of unknown sensitivity and specificity. Measuring exposure was complicated because some intervention activities occurred outside of Clubs and the Keeping Girls at School programme, and intervention activities were not always branded and easy to distinguish from non-Global-Funded interventions in the same communities. Furthermore, it was not possible to identify and ask AGYW about intervention activities that focused on building a supportive social environment such as the parenting programme and the community dialogues, because such interventions were not branded as part of the combination HIV prevention intervention, and because AGYW might not know whether people in their social environment had participated in these interventions.

In some analyses reported in this report, estimates at the district level are based on very small numbers, and therefore these estimates should be interpreted with caution. This specifically applies to the analyses related to HIV prevalence and the HIV care cascade among AGYW in Cape Town.

In any survey in which measures are self-reported by participants, it is to be expected that there will be a measurement error. Common sources of measurement error include the influence of social desirability bias; poor comprehension of questions, and mistakes when completing the survey. We attempted to overcome these sources of measurement error in the way we administered the questionnaire. In Table 51, we provide an indicator of measurement error related to participants' self-reported HIV status. The table demonstrates that among participants who were declared HIV-negative (n = 3829) according to study laboratory tests, 1.7% (n = 66) reported that they were HIV positive in either of the two questions in which they were asked to record their HIV status. A slightly larger fraction of the 20-24 year old HIV-negative participants (1.9%, n = 30) reported they were positive, compared to 15-19 year old HIV-negative participants (1.5%, n = 36). The fractions were also qualitatively similar by district, with Zululand having the largest fraction of its HIV-negative population reporting they were positive (2.0%, n = 17). These incorrect reports may reflect participants' beliefs that they were HIV positive. For example, it is known that people who have HIV positive sexual partners assume that they too are HIV positive. Alternatively, these participants might have been given incorrect HIV test results in the past when they sought HIV testing. These incorrect reports of their HIV status might also reflect mistakes in completing the survey.

Our estimates of IPV and sexual violence are likely to have underestimated the true prevalence because participants who live with their abuser might be less likely to be reached or to consent to participate in the study, or they might not feel comfortable disclosing their experiences of IPV. Furthermore, in the items eliciting IPV experiences, we did not specifically ask about perpetration by ex-partners or ex-boyfriends.

We have concluded that contraceptive use among AGYW who had ever had sex was low, (only 48% had ever used a modern contraceptive method to prevent pregnancy), but this conclusion did not take participants' fertility intentions into consideration.

Table 51: Among adolescent girls and young women who were HIV-negative, the fraction that self-reported they were HIV positive, six South African Districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**	**(Freq/N)**	**%**
Did not report they were 'HIV-Negative'														
Total	6/364	1.6	14/681	1.8	11/591	1.9	11/700	1.6	7/636	1.1	17/857	2.0	66/3829	1.7
Age (years)														
15-19	5/214	2.3	6/418	1.3	2/388	0.5	8/381	2.0	5/386	1.3	10/542	1.8	36/2329	1.5
20-24	1/150	0.7	8/263	2.6	9/203	4.4	3/319	1.1	2/250	0.8	7/315	2.2	30/1500	1.9

Participants were considered to self-report being HIV positive if they declared they were HIV positive in either of the two variables in which HIV status could be reported.

Conclusions

The concept of "combination implementation" has been defined as "the pragmatic, localized application of a package of evidence-based prevention interventions using optimized implementation and operational strategies to achieve high sustained uptake of good quality services"[1]. Evaluations of the implementation of combination HIV prevention interventions, such as the HERStory study quantitative and qualitative evaluations can help identify processes key to understanding programme implementation and impact. The HERStory Study comprises two cross-sectional surveys among AGYW in ten districts. We have reported on the first of these surveys. The HERStory investigator team will propose ways to revise the original pre-post intervention survey design, taking into account that only 6 of the 10 districts were included in the first survey. This is likely to involve an augmentation of the post-intervention survey to have the statistical power to show a difference in HIV incidence attributable to the AGYW combination HIV prevention intervention.

The HERStory survey findings reported here have the potential to contribute towards the collective knowledge base on interventions to reduce HIV incidence among AGYW in South Africa. They enable us to make recommendations on how programming for AGYW can be optimized to reach vulnerable AGYW and to meet their needs. In particular, these findings highlight the need for strengthened HIV prevention programming for AGYW, given relatively high annual HIV incidence rate (1.45%) and the relatively high prevalence of condomless sex. The findings of this survey also emphasize the weaknesses in the continuum of care for AGYW who are HIV positive, of whom 39% did not know their HIV positive status and therefore would not have had access to HIV treatment. AGYW's HIV risk may be a reflection of the structural factors that act as barriers to HIV prevention and care for AGYW in these communities. Some of these structural barriers have been demonstrated in this survey, and include low levels of educational attainment and economic opportunities, limited utilization of sexual and reproductive health interventions and services, intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and the stigmatization of HIV. Combination HIV prevention interventions need to include effective ways to address these structural barriers. We will disseminate these findings with stakeholders including policy-makers and implementers of AGYW prevention and treatment programmes. In this way, such programmes can be optimized to meet AGYW's needs and to address the structural barriers that undermine their sexual and reproductive health.

Competing interests

Linda-Gail Bekker was involved in implementing the combination HIV prevention intervention in the Western Cape. The authors of this study have no other potential conflicts of interest in the subject matter discussed in this report.

References

1. Chang, L.W., et al., *Combination implementation for HIV prevention: moving from clinical trial evidence to population-level effects.* Lancet Infect Dis, 2013. **13**(1): p. 65-76.
2. Joint United Nations Programme on, H.A., *Prevention gap report : UNAIDS 2016.* 2016.
3. Shisana, O., et al., *South African national HIV prevalence, incidence and behaviour survey, 2012*. 2014.
4. Kurth, A.E., et al., *Combination HIV prevention: significance, challenges, and opportunities.* Curr HIV/AIDS Rep, 2011. **8**(1): p. 62-72.
5. Floyd, S., et al., *Towards 90-90: Findings after two years of the HPTN 071 (PopART) cluster-randomized trial of a universal testing-and-treatment intervention in Zambia.* PLoS One, 2018. **13**(8): p. e0197904.
6. Piot, P., et al., *Defeating AIDS--advancing global health.* Lancet, 2015. **386**(9989): p. 171-218.
7. Subedar, H., et al., *Tackling HIV by empowering adolescent girls and young women: a multisectoral, government led campaign in South Africa.* Bmj, 2018. **363**: p. k4585.
8. SANAC., *Let our Actions Count: South Africa's National Strategic Plan for HIV, TB and STIs 2017-2022*. 2017.
9. Johnson, S., et al., *Extracurricular School-Based Social Change Communication Program Associated with Reduced HIV Infection Among Young Women in South Africa.* J Health Commun, 2018. **23**(12): p. 1044-1050.
10. Konikoff, J. and R. Brookmeyer, *Sample size methods for estimating HIV incidence from cross-sectional surveys.* Biometrics, 2015. **71**(4): p. 1121-9.
11. The South African National Department of Health. *The 2013 National Antenatal Sentinel HIV Prevalence Survey South Africa*. 2015; Available from: http://www.hst.org.za/sites/default/files/DoH%20Sentinel%20HIV%20Survey%20High%20Res%207102015.pdf.
12. Tanahashi, T., *Health service coverage and its evaluation.* Bull World Health Organ, 1978. **56**(2): p. 295-303.
13. Garcia-Moreno, C., et al., *Prevalence of intimate partner violence: findings from the WHO multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence.* Lancet, 2006. **368**(9543): p. 1260-9.
14. Morojele, N.K., et al., *Utility of Brief Versions of the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) to Identify Excessive Drinking Among Patients in HIV Care in South Africa.* J Stud Alcohol Drugs, 2017. **78**(1): p. 88-96.
15. Kader, R., et al., *A preliminary investigation of the AUDIT and DUDIT in comparison to biomarkers for alcohol and drug use among HIV-infected clinic attendees in Cape Town, South Africa.* Afr J Psychiatry (Johannesbg), 2012. **15**(5): p. 346-51.
16. Campbell-Sills, L. and M.B. Stein, *Psychometric analysis and refinement of the Connor-davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC): Validation of a 10-item measure of resilience.* J Trauma Stress, 2007. **20**(6): p. 1019-28.
17. Jorgensen, I.E. and S. Seedat, *Factor structure of the Connor-Davidson resilience scale in South African adolescents.* Int J Adolesc Med Health, 2008. **20**(1): p. 23-32.
18. Windle, G., K.M. Bennett, and J. Noyes, *A methodological review of resilience measurement scales.* Health Qual Life Outcomes, 2011. **9**: p. 8.
19. Diener, E., et al., *New well-being measures: Short scales to assess flourishing and positive and negative feelings.* Social Indicators Research, 2010. **97**(2): p. 143-156.
20. Zimet, G.D., et al., *Psychometric characteristics of the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support.* J Pers Assess, 1990. **55**(3-4): p. 610-7.

21. Bruwer, B., et al., *Psychometric properties of the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support in youth.* Compr Psychiatry, 2008. **49**(2): p. 195-201.
22. Canty-Mitchell, J. and G.D. Zimet, *Psychometric properties of the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support in urban adolescents.* Am J Community Psychol, 2000. **28**(3): p. 391-400.
23. De Silva, M.J., et al., *Psychometric and cognitive validation of a social capital measurement tool in Peru and Vietnam.* Soc Sci Med, 2006. **62**(4): p. 941-53.
24. Pulerwitz, J. and G. Barker, *Measuring attitudes toward gender norms among young men in Brazil: Development and psychometric evaluation of the GEM scale.* Men Masculin. Men and Masculinities, 2008. **10**(3): p. 322-338.
25. Kalichman, S.C., et al., *Development of a brief scale to measure AIDS-related stigma in South Africa.* AIDS Behav, 2005. **9**(2): p. 135-43.
26. Kalichman, S.C., et al., *Measuring AIDS stigmas in people living with HIV/AIDS: the Internalized AIDS-Related Stigma Scale.* AIDS Care, 2009. **21**(1): p. 87-93.
27. South, A., et al., *South Africa demographic and health survey, 2016.* 2019.
28. Jennings, L., et al., *Economic Resources and HIV Preventive Behaviors Among School-Enrolled Young Women in Rural South Africa (HPTN 068).* AIDS Behav, 2017. **21**(3): p. 665-677.
29. Fraser, C., et al., *Variation in HIV-1 set-point viral load: epidemiological analysis and an evolutionary hypothesis.* Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A, 2007. **104**(44): p. 17441-6.
30. Barbour, J.D., et al., *HIV-1/HSV-2 co-infected adults in early HIV-1 infection have elevated CD4+ T cell counts.* PLoS One, 2007. **2**(10): p. e1080.
31. Bradley, J., et al., *Sexually Transmitted Bedfellows: Exquisite Association Between HIV and Herpes Simplex Virus Type 2 in 21 Communities in Southern Africa in the HIV Prevention Trials Network 071 (PopART) Study.* J Infect Dis, 2018. **218**(3): p. 443-452.
32. Boily, M.C., et al., *Heterosexual risk of HIV-1 infection per sexual act: systematic review and meta-analysis of observational studies.* Lancet Infect Dis, 2009. **9**(2): p. 118-29.
33. Royce, R.A., et al., *Sexual transmission of HIV.* N Engl J Med, 1997. **336**(15): p. 1072-8.
34. De Wet, N., J. Akinyemi, and C. Odimegwu, *How Much Do They Know? An Analysis of the Accuracy of HIV Knowledge among Youth Affected by HIV in South Africa.* J Int Assoc Provid AIDS Care, 2019. **18**: p. 2325958218822306.
35. Zuma, K., et al., *New insights into HIV epidemic in South Africa: key findings from the National HIV Prevalence, Incidence and Behaviour Survey, 2012.* Afr J AIDS Res, 2016. **15**(1): p. 67-75.
36. Smith Fawzi, M.C., et al., *Limitations in knowledge of HIV transmission among HIV-positive patients accessing case management services in a resource-poor setting.* AIDS Care, 2006. **18**(7): p. 764-71.
37. Govender, I., K. Nel, and N. Banyini, *The knowledge, perceptions and relationship behaviour of rugby and football players towards HIV infection at the University of Limpopo.* Curationis, 2018. **41**(1): p. e1-e9.
38. Terblanche, L.M. and E.L. Stellenberg, *Patient knowledge of HIV and its treatment in South Africa.* Afr J Prim Health Care Fam Med, 2014. **6**(1): p. E1-7.
39. Reback, C.J., et al., *Text messaging reduces HIV risk behaviors among methamphetamine-using men who have sex with men.* AIDS Behav, 2012. **16**(7): p. 1993-2002.
40. Cornelius, J.B., et al., *Text-messaging-enhanced HIV intervention for African American adolescents: a feasibility study.* J Assoc Nurses AIDS Care, 2013. **24**(3): p. 256-67.
41. Suffoletto, B., et al., *A sex risk reduction text-message program for young adult females discharged from the emergency department.* J Adolesc Health, 2013. **53**(3): p. 387-93.
42. Young, S. and J. Chiu, *Innovative Use of Technology for HIV Prevention and Care: Evidence, Challenges and the Way Forward.* J Mob Technol Med, 2014. **3**(15): p. 1-3.

43. Dietrich, J.J., et al., *Adolescent-Friendly Technologies as Potential Adjuncts for Health Promotion.* Health Education, 2014. **114**(4): p. 304-318.
44. Beger, G. and A. Sinha, *South African mobile generation Study on South African young people on mobiles*. 2012, UNICEF, Division of Communication, Social and Civic Media Section: New York.
45. Boulos, M.N., et al., *How smartphones are changing the face of mobile and participatory healthcare: an overview, with example from eCAALYX.* Biomed Eng Online, 2011. **10**: p. 24.
46. Venter, W.D.F., et al., *Improving Linkage to and Retention in Care in Newly Diagnosed HIV-Positive Patients Using Smartphones in South Africa: Randomized Controlled Trial.* JMIR Mhealth Uhealth, 2019. **7**(4): p. e12652.
47. Daniels, J., et al., *Assessing the Feasibility of Smartphone Apps for HIV-Care Research with MSM and Transgender Individuals in Mpumalanga, South Africa.* J Int Assoc Provid AIDS Care, 2017. **16**(5): p. 433-439.
48. Curran, K., et al., *Daily short message service surveys to measure sexual behavior and pre-exposure prophylaxis use among Kenyan men and women.* AIDS Behav, 2013. **17**(9): p. 2977-85.
49. Behanzin, L., et al., *Assessment of HIV-related risky behaviour: a comparative study of face-to-face interviews and polling booth surveys in the general population of Cotonou, Benin.* Sex Transm Infect, 2013. **89**(7): p. 595-601.
50. Roth, A.M., et al., *Feasibility and acceptability of cell phone diaries to measure HIV risk behavior among female sex workers.* AIDS Behav, 2014. **18**(12): p. 2314-24.
51. Jones, J., et al., *Acceptability and willingness among men who have sex with men (MSM) to use a tablet-based HIV risk assessment in a clinical setting.* Springerplus, 2014. **3**: p. 708.
52. Wils, A., P. Sheehan, and H. Shi, *Better Secondary Schooling Outcomes for Adolescents in Low- and Middle-Income Countries: Projections of Cost-Effective Approaches.* JAH Journal of Adolescent Health: Supplement, 2019. **65**(1): p. S25-S33.
53. Stoner, M.C.D., et al., *The effect of school attendance and school dropout on incident HIV and HSV-2 among young women in rural South Africa enrolled in HPTN 068.* Aids, 2017. **31**(15): p. 2127-2134.
54. Stoner, M.C.D., et al., *The Relationship Between School Dropout and Pregnancy Among Adolescent Girls and Young Women in South Africa: A HPTN 068 Analysis.* Health Educ Behav, 2019: p. 1090198119831755.
55. Kim, J.C. and C.H. Watts, *Gaining a foothold: tackling poverty, gender inequality, and HIV in Africa.* Bmj, 2005. **331**(7519): p. 769-72.
56. Gibbs, A., J. Jacobson, and A. Kerr Wilson, *A global comprehensive review of economic interventions to prevent intimate partner violence and HIV risk behaviours.* Glob Health Action, 2017. **10**(sup2): p. 1290427.
57. Kharsany, A.B. and Q.A. Karim, *HIV Infection and AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa: Current Status, Challenges and Opportunities.* Open AIDS J, 2016. **10**: p. 34-48.
58. Maharaj, P. and C. Munthree, *Coerced first sexual intercourse and selected reproductive health outcomes among young women in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa.* J Biosoc Sci, 2007. **39**(2): p. 231-44.
59. Stockl, H., et al., *Is early sexual debut a risk factor for HIV infection among women in sub-Saharan Africa? A systematic review.* Am J Reprod Immunol, 2013. **69 Suppl 1**: p. 27-40.
60. Mabaso, M., et al., *Determinants of HIV infection among adolescent girls and young women aged 15-24 years in South Africa: a 2012 population-based national household survey.* BMC Public Health, 2018. **18**(1): p. 183.
61. Richter, L., et al., *Early sexual debut: Voluntary or coerced? Evidence from longitudinal data in South Africa--the Birth to Twenty Plus study.* S Afr Med J, 2015. **105**(4): p. 304-7.

62. Mathews, C., et al., *Predictors of early first sexual intercourse among adolescents in Cape Town, South Africa.* Health Educ Res, 2009. **24**(1): p. 1-10.
63. Cotton, S., et al., *Adolescent girls perceptions of the timing of their sexual initiation: "too young" or "just right"?* J Adolesc Health, 2004. **34**(5): p. 453-8.
64. Jewkes, R. and N. Abrahams, *The epidemiology of rape and sexual coercion in South Africa: an overview.* Soc Sci Med, 2002. **55**(7): p. 1231-44.
65. Stoebenau, K., et al., *Revisiting the understanding of "transactional sex" in sub-Saharan Africa: A review and synthesis of the literature.* Soc Sci Med, 2016. **168**: p. 186-197.
66. Kassa, G.M., et al., *Prevalence and determinants of adolescent pregnancy in Africa: a systematic review and Meta-analysis.* Reprod Health, 2018. **15**(1): p. 195.
67. Jonas, K., et al., *Teenage pregnancy rates and associations with other health risk behaviours: a three-wave cross-sectional study among South African school-going adolescents.* Reprod Health, 2016. **13**(1): p. 50.
68. Gigante, D.P., et al., *Adolescent parenthood associated with adverse socio-economic outcomes at age 30 years in women and men of the Pelotas, Brazil: 1982 Birth Cohort Study.* Bjog, 2019. **126**(3): p. 360-367.
69. Bahamondes, L., *Long term social consequences of adolescent pregnancy.* Bjog, 2019. **126**(3): p. 368.
70. Chersich, M.F., et al., *Contraception coverage and methods used among women in South Africa: A national household survey.* S Afr Med J, 2017. **107**(4): p. 307-314.
71. Galarraga, O., et al., *The Empower Nudge lottery to increase dual protection use: a proof-of-concept randomised pilot trial in South Africa.* Reprod Health Matters, 2018. **26**(52): p. 1510701.
72. Lince-Deroche, N., et al., *The costs and cost effectiveness of providing second-trimester medical and surgical safe abortion services in Western Cape Province, South Africa.* PLoS One, 2018. **13**(6): p. e0197485.
73. Li, Y., et al., *Intimate partner violence and HIV infection among women: a systematic review and meta-analysis.* Journal of the International AIDS Society, 2014. **17**(1): p. 18845.
74. World Health Organization. *Global and regional estimates of violence against women: prevalence and health effects of intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence*. 2013; Available from: http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/85239/1/9789241564625_eng.pdf?ua=1.
75. Abrahams, N., et al., *Worldwide prevalence of non-partner sexual violence: a systematic review.* Lancet, 2014. **383**(9929): p. 1648-1654.
76. Dunkle, K., et al., *Gender-based violence, relationship power, and risk of HIV infection in women attending antenatal clinics in South Africa.* The Lancet, 2004. **363**(9419): p. 1415-1421.
77. Schneider, M., et al., *Addressing the intersection between alcohol consumption and antiretroviral treatment: needs assessment and design of interventions for primary healthcare workers, the Western Cape, South Africa.* Global Health, 2016. **12**(1): p. 65.
78. Trangenstein, P.J., et al., *Heavy drinking and contextual risk factors among adults in South Africa: findings from the International Alcohol Control study.* Subst Abuse Treat Prev Policy, 2018. **13**(1): p. 43.
79. Schneider, M., et al., *Alcohol consumption and HIV/AIDS: the neglected interface.* Addiction, 2012. **107**(8): p. 1369-71.
80. Schneider, M., et al., *The impact of alcohol on HIV prevention and treatment for South Africans in primary healthcare.* Curationis, 2014. **37**(1): p. 1137.
81. Kalichman, S., et al., *Alcohol-related intentional nonadherence to antiretroviral therapy among people living with HIV, Cape Town, South Africa.* AIDS Care, 2019. **31**(8): p. 951-957.

82. Kresina, T.F. and R. Lubran, *The Linkage of Illicit Drug Use / Alcohol Use and HIV Infection in Young Adults.* Int J High Risk Behav Addict International Journal of High Risk Behaviors and Addiction, 2016. **6**(1).
83. Fonner, V.A., Dalglish, S. L., Kennedy, C. E., Baggaley, R., O'Reilly, K. R., Koechlin, F. M., and R.M. ... Grant, *Effectiveness and safety of oral HIV preexposure prophylaxis for all populations.* AIDS, 2016. **30**(12): p. 1973–1783.
84. Health, N.D.o., *Republic of South Africa National Department of Health National Policy on HIV Pre-exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) and Test and Treat (T&T)* 2016.
85. Gill, K., Pidwell, T., Dietrich, J., Gray, G., Bennie, T., Kayamba, F., ... Spiegel, H., *A demonstration open label study to assess the acceptability, safety and use of Truvada pre-exposure prophylaxis in healthy, HIV uninfected adolescents, 15–19 years of age*, in *9th IAS Conference on HIV Science*. 2017: Paris, France.
86. Hosek, S., Celum, C., Wilson, C. M., Kapogiannis, B., Delany-Moretlwe, S., & Bekker, L. G., *Preventing HIV among adolescents with oral PrEP: Observations and challenges in the United States and South Africa.* Journal of the International AIDS Society, 2016. **19**: p. 21107.
87. Ford, N., et al., *Choice of antiretroviral drugs for postexposure prophylaxis for adults and adolescents: a systematic review.* Clin Infect Dis, 2015. **60 Suppl 3**: p. S170-6.
88. Kuo, C., et al., *Resilience and psychosocial outcomes among South African adolescents affected by HIV.* AIDS, 2019. **33 Suppl 1**: p. S29-S34.
89. Eloff, I., et al., *A randomized clinical trial of an intervention to promote resilience in young children of HIV-positive mothers in South Africa.* Aids, 2014. **28 Suppl 3**: p. S347-57.
90. Leventhal, K.S., et al., *Building psychosocial assets and wellbeing among adolescent girls: A randomized controlled trial.* J Adolesc, 2015. **45**: p. 284-95.
91. LoVette, A., C. Kuo, and A. Harrison, *Strength-based interventions for HIV prevention and sexual risk reduction among girls and young women: A resilience-focused systematic review.* Glob Public Health, 2019: p. 1-25.
92. Davidson, J., *Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale (CDRISC) Manual*. 2018: Unpublished.
93. Govender, K., et al., *A systematic review of the South African work on the well-being of young people (2000-2016).* S. Afr. J. Psychol. South African Journal of Psychology, 2019. **49**(1): p. 52-69.
94. Van Schalkwyk, I. and M.P. Wissing, *Psychosocial well-being in a group of South African adolescents.* Journal of Psychology in Africa, 2010. **20**(1): p. 53-60.
95. Casale, M., *The importance of family and community support for the health of HIV-affected populations in Southern Africa: what do we know and where to from here?* Br J Health Psychol, 2015. **20**(1): p. 21-35.
96. Casale, M. and L. Wild, *The relationship between social support and the health of HIV-positive caregivers of children: A review of the empirical literature.* Vulnerable Child. Youth Stud. Vulnerable Children and Youth Studies, 2012. **7**(3): p. 260-282.
97. Putnam, R.D., R. Leonardi, and R.Y. Nanetti, *Making democracy work: Civic traditions in modern Italy*. 1994: Princeton university press.
98. Harpham, T., E. Grant, and E. Thomas, *Measuring social capital within health surveys: key issues.* Health Policy Plan, 2002. **17**(1): p. 106-11.
99. Fonner, V.A., et al., *Social Cohesion, Social Participation, and HIV Related Risk among Female Sex Workers in Swaziland.* PLOS ONE, 2014. **9**(1): p. e87527.
100. Gregson, S., et al., *Social capital and women's reduced vulnerability to HIV infection in rural Zimbabwe.* Population and development review, 2011. **37**(2): p. 333-359.
101. Pronyk, P.M., et al., *Is social capital associated with HIV risk in rural South Africa?* Social science & medicine, 2008. **66**(9): p. 1999-2010.

102. Lippman, S.A., et al., *Village community mobilization is associated with reduced HIV incidence in young South African women participating in the HPTN 068 study cohort.* Journal of the International AIDS Society, 2018. **21**(S7): p. e25182.
103. Chambers, L.A., et al., *Stigma, HIV and health: a qualitative synthesis.* BMC Public Health, 2015. **15**: p. 848.
104. Maughan-Brown, B. and L. Nyblade, *Different dimensions of HIV-related stigma may have opposite effects on hiv testing: evidence among young men and women in South Africa.* AIDS Behav, 2014. **18**(5): p. 958-65.
105. Ammon, N., S. Mason, and J.M. Corkery, *Factors impacting antiretroviral therapy adherence among human immunodeficiency virus-positive adolescents in Sub-Saharan Africa: a systematic review.* Public Health, 2018. **157**: p. 20-31.
106. Heestermans, T., et al., *Determinants of adherence to antiretroviral therapy among HIV-positive adults in sub-Saharan Africa: a systematic review.* BMJ Glob Health, 2016. **1**(4): p. e000125.
107. Sweeney, S.M. and P.A. Vanable, *The Association of HIV-Related Stigma to HIV Medication Adherence: A Systematic Review and Synthesis of the Literature.* AIDS Behav, 2016. **20**(1): p. 29-50.
108. Kalichman, S.C., et al., *Treatment adherence in HIV stigmatized environments in South Africa: stigma avoidance and medication management.* Int J STD AIDS, 2019. **30**(4): p. 362-370.
109. Johnson, L.F., et al., *Rates of HIV testing and diagnosis in South Africa: successes and challenges.* Aids, 2015. **29**(11): p. 1401-9.
110. Sam-Agudu, N.A., M.O. Folayan, and E.E. Ezeanolue, *Seeking wider access to HIV testing for adolescents in sub-Saharan Africa.* Pediatr Res, 2016. **79**(6): p. 838-45.
111. Ramraj, T., et al., *Adolescent Access to Care and Risk of Early Mother-to-Child HIV Transmission.* J Adolesc Health, 2018. **62**(4): p. 434-443.
112. Denno, D.M., A.J. Hoopes, and V. Chandra-Mouli, *Effective strategies to provide adolescent sexual and reproductive health services and to increase demand and community support.* J Adolesc Health, 2015. **56**(1 Suppl): p. S22-41.
113. Margherio, C., *Centering female agency while investigating contraceptive use: a case study in Agincourt, South Africa.* Int J Equity Health, 2019. **18**(1): p. 60.
114. Azzopardi, P.S., et al., *Progress in adolescent health and wellbeing: tracking 12 headline indicators for 195 countries and territories, 1990-2016.* Lancet, 2019. **393**(10176): p. 1101-1118.
115. Jewkes, R., et al., *Factors associated with HIV sero-status in young rural South African women: connections between intimate partner violence and HIV.* Int J Epidemiol, 2006. **35**(6): p. 1461-8.
116. Hatcher, A.M., et al., *Intimate partner violence and engagement in HIV care and treatment among women: a systematic review and meta-analysis.* Aids, 2015. **29**(16): p. 2183-94.
117. Mathews, C., et al., *Effects of PREPARE, a Multi-component, School-Based HIV and Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) Prevention Programme on Adolescent Sexual Risk Behaviour and IPV: Cluster Randomised Controlled Trial.* AIDS Behav, 2016.
118. Abramsky, T., et al., *Findings from the SASA! Study: a cluster randomized controlled trial to assess the impact of a community mobilization intervention to prevent violence against women and reduce HIV risk in Kampala, Uganda.* BMC Med, 2014. **12**: p. 122.
119. Wagman, J.A., et al., *Effectiveness of an integrated intimate partner violence and HIV prevention intervention in Rakai, Uganda: analysis of an intervention in an existing cluster randomised cohort.* Lancet Glob Health, 2015. **3**(1): p. e23-33.
120. Pronyk, P.M., et al., *Effect of a structural intervention for the prevention of intimate-partner violence and HIV in rural South Africa: a cluster randomised trial.* Lancet, 2006. **368**(9551): p. 1973-83.

121. Jewkes, R., et al., *Impact of stepping stones on incidence of HIV and HSV-2 and sexual behaviour in rural South Africa: cluster randomised controlled trial.* Bmj, 2008. **337**: p. a506.
122. Amanuel, H., N. Morojele, and L. London, *The Health and Social Impacts of Easy Access to Alcohol and Exposure to Alcohol Advertisements Among Women of Childbearing Age in Urban and Rural South Africa.* J Stud Alcohol Drugs, 2017. **79**(2): p. 302-308.

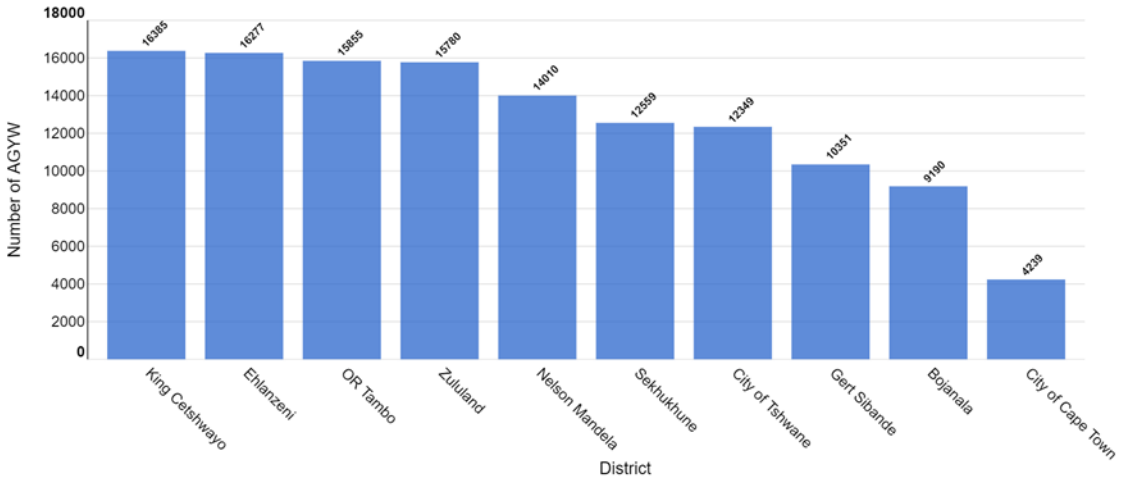
Appendix 1: Intervention monitoring data

The following charts present the compiled implementation monitoring records, illustrating the extent to which AGYW were reached with the various components of the intervention by district, over the three years of implementation. These records were kept by the Principal Recipients of Global Funding and compiled by Zenysis Technologies.

Unique AGYW receiving an HIV test through the Global-Funded AGYW intervention

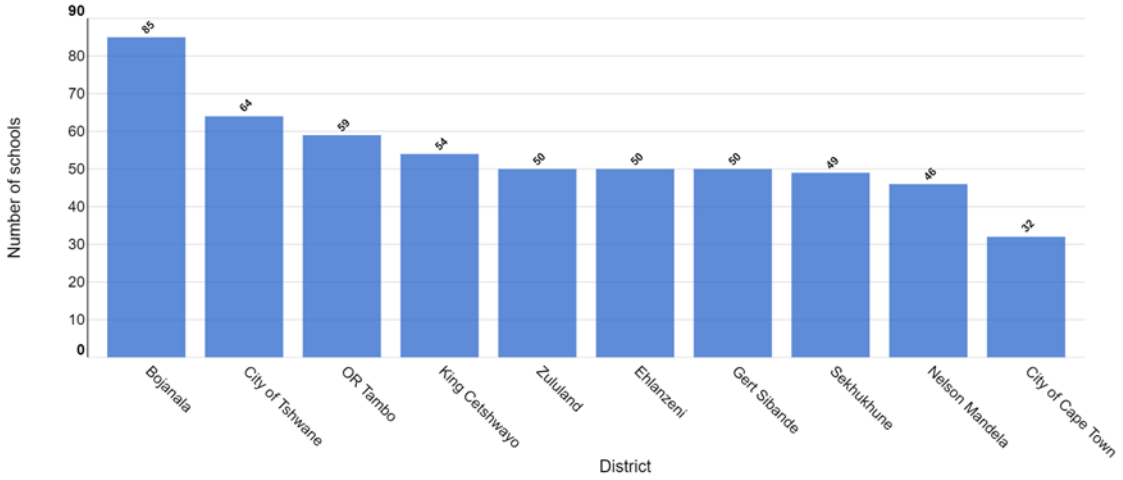
Figure 1. Number of AGYW (15-24 years) who had an HIV test and received their results

April 2016 to December 2019



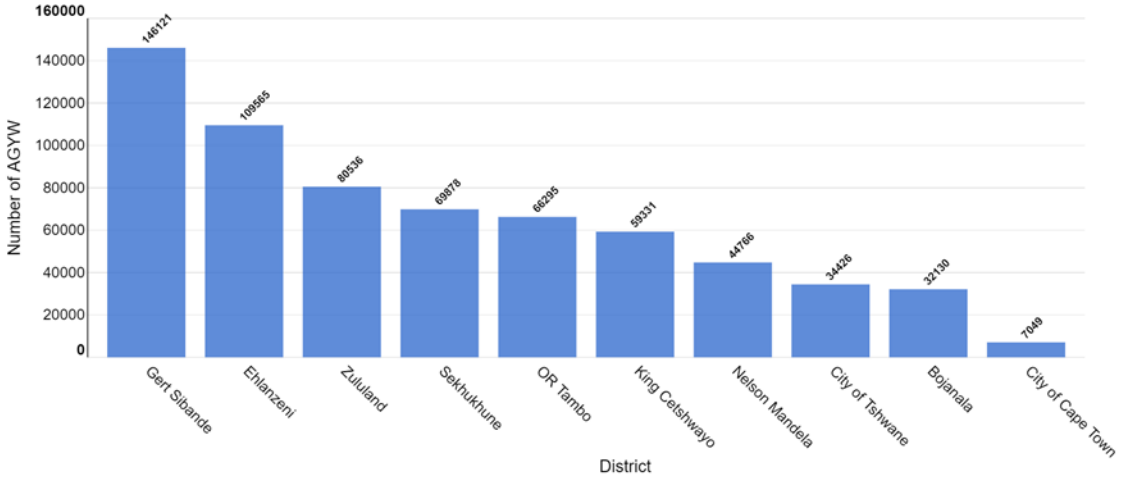
Number of schools in which the Keeping Girls at School (KGIS) intervention was delivered

Figure 2. Number of schools in which the KGIS intervention was delivered
April 2016 to December 2018



Unique AGYW (15-18 years of age) receiving at least one KGIS health education topic

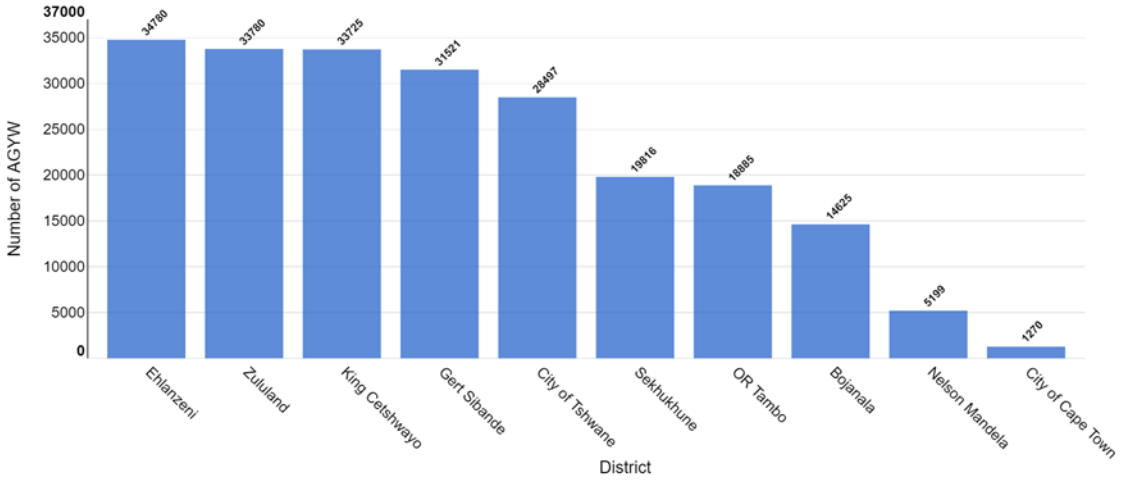
Figure 3. Number of AGYW (15-18 years) who received at least one KGIS health education topic
April 2016 to December 2018



Unique AGYW (19-24 years of age) attending at least one Rise Club meeting

Figure 4. Number of AGYW (19-24 years) attending at least one RISE club meeting

April 2016 to December 2018



Appendix 2: Confidence intervals for point estimates

Table 5: Individual and household characteristics of adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Nationality: South African citizen														
Total	98.4	96.5 — 99.4	97.2	96.2 — 98.1	99.6	99.0 — 99.8	98.1	96.9 — 98.9	99.6	99.1 — 99.9	100.0	*	98.8	98.4 — 99.1
Age (years)														
15-19	98.2	95.8 — 99.4	97.8	96.4 — 98.7	99.5	98.7 — 99.9	99.3	98.3 — 99.8	99.5	98.8 — 99.9	100.0	*	99.1	98.6 — 99.4
20-24	98.8	96.6 — 99.7	96.6	94.9 — 97.9	99.6	98.6 — 100.0	96.7	94.8 — 98.1	99.7	98.8 — 100.0	100.0	100.0 — 100.0	98.4	97.9 — 98.9
Self-identified as 'African' *														
Total	35.5	25.3 — 46.9	99.9	99.6 — 100.0	99.6	99.0 — 99.8	99.2	98.5 — 99.6	99.6	98.9 — 99.9	99.6	99.1 — 99.9	89.8	87.8 — 91.6
Age (years)														
15-19	33.2	23.1 — 44.6	99.8	99.3 — 100.0	99.8	99.1 — 100.0	99.8	99.1 — 100.0	99.5	98.7 — 99.9	99.5	98.9 — 99.8	89.4	86.9 — 91.5
20-24	38.8	27.1 — 51.5	100.0	*	99.3	98.1 — 99.8	98.5	97.2 — 99.3	99.7	98.8 — 100.0	99.8	99.1 — 100.0	90.4	88.4 — 92.1
Relationship status reported as not married														
Total	96.6	94.6 — 98.0	98.6	98.0 — 99.1	98.6	97.7 — 99.1	98.1	97.2 — 98.8	98.0	97.0 — 98.8	98.6	98.0 — 99.1	98.1	97.7 — 98.4
Age (years)														
15-19	98.2	96.4 — 99.2	98.1	97.0 — 98.8	99.0	98.1 — 99.6	99.1	98.1 — 99.6	98.1	96.8 — 99.0	98.8	98.0 — 99.4	98.6	98.2 — 98.9
20-24	94.4	89.7 — 97.4	99.3	98.4 — 99.7	97.8	95.9 — 99.0	97.0	95.3 — 98.2	97.9	96.2 — 98.9	98.4	97.3 — 99.1	97.5	96.7 — 98.1
Currently in school														
Total	46.2	42.3 — 50.0	57.8	55.0 — 60.6	63.0	59.8 — 66.1	51.1	48.0 — 54.1	58.2	55.5 — 60.9	59.7	56.6 — 62.8	56.2	54.9 — 57.4
Age (years)														
15-19	71.9	67.3 — 76.2	83.4	80.4 — 86.2	86.8	84.0 — 89.2	78.7	74.9 — 82.1	84.3	81.7 — 86.7	84.0	81.3 — 86.5	81.7	80.4 — 83.0
20-24	11.2	7.9 — 15.4	27.5	23.5 — 31.9	26.7	22.0 — 31.9	19.9	16.7 — 23.3	24.3	20.8 — 28.1	25.8	22.2 — 29.6	22.8	21.2 — 24.4
Maternal orphan														
Total	8.8	6.4 — 11.7	24.3	21.5 — 27.3	20.2	17.6 — 22.9	17.6	15.3 — 20.2	23.7	21.1 — 26.5	29.0	26.9 — 31.2	20.8	19.7 — 21.9
Age (years)														
15-19	8.3	5.2 — 12.5	21.7	18.9 — 24.8	16.3	13.7 — 19.3	18.5	15.4 — 21.9	20.1	17.2 — 23.2	25.4	22.7 — 28.4	18.6	17.3 — 19.8
20-24	9.4	6.0 — 13.7	27.3	22.9 — 32.1	26.0	21.5 — 30.9	16.6	13.7 — 19.9	28.4	24.6 — 32.5	34.0	30.7 — 37.5	23.7	22.1 — 25.4
Paternal orphan														
Total	20.7	17.7 — 24.0	35.0	31.0 — 39.2	41.9	39.5 — 44.3	27.1	24.4 — 29.8	39.9	36.7 — 43.1	44.0	41.4 — 46.6	34.9	33.6 — 36.2

Table 5: Individual and household characteristics of adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Age (years)														
15-19	17.1	12.9 — 21.9	27.1	23.1 — 31.3	38.1	35.0 — 41.4	24.1	21.0 — 27.5	37.0	33.8 — 40.4	41.1	38.0 — 44.3	31.1	29.6 — 32.6
20-24	25.6	20.9 — 30.8	44.5	37.7 — 51.5	47.6	43.8 — 51.4	30.3	26.4 — 34.5	43.6	38.6 — 48.6	48.0	44.1 — 51.8	39.9	37.9 — 42.0
Double orphan														
Total	1.6	0.7 — 3.1	13.4	11.3 — 15.7	12.0	10.2 — 14.1	8.2	6.7 — 9.9	13.2	11.3 — 15.2	17.7	15.9 — 19.6	11.2	10.4 — 12.0
Age (years)														
15-19	1.4	0.5 — 3.1	10.7	8.5 — 13.2	9.4	7.4 — 11.7	7.5	5.5 — 9.8	11.1	9.1 — 13.4	15.3	13.1 — 17.8	9.4	8.5 — 10.3
20-24	1.9	0.4 — 5.2	16.6	13.2 — 20.5	16.1	12.6 — 20.2	9.0	7.1 — 11.1	15.9	13.1 — 19.0	21.0	18.2 — 24.0	13.5	12.3 — 14.8
Lives in household with piped water														
Total	79.6	74.1 — 84.4	14.7	11.5 — 18.4	7.1	4.5 — 10.5	61.7	55.2 — 67.9	24.7	19.0 — 31.1	19.1	14.6 — 24.3	33.7	31.3 — 36.1
Age (years)														
15-19	74.2	68.2 — 79.6	15.4	11.6 — 19.8	7.4	4.5 — 11.4	61.9	54.8 — 68.6	25.1	19.0 — 31.9	17.6	13.2 — 22.7	32.4	29.9 — 35.0
20-24	86.9	80.2 — 92.0	13.9	10.3 — 18.2	6.6	3.9 — 10.4	61.5	54.4 — 68.2	24.2	18.1 — 31.2	21.1	15.9 — 27.1	35.4	32.6 — 38.2
Lives in household with own flushed toilet														
Total	84.6	79.7 — 88.7	14.4	10.8 — 18.8	6.4	3.4 — 10.6	68.2	60.4 — 75.2	25.7	20.2 — 31.9	28.0	21.4 — 35.5	37.2	34.5 — 39.9
Age (years)														
15-19	82.5	77.4 — 86.9	14.4	10.5 — 18.9	7.2	4.0 — 11.7	65.5	57.7 — 72.8	26.2	20.5 — 32.5	27.9	21.3 — 35.4	36.1	33.4 — 38.9
20-24	87.5	81.3 — 92.2	14.6	9.7 — 20.6	5.1	2.4 — 9.5	71.1	62.7 — 78.6	25.1	18.7 — 32.4	28.2	20.8 — 36.5	38.6	35.4 — 41.8
Lives in household with electricity in working order														
Total	76.1	70.7 — 81.0	85.4	82.3 — 88.2	55.7	49.7 — 61.5	86.0	83.7 — 88.1	74.4	71.1 — 77.6	66.3	60.4 — 71.9	73.9	72.0 — 75.7
Age (years)														
15-19	72.4	66.1 — 78.0	84.2	80.5 — 87.5	50.9	44.7 — 57.0	84.9	81.4 — 87.9	72.7	68.9 — 76.3	63.8	57.9 — 69.5	70.9	68.7 — 72.9
20-24	81.2	74.4 — 86.9	86.9	82.9 — 90.3	63.0	55.9 — 69.7	87.3	84.3 — 89.9	76.7	72.2 — 80.7	69.8	62.8 — 76.1	77.9	75.7 — 80.0
In past month, participant or household member went a day and night without eating because of lack of food														
Total	19.1	15.8 — 22.7	17.1	14.3 — 20.3	15.9	13.3 — 18.8	19.6	17.2 — 22.2	20.4	18.0 — 23.0	18.5	16.1 — 21.1	18.3	17.2 — 19.5
Age (years)														
15-19	18.0	14.1 — 22.4	16.8	13.6 — 20.5	15.8	12.7 — 19.4	19.9	17.3 — 22.7	21.1	18.6 — 23.8	17.4	14.6 — 20.5	18.0	16.7 — 19.3
20-24	20.6	15.0 — 27.3	17.5	13.3 — 22.3	16.1	12.9 — 19.8	19.2	15.9 — 23.0	19.6	15.6 — 24.2	20.1	16.7 — 23.8	18.8	17.1 — 20.5
Household depends on child support, foster care, disability grant, or pension														

Table 5: Individual and household characteristics of adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Total	26.5	22.8 — 30.5	40.5	36.5 — 44.7	50.0	46.4 — 53.6	35.0	32.2 — 37.8	44.5	40.8 — 48.2	55.1	52.0 — 58.2	42.2	40.8 — 43.7
Age (years)														
15-19	24.0	19.4 — 29.1	37.1	33.0 — 41.3	39.6	35.7 — 43.5	27.7	24.0 — 31.6	40.3	36.5 — 44.1	46.5	43.1 — 49.9	36.1	34.5 — 37.8
20-24	30.0	23.8 — 36.8	44.6	37.9 — 51.4	66.0	61.0 — 70.7	43.2	39.0 — 47.5	49.9	44.5 — 55.3	67.2	62.9 — 71.3	50.2	48.0 — 52.5
In past year, household member(s) have had TB														
Total	12.2	9.6 — 15.2	12.8	10.5 — 15.4	10.0	8.3 — 12.0	11.1	9.0 — 13.4	14.8	12.2 — 17.7	10.3	8.6 — 12.2	11.7	10.8 — 12.7
Age (years)														
15-19	8.8	6.0 — 12.3	8.1	5.8 — 11.0	6.9	5.0 — 9.3	7.4	5.4 — 9.8	8.5	6.5 — 10.9	7.3	5.6 — 9.3	7.8	6.9 — 8.7
20-24	16.9	12.2 — 22.5	18.3	14.4 — 22.8	14.7	11.6 — 18.3	15.3	12.3 — 18.7	22.9	18.8 — 27.5	14.6	11.9 — 17.7	16.9	15.4 — 18.5
AGYW has own money														
Total	28.4	24.6 — 32.4	16.3	13.6 — 19.2	7.7	6.2 — 9.5	19.7	17.3 — 22.3	11.2	9.3 — 13.4	10.3	8.4 — 12.5	15.5	14.4 — 16.5
Age (years)														
15-19	20.7	17.1 — 24.8	15.6	12.1 — 19.8	7.2	5.6 — 9.2	17.2	14.3 — 20.3	9.2	7.0 — 11.8	9.1	7.1 — 11.4	13.0	11.9 — 14.2
20-24	38.8	32.6 — 45.2	17.0	13.0 — 21.7	8.4	6.2 — 11.0	22.6	19.3 — 26.2	13.8	11.2 — 16.9	12.0	9.2 — 15.3	18.6	17.1 — 20.2
AGYW has own bank account														
Total	49.9	46.0 — 53.8	29.7	26.9 — 32.7	14.1	12.1 — 16.2	43.8	40.8 — 46.9	20.1	17.9 — 22.6	17.9	15.9 — 20.1	29.1	27.8 — 30.4
Age (years)														
15-19	29.0	24.6 — 33.8	14.0	11.6 — 16.6	4.8	3.5 — 6.5	22.5	19.4 — 25.8	9.0	6.8 — 11.6	8.2	6.4 — 10.4	14.3	13.0 — 15.5
20-24	78.1	71.7 — 83.7	48.4	42.1 — 54.7	28.3	24.1 — 32.7	67.9	63.4 — 72.2	34.6	30.7 — 38.7	31.4	28.0 — 35.0	48.5	46.3 — 50.7
AGYW saves money														
Total	40.6	36.1 — 45.2	39.5	36.7 — 42.4	16.2	13.7 — 19.0	43.1	40.5 — 45.8	21.2	18.0 — 24.7	21.7	19.2 — 24.3	30.5	29.2 — 31.8
Age (years)														
15-19	38.7	32.8 — 44.8	38.4	34.3 — 42.7	15.3	12.5 — 18.5	45.6	42.2 — 49.0	17.5	14.1 — 21.4	19.8	17.0 — 22.8	29.0	27.4 — 30.7
20-24	43.1	37.0 — 49.4	40.7	37.1 — 44.5	17.6	14.4 — 21.3	40.3	36.1 — 44.7	26.0	22.1 — 30.2	24.3	20.8 — 27.9	32.4	30.7 — 34.2

* “African” or “Black” was one of the Apartheid classifications of people in South Africa, and these classifications continue to influence the way people identify themselves.

Table 6: Awareness of and participation in components of the Global-Funded intervention among adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Heard about Soul Buddyz														
Total	62.1	56.8 — 67.2	72.7	68.9 — 76.2	54.5	49.6 — 59.4	74.9	71.8 — 77.8	58.1	53.9 — 62.3	56.7	51.8 — 61.5	63.4	61.6 — 65.2
Age (years)														
15-19	57.6	49.8 — 65.1	71.8	67.5 — 75.9	52.3	47.1 — 57.5	75.1	70.9 — 78.9	57.1	51.5 — 62.6	58.3	52.6 — 63.8	62.0	59.7 — 64.2
20-24	68.1	62.5 — 73.4	73.6	68.1 — 78.6	57.9	51.9 — 63.8	74.7	70.8 — 78.4	59.4	54.9 — 63.9	54.5	49.5 — 59.5	65.2	63.1 — 67.3
HIV Status														
Positive	76.9	54.5 — 91.9	69.5	60.7 — 77.4	54.6	47.1 — 62.0	77.8	68.2 — 85.6	56.6	47.8 — 65.1	49.9	42.5 — 57.3	61.2	57.5 — 64.9
Negative	61.5	56.2 — 66.7	73.3	69.1 — 77.1	54.5	49.3 — 59.7	74.6	71.5 — 77.6	58.3	53.7 — 62.9	58.0	53.0 — 62.8	63.7	61.8 — 65.5
Seen Soul Buddyz Magazine														
Total	40.3	34.9 — 45.9	60.3	56.8 — 63.7	41.8	37.3 — 46.4	49.7	46.5 — 53.0	38.4	34.0 — 43.0	39.7	34.9 — 44.6	45.4	43.6 — 47.2
Age (years)														
15-19	35.9	29.5 — 42.8	59.3	55.2 — 63.4	41.5	36.3 — 46.9	48.2	43.8 — 52.7	37.1	31.8 — 42.6	41.8	36.1 — 47.7	44.3	42.1 — 46.4
20-24	46.2	39.3 — 53.3	61.4	56.8 — 65.8	42.2	36.7 — 47.7	51.4	47.4 — 55.5	40.1	35.2 — 45.1	36.7	31.9 — 41.7	46.9	44.8 — 49.0
HIV Status														
Positive	46.2	26.4 — 66.8	53.1	42.2 — 63.9	41.5	33.3 — 50.1	41.9	32.9 — 51.2	36.8	28.4 — 45.9	38.0	30.3 — 46.2	43.0	39.1 — 46.9
Negative	40.1	34.6 — 45.8	61.6	57.8 — 65.3	41.8	37.2 — 46.5	50.5	47.0 — 53.9	38.7	34.3 — 43.3	40.0	35.1 — 45.0	45.8	43.9 — 47.6
Participated in Soul Buddyz Club														
Total	12.2	9.4 — 15.5	22.9	19.7 — 26.3	12.3	9.6 — 15.4	15.3	12.9 — 18.0	6.3	4.9 — 7.8	17.7	14.4 — 21.4	14.9	13.7 — 16.1
Age (years)														
15-19	12.0	8.7 — 16.0	28.1	23.9 — 32.5	13.9	10.4 — 18.0	18.6	15.2 — 22.5	6.1	4.4 — 8.2	22.7	18.2 — 27.7	17.4	15.8 — 19.0
20-24	12.5	8.7 — 17.2	16.8	13.4 — 20.6	9.9	6.7 — 14.0	11.6	9.1 — 14.5	6.4	4.5 — 8.9	10.8	8.3 — 13.9	11.6	10.3 — 12.9
HIV Status														
Positive	7.7	0.8 — 26.0	23.0	15.7 — 31.7	10.1	5.7 — 16.2	17.6	11.1 — 25.9	7.2	4.0 — 11.7	11.9	8.1 — 16.8	13.9	11.5 — 16.7
Negative	12.4	9.4 — 15.9	22.8	19.4 — 26.4	12.7	10.0 — 15.8	15.1	12.7 — 17.8	6.1	4.7 — 7.8	18.8	15.3 — 22.8	15.0	13.8 — 16.2
Heard about Rise Clubs														
Total	18.6	14.9 — 22.7	22.9	19.2 — 27.0	64.1	60.2 — 67.9	35.7	31.8 — 39.7	22.5	19.4 — 25.9	18.1	15.6 — 20.8	30.9	29.2 — 32.7
Age (years)														
15-19	17.1	13.3 — 21.3	21.6	18.0 — 25.5	71.8	67.4 — 76.0	38.4	32.9 — 44.2	20.0	16.8 — 23.5	17.1	14.1 — 20.5	32.2	30.1 — 34.3
20-24	20.6	15.1 — 27.1	24.6	19.8 — 29.9	52.3	47.4 — 57.3	32.6	28.7 — 36.6	25.8	21.5 — 30.4	19.5	16.3 — 22.9	29.3	27.4 — 31.2

Table 6: Awareness of and participation in components of the Global-Funded intervention among adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
HIV Status														
Positive	0.0	*	18.6	13.1 — 25.3	55.4	48.6 — 62.1	44.9	35.4 — 54.7	28.0	20.4 — 36.7	13.5	9.3 — 18.7	29.1	26.0 — 32.2
Negative	19.2	15.3 — 23.6	23.7	19.6 — 28.2	65.6	61.4 — 69.6	34.8	30.7 — 39.1	21.6	18.4 — 25.0	19.0	16.4 — 21.7	31.2	29.4 — 33.0
Seen a Rise Magazine														
Total	9.3	6.1 — 13.3	19.3	15.1 — 24.0	43.3	39.8 — 46.8	17.5	15.0 — 20.3	10.2	7.8 — 12.9	9.8	8.2 — 11.6	18.8	17.4 — 20.2
Age (years)														
15-19	9.7	6.2 — 14.3	16.3	13.8 — 19.2	51.5	47.5 — 55.5	20.9	17.5 — 24.7	9.0	6.4 — 12.3	9.8	7.8 — 12.0	20.5	18.9 — 22.2
20-24	8.8	4.9 — 14.1	22.7	15.1 — 31.9	30.7	25.9 — 35.9	13.7	11.0 — 16.7	11.6	8.6 — 15.3	9.8	7.7 — 12.2	16.5	14.5 — 18.6
HIV Status														
Positive	0.0	*	20.8	10.5 — 34.9	37.3	30.7 — 44.3	18.8	12.4 — 26.7	11.8	6.7 — 19.0	6.6	3.7 — 10.7	18.4	15.0 — 22.2
Negative	9.6	6.3 — 13.9	19.0	15.6 — 22.7	44.3	40.6 — 48.0	17.4	14.7 — 20.4	9.9	7.6 — 12.6	10.4	8.6 — 12.3	18.8	17.5 — 20.3
Participated in a Rise Club														
Total	6.1	3.7 — 9.4	7.1	5.1 — 9.6	38.2	35.1 — 41.4	12.9	10.3 — 15.9	8.7	6.4 — 11.6	4.4	3.3 — 5.8	13.2	12.1 — 14.4
Age (years)														
15-19	6.5	3.9 — 9.9	6.1	4.2 — 8.6	45.5	41.6 — 49.4	16.2	12.7 — 20.1	6.7	4.5 — 9.5	4.2	3.0 — 5.8	15.0	13.6 — 16.6
20-24	5.6	2.6 — 10.5	8.2	5.5 — 11.7	27.1	22.9 — 31.6	9.2	6.3 — 12.8	11.4	8.0 — 15.7	4.7	3.2 — 6.6	10.9	9.6 — 12.3
HIV Status														
Positive	0.0	*	4.4	2.0 — 8.3	31.3	25.5 — 37.4	16.1	9.6 — 24.5	11.8	6.3 — 19.6	5.0	2.7 — 8.4	12.6	10.5 — 14.8
Negative	6.3	3.8 — 9.8	7.6	5.4 — 10.4	39.4	36.1 — 42.7	12.6	10.0 — 15.5	8.2	6.0 — 10.9	4.3	3.1 — 5.7	13.3	12.2 — 14.6
Presently a member of a Rise Club														
Total	3.2	1.9 — 5.0	5.8	4.0 — 8.0	25.8	22.9 — 28.8	7.4	5.8 — 9.4	7.5	5.4 — 10.2	2.8	1.9 — 3.8	8.9	8.1 — 9.8
Age (years)														
15-19	3.7	2.0 — 6.1	5.3	3.5 — 7.5	30.9	27.4 — 34.6	10.8	8.2 — 13.9	5.7	4.0 — 7.9	2.7	1.7 — 4.1	10.4	9.3 — 11.6
20-24	2.5	0.8 — 5.7	6.4	4.1 — 9.5	17.9	14.4 — 22.0	3.6	2.3 — 5.3	9.9	6.6 — 14.0	2.8	1.8 — 4.2	7.0	6.0 — 8.1
HIV Status														
Positive	0.0	*	1.5	0.4 — 3.9	17.1	12.3 — 23.0	7.1	2.7 — 14.8	11.8	6.2 — 19.9	1.9	0.7 — 4.0	7.1	5.5 — 9.1
Negative	3.3	2.0 — 5.2	6.7	4.6 — 9.3	27.2	24.2 — 30.4	7.5	5.7 — 9.6	6.8	4.9 — 9.2	2.9	1.9 — 4.2	9.2	8.3 — 10.2
Ever watched a TV show called Rise Talk														
Total	15.6	11.8 — 20.2	27.8	24.7 — 31.2	25.9	23.1 — 29.0	34.6	31.7 — 37.6	15.5	12.5 — 18.9	14.1	12.4 — 16.0	22.7	21.4 — 24.0

Table 6: Awareness of and participation in components of the Global-Funded intervention among adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Age (years)														
15-19	12.0	8.3 — 16.6	25.6	22.3 — 29.2	29.7	26.2 — 33.4	31.7	28.4 — 35.2	13.0	10.6 — 15.8	13.8	11.8 — 16.1	21.4	20.0 — 22.9
20-24	20.6	14.8 — 27.5	30.4	25.9 — 35.2	20.1	16.5 — 24.2	37.8	33.6 — 42.1	18.7	14.1 — 24.2	14.6	11.9 — 17.6	24.4	22.5 — 26.3
HIV Status														
Positive	23.1	8.1 — 45.5	32.0	21.9 — 43.6	25.2	18.9 — 32.3	38.6	29.7 — 48.1	12.7	8.5 — 18.1	11.7	8.3 — 15.9	23.3	19.9 — 27.0
Negative	15.4	11.5 — 19.9	27.0	23.8 — 30.4	26.1	22.9 — 29.4	34.2	31.0 — 37.5	16.0	12.7 — 19.8	14.6	12.6 — 16.8	22.6	21.3 — 24.0
Ever attended a health education session in which Keeping Girls at School flipchart was used														
Total	21.5	18.7 — 24.4	35.4	32.1 — 38.8	27.0	24.4 — 29.6	28.7	26.0 — 31.6	17.4	14.7 — 20.5	17.7	15.0 — 20.5	25.0	23.8 — 26.2
Age (years)														
15-19	20.7	16.9 — 25.0	37.9	33.5 — 42.3	30.2	26.7 — 33.9	31.6	27.7 — 35.8	14.6	12.0 — 17.7	18.5	15.7 — 21.6	26.0	24.5 — 27.6
20-24	22.5	17.9 — 27.7	32.4	28.0 — 37.1	22.0	18.6 — 25.6	25.4	22.3 — 28.8	21.1	17.2 — 25.4	16.4	13.0 — 20.3	23.6	22.0 — 25.3
HIV Status														
Positive	7.7	0.6 — 28.4	31.3	20.7 — 43.6	22.2	16.1 — 29.3	22.7	15.9 — 30.7	18.9	13.6 — 25.1	12.9	8.8 — 18.0	21.2	17.8 — 24.9
Negative	22.0	19.1 — 25.0	36.1	32.4 — 39.9	27.8	24.9 — 30.7	29.3	26.5 — 32.3	17.1	14.3 — 20.1	18.5	15.7 — 21.6	25.5	24.2 — 26.8
During the past year, AGYW attended a homework programme														
Total	9.3	7.2 — 11.8	23.0	20.3 — 25.8	18.3	15.6 — 21.2	15.0	12.8 — 17.4	10.8	9.3 — 12.4	16.7	14.8 — 18.8	15.9	14.9 — 16.8
Age (years)														
15-19	14.7	11.3 — 18.7	31.2	27.6 — 34.9	24.7	21.0 — 28.7	23.0	19.9 — 26.2	15.3	13.0 — 17.9	22.4	19.5 — 25.5	22.3	20.9 — 23.7
20-24	1.9	0.7 — 4.1	13.3	9.2 — 18.3	8.4	6.0 — 11.4	6.0	4.2 — 8.3	4.9	3.3 — 6.9	8.8	6.9 — 11.0	7.5	6.4 — 8.7
HIV Status														
Positive	7.7	0.8 — 26.0	11.7	7.6 — 17.2	12.1	7.4 — 18.3	8.6	3.9 — 15.9	6.3	3.4 — 10.4	8.3	5.3 — 12.2	9.6	7.8 — 11.7
Negative	9.3	7.2 — 11.9	25.2	22.0 — 28.7	19.3	16.5 — 22.4	15.6	13.5 — 17.9	11.6	10.0 — 13.3	18.3	16.2 — 20.5	16.7	15.7 — 17.8
Ever heard about the Women of Worth Programme (Cape Town Only)														
Total	18.6	15.0 — 22.6	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	18.6	15.0 — 22.5
Age (years)														
15-19	17.5	13.4 — 22.2	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	17.5	13.5 — 22.2
20-24	20.0	15.5 — 25.2	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	20.0	15.5 — 25.1
HIV Status														
Positive	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*

Table 6: Awareness of and participation in components of the Global-Funded intervention among adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Negative	19.2	15.5 — 23.4	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	19.2	15.6 — 23.3
Ever participated in the Women of Worth Programme (Cape Town Only)*														
Total	6.9	4.7 — 9.7	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	6.9	4.8 — 9.6
Age (years)														
15-19	6.9	4.3 — 10.5	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	6.9	4.3 — 10.4
20-24	6.9	3.9 — 11.1	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	6.9	3.9 — 11.1
HIV Status														
Positive	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*
Negative	7.1	4.9 — 10.0	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	7.1	4.9 — 9.9
Ever received a cash incentive from the Women of Worth Programme (Cape Town Only)*														
Total	3.7	2.0 — 6.2	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	3.7	2.0 — 6.2
Age (years)														
15-19	3.7	1.7 — 6.9	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	3.7	1.7 — 6.8
20-24	3.8	1.5 — 7.5	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	3.8	1.6 — 7.4
HIV Status														
Positive	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*
Negative	3.8	2.1 — 6.4	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	3.8	2.1 — 6.4
Ever tested for HIV														
Total	80.4	76.3 — 84.0	78.9	76.2 — 81.5	83.5	80.7 — 86.0	79.3	76.8 — 81.6	77.4	74.5 — 80.1	73.2	70.3 — 76.0	78.8	77.6 — 79.9
Age (years)														
15-19	76.0	70.8 — 80.7	66.6	62.8 — 70.2	80.6	76.5 — 84.3	65.7	61.9 — 69.4	68.0	64.2 — 71.6	59.3	55.4 — 63.1	69.4	67.7 — 71.1
20-24	86.2	81.1 — 90.4	93.5	91.3 — 95.3	87.9	84.8 — 90.6	94.6	92.6 — 96.2	89.5	86.2 — 92.3	92.7	90.3 — 94.6	91.0	89.9 — 92.1
HIV Status														
Positive	84.6	63.8 — 96.0	93.8	90.1 — 96.4	91.9	87.1 — 95.4	89.2	79.7 — 95.2	92.8	88.8 — 95.7	89.2	84.5 — 92.9	91.2	89.2 — 93.0
Negative	80.2	76.2 — 83.8	75.9	72.9 — 78.8	82.1	78.9 — 85.0	78.4	75.7 — 80.8	74.8	71.8 — 77.6	70.2	66.9 — 73.4	77.0	75.8 — 78.3
Tested for HIV in the past year														
Total	60.7	57.1 — 64.3	61.8	58.4 — 65.2	72.2	69.0 — 75.2	60.6	57.6 — 63.5	61.8	58.5 — 65.0	58.4	55.5 — 61.3	62.7	61.4 — 64.0
Age (years)														
15-19	53.9	49.5 — 58.3	45.4	42.1 — 48.8	70.5	65.9 — 74.8	44.8	41.2 — 48.4	51.4	47.2 — 55.5	44.6	40.9 — 48.4	52.1	50.3 — 53.8

Table 6: Awareness of and participation in components of the Global-Funded intervention among adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
20-24	70.0	63.6 — 75.9	81.2	77.4 — 84.7	74.7	70.9 — 78.3	78.4	75.0 — 81.5	75.4	71.8 — 78.7	77.7	74.4 — 80.9	76.6	74.9 — 78.1
HIV Status														
Positive	46.2	26.4 — 66.8	77.6	70.9 — 83.4	79.8	73.4 — 85.3	66.4	55.3 — 76.3	76.5	71.5 — 81.0	68.9	63.2 — 74.3	73.2	70.2 — 76.1
Negative	61.3	57.5 — 65.0	58.6	55.5 — 61.7	70.9	67.3 — 74.3	60.0	57.0 — 63.0	59.4	55.9 — 62.8	56.5	53.1 — 59.8	61.2	59.8 — 62.6
Composite measure of participation Clubs, Keeping Girls at School and/or WoW interventions														
Total	39.5	35.7 — 43.4	60.7	56.6 — 64.7	61.7	58.7 — 64.7	46.8	43.1 — 50.6	34.6	31.2 — 38.1	42.4	38.7 — 46.2	48.4	46.8 — 49.9
Age (years)														
15-19	42.9	38.2 — 47.6	67.0	62.4 — 71.5	69.8	66.6 — 72.8	55.9	50.8 — 61.0	35.0	31.2 — 38.9	49.6	45.1 — 54.1	54.4	52.5 — 56.3
20-24	35.0	28.9 — 41.5	53.2	46.5 — 59.9	49.4	44.7 — 54.2	36.5	32.9 — 40.2	34.0	29.3 — 39.0	32.3	28.0 — 36.8	40.5	38.3 — 42.6
HIV Status														
Positive	23.1	5.1 — 53.7	55.6	45.9 — 64.9	54.4	48.0 — 60.8	41.5	32.1 — 51.5	34.3	26.7 — 42.5	31.2	25.9 — 37.0	43.2	39.6 — 46.9
Negative	40.1	36.2 — 44.1	61.7	57.6 — 65.6	62.9	59.9 — 66.0	47.3	43.5 — 51.2	34.5	31.2 — 38.0	44.4	40.4 — 48.6	49.1	47.5 — 50.6

HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests.

* Only participants in Cape Town had the opportunity to participate in the Women of Worth Programme, and this question was not asked of participants in other districts

Table 7: Venue of last HIV test among adolescent girls and young women who had ever tested, in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Clinic or hospital														
Total	58.7	53.6 — 63.8	75.6	72.6 — 78.4	66.0	62.2 — 69.6	62.8	59.4 — 66.1	76.2	72.7 — 79.5	85.8	83.6 — 87.8	70.7	69.2 — 72.1
Youth centre														
Total	3.6	2.0 — 6.1	0.7	0.3 — 1.2	0.7	0.2 — 1.6	2.2	1.4 — 3.4	1.9	1.1 — 3.1	2.1	1.3 — 3.3	1.8	1.4 — 2.3
School														
Total	15.5	12.5 — 19.0	6.7	5.2 — 8.4	28.5	24.6 — 32.6	5.8	4.3 — 7.6	6.7	5.0 — 8.8	2.8	2.1 — 3.7	11.4	10.3 — 12.5
Workplace														
Total	0.3	0.0 — 1.3	0.2	0.0 — 0.7	0.3	0.1 — 0.9	0.7	0.3 — 1.4	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.3	0.1 — 0.5
Mobile van														
Total	4.3	2.6 — 6.6	2.6	1.7 — 3.6	0.3	0.1 — 0.9	6.3	4.8 — 8.0	6.4	4.8 — 8.3	3.6	2.6 — 4.9	3.8	3.2 — 4.3
In community														
Total	3.0	1.7 — 4.8	0.8	0.4 — 1.5	0.7	0.3 — 1.4	2.8	1.9 — 4.0	1.5	0.9 — 2.5	0.8	0.4 — 1.5	1.6	1.3 — 2.0
At home														
Total	7.6	5.0 — 11.0	6.3	4.7 — 8.2	2.8	1.7 — 4.2	9.4	7.6 — 11.4	3.8	2.4 — 5.7	2.3	1.5 — 3.3	5.4	4.7 — 6.2
Private doctor														
Total	1.0	0.4 — 2.2	1.6	0.6 — 3.3	0.0	*	2.4	1.6 — 3.4	0.7	0.3 — 1.3	0.3	0.1 — 0.7	1.0	0.7 — 1.4
Traditional healer														
Total	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*
Tent														
Total	2.6	1.4 — 4.6	1.3	0.6 — 2.2	0.2	0.0 — 0.7	4.5	3.3 — 6.0	0.3	0.1 — 0.9	0.7	0.3 — 1.4	1.6	1.3 — 2.0
Other														
Total	3.3	1.6 — 5.9	4.3	3.1 — 5.8	0.5	0.2 — 1.2	3.2	2.1 — 4.6	2.4	1.5 — 3.7	1.6	1.0 — 2.5	2.5	2.1 — 3.1

Table 8: Reasons for not having had an HIV test among adolescent girls and young women who reported they had never had an HIV test, in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Don't know where to get a test														
Total	6.8	2.7 — 13.7	6.0	4.0 — 8.6	14.9	9.3 — 22.2	11.5	7.9 — 16.1	7.9	4.1 — 13.7	5.9	3.7 — 8.8	8.5	7.1 — 10.2
I don't think I have HIV														
Total	27.0	18.9 — 36.5	27.7	23.1 — 32.6	22.8	16.0 — 30.8	31.7	26.2 — 37.6	33.6	28.2 — 39.4	28.5	24.5 — 32.8	28.7	26.4 — 31.0
I am not at risk for HIV														
Total	12.2	7.3 — 18.7	14.6	10.5 — 19.5	14.0	9.1 — 20.4	16.2	11.9 — 21.3	17.1	13.2 — 21.7	16.8	12.5 — 22.0	15.3	13.4 — 17.4
I trust my partner														
Total	13.5	8.1 — 20.7	5.3	3.0 — 8.6	9.6	5.5 — 15.5	4.5	2.4 — 7.6	1.2	0.3 — 3.1	5.5	3.7 — 7.9	6.4	5.1 — 7.8
I am afraid to find out I am HIV positive														
Total	8.1	4.2 — 13.9	12.1	9.1 — 15.5	7.0	4.0 — 11.3	5.0	2.9 — 8.0	5.9	3.7 — 8.7	7.3	5.5 — 9.5	7.6	6.5 — 8.9
Concerns about confidentiality														
Total	2.7	0.6 — 7.3	0.6	0.1 — 2.3	0.9	0.1 — 3.3	3.8	1.9 — 6.7	0.6	0.1 — 2.2	1.8	0.7 — 3.8	1.8	1.2 — 2.6
Concerns about stigma, discrimination, and rejection														
Total	0.0	*	1.0	0.3 — 2.8	0.9	0.1 — 3.4	1.3	0.3 — 3.7	1.2	0.3 — 3.0	1.1	0.4 — 2.4	1.0	0.6 — 1.5
Concerns about losing my job														
Total	2.7	0.6 — 7.4	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.4	0.0 — 1.3	0.5	0.1 — 1.1
I am not ready to have an HIV test														
Total	4.1	1.4 — 8.9	7.0	4.5 — 10.3	6.1	3.3 — 10.3	6.7	4.4 — 9.9	7.2	4.5 — 10.7	7.0	4.8 — 9.6	6.4	5.3 — 7.7
Concerns about the standard of service														
Total	2.7	0.6 — 7.3	0.5	0.1 — 1.9	0.0	*	0.7	0.1 — 2.7	0.6	0.1 — 2.2	0.4	0.0 — 1.4	0.8	0.4 — 1.4
I have not gotten around to it														
Total	24.3	17.0 — 33.0	14.9	11.0 — 19.6	23.7	17.9 — 30.3	15.8	11.3 — 21.2	25.3	19.3 — 32.0	29.0	23.9 — 34.4	22.3	20.0 — 24.7
Other														
Total	16.2	10.6 — 23.3	18.3	13.9 — 23.4	15.8	10.7 — 22.1	14.0	9.5 — 19.6	13.0	10.0 — 16.6	12.5	9.6 — 15.9	14.8	13.1 — 16.8

* Not estimated

Table 9: HIV Prevalence by district, age and exposure to the intervention among adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
HIV positive														
Total	3.4	2.1 — 5.4	16.6	14.3 — 19.1	14.4	12.2 — 16.7	8.6	7.1 — 10.4	14.8	12.7 — 17.2	15.6	13.8 — 17.5	12.4	11.5 — 13.2
Age (years)														
15-19	1.4	0.3 — 3.9	8.5	6.8 — 10.6	6.9	5.2 — 9.0	6.5	4.8 — 8.7	8.3	6.3 — 10.8	8.4	6.6 — 10.6	6.8	6.0 — 7.6
20-24	6.2	3.5 — 10.2	26.1	22.3 — 30.2	25.7	21.4 — 30.3	11.0	8.9 — 13.4	23.2	19.3 — 27.5	25.7	22.6 — 28.9	19.7	18.2 — 21.2
Exposure to Intervention														
No	4.4	2.4 — 7.3	18.7	15.6 — 22.3	17.1	14.0 — 20.5	9.5	7.4 — 12.0	14.9	12.2 — 17.9	18.6	16.1 — 21.4	13.6	12.5 — 14.7
Yes	2.0	0.4 — 5.6	15.2	11.9 — 19.0	12.7	10.4 — 15.2	7.7	5.6 — 10.1	14.7	11.7 — 18.2	11.5	9.4 — 13.9	11.1	9.9 — 12.3

Exposure to the intervention was determined by the composite measure described above in Table 6.

In the original data 4 participants had a discrepant HIV lab results. Three had missing viral load, and were classified as 'Negative', and one had a viral load greater than 1,000 and was classified as 'Positive'.

Table 10: Recent infections, knowledge of HIV status, exposure to ART, and viral suppression among HIV positive adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Recent HIV infection (based on study laboratory tests)														
Total	0.0	*	4.0	2.0 — 7.0	7.1	3.8 — 11.8	10.4	5.1 — 18.1	0.9	0.1 — 3.4	3.1	1.6 — 5.5	4.5	3.3 — 6.0
Age (years)														
15-19	0.0	*	4.7	1.2 — 12.1	10.3	3.5 — 22.4	18.6	8.9 — 32.5	0.0	*	4.0	1.1 — 9.7	6.9	4.4 — 10.3
20-24	0.0	*	3.7	1.5 — 7.4	5.7	2.5 — 11.0	4.8	1.2 — 12.4	1.3	0.1 — 5.0	2.7	1.0 — 5.9	3.5	2.3 — 5.0
Exposure to Intervention														
No	0.0	*	4.6	1.6 — 9.9	8.8	3.9 — 16.8	7.6	2.6 — 16.7	1.4	0.1 — 5.2	3.6	1.6 — 7.1	4.5	3.0 — 6.5
Yes	0.0	*	3.5	1.2 — 7.9	5.6	2.0 — 12.1	14.2	6.2 — 26.4	0.0	*	2.0	0.2 — 7.0	4.5	2.8 — 6.9
Knowledge of HIV status**														
Total	69.2	45.8 — 87.1	54.7	44.1 — 65.0	54.6	47.3 — 61.8	48.8	39.6 — 58.1	72.9	64.8 — 80.0	69.2	63.1 — 74.9	60.8	57.0 — 64.5
Age (years)														
15-19	100.0	*	61.6	51.1 — 71.4	44.8	31.2 — 59.1	29.4	18.0 — 43.0	74.0	60.7 — 84.8	66.0	55.9 — 75.1	57.5	51.9 — 62.9
20-24	60.0	34.1 — 82.4	52.0	38.4 — 65.4	58.7	50.3 — 66.8	61.9	50.4 — 72.5	72.4	62.4 — 80.9	70.7	62.5 — 78.0	62.3	57.4 — 67.0
Exposure to Intervention														
No	60.0	34.1 — 82.4	61.1	48.4 — 72.8	55.8	45.5 — 65.7	50.3	36.4 — 64.2	74.0	64.0 — 82.4	68.0	60.8 — 74.6	63.1	58.6 — 67.4
Yes	100.0	*	49.6	34.2 — 65.0	53.7	42.8 — 64.4	46.8	31.5 — 62.4	70.7	57.6 — 81.8	71.9	60.5 — 81.5	57.8	51.2 — 64.2
Exposure to ART (based on study laboratory tests)														
Total	38.5	16.8 — 64.1	43.3	33.8 — 53.3	47.6	40.3 — 54.9	36.0	26.7 — 46.2	66.2	56.6 — 74.9	59.8	54.1 — 65.2	50.6	46.8 — 54.3
Age (years)														
15-19	66.7	0.0 — 100.0	47.8	36.5 — 59.4	31.0	19.8 — 44.1	25.6	15.0 — 38.8	62.3	44.7 — 77.9	58.0	48.7 — 66.9	46.3	40.6 — 52.2
20-24	30.0	11.1 — 55.7	41.6	29.7 — 54.3	54.4	45.5 — 63.1	43.2	31.9 — 55.0	68.0	58.3 — 76.7	60.6	52.9 — 67.9	52.4	47.8 — 57.1
Exposure to Intervention														
No	20.0	5.4 — 44.6	46.4	34.0 — 59.2	46.9	36.2 — 57.8	33.8	19.3 — 51.0	69.3	58.3 — 78.9	57.9	51.4 — 64.3	50.9	46.2 — 55.6
Yes	100.0	*	40.9	27.0 — 56.0	48.1	37.3 — 59.1	39.0	24.9 — 54.6	60.3	47.5 — 72.0	63.8	52.5 — 74.1	50.1	43.9 — 56.4
Viral suppression (based on study laboratory tests)***														
Total	46.2	23.0 — 70.6	48.5	38.6 — 58.5	64.7	56.5 — 72.3	61.3	51.5 — 70.4	77.3	70.0 — 83.5	66.7	61.1 — 72.0	62.1	58.3 — 65.9
Age (years)														
15-19	66.7	0.0 — 100.0	50.5	40.7 — 60.3	62.1	48.4 — 74.5	48.7	33.2 — 64.4	73.7	58.3 — 85.7	61.9	52.2 — 71.0	59.5	53.9 — 64.8
20-24	40.0	17.6 — 65.9	47.7	34.6 — 61.0	65.8	55.1 — 75.4	69.7	57.4 — 80.3	78.9	71.0 — 85.6	68.9	61.3 — 75.8	63.3	58.2 — 68.2

Table 10: Recent infections, knowledge of HIV status, exposure to ART, and viral suppression among HIV positive adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Exposure to Intervention														
No	30.0	11.1 — 55.7	52.3	40.3 — 64.0	62.4	50.1 — 73.6	56.6	43.1 — 69.5	79.3	71.3 — 86.0	65.2	58.6 — 71.5	61.9	57.4 — 66.2
Yes	100.0	*	45.4	30.9 — 60.6	66.7	56.9 — 75.5	67.8	53.4 — 80.2	73.4	60.2 — 84.1	69.9	59.0 — 79.3	62.5	55.9 — 68.7

* Not estimated **Participants were classified as having knowledge of being HIV+ if they declared they were HIV+. Moreover, they were assumed to have knowledge of their status if a lab test confirmed they were positive and ART metabolites were present in their blood. There were two questions in which participants were asked to self-report their HIV status. If they reported they were positive on either of the questions, even if their report on the other question was inconsistent, they were regarded as knowing their status. Some participants said they were HIV+ for the 'the first question, but on the second they reported: 1. HIV- (n = 19), 2. Did not know their result (n = 5), or 3. Preferred not to say (n = 4). Other participants said they were HIV+ on the second question and on the first they were: 1. HIV- (n = 30), 2. Did not get the result (n = 2), or 3. Preferred not to say (n = 5). In all of these instances they would have been assumed to self-report being HIV+." ***The current convention is to use (at least for DBS) a cut-off of 1000 copies/ml. Anything <1000 copies: successful viral suppression if ART exposure (laboratory test) or elite controller or underestimation of viral load based on technology or quality of specimen. .

Table 11: HIV incidence among adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018*

	Weighted HIV prevalence	Weighted standard error of HIV prevalence	Weighted proportion of HIV positive AGYW recently HIV infected	Weighted standard error of proportion of HIV positive recently HIV infected	Incidence R (95% CI)
Total	12.37%	0.00425	0.0454	0.0065	1.45 (1.31- 1.60)
15-19 Year Old	6.75%	0.00392	0.0694	0.0143	1.14 (1.02 - 1.26)
20-24 Year Old	19.71%	0.00751	0.0347	0.0067	1.92 (1.74 – 2.13)

*Across all districts

The mean duration of infection was assumed to be 161 days. The false recent rate (FRR) was assumed to be 0 since laboratory-confirmed tests for viral loads and ART exposure were used to eliminate false recents.

Table 12: Viral suppression among adolescent girls and young women who were HIV positive and exposed to ARTs in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Viral Suppression (<1000 copies/ml)														
Total	100.0	*	80.7	71.4 — 88.1	95.8	88.8 — 99.0	100.0	*	95.9	90.8 — 98.6	92.6	88.1 — 95.8	92.4	89.7 — 94.6
Age (years)														
15-19	100.0	*	62.9	48.3 — 76.0	100.0	*	100.0	*	95.5	82.6 — 99.6	89.6	78.8 — 96.1	87.9	82.2 — 92.3
20-24	100.0	*	88.5	77.3 — 95.5	94.8	86.3 — 98.7	100.0	*	96.1	89.6 — 99.1	94.0	88.3 — 97.4	94.2	91.2 — 96.4
Exposure to Intervention														
No	100.0	*	79.2	65.7 — 89.2	95.3	83.0 — 99.5	100.0	*	96.0	89.5 — 99.0	92.1	85.9 — 96.2	92.3	88.7 — 95.0
Yes	100.0	*	82.1	67.9 — 91.9	96.2	85.8 — 99.6	100.0	*	95.7	84.1 — 99.6	93.6	84.8 — 98.2	92.6	88.3 — 95.7

* Not estimated

Table 13: Undiagnosed HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women with laboratory-confirmed HIV diagnoses in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Undiagnosed HIV**														
Total	30.8	12.9 — 54.2	45.3	35.0 — 55.9	45.4	38.2 — 52.7	51.2	41.9 — 60.4	27.1	20.0 — 35.2	30.8	25.1 — 36.9	39.2	35.5 — 43.0
Age (years)														
15-19	0.0	*	38.4	28.6 — 48.9	55.2	40.9 — 68.8	70.6	57.0 — 82.0	26.0	15.2 — 39.3	34.0	24.9 — 44.1	42.5	37.1 — 48.1
20-24	40.0	17.6 — 65.9	48.0	34.6 — 61.6	41.3	33.2 — 49.7	38.1	27.5 — 49.6	27.6	19.1 — 37.6	29.3	22.0 — 37.5	37.7	33.0 — 42.6

* Not estimated; **AGYW were considered to be 'undiagnosed' if they did not report knowing about their HIV+ status and if no ART metabolites were detected in their blood

Table 14: Self-reports of care and treatment among adolescent girls and young women who knew their HIV positive status in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Ever taken ART														
Total	50.0	19.3 — 80.7	86.4	79.5 — 91.6	87.8	77.9 — 94.4	66.6	51.7 — 79.5	91.7	83.9 — 96.5	87.2	81.7 — 91.6	84.0	80.5 — 87.2
Age (years)														
15-19	40.0	3.8 — 88.4	92.7	81.5 — 98.2	72.7	48.7 — 89.8	55.0	30.4 — 78.0	90.9	77.6 — 97.6	80.9	69.0 — 89.7	78.2	70.8 — 84.6
20-24	66.7	19.6 — 96.6	83.2	73.5 — 90.4	92.1	83.4 — 97.1	72.3	52.6 — 87.2	92.1	84.0 — 96.9	90.0	84.2 — 94.2	86.8	83.0 — 90.1
Exposure to Intervention														
No	25.0	2.5 — 68.0	87.0	74.4 — 94.9	95.9	85.6 — 99.5	82.0	62.0 — 94.2	91.9	78.5 — 98.2	93.7	88.1 — 97.2	88.2	83.5 — 92.0
Yes	75.0	15.0 — 99.7	85.9	76.1 — 92.8	80.0	61.9 — 92.1	44.6	23.4 — 67.3	91.3	78.6 — 97.7	69.7	54.8 — 82.0	78.5	72.0 — 84.0
Taking ART at the time of participation in study														
Total	50.0	19.3 — 80.7	83.7	75.6 — 89.9	87.8	77.9 — 94.4	59.6	44.8 — 73.2	91.7	83.9 — 96.5	86.1	80.3 — 90.7	82.4	78.7 — 85.8
Age (years)														
15-19	40.0	3.8 — 88.4	88.7	75.9 — 96.1	72.7	48.7 — 89.8	44.3	17.4 — 74.0	90.9	77.6 — 97.6	80.9	69.0 — 89.7	76.2	68.2 — 83.0
20-24	66.7	19.6 — 96.6	81.1	71.0 — 88.9	92.1	83.4 — 97.1	67.0	48.7 — 82.2	92.1	84.0 — 96.9	88.3	81.7 — 93.2	85.4	81.5 — 88.8
Exposure to Intervention														
No	25.0	2.5 — 68.0	84.0	71.0 — 92.8	95.9	85.6 — 99.5	76.0	56.7 — 89.8	91.9	78.5 — 98.2	92.1	85.1 — 96.5	86.6	81.7 — 90.6
Yes	75.0	15.0 — 99.7	83.4	71.1 — 92.0	80.0	61.9 — 92.1	36.1	14.5 — 62.8	91.3	78.6 — 97.7	69.7	54.8 — 82.0	76.9	69.9 — 82.9
Missed Clinic appointments for HIV care in the past year														
Total	37.5	9.9 — 73.1	21.2	14.0 — 30.0	32.9	23.3 — 43.7	18.2	9.5 — 30.2	25.0	16.7 — 34.8	20.8	15.2 — 27.4	24.6	20.9 — 28.7
Age (years)														
15-19	40.0	3.8 — 88.4	19.0	9.7 — 31.8	18.2	4.8 — 41.4	10.7	0.9 — 37.8	31.8	18.3 — 48.0	23.0	10.9 — 39.6	23.5	16.6 — 31.5
20-24	33.3	3.4 — 80.4	22.3	13.4 — 33.7	37.2	25.2 — 50.4	21.9	9.5 — 39.4	21.1	12.0 — 32.8	19.9	14.1 — 26.9	25.2	20.8 — 30.1
Exposure to Intervention														
No	25.0	2.5 — 68.0	20.5	12.1 — 31.5	33.9	19.9 — 50.3	31.0	16.6 — 48.6	27.0	16.8 — 39.3	23.7	16.9 — 31.7	26.2	21.6 — 31.2
Yes	50.0	2.6 — 97.4	21.8	12.9 — 33.0	32.0	18.1 — 48.7	0.0	*	21.7	10.7 — 36.9	13.0	5.7 — 24.2	22.5	16.6 — 29.4

This data was only available for those who self-reported being HIV positive in the survey.

Table 15: Reasons for not taking ART among adolescent girls and young women who knew their HIV positive status and had never taken ART, in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
I feel healthy														
Total	75.0	32.0 — 97.5	21.3	5.6 — 47.5	33.3	11.4 — 62.4	13.1	1.2 — 42.8	0.0	*	9.1	0.9 — 31.0	26.2	15.9 — 38.9
I do not need them														
Total	25.0	2.5 — 68.0	20.1	5.2 — 45.6	33.3	4.0 — 78.7	0.0	*	20.0	3.2 — 52.3	9.1	0.9 — 31.0	17.1	8.3 — 29.6
My CD4 count is high														
Total	0.0	*	29.6	10.6 — 55.7	0.0	*	14.4	1.4 — 45.8	0.0	*	27.2	10.8 — 49.8	13.9	7.5 — 23.0
I'm scared people I live with will find out														
Total	0.0	*	0.0	*	16.7	1.2 — 54.6	0.0	*	40.0	13.9 — 71.1	18.1	5.4 — 39.5	10.0	4.7 — 17.8
I'm using traditional medicine														
Total	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	18.5	2.3 — 52.9	3.7	0.4 — 12.8
I do not like taking them														
Total	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	9.1	0.9 — 31.0	1.8	0.2 — 6.5
Other														
Total	0.0	*	29.0	8.1 — 59.7	33.3	6.7 — 71.9	72.5	41.3 — 92.9	40.0	6.3 — 83.4	9.1	0.9 — 31.0	30.0	19.7 — 42.2

* Not estimated

Table 16: Problems experienced in going to the clinic for HIV care among adolescent girls and young women who knew their HIV positive status and had ever taken ART, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
No problems														
Total	75.0	33.9 — 97.0	57.3	46.1 — 68.0	67.1	54.2 — 78.4	44.0	24.8 — 64.7	56.4	43.8 — 68.3	61.4	52.7 — 69.6	59.7	54.6 — 64.6
Long queues														
Total	25.0	3.0 — 66.1	11.4	6.1 — 18.8	12.0	4.8 — 23.8	22.2	9.4 — 40.4	12.7	6.7 — 21.3	16.1	11.0 — 22.4	14.2	11.0 — 17.8
Long distance to clinic														
Total	0.0	*	11.2	5.4 — 19.7	9.7	4.3 — 18.3	11.6	3.0 — 28.0	12.7	7.1 — 20.4	15.9	11.1 — 21.8	12.0	9.3 — 15.2
Transport problems														
Total	25.0	3.0 — 66.1	11.6	6.8 — 18.3	16.7	8.4 — 28.3	0.0	*	10.9	4.9 — 20.1	7.9	3.0 — 16.5	11.2	8.1 — 14.8
Clinic opening hours														
Total	0.0	*	9.2	4.8 — 15.5	5.1	1.3 — 13.1	5.3	0.4 — 20.0	5.5	1.9 — 11.8	6.6	3.1 — 12.2	6.4	4.4 — 9.0
Scared someone at the clinic will see me at the clinic														
Total	0.0	*	12.8	6.9 — 21.1	2.3	0.2 — 8.7	6.5	0.5 — 23.9	5.5	1.9 — 11.8	2.6	0.7 — 6.9	5.9	3.8 — 8.6
I don't like how the staff treat me at the clinic														
Total	0.0	*	1.4	0.1 — 5.2	2.3	0.3 — 8.3	0.0	*	3.6	0.9 — 9.7	4.0	1.5 — 8.4	2.5	1.3 — 4.2
Other problems														
Total	0.0	*	4.3	1.5 — 9.3	4.6	1.2 — 11.9	16.1	5.6 — 33.3	14.5	7.6 — 24.4	4.0	1.4 — 8.6	7.0	4.8 — 9.7

* Not estimated

Table 17: Factors that helped adolescent girls and young women to go to the clinic for HIV care, among those who knew their HIV positive status and had ever taken ART, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Clinic is close														
Total	25.0	3.0 — 66.1	34.0	20.8 — 49.2	57.9	44.8 — 70.2	66.5	48.7 — 81.4	34.5	25.4 — 44.7	26.5	19.0 — 35.2	39.4	34.1 — 44.9
Transport is available														
Total	50.0	15.1 — 84.9	30.2	20.5 — 41.4	20.8	12.5 — 31.4	27.6	12.1 — 48.4	29.1	20.0 — 39.6	25.4	17.3 — 34.9	27.3	22.9 — 31.9
Clinic staff treat me well														
Total	0.0	*	10.8	6.2 — 17.0	12.0	5.6 — 21.7	34.1	19.0 — 52.0	9.1	3.6 — 18.3	13.3	8.9 — 18.8	12.8	10.0 — 16.0
I have friends or family to support me in my HIV care														
Total	0.0	*	15.2	9.0 — 23.4	9.3	4.0 — 17.7	5.3	0.5 — 18.8	7.3	3.1 — 14.2	6.8	3.2 — 12.4	9.2	6.7 — 12.2
Clinic queues are short														
Total	25.0	0.3 — 85.0	5.7	2.4 — 11.3	9.3	3.9 — 17.9	6.0	0.5 — 22.4	3.6	0.9 — 9.4	7.9	4.1 — 13.7	7.2	5.0 — 10.1
I get time off of school/work to attend														
Total	0.0	*	7.2	3.3 — 13.3	4.6	1.2 — 11.7	0.0	*	5.5	1.9 — 11.8	2.6	0.7 — 6.9	4.5	2.8 — 6.7
My parent/caregiver comes with me														
Total	0.0	*	4.7	1.6 — 10.7	6.9	2.4 — 15.2	0.0	*	3.6	1.1 — 8.8	4.0	1.0 — 10.5	4.3	2.6 — 6.7
Other facillitators														
Total	25.0	0.3 — 85.0	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	1.8	0.2 — 6.8	2.7	0.9 — 6.1	1.8	0.7 — 3.7
I get no help														
Total	0.0	*	15.3	8.8 — 23.9	9.3	2.9 — 20.8	0.0	*	16.4	9.8 — 25.0	26.7	18.9 — 35.7	15.4	12.1 — 19.3

* Not estimated

Table 18: People to whom adolescent girls and young women disclosed their HIV status, among AGYW who knew their HIV positive status in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Parent/Caregiver														
Total	62.5	30.3 — 88.1	58.5	49.9 — 66.6	45.1	35.2 — 55.4	55.2	40.0 — 69.7	55.0	46.2 — 63.5	39.5	32.7 — 46.6	50.6	46.4 — 54.8
Boyfriend/Partner														
Total	12.5	1.0 — 42.7	45.5	34.7 — 56.6	45.1	34.3 — 56.2	68.1	54.4 — 79.8	48.3	38.6 — 58.2	47.7	41.2 — 54.2	46.9	42.5 — 51.4
Other family members														
Total	37.5	16.0 — 63.4	33.4	22.0 — 46.4	28.5	20.5 — 37.5	40.5	25.3 — 57.2	30.0	22.9 — 37.9	34.9	28.1 — 42.2	33.1	28.8 — 37.5
Friend														
Total	37.5	11.9 — 69.7	3.7	0.9 — 9.8	22.4	14.2 — 32.4	29.2	17.4 — 43.5	15.0	8.9 — 23.1	14.1	8.9 — 20.9	16.0	12.8 — 19.6
Nurse														
Total	25.0	5.5 — 57.1	8.9	4.6 — 15.1	4.1	1.1 — 10.4	7.7	1.9 — 19.6	8.3	4.0 — 15.0	6.9	3.1 — 13.0	8.1	5.8 — 10.9
Counsellor/Social Worker														
Total	12.5	1.0 — 42.7	1.2	0.1 — 4.5	0.0	*	0.0	*	6.7	2.7 — 13.3	2.3	0.6 — 6.0	2.6	1.4 — 4.4
Adult at school														
Total	25.0	5.5 — 57.1	2.6	0.6 — 6.8	0.0	*	4.0	0.4 — 14.5	1.7	0.2 — 6.4	2.3	0.7 — 5.6	3.1	1.7 — 5.3
Had not disclosed to anyone														
Total	0.0	*	3.7	1.3 — 8.1	10.2	4.9 — 18.1	14.3	5.5 — 28.5	3.3	0.9 — 8.4	5.9	2.5 — 11.5	6.3	4.4 — 8.7
Other														
Total	12.5	1.0 — 42.7	1.2	0.1 — 4.5	2.0	0.2 — 7.5	3.5	0.3 — 13.6	1.7	0.2 — 5.8	5.8	2.7 — 10.6	3.3	1.9 — 5.3

* Not estimated

Table 19: Syphilis prevalence among adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Positive for syphilis														
Total	0.5	0.1 — 1.5	0.3	0.1 — 0.7	0.3	0.1 — 0.8	0.0	*	0.7	0.3 — 1.2	1.3	0.8 — 1.9	0.5	0.4 — 0.7
Age (years)														
15-19	0.0	*	0.2	0.0 — 0.7	0.2	0.0 — 0.9	0.0	*	0.5	0.1 — 1.2	0.8	0.4 — 1.5	0.3	0.2 — 0.5
20-24	1.2	0.3 — 3.4	0.5	0.1 — 1.3	0.4	0.0 — 1.4	0.0	*	0.9	0.3 — 2.1	1.9	1.0 — 3.2	0.8	0.5 — 1.2
HIV Status														
Positive	0.0	*	0.0	*	1.0	0.1 — 3.9	0.0	*	1.8	0.4 — 4.8	3.1	1.3 — 6.4	1.2	0.6 — 2.1
Negative	0.5	0.1 — 1.5	0.4	0.1 — 0.9	0.2	0.0 — 0.7	0.0	*	0.5	0.2 — 1.0	0.9	0.6 — 1.5	0.4	0.3 — 0.6

Syphilis and HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests.

* Not estimated

Table 20: Prevalence of self-reported sexually transmitted infections among adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Ever diagnosed with an STI by doctor or nurse														
Total	9.3	6.6 — 12.7	12.1	10.5 — 13.9	14.8	12.7 — 17.1	11.9	10.1 — 13.8	6.8	5.5 — 8.3	8.0	6.9 — 9.2	10.7	9.9 — 11.5
Age (years)														
15-19	5.5	3.2 — 8.8	7.1	5.4 — 9.0	9.6	7.4 — 12.2	7.3	5.5 — 9.6	3.8	2.5 — 5.5	4.7	3.5 — 6.2	6.5	5.7 — 7.3
20-24	14.4	9.1 — 21.1	18.0	14.7 — 21.8	22.8	19.3 — 26.5	17.0	14.1 — 20.2	10.7	8.3 — 13.5	12.5	10.4 — 14.9	16.1	14.7 — 17.6
HIV Status														
Positive	23.1	5.1 — 53.7	12.3	6.6 — 20.3	23.4	16.9 — 30.9	12.3	7.0 — 19.7	15.3	10.9 — 20.6	15.2	11.1 — 19.9	16.2	13.6 — 19.0
Negative	8.8	6.2 — 12.0	12.1	10.3 — 14.1	13.4	11.3 — 15.7	11.8	9.9 — 13.9	5.3	4.0 — 7.0	6.7	5.6 — 7.9	9.9	9.1 — 10.7
Prevalence of any STI symptom* during the past year														
Total	31.6	28.0 — 35.3	27.8	25.1 — 30.7	27.9	24.8 — 31.1	29.1	26.1 — 32.2	16.4	13.9 — 19.1	18.2	16.0 — 20.6	25.4	24.2 — 26.6
Age (years)														
15-19	25.8	21.0 — 31.1	22.8	19.5 — 26.4	20.5	17.0 — 24.2	24.9	21.0 — 29.1	13.0	10.4 — 16.0	13.3	10.9 — 16.0	20.1	18.6 — 21.6
20-24	39.4	33.4 — 45.6	33.7	29.3 — 38.4	39.2	35.0 — 43.6	33.9	30.1 — 37.7	20.8	17.3 — 24.6	25.2	21.8 — 28.8	32.3	30.5 — 34.1
HIV Status														
Positive	46.2	23.0 — 70.6	30.7	23.0 — 39.4	43.5	36.7 — 50.6	35.0	26.9 — 43.7	27.9	20.7 — 36.0	28.5	23.3 — 34.1	33.6	30.4 — 36.9
Negative	31.0	27.4 — 34.8	27.3	24.5 — 30.2	25.3	22.1 — 28.6	28.5	25.5 — 31.8	14.4	12.0 — 17.1	16.3	14.1 — 18.8	24.2	23.0 — 25.5

HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests.

*STI symptoms included: itching, lumps, sores, rashes, smelly discharge, or pain upon urination/sex in vagina or anus.

Table 21: Treatment seeking among adolescent girls and young women who reported STI symptoms in the past year, in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Sought treatment from a clinic, hospital, nurse, doctor, or pharmacy														
Total	53.8	45.0 — 62.4	64.3	59.4 — 69.0	76.6	71.2 — 81.5	62.1	57.0 — 67.0	62.6	54.6 — 70.1	68.1	62.6 — 73.3	64.6	62.0 — 67.1
Age (years)														
15-19	39.3	27.4 — 52.2	46.6	38.7 — 54.6	62.5	53.9 — 70.6	47.7	39.8 — 55.7	43.7	33.6 — 54.2	64.6	55.3 — 73.1	50.4	46.4 — 54.4
20-24	66.7	55.7 — 76.5	78.6	72.5 — 83.8	87.9	81.3 — 92.8	74.0	68.1 — 79.4	77.9	67.9 — 86.0	70.8	63.0 — 77.8	76.2	73.2 — 79.0
HIV Status														
Positive	50.0	22.6 — 77.4	71.2	57.4 — 82.6	86.1	76.5 — 92.9	69.7	53.1 — 83.2	80.6	68.7 — 89.5	68.6	57.3 — 78.5	74.5	69.3 — 79.3
Negative	54.0	45.1 — 62.7	62.8	56.8 — 68.5	73.9	67.6 — 79.5	61.2	55.6 — 66.6	56.5	47.8 — 64.9	68.0	61.0 — 74.4	62.7	59.8 — 65.5

HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests.

Table 22: Beliefs about HIV among adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Believes a person can get HIV/AIDS because of witchcraft														
Total	11.7	9.2 — 14.5	5.3	4.0 — 6.9	7.8	6.5 — 9.4	5.9	4.5 — 7.4	5.9	4.4 — 7.7	3.3	2.5 — 4.3	6.6	5.9 — 7.2
Age (years)														
15-19	14.3	11.0 — 18.1	5.6	4.0 — 7.5	6.7	4.7 — 9.2	6.9	5.1 — 9.1	6.6	4.7 — 9.0	3.2	2.3 — 4.4	7.1	6.2 — 8.0
20-24	8.1	5.3 — 11.8	5.1	3.0 — 7.9	9.5	7.6 — 11.7	4.7	3.2 — 6.8	4.9	2.8 — 7.9	3.5	2.3 — 5.2	5.9	5.0 — 6.8
Believes a man can be cured of HIV/AIDs by having sex with a virgin														
Total	11.7	9.2 — 14.6	11.4	9.1 — 14.1	5.6	4.5 — 7.0	8.8	7.2 — 10.6	5.6	4.2 — 7.3	6.8	5.5 — 8.4	8.4	7.6 — 9.2
Age (years)														
15-19	12.9	9.5 — 17.0	11.5	9.3 — 14.0	5.0	3.5 — 6.9	11.3	8.9 — 14.1	6.4	4.7 — 8.4	6.4	4.9 — 8.2	8.8	7.9 — 9.8
20-24	10.0	6.9 — 13.9	11.3	7.2 — 16.7	6.6	4.8 — 8.9	5.9	4.2 — 8.1	4.6	2.4 — 7.8	7.4	5.4 — 9.8	7.7	6.6 — 9.0
Believes a circumcised man cannot get HIV														
Total	12.7	10.5 — 15.3	27.1	23.0 — 31.5	16.6	14.2 — 19.4	14.0	12.0 — 16.3	20.0	17.0 — 23.3	23.0	20.7 — 25.4	19.0	17.9 — 20.2
Age (years)														
15-19	14.3	11.1 — 18.0	27.3	23.6 — 31.3	15.3	12.4 — 18.6	16.9	13.8 — 20.4	19.9	16.4 — 23.7	23.9	21.2 — 26.8	19.7	18.3 — 21.0
20-24	10.6	7.7 — 14.2	26.9	19.5 — 35.3	18.7	15.4 — 22.3	10.8	8.6 — 13.4	20.2	16.6 — 24.2	21.6	18.5 — 25.0	18.2	16.3 — 20.2
Believes ART, given to a pregnant woman, can prevent her from passing HIV to her baby														
Total	63.7	60.1 — 67.2	76.8	74.0 — 79.5	57.2	52.9 — 61.4	71.8	68.9 — 74.6	62.9	59.2 — 66.4	66.9	63.1 — 70.6	66.8	65.3 — 68.2
Age (years)														
15-19	63.1	58.8 — 67.3	72.3	68.1 — 76.1	53.8	48.8 — 58.8	69.4	65.4 — 73.1	60.8	56.4 — 64.9	64.9	61.0 — 68.5	63.9	62.2 — 65.7
20-24	64.4	57.9 — 70.5	82.3	78.2 — 85.8	62.3	57.0 — 67.4	74.6	70.5 — 78.4	65.6	61.2 — 69.9	69.8	64.9 — 74.5	70.5	68.5 — 72.4
Believes one can become infected with HIV by having anal sex with someone who is HIV positive														
Total	68.4	64.5 — 72.2	67.4	64.5 — 70.3	56.3	51.8 — 60.6	72.8	70.1 — 75.4	60.6	57.6 — 63.6	63.1	60.1 — 66.1	64.9	63.5 — 66.2
Age (years)														
15-19	65.9	60.5 — 71.0	66.5	62.1 — 70.7	54.5	49.5 — 59.3	68.7	65.0 — 72.3	55.5	51.8 — 59.2	61.3	57.6 — 64.9	62.0	60.2 — 63.8
20-24	71.9	66.1 — 77.2	68.6	64.2 — 72.8	59.0	53.9 — 64.0	77.4	74.0 — 80.6	67.2	64.0 — 70.2	65.7	61.6 — 69.6	68.5	66.8 — 70.2

Table 23: Adolescent girls' and young women's reports of the digital health websites and applications they accessed, six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
iLoveLife														
Total	10.9	8.4 — 13.8	14.4	12.2 — 16.8	6.0	4.5 — 7.7	14.2	12.5 — 16.1	6.1	4.6 — 7.9	6.6	5.1 — 8.3	9.8	9.0 — 10.6
Age (years)														
15-19	8.3	5.7 — 11.5	14.2	11.5 — 17.2	4.1	2.6 — 6.0	13.0	10.6 — 15.7	4.0	2.8 — 5.6	5.3	4.0 — 6.8	8.1	7.3 — 9.1
20-24	14.4	9.6 — 20.3	14.7	11.6 — 18.1	8.9	6.4 — 11.8	15.6	12.8 — 18.8	8.9	6.6 — 11.7	8.4	5.7 — 11.7	12.0	10.7 — 13.4
Rise App														
Total	1.3	0.4 — 3.0	3.7	2.3 — 5.4	8.7	6.5 — 11.4	3.7	2.6 — 5.2	0.7	0.3 — 1.2	1.1	0.7 — 1.6	3.3	2.8 — 4.0
Age (years)														
15-19	0.9	0.2 — 2.5	3.1	1.6 — 5.3	12.2	9.1 — 16.0	3.4	2.2 — 5.0	0.7	0.2 — 1.6	0.7	0.3 — 1.3	3.8	3.0 — 4.7
20-24	1.9	0.5 — 5.0	4.3	2.6 — 6.8	3.3	1.8 — 5.4	4.1	2.7 — 6.0	0.6	0.2 — 1.6	1.7	0.9 — 2.7	2.8	2.2 — 3.5
Soul Buddyz App														
Total	2.7	1.6 — 4.2	11.5	7.6 — 16.5	2.9	1.9 — 4.2	5.2	4.3 — 6.3	1.3	0.7 — 2.3	2.6	1.9 — 3.6	4.6	3.7 — 5.5
Age (years)														
15-19	1.4	0.5 — 3.1	8.8	6.8 — 11.1	2.9	1.7 — 4.6	4.3	2.9 — 6.1	1.2	0.6 — 2.2	3.4	2.4 — 4.6	3.7	3.2 — 4.4
20-24	4.4	2.4 — 7.2	14.8	7.3 — 25.6	2.9	1.7 — 4.7	6.3	4.6 — 8.4	1.5	0.7 — 2.8	1.6	0.8 — 2.9	5.6	4.0 — 7.7
Chommy														
Total	0.8	0.3 — 1.8	3.8	1.9 — 6.6	2.6	1.7 — 3.7	3.6	2.4 — 5.0	0.5	0.2 — 1.1	1.2	0.7 — 1.8	2.2	1.7 — 2.7
Age (years)														
15-19	0.5	0.0 — 1.9	2.5	1.6 — 3.8	2.6	1.7 — 3.9	3.8	2.2 — 6.2	0.2	0.0 — 0.9	1.7	1.0 — 2.6	2.0	1.5 — 2.5
20-24	1.2	0.3 — 3.3	5.3	1.8 — 11.7	2.6	1.3 — 4.5	3.3	2.0 — 5.0	0.9	0.3 — 2.0	0.5	0.1 — 1.2	2.4	1.6 — 3.6
B-Wise														
Total	1.3	0.6 — 2.5	3.1	1.4 — 6.1	0.6	0.2 — 1.2	4.7	3.5 — 6.2	0.3	0.1 — 0.7	0.8	0.5 — 1.3	1.9	1.4 — 2.4
Age (years)														
15-19	0.0	*	1.4	0.8 — 2.4	0.7	0.2 — 1.6	5.0	3.4 — 7.1	0.0	*	0.8	0.4 — 1.6	1.4	1.0 — 1.8
20-24	3.1	1.4 — 5.9	5.2	1.7 — 11.6	0.4	0.0 — 1.4	4.4	2.9 — 6.4	0.6	0.2 — 1.6	0.7	0.3 — 1.6	2.6	1.7 — 3.7
MomConnect														
Total	3.2	2.1 — 4.6	2.7	2.0 — 3.7	0.7	0.4 — 1.3	3.3	2.3 — 4.6	2.0	1.2 — 3.0	2.4	1.7 — 3.2	2.4	2.0 — 2.8
Age (years)														
15-19	0.9	0.2 — 2.5	0.8	0.3 — 1.5	0.2	0.0 — 0.9	1.4	0.7 — 2.7	0.9	0.4 — 1.9	2.0	1.2 — 3.2	1.1	0.8 — 1.4

Table 23: Adolescent girls' and young women's reports of the digital health websites and applications they accessed, six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
20-24	6.2	4.0 — 9.2	5.0	3.5 — 7.0	1.5	0.6 — 2.9	5.5	3.8 — 7.5	3.4	1.8 — 5.6	2.8	1.8 — 4.2	4.1	3.5 — 4.9

Table 24: School attendance, absenteeism, and homework support among adolescent girls and young women who were attending school at the time of the survey, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Was absent from school for more than a week in the past year														
Total	14.4	10.3 — 19.2	9.8	7.2 — 12.9	9.2	6.9 — 11.9	11.4	9.1 — 13.9	9.9	7.7 — 12.6	6.4	4.9 — 8.3	9.9	8.8 — 11.0
Age (years)														
15-19	14.1	9.9 — 19.2	10.6	7.7 — 14.0	8.8	6.6 — 11.5	10.3	8.0 — 13.0	9.9	7.4 — 12.9	6.1	4.5 — 8.0	9.7	8.6 — 10.9
20-24	16.7	6.0 — 33.8	6.9	3.4 — 12.4	11.0	5.8 — 18.3	16.0	10.4 — 23.2	10.0	5.8 — 15.8	8.2	4.6 — 13.5	10.7	8.5 — 13.2
Was regularly absent or absent for several weeks at a time during the past year														
Total	5.7	3.4 — 9.0	4.4	3.1 — 6.0	3.0	1.9 — 4.4	5.1	3.4 — 7.3	4.1	2.8 — 5.8	2.8	1.8 — 4.1	4.1	3.4 — 4.7
Age (years)														
15-19	6.4	3.8 — 10.0	3.9	2.7 — 5.5	2.5	1.5 — 3.9	5.3	3.6 — 7.5	3.4	2.2 — 4.9	2.8	1.8 — 4.1	3.9	3.3 — 4.6
20-24	0.0	*	6.2	3.1 — 11.1	5.5	2.5 — 10.3	4.0	1.4 — 8.9	7.5	3.4 — 14.0	2.7	1.0 — 5.9	4.8	3.4 — 6.5
AGYW or family reported ever receiving money or goods from a programme to support school attendance														
Total	1.7	0.6 — 3.8	5.5	4.0 — 7.5	1.1	0.5 — 2.2	8.4	6.4 — 10.7	1.6	0.8 — 2.8	2.2	1.3 — 3.3	3.4	2.9 — 4.1
Age (years)														
15-19	1.3	0.3 — 3.4	5.1	3.6 — 7.0	0.8	0.3 — 1.8	8.7	6.6 — 11.3	1.7	0.8 — 3.1	2.0	1.2 — 3.2	3.2	2.7 — 3.9
20-24	5.6	0.6 — 19.3	7.2	2.9 — 14.2	2.7	0.7 — 7.3	7.0	2.7 — 14.4	1.3	0.1 — 4.5	2.8	1.0 — 6.2	4.5	2.9 — 6.5
AGYW or family reported ever recieving a loan or bursary from a programme to support school attendance														
Total	1.1	0.3 — 3.2	1.3	0.7 — 2.2	0.7	0.2 — 1.5	3.1	1.9 — 4.9	0.5	0.1 — 1.2	0.7	0.3 — 1.3	1.2	0.9 — 1.6
Age (years)														
15-19	0.6	0.1 — 2.5	1.0	0.4 — 2.0	0.3	0.0 — 1.1	2.0	0.8 — 3.9	0.3	0.0 — 1.1	0.4	0.1 — 1.0	0.7	0.5 — 1.1
20-24	5.6	0.5 — 20.6	2.5	0.9 — 5.4	2.7	0.7 — 7.3	8.3	4.2 — 14.3	1.3	0.1 — 4.7	1.8	0.5 — 4.7	3.4	2.2 — 5.0

* Not estimated

Table 25: Reasons for absence from school, among adolescent girls and young women who had been absent for more than a week in the past year, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Sickness														
Total	76.0	58.1 — 89.1	60.0	49.1 — 70.2	50.0	36.5 — 63.5	66.6	55.0 — 76.9	58.5	45.7 — 70.5	69.2	59.2 — 78.1	63.2	58.2 — 68.1
Don't feel safe going to school														
Total	0.0	*	1.9	0.3 — 5.9	0.0	*	4.4	1.3 — 10.6	0.0	*	2.5	0.3 — 9.2	1.5	0.6 — 2.9
Don't feel safe in school														
Total	0.0	*	0.0	*	2.5	0.2 — 9.5	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.5	0.0 — 1.7
Don't like school														
Total	0.0	*	2.2	0.2 — 8.2	7.5	2.5 — 16.5	2.1	0.3 — 7.1	4.6	1.1 — 12.2	0.0	*	2.8	1.5 — 4.8
Child care responsibilities at home														
Total	4.0	0.3 — 15.3	3.7	0.9 — 9.9	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	1.4	0.4 — 3.3
Caring for sick family members														
Total	0.0	*	0.0	*	2.5	0.3 — 8.7	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.5	0.1 — 1.7
Not enough money to attend school every day														
Total	8.0	0.9 — 26.9	5.6	2.2 — 11.4	2.5	0.2 — 9.5	6.7	2.1 — 15.6	0.0	*	2.6	0.3 — 8.9	4.5	2.3 — 7.8
School is far away														
Total	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	2.5	0.2 — 9.8	4.6	1.4 — 11.0	2.8	0.4 — 9.5	1.5	0.6 — 3.0
I have to work														
Total	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	2.3	0.3 — 8.3	0.0	*	0.3	0.0 — 1.2
Menstration														
Total	0.0	*	1.9	0.2 — 7.0	5.0	1.2 — 13.2	7.2	2.2 — 16.5	0.0	*	0.0	*	2.6	1.3 — 4.7
Exams were over														
Total	4.0	0.3 — 15.3	4.1	1.0 — 10.8	12.5	5.6 — 23.1	0.0	*	16.1	7.9 — 27.8	7.6	2.8 — 16.1	7.0	4.7 — 10.0
Pregnancy														
Total	0.0	*	16.5	9.0 — 26.8	7.5	2.8 — 15.5	10.7	5.2 — 19.0	6.9	2.7 — 13.9	5.1	1.3 — 13.0	8.0	5.7 — 10.8
Other														
Total	8.0	1.8 — 21.2	13.5	7.6 — 21.5	10.0	4.1 — 19.5	6.6	2.4 — 13.9	11.5	5.3 — 20.9	12.7	6.2 — 22.3	10.2	7.5 — 13.4

* Not estimated

Table 26: Education and employment among adolescent girls and young women who were not attending school at the time of the survey, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Completed Grade 12														
Total	54.2	48.9 — 59.4	65.1	59.3 — 70.5	42.7	37.7 — 47.8	64.7	60.6 — 68.8	73.1	68.6 — 77.4	64.3	59.1 — 69.2	60.5	58.5 — 62.5
Age (years)														
15-19	49.2	39.3 — 59.1	65.2	55.4 — 74.2	36.2	26.2 — 47.3	57.2	47.6 — 66.4	62.0	52.6 — 70.9	53.5	42.8 — 63.9	53.6	49.5 — 57.7
20-24	56.3	50.7 — 61.9	65.0	58.1 — 71.5	44.5	38.7 — 50.3	67.0	62.9 — 71.0	76.1	71.5 — 80.3	67.6	62.9 — 72.0	62.7	60.5 — 64.8
Ever attended a college or university														
Total	24.1	19.5 — 29.3	25.8	21.3 — 30.8	11.0	8.3 — 14.2	40.7	36.2 — 45.4	28.3	23.9 — 33.1	20.5	17.2 — 24.2	25.7	23.9 — 27.5
Age (years)														
15-19	21.3	12.8 — 32.1	14.6	9.2 — 21.7	3.6	1.0 — 9.2	30.3	22.5 — 39.1	13.5	7.7 — 21.4	6.3	3.2 — 11.0	16.3	13.3 — 19.6
20-24	25.4	19.4 — 32.0	28.9	23.2 — 35.0	13.0	9.7 — 16.9	43.9	38.8 — 49.1	32.3	27.1 — 37.9	24.8	20.7 — 29.2	28.6	26.5 — 30.8
Attending college or university at the time of survey														
Total	13.3	9.7 — 17.6	12.1	7.9 — 17.5	3.1	1.8 — 5.1	20.6	17.3 — 24.2	15.0	11.9 — 18.5	9.5	7.5 — 11.9	12.6	11.3 — 14.1
Age (years)														
15-19	14.8	7.2 — 25.7	11.8	7.3 — 17.8	1.8	0.2 — 6.8	21.1	14.4 — 29.3	7.5	2.9 — 15.4	4.2	1.7 — 8.3	11.2	8.6 — 14.3
20-24	12.7	8.6 — 17.8	12.2	7.1 — 19.1	3.5	1.9 — 5.8	20.4	16.7 — 24.6	17.0	13.5 — 20.9	11.1	8.6 — 14.0	13.0	11.5 — 14.7
Working or running a business at the time of survey														
Total	0.5	0.0 — 1.9	0.3	0.0 — 1.0	0.0	*	3.0	1.8 — 4.7	0.6	0.2 — 1.7	1.2	0.6 — 2.2	1.0	0.7 — 1.4
Age (years)														
15-19	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	3.4	1.1 — 7.7	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.7	0.2 — 1.5
20-24	0.7	0.1 — 2.7	0.3	0.0 — 1.2	0.0	*	2.8	1.5 — 4.7	0.8	0.2 — 2.1	1.6	0.8 — 2.9	1.1	0.8 — 1.6
During past year, received help from an organization to write a CV														
Total	15.3	11.5 — 19.7	9.6	6.9 — 12.8	8.6	5.9 — 12.0	9.1	6.3 — 12.7	9.9	7.6 — 12.6	9.9	7.4 — 12.8	10.5	9.3 — 11.9
Age (years)														
15-19	13.1	6.7 — 22.3	8.4	3.7 — 16.0	12.7	6.6 — 21.4	3.6	0.7 — 10.2	9.2	4.8 — 15.6	7.3	4.1 — 12.0	9.1	6.8 — 11.8
20-24	16.2	12.0 — 21.1	9.9	6.8 — 13.7	7.5	5.1 — 10.5	10.8	7.4 — 15.1	10.1	7.7 — 13.0	10.6	8.0 — 13.8	10.9	9.6 — 12.4
During past year, received help from an organization to start a business														
Total	4.9	3.0 — 7.6	6.2	3.9 — 9.3	4.3	2.4 — 7.0	6.5	3.9 — 10.0	5.7	3.8 — 8.2	2.4	1.4 — 3.8	5.1	4.2 — 6.1
Age (years)														
15-19	1.6	0.2 — 6.0	2.5	0.7 — 6.4	7.2	2.9 — 14.5	5.6	2.5 — 10.7	4.5	1.5 — 10.0	3.1	1.2 — 6.6	3.9	2.7 — 5.4

Table 26: Education and employment among adolescent girls and young women who were not attending school at the time of the survey, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
20-24	6.3	3.7 — 10.1	7.2	4.3 — 11.1	3.5	1.9 — 6.0	6.7	3.8 — 10.9	6.1	4.0 — 8.8	2.2	1.1 — 4.0	5.4	4.4 — 6.6
During past year, received training from an organization in job interview skills														
Total	13.3	10.3 — 16.8	9.0	6.4 — 12.1	4.3	2.5 — 7.0	7.1	4.9 — 9.9	4.1	2.5 — 6.4	4.3	2.8 — 6.2	7.3	6.3 — 8.4
Age (years)														
15-19	13.1	7.5 — 20.8	6.5	3.4 — 11.1	5.4	1.8 — 12.0	1.2	0.1 — 4.7	1.5	0.1 — 5.7	2.1	0.6 — 5.3	5.6	4.0 — 7.7
20-24	13.4	10.0 — 17.4	9.6	6.4 — 13.7	4.0	2.3 — 6.5	8.9	6.1 — 12.4	4.8	2.9 — 7.5	4.9	3.2 — 7.2	7.8	6.7 — 9.1
During past year, received help from an organization to find a job														
Total	12.8	10.1 — 16.0	5.2	3.1 — 8.1	5.1	3.3 — 7.5	10.2	7.9 — 12.8	3.2	1.9 — 4.9	2.9	1.8 — 4.5	7.0	6.0 — 8.0
Age (years)														
15-19	11.5	6.1 — 19.2	1.2	0.1 — 4.5	3.6	0.9 — 9.5	6.7	3.4 — 11.7	1.5	0.1 — 5.7	1.0	0.1 — 3.8	5.1	3.4 — 7.2
20-24	13.4	9.9 — 17.5	6.2	3.6 — 9.9	5.5	3.3 — 8.5	11.2	8.4 — 14.6	3.6	2.1 — 5.8	3.5	2.1 — 5.5	7.5	6.4 — 8.8

* Not estimated

Table 27: Sexuality and sexual behavior among adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Been on a date with a boy/man in the past year														
Total	59.4	55.2 — 63.5	57.1	54.2 — 59.9	53.2	49.9 — 56.4	61.2	58.2 — 64.1	45.4	41.6 — 49.2	42.0	38.6 — 45.3	53.2	51.7 — 54.6
Age (years)														
15-19	54.4	47.2 — 61.4	50.6	46.9 — 54.3	48.4	44.6 — 52.3	54.2	50.1 — 58.2	35.5	30.9 — 40.2	34.2	30.9 — 37.5	46.3	44.4 — 48.2
20-24	66.3	60.1 — 72.0	64.7	60.7 — 68.6	60.5	56.1 — 64.7	69.1	65.4 — 72.7	58.2	53.1 — 63.2	52.8	47.8 — 57.8	62.2	60.2 — 64.1
HIV Status														
Positive	76.9	54.5 — 91.9	69.5	61.4 — 76.8	61.7	52.3 — 70.5	69.0	60.0 — 77.0	49.4	40.2 — 58.7	57.8	51.0 — 64.4	62.2	58.6 — 65.7
Negative	58.8	54.6 — 62.9	54.5	51.4 — 57.7	51.8	48.2 — 55.3	60.4	57.4 — 63.4	44.7	40.9 — 48.6	39.0	35.8 — 42.3	51.9	50.4 — 53.4
Had a boyfriend or partner in the past year														
Total	69.8	65.5 — 73.8	69.7	67.2 — 72.1	61.0	57.1 — 64.9	73.9	71.0 — 76.7	65.7	62.0 — 69.3	63.8	61.3 — 66.3	67.3	66.0 — 68.6
Age (years)														
15-19	67.3	60.3 — 73.7	65.4	62.2 — 68.5	55.9	51.2 — 60.5	70.9	67.0 — 74.5	55.5	51.1 — 59.9	53.7	50.1 — 57.2	61.3	59.4 — 63.1
20-24	73.1	67.5 — 78.3	74.7	70.4 — 78.7	68.9	63.9 — 73.6	77.3	73.3 — 81.0	79.0	74.6 — 83.0	78.1	74.7 — 81.1	75.2	73.4 — 76.9
HIV Status														
Positive	76.9	54.5 — 91.9	77.9	70.5 — 84.1	64.7	56.2 — 72.6	79.3	70.5 — 86.4	73.7	64.0 — 81.9	77.4	71.8 — 82.3	74.5	71.2 — 77.6
Negative	69.5	65.2 — 73.6	68.0	64.9 — 70.9	60.4	56.2 — 64.5	73.4	70.4 — 76.2	64.5	60.7 — 68.1	61.3	58.5 — 64.1	66.3	64.9 — 67.7
Engaged in heavy petting in the past year														
Total	30.5	27.3 — 33.9	33.7	31.1 — 36.3	38.9	35.1 — 42.8	40.2	37.5 — 42.9	36.1	32.2 — 40.1	34.3	31.3 — 37.3	35.7	34.4 — 37.0
Age (years)														
15-19	24.0	19.7 — 28.7	26.6	23.6 — 29.7	34.1	30.4 — 38.0	28.1	25.0 — 31.4	24.5	20.8 — 28.6	23.6	20.6 — 26.8	27.0	25.6 — 28.5
20-24	39.4	32.9 — 46.1	42.1	38.1 — 46.1	46.2	40.1 — 52.4	53.8	49.1 — 58.4	51.1	45.5 — 56.7	49.2	43.9 — 54.5	47.0	44.9 — 49.2
HIV Status														
Positive	53.8	32.6 — 74.1	45.6	35.5 — 56.0	47.6	39.7 — 55.5	37.9	28.9 — 47.5	46.7	38.1 — 55.5	54.5	48.8 — 60.1	47.6	43.9 — 51.3
Negative	29.7	26.3 — 33.2	31.2	28.5 — 34.0	37.4	33.3 — 41.6	40.4	37.8 — 43.0	34.3	30.6 — 38.1	30.5	27.5 — 33.6	34.0	32.7 — 35.4
Ever had sex														
Total	61.8	57.6 — 65.9	75.6	72.7 — 78.4	79.1	76.4 — 81.7	74.7	71.7 — 77.5	58.8	56.0 — 61.5	61.5	59.0 — 64.0	69.2	67.9 — 70.4
Age (years)														
15-19	47.0	41.3 — 52.7	61.2	57.4 — 64.9	67.6	63.5 — 71.5	59.9	55.1 — 64.7	36.1	33.3 — 38.9	40.8	37.6 — 44.0	52.8	51.1 — 54.6
20-24	81.9	76.9 — 86.2	92.7	90.2 — 94.8	96.7	95.0 — 98.0	91.3	88.9 — 93.3	88.2	84.8 — 91.1	90.5	87.3 — 93.1	90.5	89.3 — 91.6

Table 27: Sexuality and sexual behavior among adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
HIV Status														
Positive	84.6	61.2 — 96.7	88.5	82.6 — 92.8	97.0	93.4 — 98.9	86.8	78.5 — 92.7	83.8	76.5 — 89.6	86.7	82.5 — 90.2	88.7	86.4 — 90.7
Negative	61.0	56.7 — 65.1	73.1	70.1 — 75.9	76.1	72.9 — 79.2	73.5	70.5 — 76.4	54.5	51.6 — 57.4	56.8	54.1 — 59.5	66.4	65.1 — 67.7
Ever had transactional sex														
Total	8.2	6.2 — 10.6	11.0	9.2 — 12.9	9.3	7.0 — 12.0	10.7	9.2 — 12.2	8.5	6.9 — 10.4	8.8	7.5 — 10.1	9.5	8.7 — 10.2
Age (years)														
15-19	6.5	4.2 — 9.5	9.0	7.0 — 11.2	7.4	5.0 — 10.6	7.8	5.6 — 10.5	5.2	3.8 — 6.9	6.2	4.9 — 7.8	7.1	6.2 — 8.0
20-24	10.6	7.3 — 14.8	13.3	10.6 — 16.4	12.1	8.6 — 16.3	13.9	11.7 — 16.4	12.8	9.9 — 16.3	12.3	10.3 — 14.5	12.6	11.4 — 13.8
HIV Status														
Positive	7.7	0.8 — 26.0	15.2	10.3 — 21.2	15.1	9.7 — 22.0	21.0	13.7 — 30.0	17.1	12.3 — 22.7	12.6	9.5 — 16.3	15.3	13.1 — 17.7
Negative	8.2	6.3 — 10.5	10.1	8.4 — 12.1	8.3	6.0 — 11.0	9.7	8.2 — 11.4	7.1	5.5 — 8.9	8.0	6.7 — 9.6	8.6	7.9 — 9.4

HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests.

Table 28: Characteristics of first sex among adolescent girls and young women who had ever had sex in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Age of first sex was below 15 years of age														
Total	12.0	8.4 — 16.5	8.8	6.9 — 11.0	9.3	7.4 — 11.5	8.7	6.9 — 10.8	6.0	4.2 — 8.3	7.9	6.0 — 10.0	8.9	7.9 — 9.8
Age (years)														
15-19	17.6	11.6 — 25.1	11.6	8.8 — 15.0	11.3	8.7 — 14.5	10.6	7.6 — 14.1	6.1	2.9 — 11.2	14.6	11.3 — 18.4	12.1	10.6 — 13.7
20-24	7.6	4.7 — 11.5	6.6	4.6 — 9.1	7.2	4.9 — 10.2	7.3	5.3 — 9.8	5.9	4.5 — 7.7	3.6	2.2 — 5.7	6.4	5.5 — 7.4
HIV Status														
Positive	9.1	0.6 — 33.9	7.5	4.4 — 11.7	11.4	7.1 — 17.2	6.9	2.9 — 13.5	9.8	5.6 — 15.5	6.5	4.0 — 9.9	8.5	6.8 — 10.5
Negative	12.2	8.5 — 16.6	9.1	7.0 — 11.6	8.9	7.0 — 11.1	8.9	6.9 — 11.2	5.0	3.2 — 7.4	8.2	6.1 — 10.8	8.9	7.9 — 10.0
Was raped or forced against her will at first sex														
Total	3.4	1.8 — 5.9	3.3	2.3 — 4.4	1.5	0.8 — 2.4	3.6	2.5 — 5.1	2.3	1.4 — 3.5	4.5	3.4 — 5.9	3.1	2.6 — 3.6
Age (years)														
15-19	3.9	1.2 — 9.3	2.8	1.7 — 4.4	1.4	0.6 — 2.8	3.6	2.2 — 5.7	2.0	0.7 — 4.3	6.2	4.0 — 9.1	3.2	2.5 — 4.0
20-24	3.1	1.2 — 6.2	3.6	2.4 — 5.3	1.5	0.6 — 3.0	3.6	2.2 — 5.5	2.4	1.3 — 4.2	3.4	2.2 — 5.1	3.0	2.4 — 3.6
HIV Status														
Positive	9.1	0.6 — 33.9	4.1	1.9 — 7.5	3.1	1.1 — 6.8	5.2	1.8 — 11.5	2.1	0.6 — 5.3	5.9	3.5 — 9.1	4.3	3.1 — 5.8
Negative	3.2	1.5 — 5.7	3.1	2.1 — 4.3	1.1	0.5 — 2.2	3.5	2.2 — 5.1	2.3	1.4 — 3.6	4.1	2.9 — 5.7	2.8	2.3 — 3.4
Regrets first sex														
Total	63.1	58.4 — 67.6	60.5	55.8 — 65.0	65.4	61.4 — 69.3	63.5	60.6 — 66.3	68.0	64.4 — 71.4	69.9	66.9 — 72.9	64.8	63.2 — 66.3
Age (years)														
15-19	63.7	54.0 — 72.7	66.8	62.6 — 70.9	63.8	57.8 — 69.5	69.7	64.1 — 75.0	68.4	62.3 — 74.0	74.9	69.7 — 79.6	67.5	65.1 — 69.9
20-24	62.6	56.8 — 68.1	55.5	48.3 — 62.6	67.1	62.4 — 71.5	58.8	55.3 — 62.2	67.8	63.0 — 72.3	66.8	63.3 — 70.2	62.7	60.6 — 64.8
HIV Status														
Positive	81.8	54.2 — 96.4	59.8	47.5 — 71.2	67.8	60.3 — 74.7	63.4	52.9 — 72.9	66.5	57.9 — 74.3	71.5	65.1 — 77.4	66.5	62.4 — 70.4
Negative	62.2	57.7 — 66.5	60.6	57.1 — 64.0	64.9	60.4 — 69.2	63.5	60.3 — 66.5	68.4	64.2 — 72.3	69.5	66.3 — 72.5	64.4	62.9 — 66.0
First sexual partner was a boyfriend of same Age (years)or up to 5 years older, or a husband														
Total	85.0	81.1 — 88.3	92.3	90.5 — 93.8	92.1	90.4 — 93.6	91.4	89.2 — 93.2	87.5	85.3 — 89.4	87.7	85.6 — 89.6	89.8	88.9 — 90.6
Age (years)														
15-19	85.3	79.1 — 90.2	91.1	88.3 — 93.5	93.3	90.3 — 95.6	89.9	86.6 — 92.6	91.4	87.6 — 94.3	81.7	77.8 — 85.3	89.3	87.9 — 90.6
20-24	84.7	79.1 — 89.3	93.2	90.7 — 95.2	90.9	88.4 — 93.1	92.5	89.8 — 94.7	85.4	83.0 — 87.6	91.4	89.0 — 93.5	90.2	89.0 — 91.2

Table 28: Characteristics of first sex among adolescent girls and young women who had ever had sex in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
HIV Status														
Positive	72.7	46.9 — 90.7	91.9	86.7 — 95.6	93.8	88.8 — 97.0	86.4	77.2 — 93.0	82.8	76.4 — 88.1	86.3	81.0 — 90.5	88.3	85.8 — 90.4
Negative	85.6	81.6 — 89.0	92.4	90.5 — 94.0	91.8	89.8 — 93.5	91.9	89.9 — 93.7	88.7	85.9 — 91.2	88.1	85.6 — 90.3	90.1	89.1 — 91.0

HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests.

Table 29: Characteristics of last sex among adolescent girls and young women who had had sex more than once, in six South African Districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Age of last sex was below 15 years of age														
Total	2.1	0.9 — 4.1	2.4	1.4 — 4.0	1.8	0.9 — 3.2	1.1	0.4 — 2.3	2.0	0.9 — 4.0	1.8	1.0 — 3.0	1.9	1.4 — 2.4
Age (years)														
15-19	1.2	0.1 — 4.3	3.6	2.0 — 5.9	3.2	1.5 — 6.0	1.7	0.6 — 3.8	1.7	0.4 — 4.5	3.0	1.5 — 5.4	2.5	1.8 — 3.4
20-24	2.8	1.0 — 6.1	1.6	0.6 — 3.4	0.5	0.1 — 1.9	0.7	0.2 — 2.0	2.2	0.9 — 4.4	1.1	0.4 — 2.3	1.4	0.9 — 2.0
HIV Status														
Positive	0.0	*	3.9	1.6 — 7.7	1.5	0.2 — 5.6	2.0	0.2 — 7.5	3.9	1.4 — 8.4	0.0	*	2.2	1.3 — 3.5
Negative	2.2	0.9 — 4.3	2.0	1.1 — 3.5	1.9	0.9 — 3.6	1.0	0.4 — 2.0	1.5	0.5 — 3.4	2.3	1.3 — 3.9	1.8	1.3 — 2.3
Was raped or forced against her will at last sex														
Total	0.5	0.0 — 1.9	1.3	0.7 — 2.2	0.9	0.4 — 1.8	0.6	0.2 — 1.4	0.5	0.1 — 2.0	1.0	0.5 — 1.8	0.8	0.6 — 1.1
Age (years)														
15-19	1.1	0.1 — 4.5	0.8	0.2 — 2.1	0.5	0.0 — 1.8	1.1	0.3 — 3.0	0.8	0.1 — 3.0	0.5	0.1 — 2.0	0.8	0.4 — 1.4
20-24	0.0	*	1.6	0.8 — 3.0	1.4	0.5 — 3.0	0.3	0.0 — 1.3	0.4	0.0 — 1.5	1.3	0.5 — 2.5	0.9	0.6 — 1.2
HIV Status														
Positive	0.0	*	0.0	*	1.3	0.1 — 5.1	1.9	0.2 — 7.4	1.2	0.1 — 4.4	0.0	*	0.7	0.2 — 1.6
Negative	0.5	0.0 — 2.0	1.6	0.9 — 2.7	0.8	0.3 — 1.8	0.5	0.1 — 1.3	0.3	0.0 — 1.3	1.3	0.6 — 2.4	0.9	0.6 — 1.2
Regrets last sex														
Total	17.7	13.4 — 22.7	19.4	16.2 — 23.0	19.3	16.4 — 22.5	15.1	12.8 — 17.6	19.5	16.5 — 22.8	17.8	15.0 — 20.9	18.1	16.8 — 19.4
Age (years)														
15-19	27.6	20.1 — 36.2	27.0	22.5 — 31.8	21.4	17.4 — 25.8	24.5	19.9 — 29.5	29.4	23.3 — 36.0	25.0	20.3 — 30.3	25.3	23.2 — 27.5
20-24	10.7	6.8 — 15.6	14.1	10.4 — 18.6	17.3	13.6 — 21.6	9.4	7.0 — 12.3	14.5	11.1 — 18.4	13.6	10.4 — 17.3	13.1	11.7 — 14.6
HIV Status														
Positive	9.1	1.0 — 30.5	16.8	11.1 — 23.8	20.2	13.2 — 28.9	17.8	10.5 — 27.3	21.9	15.3 — 29.7	8.9	5.5 — 13.4	16.4	13.7 — 19.4
Negative	18.2	13.7 — 23.4	20.2	16.6 — 24.1	19.1	15.9 — 22.7	14.8	12.5 — 17.3	18.8	15.3 — 22.8	20.4	17.3 — 23.9	18.4	17.0 — 19.8
Last sexual partner was a boyfriend of same age or up to 5 years older, or a husband														
Total	86.6	83.7 — 89.2	93.1	90.8 — 95.0	93.0	91.2 — 94.6	87.0	84.7 — 89.1	86.1	83.8 — 88.2	87.4	85.2 — 89.4	89.2	88.3 — 90.1
Age (years)														
15-19	88.5	83.3 — 92.5	94.6	91.4 — 96.9	97.1	95.2 — 98.4	87.7	84.5 — 90.4	94.5	91.3 — 96.8	83.7	78.9 — 87.7	91.5	90.2 — 92.6
20-24	85.2	80.5 — 89.2	92.1	88.4 — 94.9	89.1	85.7 — 91.9	86.6	83.2 — 89.6	81.8	78.8 — 84.6	89.5	87.0 — 91.7	87.7	86.4 — 89.0

Table 29: Characteristics of last sex among adolescent girls and young women who had had sex more than once, in six South African Districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
HIV Status														
Positive	90.9	66.1 — 99.4	88.4	78.7 — 94.7	89.2	83.6 — 93.4	82.3	70.7 — 90.7	79.3	71.5 — 85.8	87.6	82.5 — 91.6	86.3	83.2 — 89.0
Negative	86.4	83.3 — 89.1	94.4	92.4 — 96.0	93.8	91.9 — 95.4	87.5	85.3 — 89.5	88.0	85.4 — 90.3	87.3	84.8 — 89.5	89.8	88.9 — 90.7

HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests.
* Not estimated

Table 30: Sexual experiences in the past three months among adolescent girls and young women who had ever had sex, in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Median for number of male sexual partners														
Total	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1
Age (years)														
15-19	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1
20-24	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1
HIV Status														
Positive	1	0.9 — 2.1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1
Negative	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1
Ever used a condom														
Total	55.4	49.4 — 61.3	67.6	64.1 — 71.0	53.1	49.4 — 56.7	66.6	63.4 — 69.7	57.3	53.1 — 61.4	52.1	48.5 — 55.6	59.1	57.5 — 60.8
Age (years)														
15-19	52.9	44.0 — 61.7	63.5	59.4 — 67.4	55.2	50.6 — 59.8	71.5	66.2 — 76.4	58.0	51.9 — 63.8	52.5	46.7 — 58.2	59.5	57.1 — 61.7
20-24	57.3	49.9 — 64.4	70.8	65.2 — 75.9	50.8	45.7 — 55.9	62.9	59.1 — 66.7	57.0	52.3 — 61.5	51.8	47.9 — 55.8	58.9	56.8 — 61.0
HIV Status														
Positive	54.5	26.3 — 80.8	71.2	62.4 — 79.0	47.0	37.9 — 56.2	73.9	62.4 — 83.4	65.7	56.9 — 73.7	58.2	52.6 — 63.5	61.7	57.8 — 65.4
Negative	55.4	49.2 — 61.5	66.7	63.4 — 69.8	54.4	50.7 — 58.0	65.8	62.5 — 68.9	55.1	51.0 — 59.1	50.4	46.5 — 54.2	58.6	57.0 — 60.3

HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests.

Table 31: Sexual experiences in the past year among adolescent girls and young women who had ever had sex, in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Median for number of male sexual partners														
Total	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1
Age (years)														
15-19	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1
20-24	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 2	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1
HIV Status														
Positive	2.5	2 — 4	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 2	1	1 — 2	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1
Negative	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1
Median for number of main sexual partners														
Total	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1
Age (years)														
15-19	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1
20-24	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1
HIV Status														
Positive	1	1 — 2	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1
Negative	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1
Median for number of casual sexual partners														
Total	0	0 — 1	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0
Age (years)														
15-19	0	0 — 0.1	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0
20-24	0	0 — 1	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 1	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0
HIV Status														
Positive	1	1 — 2	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	1	0 — 1	0	0 — 0.3	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0
Negative	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0
Median for number of once-off sexual partners														
Total	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0
Age (years)														
15-19	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0
20-24	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0

Table 31: Sexual experiences in the past year among adolescent girls and young women who had ever had sex, in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
HIV Status														
Positive	0	0 — 1	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0
Negative	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0
Had a sexual partner who was 5 or more years older														
Total	33.9	29.4 — 38.6	28.7	25.7 — 31.9	27.4	23.8 — 31.3	45.5	42.3 — 48.9	33.8	30.3 — 37.3	33.7	30.9 — 36.7	33.8	32.4 — 35.2
Age (years)														
15-19	28.4	21.7 — 35.9	22.4	18.6 — 26.5	19.5	15.5 — 23.9	36.1	32.0 — 40.3	24.2	19.5 — 29.3	27.1	22.9 — 31.6	25.9	24.1 — 27.8
20-24	38.2	32.6 — 44.0	33.7	28.8 — 38.8	36.0	31.0 — 41.1	52.6	47.8 — 57.3	38.8	35.2 — 42.6	37.9	33.9 — 42.1	39.8	37.8 — 41.7
HIV Status														
Positive	54.5	31.1 — 76.6	32.0	24.0 — 40.9	37.4	31.0 — 44.2	53.8	41.6 — 65.7	43.9	35.4 — 52.8	38.9	33.1 — 45.0	40.1	36.6 — 43.8
Negative	32.9	28.2 — 37.8	27.8	24.9 — 30.8	25.3	21.5 — 29.5	44.6	41.2 — 48.0	31.0	27.4 — 34.8	32.3	28.9 — 35.8	32.5	31.0 — 34.1
Had an HIV+ sexual partner														
Total	2.6	1.3 — 4.5	6.3	4.2 — 9.0	4.2	3.0 — 5.7	3.4	2.4 — 4.7	5.2	3.8 — 7.0	4.8	3.7 — 6.1	4.5	3.8 — 5.1
Age (years)														
15-19	1.0	0.1 — 3.8	3.2	2.1 — 4.8	2.1	1.1 — 3.7	3.2	1.8 — 5.2	1.3	0.3 — 3.4	3.7	2.1 — 6.0	2.5	2.0 — 3.2
20-24	3.8	1.8 — 7.1	8.7	5.2 — 13.6	6.4	4.4 — 9.1	3.6	2.0 — 5.8	7.3	5.2 — 9.9	5.5	4.0 — 7.3	5.9	4.9 — 7.1
HIV Status														
Positive	9.1	0.6 — 33.9	20.3	12.5 — 30.2	12.5	7.7 — 18.8	18.8	11.7 — 27.7	17.2	11.3 — 24.5	16.0	12.2 — 20.5	16.5	13.7 — 19.5
Negative	2.3	1.0 — 4.2	3.0	1.9 — 4.3	2.4	1.5 — 3.7	1.7	1.0 — 2.7	2.0	1.0 — 3.5	1.6	0.9 — 2.6	2.2	1.8 — 2.7
Stayed in a relationship with a boy/man to be able to receive money or goods														
Total	9.9	6.7 — 13.9	14.0	11.8 — 16.5	13.2	10.2 — 16.7	15.6	13.5 — 17.8	15.4	12.0 — 19.3	13.6	11.6 — 15.8	13.7	12.6 — 14.8
Age (years)														
15-19	9.8	5.4 — 16.0	12.7	10.0 — 15.9	12.0	8.0 — 17.1	14.2	10.9 — 17.9	14.4	10.8 — 18.6	14.0	11.0 — 17.5	12.8	11.2 — 14.4
20-24	9.9	5.8 — 15.6	15.1	11.5 — 19.3	14.4	10.8 — 18.6	16.6	13.8 — 19.7	15.9	11.7 — 20.9	13.3	11.2 — 15.6	14.4	13.0 — 15.9
HIV Status														
Positive	9.1	1.0 — 30.5	13.1	8.4 — 19.2	19.8	13.6 — 27.2	24.3	16.4 — 33.9	24.7	17.8 — 32.6	16.0	11.7 — 21.1	18.2	15.6 — 21.1
Negative	9.9	6.7 — 14.0	14.3	12.1 — 16.8	11.8	8.7 — 15.5	14.6	12.4 — 17.0	12.9	9.6 — 16.8	12.9	10.8 — 15.2	12.8	11.7 — 14.0

HIV status was determined by study laboratory tests

Table 31: Sexual experiences in the past year among adolescent girls and young women who had ever had sex, in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**

For the numeric variables, several observations were missing or invalidated because they were greater than 100: in total male partners, 368 were missing and 2 were out of range; in total main partners, 269 were missing and 1 was out of range; in total casual partners, 435 were missing and 1 was out of range; and in total once-off partners, 466 were missing and 1 was out of range.

Table 32: Pregnant at the time of the survey among adolescent participants 15-19 years of age (laboratory-confirmed pregnancy), 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Pregnant at time of survey														
Total	2.9	1.7 — 4.7	3.4	2.5 — 4.5	6.4	5.2 — 7.7	3.2	2.3 — 4.4	4.6	3.6 — 5.6	5.6	4.5 — 6.9	4.4	3.9 — 4.9
Age (years)														
15-19	4.6	2.6 — 7.4	4.9	3.5 — 6.6	9.6	7.9 — 11.6	5.4	3.7 — 7.4	5.9	4.4 — 7.7	7.5	6.0 — 9.3	6.5	5.8 — 7.2
20-24	0.6	0.1 — 2.5	1.7	0.8 — 3.3	1.5	0.5 — 3.3	0.8	0.3 — 1.9	2.8	1.7 — 4.3	2.8	1.8 — 4.2	1.7	1.3 — 2.2
HIV Status														
Positive	0.0	*	2.7	1.1 — 5.3	7.1	4.0 — 11.4	1.4	0.1 — 5.5	1.8	0.5 — 4.5	7.5	4.7 — 11.4	4.3	3.2 — 5.6
Negative	3.0	1.8 — 4.8	3.6	2.6 — 4.9	6.3	5.0 — 7.8	3.4	2.5 — 4.6	5.1	4.0 — 6.2	5.2	4.1 — 6.5	4.4	3.9 — 4.9

HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests.

* Not estimated

Table 33: Self-reported pregnancy among adolescent girls and young women who reported they had ever had sex, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Ever been pregnant														
Total	42.9	37.7 — 48.2	52.0	47.6 — 56.3	47.5	43.7 — 51.3	46.4	43.2 — 49.7	67.9	64.2 — 71.5	68.3	65.5 — 71.0	53.2	51.6 — 54.8
Age (years)														
15-19	20.6	14.6 — 27.6	32.2	28.2 — 36.4	31.7	28.0 — 35.5	27.1	22.7 — 31.8	53.2	47.2 — 59.2	49.5	44.7 — 54.2	33.9	31.9 — 35.9
20-24	60.3	52.8 — 67.4	67.4	62.2 — 72.3	64.4	58.5 — 70.0	60.8	56.4 — 65.0	75.7	71.9 — 79.3	80.2	77.4 — 82.8	67.9	65.9 — 69.9
HIV Status														
Positive	72.7	51.0 — 88.6	70.8	62.1 — 78.5	53.2	46.0 — 60.4	59.0	49.2 — 68.4	65.4	57.5 — 72.7	78.9	73.8 — 83.4	66.4	63.1 — 69.6
Negative	41.4	36.0 — 47.1	47.5	43.6 — 51.5	46.3	42.4 — 50.2	45.0	41.8 — 48.3	68.6	64.3 — 72.6	65.3	62.2 — 68.3	50.7	49.0 — 52.4

HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests.

Table 34: Pregnancy characteristics among adolescent girls and young women who self-reported ever having been pregnant, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Under 18 years of age at first pregnancy														
Total	31.9	26.4 — 37.9	37.1	31.3 — 43.1	42.4	37.0 — 47.8	32.3	27.8 — 37.1	34.2	30.8 — 37.8	36.6	33.0 — 40.4	36.1	34.1 — 38.1
Age (years)														
15-19	63.2	48.2 — 76.5	73.2	65.1 — 80.4	71.2	63.3 — 78.2	58.0	49.2 — 66.5	69.9	60.9 — 77.9	70.7	64.3 — 76.7	68.7	65.4 — 71.9
20-24	24.0	18.6 — 30.1	24.1	18.4 — 30.5	27.8	22.5 — 33.5	24.6	20.1 — 29.5	21.1	17.0 — 25.7	23.1	18.9 — 27.6	24.1	22.1 — 26.2
HIV Status														
Positive	12.5	1.0 — 42.7	35.0	23.5 — 48.0	45.5	35.3 — 55.9	34.1	22.1 — 47.8	27.6	20.2 — 36.0	43.0	36.7 — 49.4	36.7	32.3 — 41.2
Negative	33.7	27.7 — 40.2	37.8	32.2 — 43.7	41.6	35.2 — 48.1	32.1	27.6 — 36.7	35.9	31.8 — 40.2	34.4	30.2 — 38.9	35.9	33.8 — 38.1
First pregnancy was unintended														
Total	47.0	38.4 — 55.8	72.5	67.9 — 76.8	73.0	69.0 — 76.7	59.2	54.0 — 64.2	83.9	80.4 — 87.0	76.7	72.4 — 80.5	70.1	68.1 — 72.0
Age (years)														
15-19	42.9	21.4 — 66.5	83.1	76.8 — 88.3	75.4	68.8 — 81.2	64.7	55.7 — 73.0	86.3	78.4 — 92.2	79.2	73.5 — 84.1	74.9	71.5 — 78.1
20-24	48.1	38.5 — 57.8	68.6	63.1 — 73.8	71.7	66.8 — 76.2	57.3	51.3 — 63.2	83.0	78.9 — 86.5	75.7	70.3 — 80.5	68.3	65.8 — 70.6
HIV Status														
Positive	50.0	25.6 — 74.4	66.3	48.1 — 81.5	72.3	60.0 — 82.5	52.0	36.5 — 67.3	91.8	86.0 — 95.8	81.7	75.9 — 86.6	73.0	67.3 — 78.3
Negative	46.7	37.7 — 55.9	74.8	69.5 — 79.6	73.1	68.9 — 77.0	60.2	54.7 — 65.5	81.8	77.8 — 85.4	74.9	70.1 — 79.3	69.4	67.1 — 71.5
Been pregnant more than once														
Total	27.0	20.3 — 34.6	26.2	21.1 — 31.9	28.2	23.9 — 32.8	26.7	22.7 — 30.9	23.7	20.1 — 27.6	25.5	22.3 — 28.9	26.2	24.4 — 28.1
Age (years)														
15-19	19.0	8.7 — 33.9	9.3	5.2 — 14.8	8.9	5.8 — 13.1	13.8	7.5 — 22.4	3.7	1.3 — 8.1	7.5	4.0 — 12.7	9.5	7.5 — 11.8
20-24	29.1	21.2 — 38.1	32.6	25.3 — 40.5	38.3	32.3 — 44.6	31.0	26.0 — 36.2	31.2	26.6 — 36.1	32.5	28.7 — 36.4	32.6	30.2 — 35.0
HIV Status														
Positive	25.0	7.8 — 51.1	36.5	24.6 — 49.7	41.4	29.6 — 54.0	24.1	15.0 — 35.3	24.6	16.4 — 34.4	33.3	26.0 — 41.2	32.9	28.4 — 37.6
Negative	27.2	20.3 — 35.0	22.6	17.1 — 28.8	25.0	20.6 — 29.7	27.1	22.9 — 31.5	23.5	19.4 — 27.9	22.8	19.9 — 26.0	24.6	22.7 — 26.5
Ever chose an abortion														
Total	10.0	6.1 — 15.3	8.1	5.5 — 11.5	8.2	5.7 — 11.3	14.2	10.5 — 18.7	4.0	2.4 — 6.2	4.0	2.7 — 5.6	7.9	6.8 — 9.1
Age (years)														
15-19	4.8	0.5 — 17.2	12.1	5.0 — 23.3	7.8	3.9 — 13.7	13.6	7.2 — 22.5	2.5	0.6 — 6.5	5.0	2.3 — 9.3	7.9	5.6 — 10.6
20-24	11.4	6.6 — 17.9	6.6	4.2 — 9.8	8.3	5.2 — 12.5	14.4	10.2 — 19.6	4.6	2.7 — 7.2	3.6	2.3 — 5.4	7.9	6.6 — 9.3

Table 34: Pregnancy characteristics among adolescent girls and young women who self-reported ever having been pregnant, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
HIV Status														
Positive	25.0	7.8 — 51.1	5.0	1.4 — 11.9	8.2	3.5 — 15.7	12.2	5.0 — 23.6	4.9	1.8 — 10.5	1.9	0.5 — 5.0	6.4	4.4 — 9.0
Negative	8.7	4.9 — 14.0	9.2	5.8 — 13.7	8.2	5.3 — 11.9	14.5	10.7 — 19.1	3.8	2.0 — 6.4	4.7	3.1 — 6.8	8.3	7.0 — 9.7

HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests.

Table 35: Prevalence of accessing condoms and other forms of modern contraceptives in the past year among adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Accessed male condoms														
Total	51.7	46.2 — 57.3	55.8	53.2 — 58.4	60.4	56.6 — 64.0	59.3	56.7 — 61.8	39.7	36.4 — 43.0	43.7	40.8 — 46.8	52.3	50.8 — 53.7
Age (years)														
15-19	41.0	34.2 — 48.1	41.0	37.4 — 44.7	52.7	47.7 — 57.7	44.4	40.5 — 48.3	26.2	22.7 — 29.9	30.0	26.5 — 33.7	39.7	37.9 — 41.6
20-24	66.3	59.5 — 72.6	73.3	69.5 — 76.7	72.1	67.4 — 76.5	76.1	72.4 — 79.6	57.2	52.5 — 61.8	63.0	58.4 — 67.3	68.6	66.8 — 70.4
HIV Status														
Positive	92.3	74.0 — 99.2	72.3	63.2 — 80.2	75.6	67.6 — 82.5	77.4	69.8 — 83.8	60.5	52.6 — 68.0	59.6	53.4 — 65.6	69.7	66.3 — 72.9
Negative	50.3	44.9 — 55.6	52.4	49.1 — 55.7	57.8	53.9 — 61.7	57.6	54.8 — 60.3	36.1	32.6 — 39.8	40.8	37.8 — 43.8	49.8	48.3 — 51.3
Accessed female condoms														
Total	34.0	29.9 — 38.2	25.3	22.5 — 28.3	31.3	27.2 — 35.6	29.9	27.0 — 33.0	18.6	16.2 — 21.2	20.0	17.7 — 22.4	26.6	25.3 — 28.0
Age (years)														
15-19	29.0	23.9 — 34.6	17.9	15.1 — 21.0	26.6	22.4 — 31.1	20.4	17.4 — 23.6	13.3	10.6 — 16.4	14.2	11.7 — 17.0	20.4	18.9 — 21.9
20-24	40.6	35.3 — 46.1	34.2	29.3 — 39.3	38.4	32.7 — 44.5	40.7	35.8 — 45.7	25.4	22.0 — 29.1	28.0	24.3 — 32.0	34.8	32.9 — 36.8
HIV Status														
Positive	53.8	32.6 — 74.1	31.4	24.6 — 38.9	40.3	32.1 — 49.0	38.3	29.3 — 48.0	24.4	18.3 — 31.3	28.7	22.5 — 35.5	33.3	30.0 — 36.7
Negative	33.2	29.2 — 37.5	24.0	21.1 — 27.1	29.7	25.7 — 34.1	29.1	26.3 — 32.1	17.6	15.0 — 20.4	18.4	16.1 — 20.8	25.7	24.3 — 27.1
Accessed a form of modern contraception other than condoms														
Total	35.8	32.1 — 39.6	39.0	35.5 — 42.7	51.6	47.6 — 55.5	45.7	42.3 — 49.1	33.5	30.5 — 36.6	35.9	33.9 — 38.0	40.6	39.3 — 42.0
Age (years)														
15-19	25.3	20.9 — 30.2	26.8	23.1 — 30.7	41.7	36.5 — 47.0	34.3	30.6 — 38.1	18.6	15.7 — 21.7	20.8	18.0 — 23.8	28.4	26.8 — 30.1
20-24	50.0	44.8 — 55.2	53.5	47.2 — 59.8	66.7	62.6 — 70.6	58.5	53.6 — 63.2	53.0	48.5 — 57.4	57.0	54.1 — 59.9	56.6	54.6 — 58.6
HIV Status														
Positive	61.5	40.9 — 79.6	44.7	35.8 — 54.0	56.7	49.6 — 63.5	65.8	56.0 — 74.7	52.2	45.0 — 59.4	54.6	47.3 — 61.8	54.0	50.3 — 57.6
Negative	34.9	31.2 — 38.7	38.0	34.4 — 41.6	50.7	46.6 — 54.8	43.8	40.4 — 47.2	30.3	27.3 — 33.6	32.4	30.2 — 34.7	38.8	37.4 — 40.2

HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests.

Table 36: Use of modern contraceptives among adolescent girls and young who reported they had ever had sex, in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Ever used modern contraception or something else to prevent pregnancy														
Total	49.4	44.6 — 54.1	46.4	42.6 — 50.2	45.1	40.0 — 50.3	57.8	54.8 — 60.8	41.6	38.2 — 45.1	43.9	40.3 — 47.5	47.8	46.1 — 49.5
Age (years)														
15-19	44.1	36.6 — 51.8	43.4	38.2 — 48.6	40.2	34.0 — 46.5	46.8	41.7 — 51.8	33.6	28.2 — 39.3	38.8	33.7 — 44.2	41.8	39.4 — 44.2
20-24	53.4	47.9 — 58.9	48.7	44.2 — 53.2	50.4	44.8 — 56.0	66.0	62.4 — 69.5	45.9	41.0 — 50.8	47.1	42.4 — 51.7	52.3	50.3 — 54.3
HIV Status														
Positive	54.5	37.5 — 70.8	48.5	37.4 — 59.7	57.4	48.5 — 66.0	61.8	51.3 — 71.5	42.9	35.0 — 51.0	44.0	37.0 — 51.1	50.5	46.5 — 54.5
Negative	49.1	43.8 — 54.4	45.8	41.4 — 50.1	42.5	37.5 — 47.6	57.4	54.4 — 60.3	41.3	37.7 — 44.9	43.8	40.2 — 47.5	47.2	45.5 — 49.0
Used a condom at first sex														
Total	60.5	54.2 — 66.6	72.6	69.1 — 75.9	53.9	50.7 — 57.0	82.6	80.2 — 84.9	49.0	45.5 — 52.4	44.7	41.3 — 48.2	61.9	60.2 — 63.5
Age (years)														
15-19	59.8	51.0 — 68.2	75.8	71.1 — 80.1	53.2	48.6 — 57.8	82.5	78.7 — 85.9	52.5	47.4 — 57.5	42.6	37.7 — 47.5	62.5	60.2 — 64.7
20-24	61.1	54.2 — 67.6	70.1	65.2 — 74.6	54.6	49.6 — 59.5	82.7	79.4 — 85.7	47.1	43.0 — 51.3	46.1	42.1 — 50.1	61.4	59.4 — 63.4
HIV Status														
Positive	54.5	27.0 — 80.2	57.7	45.8 — 68.9	52.2	45.4 — 58.9	88.1	80.2 — 93.7	51.8	43.7 — 59.8	48.6	41.5 — 55.8	57.1	53.1 — 61.0
Negative	60.8	54.7 — 66.7	76.1	73.0 — 79.1	54.2	50.7 — 57.8	82.0	79.5 — 84.3	48.2	43.9 — 52.6	43.6	40.3 — 47.0	62.8	61.1 — 64.5
Used modern contraceptive other than condoms to prevent pregnancy at first sex														
Total	28.3	23.3 — 33.8	17.2	14.5 — 20.2	35.0	31.4 — 38.7	21.8	19.0 — 24.7	11.7	9.1 — 14.6	19.3	16.8 — 21.9	22.9	21.5 — 24.4
Age (years)														
15-19	19.6	12.8 — 28.0	20.6	16.5 — 25.2	37.2	31.9 — 42.7	20.8	16.7 — 25.5	8.7	5.8 — 12.4	21.2	17.3 — 25.4	23.5	21.3 — 25.8
20-24	35.1	28.3 — 42.4	14.5	11.5 — 17.9	32.6	28.7 — 36.7	22.4	18.7 — 26.6	13.2	9.9 — 17.2	18.1	15.5 — 20.8	22.4	20.7 — 24.2
HIV Status														
Positive	54.5	32.0 — 75.8	17.1	11.8 — 23.6	36.6	29.6 — 44.0	36.8	26.3 — 48.3	9.8	5.7 — 15.4	16.8	12.8 — 21.4	24.2	21.3 — 27.4
Negative	27.0	22.2 — 32.3	17.2	14.3 — 20.4	34.6	30.6 — 38.8	20.1	17.4 — 23.0	12.2	9.4 — 15.3	20.0	17.4 — 22.7	22.6	21.2 — 24.2
Dual protection at first sex (condom plus any form of modern contraception)														
Total	18.5	14.0 — 23.6	14.0	11.5 — 16.9	20.3	17.7 — 23.2	18.8	16.5 — 21.4	6.1	4.4 — 8.2	8.8	7.2 — 10.6	15.1	14.0 — 16.3
Age (years)														
15-19	11.8	6.8 — 18.5	16.8	12.8 — 21.6	22.7	18.8 — 26.9	16.4	12.9 — 20.4	4.0	2.2 — 6.7	9.6	7.0 — 12.8	15.3	13.6 — 17.1
20-24	23.7	17.2 — 31.1	11.8	9.2 — 14.9	17.9	14.8 — 21.2	20.6	17.0 — 24.6	7.3	4.9 — 10.4	8.3	6.6 — 10.3	15.0	13.5 — 16.5

Table 36: Use of modern contraceptives among adolescent girls and young who reported they had ever had sex, in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
HIV Status														
Positive	45.5	19.8 — 73.0	10.7	6.6 — 16.1	22.0	16.3 — 28.7	32.0	21.9 — 43.5	6.6	3.0 — 12.2	11.6	8.3 — 15.6	16.8	14.2 — 19.7
Negative	17.1	13.0 — 22.0	14.8	12.1 — 17.9	20.0	16.9 — 23.4	17.4	15.0 — 19.9	6.0	4.2 — 8.3	8.0	6.5 — 9.8	14.8	13.6 — 16.0

HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests.

Table 37: Use of condoms and modern contraceptives at last sex among adolescent girls and young women who had ever had sex, in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Used a condom at last sex														
Total	42.1	36.8 — 47.5	60.1	56.3 — 63.8	48.2	45.4 — 51.0	61.8	58.7 — 64.8	45.8	41.7 — 50.0	42.4	38.7 — 46.1	51.1	49.5 — 52.6
Age (years)														
15-19	47.1	38.7 — 55.6	63.5	59.5 — 67.4	47.5	43.6 — 51.4	68.8	63.7 — 73.5	56.5	50.9 — 62.0	42.6	37.2 — 48.1	54.7	52.6 — 56.9
20-24	38.2	32.0 — 44.7	57.4	51.1 — 63.6	48.9	44.0 — 53.8	56.6	52.6 — 60.6	40.2	35.2 — 45.3	42.2	37.7 — 46.8	48.3	46.1 — 50.4
HIV Status														
Positive	36.4	14.8 — 63.0	57.4	47.4 — 67.0	50.1	41.7 — 58.5	65.6	56.4 — 74.0	42.1	32.6 — 52.1	50.9	43.3 — 58.5	52.1	48.1 — 56.1
Negative	42.3	37.1 — 47.7	60.7	57.1 — 64.2	47.8	44.4 — 51.1	61.4	58.1 — 64.6	46.8	42.4 — 51.3	40.0	36.4 — 43.6	50.9	49.2 — 52.5
Used modern contraceptive other than condoms to prevent pregnancy at last sex														
Total	41.2	35.8 — 46.8	24.8	21.5 — 28.4	48.2	45.0 — 51.4	33.5	30.1 — 36.9	30.7	27.4 — 34.1	35.8	32.7 — 39.0	35.9	34.3 — 37.5
Age (years)														
15-19	32.4	25.2 — 40.1	23.6	19.4 — 28.3	43.6	38.9 — 48.5	27.3	23.2 — 31.8	21.7	17.1 — 27.0	30.6	26.7 — 34.8	31.2	29.1 — 33.4
20-24	48.1	41.2 — 55.1	25.8	21.6 — 30.3	53.1	49.1 — 57.0	38.0	33.1 — 43.1	35.4	31.3 — 39.7	39.0	35.3 — 42.8	39.5	37.4 — 41.5
HIV Status														
Positive	63.6	41.2 — 82.4	23.7	17.6 — 30.7	50.1	43.2 — 57.0	53.3	42.8 — 63.6	31.2	23.9 — 39.3	44.0	37.1 — 51.1	40.5	36.9 — 44.2
Negative	40.1	34.7 — 45.6	25.2	21.5 — 29.1	47.8	44.2 — 51.4	31.3	27.9 — 34.7	30.5	26.7 — 34.6	33.4	30.1 — 36.9	35.0	33.4 — 36.7
Dual protection at last sex (condom plus any form of modern contraception)														
Total	20.2	15.8 — 25.1	15.0	12.7 — 17.5	24.4	21.7 — 27.3	21.4	18.9 — 24.0	12.0	9.6 — 14.8	16.6	14.4 — 19.0	18.8	17.6 — 20.0
Age (years)														
15-19	15.7	9.4 — 23.9	15.4	12.0 — 19.5	21.7	18.0 — 25.7	20.9	17.4 — 24.7	11.8	8.5 — 15.9	14.5	11.2 — 18.4	17.5	15.8 — 19.4
20-24	23.7	18.2 — 29.8	14.7	11.6 — 18.2	27.3	23.3 — 31.7	21.7	18.5 — 25.2	12.1	9.1 — 15.7	18.0	15.5 — 20.7	19.7	18.2 — 21.2
HIV Status														
Positive	36.4	14.8 — 63.0	13.9	9.4 — 19.5	28.3	21.4 — 35.9	34.4	26.5 — 43.1	10.9	7.1 — 15.8	24.7	18.9 — 31.2	22.5	19.6 — 25.5
Negative	19.4	15.0 — 24.3	15.3	12.8 — 18.2	23.6	20.3 — 27.1	19.9	17.4 — 22.6	12.3	9.5 — 15.6	14.4	12.6 — 16.3	18.1	16.8 — 19.4

HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests.

Table 38: Intimate partner violence (IPV) perpetrated by a boyfriend or partner during the past year among young women and girls in sex South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Partner insulted you or made you feel bad once or more														
Total	22.0	18.7 — 25.6	19.0	16.7 — 21.5	13.3	11.5 — 15.3	28.7	25.7 — 31.9	13.8	11.7 — 16.1	12.3	10.1 — 14.9	18.3	17.2 — 19.4
Age (years)														
15-19	16.1	12.3 — 20.7	17.3	14.5 — 20.3	9.3	7.4 — 11.5	22.6	18.9 — 26.6	8.5	6.6 — 10.7	9.1	7.3 — 11.1	13.8	12.6 — 15.0
20-24	30.0	24.7 — 35.8	21.1	17.7 — 24.7	19.4	16.0 — 23.2	35.6	31.3 — 40.1	20.8	17.6 — 24.3	16.9	13.1 — 21.3	24.2	22.5 — 25.9
HIV Status														
Positive	53.8	29.4 — 77.0	18.1	13.3 — 23.8	14.1	9.4 — 20.0	32.7	24.5 — 41.7	20.7	15.0 — 27.4	18.2	14.0 — 23.0	21.0	18.4 — 23.9
Negative	20.9	17.3 — 24.8	19.2	16.8 — 21.8	13.2	11.3 — 15.3	28.3	25.1 — 31.7	12.7	10.7 — 14.9	11.3	9.0 — 13.9	17.9	16.8 — 19.0
Partner humiliated you in front of other people once or more														
Total	11.7	9.2 — 14.6	8.1	6.3 — 10.4	7.1	5.6 — 8.8	11.3	9.6 — 13.3	6.8	5.4 — 8.4	6.0	4.9 — 7.3	8.5	7.8 — 9.3
Age (years)														
15-19	8.3	5.6 — 11.7	7.4	5.3 — 9.8	4.5	3.0 — 6.7	9.4	7.3 — 12.0	4.5	3.0 — 6.4	3.7	2.7 — 4.9	6.2	5.5 — 7.1
20-24	16.2	11.7 — 21.7	9.1	6.6 — 12.1	11.0	8.4 — 14.1	13.5	10.6 — 16.8	9.8	7.6 — 12.4	9.2	7.0 — 11.7	11.4	10.2 — 12.7
HIV Status														
Positive	7.7	0.8 — 26.0	6.8	4.4 — 10.1	10.1	5.7 — 16.1	7.2	2.9 — 14.2	13.5	9.1 — 19.0	8.8	5.4 — 13.3	9.1	7.4 — 11.1
Negative	11.8	9.2 — 14.9	8.4	6.2 — 11.1	6.6	5.1 — 8.4	11.7	9.8 — 13.8	5.6	4.3 — 7.3	5.5	4.3 — 6.8	8.4	7.6 — 9.3
Partner threatened to hurt you or did things to scare or intimidate you once or more														
Total	14.3	11.6 — 17.4	11.8	9.8 — 14.0	8.0	6.3 — 9.9	16.0	14.2 — 17.9	8.9	7.1 — 11.1	7.6	6.3 — 9.1	11.1	10.3 — 12.0
Age (years)														
15-19	11.5	8.4 — 15.3	10.0	7.9 — 12.4	3.8	2.5 — 5.7	13.4	11.1 — 16.0	5.4	4.1 — 7.0	5.2	3.9 — 6.8	8.1	7.3 — 9.0
20-24	18.1	13.1 — 24.0	13.9	11.0 — 17.3	14.3	10.9 — 18.3	18.9	15.8 — 22.3	13.4	10.3 — 17.2	11.0	8.6 — 13.9	15.0	13.6 — 16.5
HIV Status														
Positive	23.1	8.1 — 45.5	10.0	6.6 — 14.2	13.1	8.2 — 19.5	11.9	6.8 — 18.9	15.3	10.4 — 21.3	11.3	8.0 — 15.4	12.6	10.6 — 14.8
Negative	14.0	11.2 — 17.2	12.2	9.8 — 14.9	7.1	5.3 — 9.3	16.4	14.4 — 18.5	7.8	6.1 — 10.0	7.0	5.6 — 8.5	10.9	10.0 — 11.8
Partner slapped you or threw something at you which could hurt once or more														
Total	15.1	12.5 — 18.1	12.2	10.4 — 14.2	9.7	7.8 — 11.9	18.7	16.7 — 20.7	9.9	8.3 — 11.6	8.9	7.4 — 10.6	12.4	11.6 — 13.3
Age (years)														
15-19	11.1	7.9 — 14.9	10.7	8.2 — 13.6	5.0	3.7 — 6.6	15.6	13.3 — 18.2	7.6	6.1 — 9.2	7.4	5.7 — 9.4	9.5	8.5 — 10.5
20-24	20.6	16.4 — 25.3	13.9	11.3 — 16.9	16.8	12.9 — 21.5	22.1	18.9 — 25.6	12.8	10.3 — 15.8	11.1	8.8 — 13.7	16.3	15.0 — 17.8

Table 38: Intimate partner violence (IPV) perpetrated by a boyfriend or partner during the past year among young women and girls in sex South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
HIV Status														
Positive	38.5	20.4 — 59.1	12.6	8.7 — 17.6	16.1	10.4 — 23.3	21.9	15.7 — 29.3	15.3	11.1 — 20.3	13.2	9.9 — 17.0	16.2	13.9 — 18.6
Negative	14.3	11.7 — 17.2	12.1	10.0 — 14.5	8.6	6.7 — 10.9	18.4	16.2 — 20.8	8.9	7.3 — 10.8	8.1	6.6 — 9.9	11.9	11.0 — 12.8
Partner pushed or shoved you once or more														
Total	15.9	13.0 — 19.2	8.4	6.9 — 10.1	5.9	4.5 — 7.7	14.6	12.7 — 16.8	6.9	5.5 — 8.5	7.0	5.6 — 8.5	9.7	8.9 — 10.6
Age (years)														
15-19	12.9	9.3 — 17.3	7.3	5.6 — 9.4	2.4	1.5 — 3.6	10.9	8.5 — 13.7	4.3	3.0 — 5.9	4.5	3.4 — 5.9	6.9	6.0 — 7.9
20-24	20.0	16.0 — 24.5	9.6	7.4 — 12.1	11.3	8.3 — 15.0	18.9	16.1 — 21.9	10.4	8.0 — 13.3	10.3	8.0 — 13.1	13.4	12.2 — 14.8
HIV Status														
Positive	30.8	14.8 — 51.1	8.0	4.6 — 12.7	6.0	2.8 — 11.3	16.4	11.2 — 22.8	11.7	7.9 — 16.4	10.7	7.5 — 14.5	10.8	8.9 — 12.9
Negative	15.4	12.5 — 18.6	8.4	6.8 — 10.4	5.9	4.4 — 7.7	14.5	12.3 — 16.8	6.1	4.7 — 7.9	6.3	5.0 — 7.8	9.6	8.8 — 10.5
Partner hit you with a fist or something that could hurt once or more														
Total	10.1	7.7 — 12.9	6.6	5.2 — 8.2	5.4	4.2 — 6.7	10.6	8.9 — 12.3	5.5	4.5 — 6.6	5.3	4.3 — 6.5	7.2	6.6 — 7.9
Age (years)														
15-19	7.8	4.8 — 11.9	5.9	4.4 — 7.8	3.1	1.9 — 4.7	7.8	5.7 — 10.4	2.6	1.6 — 4.0	3.9	2.8 — 5.2	5.2	4.4 — 6.0
20-24	13.1	9.7 — 17.2	7.4	5.3 — 10.0	8.8	6.4 — 11.8	13.7	11.3 — 16.3	9.2	7.3 — 11.3	7.3	5.6 — 9.4	9.9	8.9 — 11.0
HIV Status														
Positive	23.1	8.1 — 45.5	8.6	5.3 — 13.0	8.1	4.4 — 13.4	11.7	7.1 — 17.7	13.5	9.6 — 18.1	8.2	5.1 — 12.3	10.2	8.4 — 12.2
Negative	9.6	7.4 — 12.2	6.2	4.8 — 7.9	4.9	3.8 — 6.3	10.4	8.7 — 12.5	4.1	3.2 — 5.2	4.8	3.9 — 5.8	6.8	6.2 — 7.5
Partner kicked, dragged, beat, choked or burned you once or more														
Total	6.9	4.8 — 9.5	5.4	4.3 — 6.8	4.6	3.4 — 6.1	8.4	6.7 — 10.4	4.1	3.2 — 5.2	4.9	3.8 — 6.2	5.8	5.2 — 6.4
Age (years)														
15-19	6.5	4.0 — 9.8	5.0	3.6 — 6.6	1.2	0.6 — 2.2	6.7	4.9 — 9.0	1.9	1.1 — 3.0	3.4	2.5 — 4.5	4.1	3.4 — 4.8
20-24	7.5	4.6 — 11.4	5.9	4.3 — 8.0	9.9	7.1 — 13.2	10.4	7.8 — 13.4	7.0	5.2 — 9.3	7.0	5.1 — 9.5	8.0	7.0 — 9.1
HIV Status														
Positive	7.7	0.8 — 26.0	5.2	2.6 — 9.0	11.1	7.0 — 16.4	8.6	3.6 — 16.7	9.9	6.4 — 14.4	8.2	5.4 — 11.7	8.4	6.7 — 10.2
Negative	6.9	4.9 — 9.4	5.5	4.2 — 6.9	3.5	2.4 — 5.0	8.4	6.6 — 10.6	3.1	2.3 — 4.2	4.3	3.3 — 5.5	5.4	4.8 — 6.1
Partner threatened to use or actually used a gun, knife, or other weapon once or more														
Total	4.0	2.6 — 5.8	2.7	1.9 — 3.8	3.2	2.1 — 4.7	5.4	4.2 — 6.8	3.6	2.5 — 5.0	2.5	1.9 — 3.4	3.6	3.1 — 4.1

Table 38: Intimate partner violence (IPV) perpetrated by a boyfriend or partner during the past year among young women and girls in sex South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Age (years)														
15-19	3.7	2.3 — 5.7	2.6	1.7 — 4.0	1.2	0.5 — 2.4	4.5	3.0 — 6.4	2.2	1.2 — 3.5	2.0	1.3 — 3.1	2.7	2.2 — 3.2
20-24	4.4	2.1 — 7.8	2.9	1.7 — 4.5	6.2	4.0 — 9.2	6.4	4.4 — 8.8	5.5	3.8 — 7.6	3.3	2.2 — 4.7	4.7	4.0 — 5.6
HIV Status														
Positive	23.1	8.1 — 45.5	4.2	2.1 — 7.5	8.1	4.4 — 13.4	4.5	1.6 — 9.9	9.0	5.0 — 14.6	4.4	2.2 — 7.7	6.7	5.1 — 8.5
Negative	3.3	1.9 — 5.2	2.5	1.6 — 3.5	2.4	1.4 — 3.7	5.5	4.2 — 7.0	2.7	1.8 — 3.8	2.2	1.6 — 2.9	3.1	2.7 — 3.6
Had sex with partner when you didn't want to because he forced, threatened or pressured you														
Total	4.5	3.2 — 6.1	4.1	3.1 — 5.2	3.9	2.8 — 5.2	7.7	6.3 — 9.3	2.9	2.1 — 3.9	3.3	2.6 — 4.2	4.5	4.0 — 5.0
Age (years)														
15-19	3.2	1.8 — 5.4	3.6	2.4 — 5.1	1.7	0.9 — 2.8	4.9	3.5 — 6.6	1.9	1.0 — 3.2	2.9	2.1 — 3.9	3.0	2.6 — 3.6
20-24	6.2	4.0 — 9.2	4.7	3.0 — 6.9	7.3	5.0 — 10.3	10.8	8.7 — 13.3	4.3	2.7 — 6.3	4.0	2.9 — 5.4	6.3	5.5 — 7.2
HIV Status														
Positive	23.1	8.1 — 45.5	4.7	2.3 — 8.3	3.0	1.1 — 6.5	8.5	4.0 — 15.5	3.6	1.6 — 7.0	4.4	2.5 — 7.2	5.4	4.0 — 7.0
Negative	3.8	2.6 — 5.5	4.0	3.0 — 5.2	4.1	2.9 — 5.5	7.6	6.1 — 9.4	2.8	2.1 — 3.7	3.1	2.4 — 4.0	4.3	3.9 — 4.9
Had sex with partner because he threatened to go out with or have sex with someone else once or more														
Total	3.4	2.2 — 5.1	5.0	3.8 — 6.4	4.2	3.1 — 5.6	4.9	3.6 — 6.3	2.5	1.7 — 3.6	2.1	1.6 — 2.6	3.7	3.3 — 4.2
Age (years)														
15-19	2.3	1.1 — 4.2	4.6	3.2 — 6.5	2.2	1.0 — 3.9	3.5	2.4 — 5.0	1.4	0.7 — 2.4	1.7	1.1 — 2.4	2.6	2.2 — 3.2
20-24	5.0	2.8 — 8.1	5.4	3.7 — 7.4	7.3	5.1 — 10.2	6.4	4.4 — 8.8	4.0	2.6 — 5.7	2.6	1.7 — 3.8	5.2	4.4 — 6.0
HIV Status														
Positive	7.7	0.6 — 28.4	5.7	3.0 — 9.6	3.0	1.1 — 6.6	4.4	1.6 — 9.2	1.8	0.5 — 4.7	2.5	1.1 — 4.9	3.7	2.6 — 5.1
Negative	3.3	2.1 — 5.0	4.8	3.6 — 6.4	4.4	3.2 — 5.9	4.9	3.6 — 6.5	2.7	1.8 — 3.8	2.0	1.5 — 2.6	3.7	3.3 — 4.3
Experienced any form of emotional violence														
Total	29.7	25.7 — 34.0	24.9	22.3 — 27.6	17.8	15.7 — 20.0	34.2	31.1 — 37.5	18.8	16.2 — 21.6	16.9	14.4 — 19.6	23.7	22.6 — 25.0
Age (years)														
15-19	24.0	18.9 — 29.6	23.3	20.3 — 26.6	12.2	9.9 — 14.9	28.5	24.9 — 32.2	13.7	11.3 — 16.4	12.4	10.3 — 14.8	18.9	17.5 — 20.2
20-24	37.5	30.8 — 44.5	26.7	22.9 — 30.7	26.4	22.4 — 30.6	40.8	35.9 — 45.7	25.4	21.5 — 29.6	23.0	19.0 — 27.5	30.1	28.2 — 32.1
HIV Status														
Positive	53.8	29.4 — 77.0	21.5	16.3 — 27.4	20.2	14.5 — 26.9	35.5	26.4 — 45.4	27.0	20.2 — 34.6	22.0	17.4 — 27.1	25.3	22.5 — 28.3

Table 38: Intimate partner violence (IPV) perpetrated by a boyfriend or partner during the past year among young women and girls in sex South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Negative	28.8	24.6 — 33.4	25.6	22.6 — 28.7	17.4	15.1 — 20.0	34.1	30.8 — 37.6	17.4	14.9 — 20.1	15.9	13.3 — 18.8	23.5	22.2 — 24.9
Experienced any form of physical violence														
Total	22.3	19.0 — 25.8	18.0	16.0 — 20.2	14.2	11.9 — 16.7	24.7	22.4 — 27.1	12.8	11.0 — 14.8	12.6	10.7 — 14.6	17.5	16.5 — 18.5
Age (years)														
15-19	18.4	14.2 — 23.4	16.9	14.2 — 19.8	8.1	6.4 — 10.1	19.8	17.1 — 22.8	10.2	8.2 — 12.4	10.4	8.4 — 12.7	13.9	12.7 — 15.1
20-24	27.5	22.9 — 32.5	19.4	16.1 — 23.0	23.4	18.9 — 28.5	30.2	27.0 — 33.6	16.2	13.5 — 19.2	15.5	12.9 — 18.5	22.2	20.7 — 23.8
HIV Status														
Positive	38.5	20.4 — 59.1	17.8	13.4 — 22.8	22.2	15.9 — 29.5	26.4	19.7 — 34.0	19.8	15.3 — 24.9	16.3	12.5 — 20.8	20.6	18.2 — 23.2
Negative	21.7	18.4 — 25.3	18.1	15.8 — 20.5	12.8	10.4 — 15.6	24.5	22.0 — 27.3	11.6	9.8 — 13.7	11.9	10.0 — 13.9	17.0	16.0 — 18.1
Experienced any form of sexual violence														
Total	5.6	4.1 — 7.4	7.8	6.3 — 9.5	6.1	4.7 — 7.7	9.6	8.2 — 11.3	4.3	3.3 — 5.5	4.3	3.5 — 5.2	6.4	5.8 — 7.0
Age (years)														
15-19	4.1	2.4 — 6.7	6.9	4.9 — 9.4	3.1	1.8 — 4.9	6.9	5.4 — 8.6	2.6	1.6 — 4.0	3.5	2.7 — 4.5	4.6	3.9 — 5.2
20-24	7.5	5.0 — 10.7	8.8	6.6 — 11.3	10.6	7.9 — 13.9	12.8	10.3 — 15.5	6.4	4.5 — 8.9	5.4	4.1 — 7.0	8.8	7.8 — 9.8
HIV Status														
Positive	23.1	8.1 — 45.5	7.6	4.4 — 12.0	4.0	1.7 — 7.9	11.4	6.5 — 18.1	4.5	2.2 — 8.0	5.0	3.0 — 7.9	6.9	5.4 — 8.7
Negative	4.9	3.4 — 6.8	7.8	6.3 — 9.6	6.4	4.9 — 8.3	9.5	7.9 — 11.3	4.2	3.2 — 5.5	4.2	3.3 — 5.2	6.3	5.7 — 6.9
Experienced any form of the above types of IPV														
Total	38.5	34.3 — 42.7	31.1	28.3 — 34.0	23.2	20.7 — 25.8	41.2	38.3 — 44.1	22.7	19.7 — 25.8	20.8	18.0 — 23.8	29.6	28.3 — 30.9
Age (years)														
15-19	31.8	26.2 — 37.8	30.1	26.7 — 33.6	16.0	13.1 — 19.3	34.4	30.9 — 38.1	17.3	14.5 — 20.3	15.8	13.2 — 18.6	24.0	22.5 — 25.6
20-24	47.5	41.1 — 53.9	32.3	28.1 — 36.7	34.0	29.7 — 38.6	48.8	44.7 — 52.8	29.6	25.6 — 34.0	27.8	23.7 — 32.2	36.9	34.9 — 38.8
HIV Status														
Positive	69.2	48.9 — 85.2	22.9	17.5 — 29.1	29.2	22.5 — 36.7	41.1	32.0 — 50.7	29.7	23.3 — 36.7	25.1	20.3 — 30.4	30.0	27.1 — 33.1
Negative	37.4	33.1 — 41.8	32.8	29.7 — 35.9	22.1	19.2 — 25.3	41.2	38.0 — 44.3	21.5	18.6 — 24.5	20.0	17.1 — 23.1	29.5	28.2 — 31.0

HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests.

Table 39: Lifetime experiences of rape/forced sex by partners or non-partners among young women and girls in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Ever forced to have sex or raped														
Total	7.4	5.4 — 10.0	9.1	7.5 — 10.8	5.8	4.6 — 7.1	10.9	9.0 — 13.1	6.3	5.2 — 7.5	6.5	5.5 — 7.6	7.7	7.1 — 8.4
Age (years)														
15-19	6.0	3.5 — 9.4	6.5	4.9 — 8.5	4.3	2.9 — 6.1	7.8	6.0 — 9.9	4.9	3.7 — 6.5	6.6	5.2 — 8.2	6.0	5.3 — 6.8
20-24	9.4	6.2 — 13.4	12.0	9.3 — 15.2	8.1	6.3 — 10.2	14.4	11.1 — 18.3	7.9	6.4 — 9.7	6.4	4.9 — 8.2	9.9	8.8 — 11.1
HIV Status														
Positive	30.8	14.8 — 51.1	10.7	6.6 — 16.1	10.1	6.3 — 15.0	18.0	11.5 — 26.2	9.0	5.6 — 13.4	10.1	7.5 — 13.2	11.9	10.0 — 14.1
Negative	6.6	4.7 — 8.9	8.7	7.2 — 10.5	5.1	3.8 — 6.6	10.2	8.3 — 12.4	5.8	4.7 — 7.1	5.8	4.7 — 7.1	7.1	6.5 — 7.8

HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests.

Table 40: Alcohol use by young women and girls in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Drink alcohol 2 or more times a month														
Total	25.2	22.0 — 28.7	9.9	8.2 — 11.9	5.4	4.1 — 6.9	15.9	13.6 — 18.4	4.9	3.8 — 6.3	4.2	3.1 — 5.6	10.8	9.9 — 11.7
Age (years)														
15-19	24.4	19.8 — 29.6	8.6	6.7 — 10.9	4.1	2.7 — 5.8	12.5	10.1 — 15.3	3.6	2.6 — 4.8	3.7	2.7 — 5.0	9.3	8.2 — 10.4
20-24	26.2	21.5 — 31.5	11.4	8.6 — 14.7	7.3	5.2 — 10.0	19.7	15.9 — 24.0	6.7	4.8 — 9.1	4.9	3.3 — 7.1	12.8	11.5 — 14.2
HIV Status														
Positive	15.4	4.0 — 36.2	11.3	6.1 — 18.7	7.1	3.5 — 12.4	22.4	15.3 — 31.0	8.1	4.8 — 12.5	7.5	4.8 — 11.2	10.6	8.5 — 13.0
Negative	25.5	22.1 — 29.3	9.6	7.7 — 11.9	5.1	3.8 — 6.6	15.3	12.9 — 17.8	4.4	3.4 — 5.7	3.6	2.6 — 4.8	10.8	9.9 — 11.8
Drink 3 or more drinks on a typical day														
Total	21.5	18.2 — 25.1	12.3	10.2 — 14.6	10.6	8.4 — 13.1	25.8	22.5 — 29.3	9.6	7.8 — 11.6	10.7	8.9 — 12.7	15.1	14.1 — 16.2
Age (years)														
15-19	20.7	16.3 — 25.7	11.1	8.7 — 14.0	8.9	6.7 — 11.5	21.3	18.2 — 24.7	6.8	4.8 — 9.4	9.2	7.4 — 11.3	12.9	11.8 — 14.2
20-24	22.5	18.0 — 27.5	13.7	10.4 — 17.5	13.2	10.0 — 16.9	30.8	26.1 — 35.9	13.2	10.2 — 16.6	12.7	9.9 — 16.0	18.0	16.4 — 19.6
HIV Status														
Positive	23.1	7.0 — 48.2	12.8	7.2 — 20.6	12.1	7.5 — 18.1	42.2	33.6 — 51.2	17.1	12.0 — 23.1	16.4	12.1 — 21.4	18.2	15.6 — 21.1
Negative	21.4	18.0 — 25.1	12.2	9.9 — 14.8	10.3	8.1 — 12.8	24.3	21.1 — 27.7	8.3	6.7 — 10.2	9.6	7.9 — 11.6	14.7	13.6 — 15.8
Binge drinking (6 or more drinks on one occasion) on a monthly or more frequent occurence														
Total	20.2	16.8 — 23.9	8.6	6.6 — 10.9	5.2	3.9 — 6.8	14.7	12.7 — 16.8	4.0	2.8 — 5.6	2.4	1.7 — 3.2	9.1	8.3 — 10.0
Age (years)														
15-19	18.0	14.1 — 22.5	8.1	6.4 — 10.1	3.6	1.9 — 6.1	10.9	8.6 — 13.6	2.6	1.4 — 4.3	2.2	1.3 — 3.4	7.4	6.5 — 8.4
20-24	23.1	17.9 — 29.1	9.1	5.3 — 14.3	7.7	5.7 — 10.1	19.0	15.9 — 22.4	5.9	3.7 — 8.8	2.6	1.6 — 4.0	11.3	9.9 — 12.8
HIV Status														
Positive	15.4	3.3 — 38.8	9.2	4.2 — 16.8	4.0	1.7 — 7.9	21.0	14.3 — 29.2	8.1	4.3 — 13.5	4.4	2.3 — 7.5	8.6	6.6 — 10.9
Negative	20.3	16.8 — 24.3	8.5	6.7 — 10.5	5.4	3.9 — 7.3	14.1	12.1 — 16.3	3.3	2.1 — 4.9	2.0	1.4 — 2.7	9.2	8.3 — 10.1
Median Audit-C score														
Total	1	0 — 1	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	1	0 — 1	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0
Age (years)														
15-19	1	0 — 1	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0
20-24	1	0 — 2	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	1	1 — 2	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0

Table 40: Alcohol use by young women and girls in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
HIV Status														
Positive	0	0 — 1.9	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	2	1 — 2	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0
Negative	1	0 — 1	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 1	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0
Had an Audit-C score 2 or higher														
Total	43.8	39.3 — 48.3	25.0	22.2 — 28.0	19.3	16.6 — 22.2	42.1	38.7 — 45.5	15.7	13.5 — 18.2	16.2	14.2 — 18.3	27.0	25.7 — 28.4
Age (years)														
15-19	42.9	37.1 — 48.8	23.2	20.1 — 26.5	16.0	13.1 — 19.4	36.1	32.4 — 39.9	10.9	8.5 — 13.6	14.5	12.0 — 17.2	23.7	22.2 — 25.3
20-24	45.0	38.6 — 51.5	27.1	22.1 — 32.7	24.2	20.4 — 28.2	48.9	44.1 — 53.7	22.1	18.3 — 26.1	18.6	15.5 — 22.0	31.3	29.4 — 33.3
HIV Status														
Positive	38.5	18.1 — 62.3	25.9	19.2 — 33.6	24.2	18.5 — 30.6	57.4	49.3 — 65.2	24.3	18.6 — 30.7	20.8	16.7 — 25.4	28.6	25.8 — 31.5
Negative	44.0	39.4 — 48.6	24.7	21.8 — 27.8	18.4	15.6 — 21.5	40.6	37.2 — 44.1	14.3	12.1 — 16.7	15.3	13.3 — 17.5	26.8	25.4 — 28.2

HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests.

Table 41: Drug Use

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Use drugs other than alcohol 2 or more times a week														
Total	2.9	1.8 — 4.5	0.4	0.2 — 0.9	0.9	0.4 — 1.5	1.1	0.5 — 1.9	1.2	0.7 — 1.9	0.2	0.1 — 0.5	1.1	0.8 — 1.4
Age (years)														
15-19	3.7	2.0 — 6.2	0.2	0.0 — 0.7	0.5	0.1 — 1.3	1.0	0.4 — 2.2	1.4	0.7 — 2.4	0.3	0.1 — 0.9	1.1	0.8 — 1.6
20-24	1.9	0.6 — 4.2	0.7	0.3 — 1.6	1.5	0.7 — 2.8	1.1	0.5 — 2.3	0.9	0.3 — 2.0	0.0	*	1.0	0.7 — 1.4
HIV Status														
Positive	0.0	*	0.0	*	2.0	0.5 — 5.3	3.4	0.3 — 12.7	1.8	0.5 — 4.5	0.6	0.1 — 2.3	1.3	0.6 — 2.4
Negative	3.0	1.9 — 4.6	0.5	0.2 — 1.0	0.7	0.3 — 1.3	0.9	0.4 — 1.5	1.1	0.6 — 1.9	0.1	0.0 — 0.4	1.0	0.8 — 1.3
Use more than one type of drug on one occasion 2 or more times a week														
Total	1.9	1.0 — 3.1	0.2	0.1 — 0.6	0.4	0.1 — 1.0	0.8	0.3 — 1.6	0.3	0.1 — 0.7	0.1	0.0 — 0.4	0.6	0.4 — 0.8
Age (years)														
15-19	2.8	1.4 — 4.9	0.0	*	0.2	0.0 — 0.9	1.0	0.4 — 2.0	0.5	0.1 — 1.2	0.2	0.0 — 0.6	0.7	0.5 — 1.1
20-24	0.6	0.1 — 2.5	0.5	0.1 — 1.3	0.7	0.2 — 1.9	0.6	0.1 — 1.6	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.4	0.2 — 0.7
HIV Status														
Positive	0.0	*	0.0	*	2.0	0.5 — 5.3	1.6	0.1 — 6.5	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.6	0.2 — 1.4
Negative	1.9	1.0 — 3.2	0.3	0.1 — 0.7	0.2	0.0 — 0.6	0.7	0.3 — 1.6	0.3	0.1 — 0.8	0.1	0.0 — 0.4	0.6	0.4 — 0.8
Influenced heavily by drugs every week or more often														
Total	2.1	1.2 — 3.4	0.2	0.1 — 0.6	0.1	0.0 — 0.5	0.7	0.3 — 1.3	0.5	0.2 — 1.0	0.1	0.0 — 0.4	0.6	0.4 — 0.8
Age (years)														
15-19	3.2	1.8 — 5.4	0.0	*	0.0	*	1.2	0.6 — 2.4	0.9	0.4 — 1.9	0.2	0.0 — 0.6	0.9	0.6 — 1.2
20-24	0.6	0.1 — 2.3	0.5	0.1 — 1.3	0.4	0.0 — 1.4	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.2	0.1 — 0.5
HIV Status														
Positive	0.0	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	1.4	0.1 — 5.3	0.0	*	0.6	0.1 — 2.3	0.3	0.1 — 0.8
Negative	2.2	1.3 — 3.5	0.3	0.1 — 0.7	0.2	0.0 — 0.6	0.6	0.2 — 1.2	0.6	0.3 — 1.2	0.0	*	0.6	0.4 — 0.9
Ever used ART (nyaope or whoonga) to get high														
Total	15.9	12.6 — 19.7	9.3	7.7 — 11.0	10.4	7.8 — 13.6	8.3	6.7 — 10.2	5.6	4.2 — 7.4	5.2	4.1 — 6.5	9.1	8.2 — 10.0
Age (years)														
15-19	16.1	12.2 — 20.8	9.7	7.9 — 11.9	10.5	7.7 — 14.0	8.3	6.0 — 11.1	6.2	4.0 — 8.9	4.2	3.1 — 5.6	9.1	8.1 — 10.3
20-24	15.6	11.1 — 21.1	8.7	6.0 — 12.0	10.2	6.9 — 14.5	8.4	6.2 — 10.9	5.0	3.4 — 7.1	6.6	4.8 — 8.9	9.1	7.8 — 10.4

Table 41: Drug Use

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
HIV Status														
Positive	30.8	9.8 — 60.0	10.0	4.9 — 17.5	9.1	4.9 — 15.1	11.6	5.9 — 19.9	1.8	0.5 — 4.7	5.1	3.0 — 8.0	8.4	6.3 — 11.0
Negative	15.4	12.3 — 18.9	9.1	7.4 — 11.0	10.6	7.8 — 14.1	8.0	6.4 — 9.9	6.2	4.6 — 8.1	5.2	4.0 — 6.7	9.2	8.3 — 10.1
Median Dudit score														
Total	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0
Age (years)														
15-19	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0
20-24	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0
HIV Status														
Positive	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0
Negative	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0
Had high drug use (Dudit score 2 or higher)														
Total	10.1	7.5 — 13.2	2.7	1.9 — 3.6	2.6	1.8 — 3.6	10.5	8.5 — 12.9	3.9	2.8 — 5.2	3.3	2.5 — 4.3	5.5	4.8 — 6.1
Age (years)														
15-19	11.5	7.8 — 16.2	2.0	1.3 — 3.0	2.4	1.5 — 3.6	11.2	8.7 — 14.0	3.8	2.5 — 5.5	3.2	2.2 — 4.5	5.5	4.7 — 6.4
20-24	8.1	5.2 — 11.9	3.5	2.3 — 5.1	2.9	1.8 — 4.5	9.8	7.4 — 12.8	4.0	2.2 — 6.6	3.5	2.5 — 4.9	5.4	4.6 — 6.3
HIV Status														
Positive	7.7	0.8 — 26.0	2.8	1.2 — 5.6	4.0	1.7 — 8.0	13.5	7.7 — 21.5	5.4	2.6 — 9.7	3.1	1.5 — 5.7	5.1	3.8 — 6.7
Negative	10.2	7.5 — 13.4	2.6	1.8 — 3.7	2.4	1.5 — 3.5	10.3	8.1 — 12.8	3.6	2.6 — 4.9	3.4	2.5 — 4.4	5.5	4.8 — 6.3

HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests.

* Not estimated

Table 42: Alcohol and drug use during sex among adolescent girls and young women who have ever had sex in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
During past 3 months, AGYW had sex when using alcohol or drugs														
Total	19.3	15.7 — 23.4	5.4	4.1 — 6.9	3.8	2.6 — 5.4	10.9	8.8 — 13.3	3.6	2.3 — 5.3	3.0	2.0 — 4.4	7.4	6.6 — 8.3
Age (years)														
15-19	20.6	14.2 — 28.3	5.3	3.6 — 7.6	2.1	1.0 — 4.0	8.3	5.5 — 12.0	3.9	2.0 — 6.8	2.5	1.3 — 4.2	6.7	5.5 — 8.1
20-24	18.3	14.2 — 23.0	5.4	3.7 — 7.7	5.7	3.7 — 8.3	12.8	10.0 — 16.0	3.5	1.9 — 5.7	3.4	2.1 — 5.1	8.0	7.0 — 9.1
HIV Status														
Positive	27.3	7.7 — 56.6	2.5	0.5 — 7.2	4.2	1.8 — 8.0	15.3	9.3 — 23.2	5.4	2.3 — 10.3	2.9	1.3 — 5.5	6.0	4.4 — 7.9
Negative	18.9	15.0 — 23.4	5.9	4.4 — 7.7	3.8	2.5 — 5.5	10.4	8.2 — 12.9	3.2	2.0 — 4.7	3.1	2.0 — 4.5	7.7	6.7 — 8.7
During past 3 months, AGYW had sex when partner was using alcohol or drugs														
Total	18.0	14.2 — 22.4	10.6	8.2 — 13.3	5.9	4.1 — 8.0	16.1	13.6 — 18.9	4.5	3.2 — 6.2	4.6	3.3 — 6.3	10.0	9.1 — 11.1
Age (years)														
15-19	17.6	11.5 — 25.3	9.0	6.1 — 12.5	3.5	2.0 — 5.8	11.9	8.9 — 15.6	3.3	1.5 — 6.0	6.2	3.7 — 9.6	8.5	7.1 — 10.0
20-24	18.3	13.6 — 23.8	11.8	9.1 — 15.0	8.3	5.8 — 11.5	19.2	15.6 — 23.2	5.2	3.5 — 7.4	3.6	2.3 — 5.4	11.2	10.0 — 12.5
HIV Status														
Positive	36.4	14.8 — 63.0	12.3	6.2 — 21.2	6.2	3.1 — 10.9	16.0	8.9 — 25.6	6.4	3.3 — 11.2	4.3	2.1 — 7.8	9.7	7.4 — 12.4
Negative	17.1	13.3 — 21.5	10.0	8.0 — 12.2	5.8	4.0 — 8.1	16.1	13.5 — 19.0	4.0	2.6 — 5.9	4.7	3.1 — 6.9	10.1	9.0 — 11.2
During past 3 months, AGYW had sex when she did not plan to because she was using alcohol or drugs														
Total	16.7	13.2 — 20.7	6.2	4.6 — 8.2	5.3	4.1 — 6.8	12.5	10.4 — 14.8	3.2	2.1 — 4.6	3.9	2.6 — 5.5	7.9	7.1 — 8.8
Age (years)														
15-19	17.6	12.5 — 23.8	5.6	3.8 — 8.0	3.9	2.3 — 6.2	11.6	8.3 — 15.6	3.3	1.6 — 5.8	2.9	1.2 — 5.7	7.4	6.2 — 8.7
20-24	16.0	11.3 — 21.8	6.7	4.1 — 10.2	6.8	4.8 — 9.4	13.1	10.3 — 16.4	3.1	1.9 — 4.9	4.5	3.0 — 6.5	8.4	7.2 — 9.6
HIV Status														
Positive	0.0	*	11.2	5.4 — 19.9	5.2	2.1 — 10.6	15.5	8.6 — 24.7	3.2	1.2 — 6.8	4.4	2.1 — 8.2	7.2	5.2 — 9.7
Negative	17.6	14.0 — 21.6	5.1	3.7 — 6.7	5.3	4.0 — 6.9	12.2	9.9 — 14.7	3.2	2.1 — 4.6	3.7	2.4 — 5.4	8.1	7.2 — 9.0
During past 3 months, AGYW had sex without a condom because she was using alcohol or drugs														
Total	14.6	10.8 — 19.0	6.8	5.1 — 8.9	4.4	3.1 — 6.0	11.9	9.6 — 14.6	4.1	2.8 — 5.7	3.5	2.4 — 5.0	7.5	6.6 — 8.5
Age (years)														
15-19	13.7	9.1 — 19.5	5.3	3.6 — 7.4	3.5	2.2 — 5.4	8.3	5.7 — 11.6	3.9	2.0 — 6.8	2.5	0.9 — 5.4	6.1	5.0 — 7.3
20-24	15.3	10.2 — 21.6	8.1	5.2 — 11.8	5.3	3.3 — 8.1	14.6	11.2 — 18.6	4.2	2.8 — 6.0	4.2	2.7 — 6.1	8.6	7.4 — 10.0

Table 42: Alcohol and drug use during sex among adolescent girls and young women who have ever had sex in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
HIV Status														
Positive	27.3	7.7 — 56.6	12.7	6.6 — 21.4	6.2	2.8 — 11.7	13.7	8.3 — 20.8	6.4	3.4 — 10.9	4.4	2.1 — 8.0	9.2	7.0 — 11.8
Negative	14.0	10.1 — 18.6	5.4	4.1 — 7.1	4.0	2.8 — 5.5	11.7	9.3 — 14.5	3.4	2.3 — 5.0	3.3	2.1 — 4.9	7.2	6.3 — 8.2

HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests. * Not estimated

Table 43: Awareness and use of HIV Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) and Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) among young women and girls in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Heard of PrEP														
Total	14.9	11.8 — 18.3	10.6	8.9 — 12.5	6.9	5.3 — 9.0	10.3	8.8 — 12.0	7.1	5.7 — 8.7	8.1	7.1 — 9.3	9.6	8.9 — 10.4
Age (years)														
15-19	12.4	9.0 — 16.7	8.8	6.9 — 11.1	6.2	4.4 — 8.5	9.7	7.6 — 12.2	6.4	4.7 — 8.6	7.9	6.5 — 9.5	8.6	7.6 — 9.5
20-24	18.1	13.6 — 23.4	12.6	10.1 — 15.6	8.1	5.5 — 11.2	10.9	8.8 — 13.4	7.9	5.6 — 10.9	8.4	6.4 — 10.8	11.0	9.9 — 12.2
HIV Status														
Positive	38.5	20.4 — 59.1	15.2	10.5 — 21.0	5.0	1.9 — 10.5	5.8	2.4 — 11.5	5.4	2.3 — 10.4	11.6	8.1 — 16.1	10.5	8.5 — 12.8
Negative	14.0	11.2 — 17.3	9.5	7.8 — 11.5	7.3	5.6 — 9.2	10.7	9.1 — 12.5	7.4	5.7 — 9.4	7.5	6.4 — 8.6	9.5	8.7 — 10.3
Taken PrEP in past 12 months														
Total	1.9	0.9 — 3.3	3.4	2.4 — 4.7	1.4	0.7 — 2.6	2.7	2.0 — 3.7	0.3	0.1 — 0.7	1.2	0.8 — 1.8	1.9	1.6 — 2.3
Age (years)														
15-19	1.8	0.6 — 4.3	3.3	2.1 — 4.9	1.0	0.3 — 2.2	2.5	1.5 — 3.8	0.0	*	1.0	0.5 — 1.8	1.6	1.2 — 2.1
20-24	1.9	0.6 — 4.3	3.6	2.1 — 5.5	2.2	1.0 — 4.2	3.0	1.8 — 4.7	0.6	0.2 — 1.6	1.4	0.7 — 2.6	2.2	1.7 — 2.8
HIV Status														
Positive	0.0	*	4.2	2.2 — 7.4	3.0	1.1 — 6.7	4.3	1.4 — 9.5	0.9	0.1 — 3.4	1.3	0.3 — 3.2	2.6	1.7 — 3.7
Negative	1.9	1.0 — 3.4	3.2	2.2 — 4.7	1.2	0.5 — 2.4	2.6	1.8 — 3.6	0.2	0.0 — 0.6	1.2	0.8 — 1.7	1.8	1.4 — 2.2
Heard of PEP														
Total	13.8	10.3 — 17.9	16.7	14.7 — 18.8	9.6	7.6 — 11.9	20.9	18.6 — 23.4	10.3	8.7 — 12.0	9.1	7.5 — 10.9	13.5	12.5 — 14.5
Age (years)														
15-19	10.1	6.8 — 14.4	14.1	11.6 — 16.8	9.6	7.2 — 12.4	15.1	12.6 — 17.8	10.4	8.4 — 12.6	8.1	6.4 — 9.9	11.2	10.2 — 12.3
20-24	18.8	13.6 — 24.9	19.8	16.4 — 23.6	9.5	6.9 — 12.8	27.5	23.0 — 32.2	10.1	8.0 — 12.5	10.5	8.1 — 13.4	16.5	15.0 — 18.1
HIV Status														
Positive	23.1	8.1 — 45.5	16.7	11.6 — 22.8	9.1	4.8 — 15.3	17.7	12.0 — 24.8	12.6	8.4 — 17.8	11.0	7.4 — 15.6	13.6	11.4 — 15.9
Negative	13.5	9.9 — 17.7	16.6	14.6 — 18.7	9.6	7.7 — 11.9	21.2	18.7 — 23.9	9.9	8.0 — 12.0	8.7	7.1 — 10.5	13.5	12.4 — 14.5
Ever taken PEP														
Total	1.6	0.8 — 2.8	2.0	1.4 — 2.9	0.6	0.2 — 1.4	2.1	1.4 — 2.9	0.5	0.2 — 1.0	1.5	1.0 — 2.0	1.4	1.2 — 1.7
Age (years)														
15-19	1.8	0.7 — 3.8	1.3	0.7 — 2.2	1.0	0.3 — 2.2	1.5	0.7 — 2.6	0.5	0.1 — 1.2	1.2	0.7 — 1.9	1.2	0.9 — 1.6
20-24	1.2	0.3 — 3.3	3.0	1.9 — 4.5	0.0	*	2.8	1.7 — 4.2	0.6	0.2 — 1.6	1.9	1.1 — 3.0	1.7	1.3 — 2.2

Table 43: Awareness and use of HIV Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) and Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) among young women and girls in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
HIV Status														
Positive	0.0	*	2.4	0.9 — 5.2	1.0	0.1 — 3.7	4.3	1.5 — 9.3	0.0	*	2.5	1.2 — 4.6	1.9	1.2 — 2.8
Negative	1.6	0.8 — 3.0	2.0	1.2 — 3.0	0.5	0.1 — 1.4	1.9	1.2 — 2.8	0.6	0.3 — 1.2	1.3	0.8 — 1.9	1.4	1.1 — 1.7

HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests. * Not estimated

Table 44: Resilience among young women and girls in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Median resilience score														
Total	26.5	26 — 27	24	23 — 25	23	22 — 24	25	25 —26	27	26 — 28	25.4	25 — 26	25	25 — 25
Age (years)														
15-19	26	25 — 27	23	22 — 24	23	22 —24	24	24 — 25	26	25 — 27	25	24 — 26	25	24 — 25
20-24	28	26.2 — 28	25	23 — 26	24	23 — 24	26	26 — 27	27	27 — 28	26	25 — 27	26	25 — 26
HIV Status														
Positive	23.5	12 — 27	23	21 — 25	24	22 — 25	24	21.8 — 25.2	27	26.5 — 28	25	24 — 26.7	24	24 —25
Negative	27	26 —28	24	23 — 25	23	22 —24	26	25 — 26	27	26 — 28	26	25 — 26.4	25	25 — 26

HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests.

Table 45: Wellbeing among adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Median wellbeing score														
Total	48	47 — 48	47.5	47 — 48	47	46 — 47	48	47 — 48	48	47 — 48	48	48 — 48	48	47 — 48
Age (years)														
15-19	48	47 — 48	47	46 — 48	47	46 — 48	48	47 — 48	48	47 — 48	48	48 — 48	48	47 — 48
20-24	48	47 — 48.5	48	47 — 49	46	45 — 46	48	48 — 48	47	47 — 48	47.5	47 — 48	48	47 — 48
HIV Status														
Positive	43.5	35.3 — 44.9	44	43 — 47	45	44 — 46.8	49	45.8 — 50	47	46 — 47	47.8	47 — 48	47	46 — 47
Negative	48	48 — 48	48	47 — 48	47	46 — 47	48	47 — 48	48	47 — 48	48	48 — 48	48	48 — 48

HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests.

Table 46: Social support from family, peers, and a special person reported by adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Median social support from family														
Total	5.5	5.5 — 5.8	5.8	5.5 — 5.8	5.5	5.2 — 5.5	5.5	5.5 — 5.8	5.8	5.8 — 5.8	5.8	5.5 — 5.8	5.5	5.5 — 5.8
Age (years)														
15-19	5.5	5.5 — 5.8	5.8	5.8 — 6	5.2	5.2 — 5.5	5.5	5.2 — 5.5	5.8	5.8 — 5.8	5.6	5.5 — 5.8	5.5	5.5 — 5.8
20-24	5.8	5.5 — 5.8	5.5	5.5 — 5.8	5.5	5.2 — 5.8	5.5	5.5 — 5.8	5.8	5.8 — 5.8	5.8	5.5 — 5.8	5.8	5.5 — 5.8
HIV Status														
Positive	5.1	4.3 — 5.6	5.5	5 — 6	5.4	5.2 — 5.7	5.5	5 — 5.8	6	5.8 — 6	5.2	5 — 5.7	5.5	5.2 — 5.8
Negative	5.5	5.5 — 5.8	5.8	5.5 — 5.8	5.5	5.2 — 5.7	5.5	5.5 — 5.8	5.8	5.8 — 5.8	5.8	5.5 — 5.8	5.5	5.5 — 5.8
Low social support from family														
Total	9.8	7.4 — 12.7	11.7	9.7 — 13.9	8.3	6.3 — 10.6	12.7	10.8 — 14.8	8.6	6.9 — 10.5	10.4	8.5 — 12.4	10.3	9.5 — 11.2
Age (years)														
15-19	10.1	6.9 — 14.2	11.9	9.4 — 14.7	9.6	6.8 — 12.9	11.6	8.9 — 14.7	7.1	5.2 — 9.5	9.8	7.8 — 12.2	10.1	9.0 — 11.3
20-24	9.4	6.3 — 13.2	11.5	9.0 — 14.4	6.2	4.4 — 8.5	14.0	11.1 — 17.3	10.4	7.9 — 13.4	11.1	8.5 — 14.2	10.6	9.5 — 11.8
HIV Status														
Positive	7.7	0.8 — 26.0	7.3	4.4 — 11.3	9.1	5.5 — 13.9	15.1	9.6 — 22.3	3.6	1.5 — 7.2	10.8	7.5 — 14.9	8.8	7.2 — 10.7
Negative	9.9	7.5 — 12.8	12.6	10.6 — 14.9	8.1	6.1 — 10.5	12.5	10.4 — 14.8	9.4	7.7 — 11.5	10.3	8.2 — 12.7	10.5	9.7 — 11.4
Median for social support from peers														
Total	5.2	5.2 — 5.5	5	5 — 5	5	4.8 — 5.2	5	4.8 — 5	5.5	5.2 — 5.5	5	5 — 5.2	5	5 — 5.2
Age (years)														
15-19	5.5	5.5 — 5.8	5.2	5 — 5.2	5	5 — 5.2	5	4.8 — 5	5.5	5.5 — 5.8	5.2	5.2 — 5.5	5.2	5.2 — 5.2
20-24	5	5 — 5.2	5	4.8 — 5	5	4.8 — 5	4.8	4.5 — 5	5.2	5 — 5.5	5	4.8 — 5	5	5 — 5
HIV Status														
Positive	4.1	2.5 — 4.6	4.8	4.2 — 5	4.5	4.2 — 4.8	4.9	4 — 5.2	5.4	5 — 5.5	5	4.8 — 5.2	5	4.8 — 5
Negative	5.2	5.2 — 5.5	5	5 — 5.2	5	5 — 5.2	5	4.8 — 5	5.5	5.5 — 5.5	5	5 — 5.2	5.2	5 — 5.2
Low social support from peers														
Total	12.5	10.4 — 14.7	17.4	15.2 — 19.8	9.1	7.3 — 11.2	20.2	18.2 — 22.4	15.1	12.7 — 17.7	16.4	14.5 — 18.4	15.2	14.3 — 16.1
Age (years)														
15-19	8.8	6.7 — 11.2	16.1	13.8 — 18.6	8.1	5.7 — 11.1	16.9	14.2 — 19.8	11.1	8.7 — 13.9	13.8	11.5 — 16.3	12.5	11.5 — 13.5
20-24	17.5	13.7 — 21.8	19.0	15.4 — 22.9	10.6	8.3 — 13.3	24.1	20.8 — 27.7	20.2	16.4 — 24.4	20.0	17.1 — 23.2	18.7	17.3 — 20.1

Table 46: Social support from family, peers, and a special person reported by adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
HIV Status														
Positive	38.5	23.4 — 55.4	20.8	15.2 — 27.3	16.1	11.4 — 21.9	23.5	16.2 — 32.3	11.7	7.3 — 17.5	18.3	14.2 — 22.9	18.9	16.5 — 21.4
Negative	11.5	9.7 — 13.6	16.7	14.6 — 19.1	7.9	6.1 — 10.1	19.9	17.8 — 22.2	15.7	13.3 — 18.3	16.0	14.0 — 18.2	14.7	13.8 — 15.6
Median for social support from 'special person'														
Total	5.8	5.5 — 6	5.8	5.8 — 5.8	5.2	5 — 5.5	5.8	5.8 — 5.8	5.8	5.8 — 6	5.8	5.8 — 6	5.8	5.8 — 5.8
Age (years)														
15-19	5.8	5.5 — 6	5.5	5.5 — 5.8	5.2	5 — 5.5	5.8	5.5 — 5.8	5.8	5.8 — 6	5.8	5.8 — 6	5.8	5.5 — 5.8
20-24	5.8	5.5 — 6	5.8	5.8 — 6	5.2	5 — 5.5	5.8	5.8 — 6	6	5.8 — 6	5.8	5.8 — 6	5.8	5.8 — 5.8
HIV Status														
Positive	5.9	4 — 6	5.8	5.8 — 6	5.2	5 — 5.5	5.2	4.8 — 5.8	6	5.5 — 6	5.5	5.2 — 6	5.8	5.5 — 5.8
Negative	5.8	5.5 — 6	5.8	5.8 — 5.8	5.2	5 — 5.5	5.8	5.8 — 5.8	5.8	5.8 — 6	5.8	5.8 — 6	5.8	5.8 — 5.8
Low social support from 'special person'														
Total	9.8	7.2 — 12.9	10.0	8.1 — 12.3	10.0	8.0 — 12.2	11.6	10.0 — 13.5	8.5	6.8 — 10.5	9.1	7.4 — 11.0	9.9	9.1 — 10.8
Age (years)														
15-19	9.2	6.1 — 13.3	9.3	7.2 — 11.8	10.8	8.1 — 14.0	11.5	8.9 — 14.4	7.1	5.3 — 9.3	9.8	7.9 — 12.0	9.7	8.7 — 10.8
20-24	10.6	7.4 — 14.6	10.8	8.2 — 14.0	8.8	6.6 — 11.4	11.8	9.1 — 15.1	10.4	7.8 — 13.5	8.0	5.7 — 10.8	10.1	9.0 — 11.3
HIV Status														
Positive	15.4	4.0 — 36.2	6.6	4.0 — 10.3	12.1	7.7 — 17.8	15.0	9.1 — 22.8	4.5	2.1 — 8.2	10.1	6.9 — 14.1	9.6	7.9 — 11.6
Negative	9.6	7.1 — 12.7	10.7	8.7 — 13.0	9.6	7.5 — 12.1	11.3	9.5 — 13.3	9.3	7.5 — 11.3	8.9	7.0 — 11.0	9.9	9.1 — 10.8
Median for overall social support														
Total	5.5	5.3 — 5.5	5.3	5.2 — 5.3	5.2	5 — 5.3	5.2	5.2 — 5.3	5.5	5.5 — 5.6	5.3	5.2 — 5.4	5.3	5.3 — 5.3
Age (years)														
15-19	5.5	5.4 — 5.7	5.3	5.2 — 5.4	5.2	5.1 — 5.3	5.3	5.2 — 5.3	5.6	5.5 — 5.6	5.4	5.2 — 5.5	5.4	5.3 — 5.4
20-24	5.3	5.2 — 5.5	5.2	5.1 — 5.3	5.1	5 — 5.3	5.2	5.1 — 5.3	5.4	5.3 — 5.5	5.2	5.1 — 5.3	5.2	5.2 — 5.3
HIV Status														
Positive	4.6	4.4 — 4.9	5.1	5 — 5.2	5	4.8 — 5.3	5.2	4.7 — 5.3	5.5	5.4 — 5.6	5.2	5 — 5.2	5.2	5.1 — 5.2
Negative	5.5	5.4 — 5.6	5.3	5.2 — 5.4	5.2	5.1 — 5.3	5.2	5.2 — 5.3	5.5	5.4 — 5.6	5.3	5.2 — 5.5	5.3	5.3 — 5.4
Low overall social support														
Total	6.6	4.7 — 9.0	8.9	7.1 — 11.0	7.7	5.9 — 9.7	10.1	8.5 — 11.9	6.8	5.4 — 8.4	8.5	6.7 — 10.5	8.2	7.5 — 9.0

Table 46: Social support from family, peers, and a special person reported by adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Age (years)														
15-19	6.5	4.2 — 9.4	8.2	6.1 — 10.8	9.1	6.5 — 12.3	9.1	6.7 — 12.0	5.0	3.5 — 6.8	8.5	6.6 — 10.6	7.9	6.9 — 8.9
20-24	6.9	4.1 — 10.7	9.7	7.3 — 12.7	5.5	3.8 — 7.7	11.3	8.8 — 14.2	9.2	6.8 — 12.0	8.5	6.1 — 11.5	8.6	7.6 — 9.7
HIV Status														
Positive	7.7	0.8 — 26.0	4.6	2.4 — 7.9	10.1	6.3 — 15.1	13.6	8.0 — 21.1	2.7	0.9 — 6.0	7.6	5.1 — 10.8	7.4	5.9 — 9.1
Negative	6.6	4.7 — 8.9	9.8	7.9 — 11.9	7.3	5.4 — 9.5	9.8	8.1 — 11.7	7.5	6.0 — 9.2	8.7	6.7 — 10.9	8.3	7.6 — 9.1

HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests.

Table 47: Social capital reported by adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Median group membership score														
Total	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 1	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0
Age (years)														
15-19	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 1	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0
20-24	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 1	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0
HIV Status														
Positive	0	0 — 0.5	0	0 — 1	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 1	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0
Negative	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 1	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0
Median support from group score														
Total	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0
Age (years)														
15-19	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0
20-24	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0
HIV Status														
Positive	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0
Negative	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0
Median support from individuals score														
Total	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	0	0 — 0	1	1 — 1	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 1
Age (years)														
15-19	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	0	0 — 0	1	1 — 1	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 1
20-24	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	0	0 — 0	1	1 — 1	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 1
HIV Status														
Positive	1	0 — 1	1	1 — 1	0	0 — 1	1	1 — 1	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 1
Negative	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	0	0 — 0	1	1 — 1	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 0	0	0 — 1
Citizenship activities: In past year, joined together with other community members to address a problem														
Total	15.1	12.3 — 18.3	22.2	19.8 — 24.7	13.6	11.3 — 16.2	18.1	15.8 — 20.5	8.8	6.9 — 10.9	11.5	9.6 — 13.6	15.1	14.2 — 16.1
Age (years)														
15-19	12.0	8.8 — 15.8	17.0	14.5 — 19.7	10.3	8.2 — 12.8	16.6	13.5 — 20.1	5.2	3.4 — 7.5	9.3	7.5 — 11.2	11.9	10.8 — 13.0
20-24	19.4	14.8 — 24.6	28.3	24.6 — 32.2	18.7	14.8 — 23.1	19.7	17.0 — 22.7	13.4	10.4 — 17.0	14.6	11.0 — 18.9	19.4	17.9 — 21.0

Table 47: Social capital reported by adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
HIV Status														
Positive	46.2	23.0 — 70.6	17.3	12.3 — 23.3	14.1	8.9 — 20.8	31.2	23.2 — 40.1	11.7	7.2 — 17.7	13.9	9.0 — 20.2	17.9	15.3 — 20.7
Negative	14.0	11.3 — 17.0	23.2	20.2 — 26.4	13.6	11.0 — 16.4	16.8	14.5 — 19.4	8.3	6.6 — 10.2	11.1	9.4 — 12.9	14.7	13.7 — 15.8
Citizenship activities: In past year, talked with a local authority or governmental organization about problems in this community														
Total	9.8	7.7 — 12.3	15.9	14.0 — 18.0	12.0	9.6 — 14.8	11.1	9.0 — 13.4	8.5	6.8 — 10.5	8.6	6.8 — 10.6	11.1	10.3 — 12.0
Age (years)														
15-19	8.8	6.1 — 12.0	12.9	11.1 — 14.9	8.4	6.1 — 11.1	10.6	8.2 — 13.4	4.8	3.1 — 6.9	6.7	5.3 — 8.4	8.8	7.9 — 9.7
20-24	11.2	6.8 — 17.2	19.6	15.8 — 23.8	17.6	13.7 — 22.0	11.6	8.8 — 14.8	13.4	10.7 — 16.6	11.1	8.0 — 14.9	14.2	12.7 — 15.7
HIV Status														
Positive	23.1	5.1 — 53.7	11.5	7.6 — 16.3	11.1	7.1 — 16.2	16.7	9.9 — 25.6	13.5	8.7 — 19.6	12.6	8.3 — 18.1	13.1	10.9 — 15.6
Negative	9.3	7.1 — 12.0	16.8	14.7 — 19.1	12.2	9.5 — 15.3	10.5	8.5 — 12.9	7.7	6.1 — 9.6	7.8	6.2 — 9.6	10.8	10.0 — 11.8
Cognitive social capital: Participant believes that the people of her community can be trusted														
Total	17.2	14.0 — 20.9	37.8	34.6 — 41.1	32.5	28.6 — 36.6	29.6	26.8 — 32.6	29.6	26.2 — 33.1	32.7	30.1 — 35.3	30.2	28.9 — 31.7
Age (years)														
15-19	15.2	11.1 — 20.2	35.6	31.6 — 39.6	34.9	29.9 — 40.1	31.3	27.4 — 35.4	29.6	26.0 — 33.4	31.3	28.4 — 34.3	30.0	28.3 — 31.8
20-24	20.0	15.5 — 25.2	40.5	36.6 — 44.5	28.9	24.5 — 33.7	27.7	24.2 — 31.4	29.5	24.9 — 34.5	34.6	31.1 — 38.2	30.6	28.9 — 32.4
HIV Status														
Positive	7.7	0.8 — 26.0	40.4	30.0 — 51.4	28.2	22.5 — 34.5	31.4	21.9 — 42.3	25.3	19.0 — 32.5	30.9	25.5 — 36.6	30.8	27.2 — 34.5
Negative	17.6	14.1 — 21.5	37.2	33.7 — 40.8	33.2	29.1 — 37.6	29.5	26.6 — 32.4	30.2	26.9 — 33.7	33.0	30.4 — 35.7	30.1	28.7 — 31.6
Cognitive social capital: Participant believes the people of her community get along with each other														
Total	39.3	35.2 — 43.4	53.7	49.9 — 57.5	41.0	37.4 — 44.8	45.5	42.4 — 48.5	50.8	47.2 — 54.4	46.0	43.3 — 48.7	46.0	44.6 — 47.4
Age (years)														
15-19	40.6	34.8 — 46.5	50.0	45.7 — 54.4	41.0	36.7 — 45.5	45.0	41.2 — 48.8	50.2	45.8 — 54.6	47.2	43.5 — 50.8	45.5	43.7 — 47.3
20-24	37.5	30.9 — 44.5	58.1	52.6 — 63.4	41.0	36.0 — 46.1	46.0	41.7 — 50.4	51.5	46.8 — 56.3	44.3	40.4 — 48.2	46.7	44.5 — 48.8
HIV Status														
Positive	38.5	23.4 — 55.4	53.1	43.8 — 62.3	46.4	39.6 — 53.3	48.1	37.8 — 58.5	45.1	38.7 — 51.6	45.0	39.4 — 50.8	47.3	44.0 — 50.7
Negative	39.3	35.1 — 43.6	53.9	50.5 — 57.3	40.1	36.6 — 43.8	45.2	42.2 — 48.2	51.7	47.7 — 55.7	46.2	43.3 — 49.0	45.8	44.4 — 47.3
Cognitive social capital: Participant feels as though she is really a part of the community														
Total	55.4	50.2 — 60.5	74.0	71.1 — 76.6	56.7	51.3 — 62.0	57.1	54.0 — 60.1	63.1	59.6 — 66.5	59.3	56.1 — 62.5	61.0	59.4 — 62.6

Table 47: Social capital reported by adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Age (years)														
15-19	53.9	47.9 — 59.8	70.4	65.9 — 74.7	55.5	49.2 — 61.6	57.6	53.7 — 61.5	62.5	58.3 — 66.6	59.9	56.0 — 63.7	59.9	57.9 — 61.9
20-24	57.5	49.6 — 65.1	78.1	74.4 — 81.6	58.6	53.0 — 64.1	56.4	52.2 — 60.5	63.8	59.6 — 67.8	58.5	54.8 — 62.1	62.4	60.3 — 64.4
HIV Status														
Positive	61.5	44.6 — 76.6	76.6	69.3 — 83.0	61.7	53.8 — 69.1	64.3	52.5 — 75.0	62.3	55.4 — 68.8	56.3	50.8 — 61.7	64.5	61.1 — 67.7
Negative	55.2	49.9 — 60.4	73.5	70.5 — 76.3	55.9	50.3 — 61.3	56.4	53.2 — 59.5	63.2	59.4 — 66.8	59.9	56.5 — 63.2	60.5	58.8 — 62.2
Cognitive social capital: Participant thinks that the majority of people in her community would try take advantage of her if they got the chance														
Total	43.8	39.9 — 47.6	43.1	39.2 — 47.0	29.8	26.2 — 33.7	42.4	39.7 — 45.1	41.7	38.3 — 45.1	40.5	37.4 — 43.7	40.1	38.6 — 41.5
Age (years)														
15-19	46.1	40.4 — 51.9	44.9	40.7 — 49.2	29.7	25.5 — 34.3	42.0	38.0 — 46.0	40.2	36.1 — 44.5	41.6	38.1 — 45.3	40.5	38.7 — 42.3
20-24	40.6	34.8 — 46.6	40.9	35.0 — 47.0	30.0	25.8 — 34.5	42.8	39.1 — 46.6	43.5	38.5 — 48.6	38.9	35.2 — 42.7	39.5	37.5 — 41.4
HIV Status														
Positive	46.2	30.1 — 62.8	39.6	30.9 — 48.9	31.3	24.8 — 38.3	40.4	29.3 — 52.3	46.8	38.8 — 55.0	44.2	37.8 — 50.7	40.5	37.0 — 44.1
Negative	43.7	39.9 — 47.6	43.7	39.9 — 47.4	29.6	25.9 — 33.5	42.6	39.9 — 45.3	40.9	37.2 — 44.6	39.8	36.5 — 43.2	40.0	38.6 — 41.4

HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests.

Table 48: Social norms related to gender equity among adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Man decides what type of sex to have														
Total	26.5	22.8 — 30.5	33.1	30.1 — 36.3	35.8	32.3 — 39.4	29.6	26.9 — 32.4	25.4	22.3 — 28.7	32.3	29.2 — 35.5	30.8	29.5 — 32.1
Age (years)														
15-19	23.5	18.6 — 29.0	29.9	26.6 — 33.3	36.7	32.4 — 41.2	30.0	26.1 — 34.1	23.0	19.8 — 26.5	31.2	28.2 — 34.4	29.5	28.0 — 31.1
20-24	30.6	24.7 — 37.1	37.0	32.5 — 41.6	34.4	29.8 — 39.3	29.2	25.9 — 32.6	28.5	24.1 — 33.2	33.8	29.4 — 38.4	32.4	30.5 — 34.3
HIV Status														
Positive	38.5	16.8 — 64.1	32.5	24.8 — 41.0	36.3	30.1 — 42.8	31.5	23.4 — 40.4	23.5	18.2 — 29.5	30.4	24.4 — 37.0	31.5	28.4 — 34.7
Negative	26.1	22.4 — 30.1	33.3	29.9 — 36.8	35.7	31.9 — 39.6	29.4	26.5 — 32.5	25.6	22.3 — 29.1	32.6	29.4 — 36.0	30.7	29.3 — 32.1
A woman's most important role is to take care of her home and cook														
Total	72.1	68.2 — 75.9	70.8	66.2 — 75.0	67.1	62.6 — 71.3	72.2	67.7 — 76.3	57.3	53.1 — 61.3	62.7	59.2 — 66.1	67.3	65.6 — 68.9
Age (years)														
15-19	71.9	66.2 — 77.1	75.1	71.8 — 78.2	67.9	62.5 — 72.9	74.8	69.9 — 79.2	55.5	49.9 — 60.9	61.2	57.6 — 64.7	68.0	66.1 — 69.8
20-24	72.5	67.9 — 76.7	65.6	56.9 — 73.6	65.9	60.4 — 71.1	69.2	63.8 — 74.3	59.6	55.3 — 63.7	64.8	59.9 — 69.5	66.4	64.1 — 68.7
HIV Status														
Positive	76.9	54.5 — 91.9	66.2	53.7 — 77.2	74.6	68.1 — 80.4	73.4	63.4 — 81.9	55.0	47.0 — 62.7	62.6	56.3 — 68.6	66.6	62.8 — 70.3
Negative	72.0	68.0 — 75.7	71.6	68.0 — 75.1	65.8	60.8 — 70.6	72.0	67.2 — 76.5	57.6	53.4 — 61.7	62.7	59.1 — 66.2	67.4	65.7 — 69.0
Men need sex more than women														
Total	42.4	38.4 — 46.5	63.4	61.1 — 65.6	58.2	53.9 — 62.4	58.2	55.1 — 61.3	51.0	47.9 — 54.0	57.5	54.4 — 60.6	55.6	54.2 — 57.0
Age (years)														
15-19	39.6	33.7 — 45.8	59.5	56.0 — 63.0	56.7	51.7 — 61.5	59.0	55.1 — 62.8	47.2	43.0 — 51.4	53.8	50.0 — 57.5	53.1	51.2 — 54.9
20-24	46.2	40.5 — 52.1	67.9	63.1 — 72.5	60.5	55.3 — 65.5	57.4	52.7 — 62.1	55.9	51.7 — 60.0	62.8	59.0 — 66.4	58.9	57.0 — 60.8
HIV Status														
Positive	53.8	29.4 — 77.0	57.8	47.1 — 68.0	65.7	58.9 — 72.1	61.1	51.8 — 69.8	47.8	40.0 — 55.6	63.1	55.8 — 69.9	59.2	55.4 — 62.9
Negative	42.0	38.0 — 46.2	64.6	62.0 — 67.1	56.9	52.3 — 61.4	58.0	54.5 — 61.4	51.6	48.3 — 54.9	56.5	53.1 — 59.8	55.1	53.6 — 56.6
You don't talk about sex, you just do it														
Total	32.6	28.7 — 36.8	31.0	28.4 — 33.7	37.9	34.1 — 41.9	30.2	27.8 — 32.6	29.6	27.1 — 32.2	31.4	29.1 — 33.7	32.2	31.0 — 33.4
Age (years)														
15-19	26.7	22.3 — 31.5	26.5	23.4 — 29.8	38.1	33.2 — 43.1	26.1	22.6 — 29.8	24.3	20.8 — 28.0	28.8	26.0 — 31.8	28.8	27.2 — 30.4
20-24	40.6	34.2 — 47.3	36.3	31.4 — 41.4	37.7	32.8 — 42.8	34.8	31.4 — 38.3	36.5	32.8 — 40.3	35.0	31.5 — 38.6	36.7	34.9 — 38.5

Table 48: Social norms related to gender equity among adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
HIV Status														
Positive	53.8	32.6 — 74.1	39.0	28.8 — 49.9	43.3	35.8 — 51.1	41.8	34.0 — 49.9	32.6	26.2 — 39.5	34.2	29.3 — 39.3	38.7	35.3 — 42.3
Negative	31.9	27.7 — 36.2	29.5	26.7 — 32.3	37.0	32.8 — 41.4	29.1	26.5 — 31.8	29.1	26.3 — 32.0	30.9	28.4 — 33.4	31.3	30.0 — 32.6
Women who carry condoms on them are easy														
Total	31.6	27.2 — 36.2	42.4	39.9 — 44.9	36.4	32.6 — 40.2	35.1	32.4 — 37.9	31.5	28.4 — 34.7	33.4	30.5 — 36.5	35.3	34.0 — 36.6
Age (years)														
15-19	33.6	28.1 — 39.6	45.4	41.4 — 49.5	36.9	32.7 — 41.3	38.8	35.3 — 42.4	32.0	28.5 — 35.7	33.7	30.5 — 37.0	36.9	35.3 — 38.6
20-24	28.8	21.7 — 36.6	38.8	35.0 — 42.7	35.5	30.5 — 40.8	30.9	27.0 — 34.9	30.8	26.4 — 35.4	33.0	28.9 — 37.4	33.2	31.2 — 35.1
HIV Status														
Positive	30.8	11.0 — 57.6	44.6	34.6 — 54.9	34.3	26.7 — 42.5	29.3	20.9 — 38.9	28.0	23.2 — 33.2	34.7	29.1 — 40.6	35.1	31.5 — 38.7
Negative	31.6	27.1 — 36.3	42.0	38.9 — 45.1	36.7	32.7 — 40.9	35.6	32.7 — 38.6	32.1	28.9 — 35.5	33.2	30.2 — 36.3	35.3	33.9 — 36.8
A man needs other women, even if things with his wife are fine														
Total	19.9	15.8 — 24.6	44.7	40.9 — 48.6	34.6	30.8 — 38.6	36.2	33.1 — 39.4	26.7	24.4 — 29.0	33.6	30.8 — 36.5	33.2	31.8 — 34.6
Age (years)														
15-19	17.1	13.1 — 21.6	39.5	35.7 — 43.3	34.1	30.2 — 38.0	35.2	31.6 — 38.9	22.4	19.3 — 25.7	32.7	29.6 — 35.9	30.7	29.2 — 32.2
20-24	23.8	16.6 — 32.1	50.9	44.7 — 57.0	35.5	29.7 — 41.6	37.4	33.3 — 41.7	32.2	28.5 — 36.1	35.0	30.9 — 39.2	36.5	34.2 — 38.7
HIV Status														
Positive	46.2	20.2 — 73.8	54.5	44.3 — 64.5	36.3	29.6 — 43.4	49.2	37.6 — 60.8	26.2	20.4 — 32.6	34.7	28.7 — 41.1	40.7	36.8 — 44.6
Negative	19.0	15.1 — 23.3	42.7	39.2 — 46.2	34.3	30.4 — 38.5	35.0	31.8 — 38.3	26.8	24.3 — 29.3	33.4	30.3 — 36.7	32.1	30.7 — 33.6
There are times when a woman deserves to be beaten														
Total	8.2	5.8 — 11.3	11.0	9.2 — 13.0	19.5	16.2 — 23.3	10.1	8.4 — 12.1	9.1	7.5 — 11.0	11.4	9.6 — 13.4	11.8	10.8 — 12.7
Age (years)														
15-19	6.5	4.1 — 9.6	14.1	11.4 — 17.1	17.5	13.7 — 21.9	11.7	8.9 — 15.0	8.4	6.4 — 10.6	12.3	9.9 — 15.0	12.1	10.9 — 13.3
20-24	10.6	6.3 — 16.6	7.3	5.2 — 9.9	22.7	18.0 — 27.9	8.3	6.4 — 10.6	10.2	7.6 — 13.3	10.1	8.2 — 12.4	11.4	10.1 — 12.8
HIV Status														
Positive	38.5	19.0 — 61.1	10.9	6.7 — 16.5	19.2	13.4 — 26.1	4.4	1.0 — 12.0	6.3	2.9 — 11.5	10.7	7.5 — 14.5	12.2	9.9 — 14.7
Negative	7.1	5.0 — 9.8	11.0	9.2 — 13.0	19.6	16.0 — 23.6	10.7	8.8 — 12.8	9.7	7.9 — 11.7	11.5	9.5 — 13.8	11.7	10.7 — 12.7
Changing nappies, giving kids a bath, and feeding are the mother's responsibility														
Total	46.9	42.7 — 51.2	56.9	53.4 — 60.4	53.9	50.0 — 57.8	50.5	46.7 — 54.3	34.3	31.3 — 37.3	40.4	37.2 — 43.7	47.7	46.2 — 49.2

Table 48: Social norms related to gender equity among adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Age (years)														
15-19	47.5	41.7 — 53.3	59.2	55.5 — 62.8	53.7	49.4 — 57.9	53.7	49.8 — 57.5	34.2	29.9 — 38.6	39.8	36.3 — 43.3	48.5	46.7 — 50.2
20-24	46.2	39.9 — 52.7	54.2	47.7 — 60.6	54.2	48.6 — 59.8	46.9	41.5 — 52.4	34.4	30.1 — 38.9	41.3	36.9 — 45.8	46.7	44.5 — 48.9
HIV Status														
Positive	38.5	16.8 — 64.1	56.4	45.9 — 66.5	57.7	49.6 — 65.5	47.5	38.0 — 57.0	39.7	33.4 — 46.3	41.0	35.4 — 46.9	48.6	45.0 — 52.2
Negative	47.3	42.9 — 51.6	57.1	54.1 — 60.1	53.3	49.0 — 57.5	50.8	46.8 — 54.8	33.4	30.3 — 36.5	40.3	36.9 — 43.7	47.6	46.1 — 49.1
It is a woman's repsonsibility to avoid getting pregnant														
Total	52.3	47.6 — 56.9	73.7	70.8 — 76.5	67.5	64.3 — 70.6	69.3	66.7 — 71.9	57.2	53.8 — 60.5	62.8	58.8 — 66.6	64.4	63.0 — 65.7
Age (years)														
15-19	49.8	44.0 — 55.5	73.0	69.3 — 76.4	66.6	62.6 — 70.5	68.1	64.6 — 71.6	54.5	49.7 — 59.3	61.5	57.1 — 65.8	62.8	61.0 — 64.5
20-24	55.6	49.2 — 61.9	74.6	69.5 — 79.2	68.9	64.2 — 73.3	70.6	66.8 — 74.3	60.7	57.5 — 63.9	64.6	60.1 — 68.8	66.4	64.6 — 68.3
HIV Status														
Positive	61.5	35.9 — 83.2	73.8	65.6 — 80.9	76.8	70.0 — 82.7	71.5	62.8 — 79.2	63.9	58.0 — 69.6	64.4	57.7 — 70.8	69.9	66.7 — 72.9
Negative	51.9	47.2 — 56.6	73.7	70.9 — 76.3	66.0	62.5 — 69.3	69.1	66.1 — 72.0	56.0	52.1 — 59.8	62.5	58.4 — 66.5	63.6	62.1 — 65.0
A man should have the final word about decisions in his home														
Total	37.9	33.3 — 42.8	46.2	43.2 — 49.2	42.7	38.7 — 46.9	36.9	34.3 — 39.5	33.4	30.5 — 36.4	33.7	30.6 — 36.9	38.7	37.3 — 40.1
Age (years)														
15-19	36.9	31.9 — 42.1	50.3	46.4 — 54.1	43.2	38.6 — 47.8	40.9	37.7 — 44.1	32.4	28.6 — 36.4	34.6	31.2 — 38.1	40.0	38.4 — 41.6
20-24	39.4	31.7 — 47.5	41.4	37.0 — 46.0	42.1	36.4 — 47.9	32.4	28.3 — 36.7	34.7	30.6 — 39.0	32.4	28.3 — 36.6	37.0	35.0 — 39.1
HIV Status														
Positive	23.1	5.8 — 51.4	39.2	30.5 — 48.5	44.4	36.3 — 52.6	25.2	18.0 — 33.5	41.5	34.2 — 49.0	33.6	28.1 — 39.4	37.0	33.6 — 40.4
Negative	38.5	33.7 — 43.4	47.7	44.2 — 51.1	42.5	38.2 — 46.8	38.0	35.3 — 40.8	32.1	29.3 — 35.0	33.7	30.4 — 37.1	39.0	37.5 — 40.5
Men are always ready to have sex														
Total	64.5	61.2 — 67.6	70.3	67.6 — 72.9	61.0	57.9 — 64.1	72.8	70.1 — 75.4	57.6	54.7 — 60.5	58.3	55.5 — 61.0	64.3	63.2 — 65.5
Age (years)														
15-19	63.1	59.1 — 67.0	71.3	67.8 — 74.6	60.4	56.6 — 64.2	72.7	69.6 — 75.5	56.2	52.3 — 60.0	55.2	51.8 — 58.5	63.2	61.7 — 64.6
20-24	66.3	60.1 — 72.0	69.1	64.1 — 73.8	61.9	56.2 — 67.3	73.0	68.7 — 76.9	59.5	56.0 — 62.9	62.6	58.8 — 66.2	65.8	63.9 — 67.6
HIV Status														
Positive	46.2	23.0 — 70.6	63.8	52.4 — 74.2	64.5	57.0 — 71.6	74.6	66.8 — 81.4	51.4	44.2 — 58.5	59.9	53.6 — 66.0	61.6	57.9 — 65.3

Table 48: Social norms related to gender equity among adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Negative	65.1	61.9 — 68.2	71.7	68.9 — 74.3	60.4	57.1 — 63.6	72.6	69.7 — 75.4	58.7	55.7 — 61.6	57.9	54.8 — 61.0	64.7	63.5 — 65.9
A woman should tolerate violence in order to keep her family together														
Total	22.0	18.9 — 25.4	31.2	27.1 — 35.4	33.0	29.5 — 36.7	20.6	18.5 — 22.8	22.3	19.8 — 25.0	24.0	21.3 — 27.0	25.7	24.5 — 27.1
Age (years)														
15-19	21.7	17.5 — 26.4	32.9	29.2 — 36.9	35.2	31.1 — 39.5	23.8	20.5 — 27.4	22.5	19.4 — 25.9	23.3	20.3 — 26.5	26.9	25.4 — 28.5
20-24	22.5	17.2 — 28.5	29.1	21.8 — 37.2	29.6	25.2 — 34.4	16.9	13.9 — 20.3	22.1	18.4 — 26.1	25.1	21.9 — 28.5	24.2	22.2 — 26.3
HIV Status														
Positive	30.8	8.4 — 62.8	34.9	25.0 — 45.8	33.3	25.6 — 41.7	16.1	9.5 — 24.8	14.4	10.2 — 19.4	25.3	20.6 — 30.5	26.5	23.0 — 30.4
Negative	21.7	18.6 — 25.0	30.5	26.9 — 34.3	33.0	29.1 — 37.0	21.0	18.8 — 23.4	23.7	21.0 — 26.6	23.8	20.5 — 27.3	25.6	24.4 — 27.0
If a woman cheats on a man, it is ok for him to hit her														
Total	9.5	7.3 — 12.2	9.7	8.0 — 11.5	24.6	21.2 — 28.3	9.7	8.0 — 11.6	9.3	7.7 — 11.2	11.8	10.0 — 13.9	12.7	11.7 — 13.6
Age (years)														
15-19	8.8	6.3 — 11.7	10.7	8.7 — 13.0	23.0	19.2 — 27.1	10.6	8.4 — 13.2	9.5	7.5 — 11.7	12.2	9.9 — 14.7	12.8	11.7 — 14.0
20-24	10.6	6.8 — 15.5	8.4	6.4 — 10.9	27.1	22.2 — 32.4	8.7	6.1 — 12.0	9.2	7.0 — 11.7	11.3	9.3 — 13.7	12.4	11.1 — 13.9
HIV Status														
Positive	15.4	1.5 — 48.6	8.7	5.0 — 13.8	30.2	22.9 — 38.5	8.7	3.6 — 17.0	12.6	7.9 — 18.6	14.6	10.9 — 19.0	15.4	12.9 — 18.2
Negative	9.3	7.2 — 11.9	9.9	8.3 — 11.6	23.7	20.0 — 27.6	9.8	8.0 — 11.8	8.8	7.1 — 10.7	11.3	9.5 — 13.4	12.3	11.3 — 13.3
It is ok for a man to hit his wife if she won't have sex with him														
Total	7.2	5.0 — 9.8	4.2	2.2 — 7.2	16.8	13.1 — 21.0	5.0	3.4 — 7.0	5.3	3.9 — 6.9	4.5	3.5 — 5.8	7.2	6.3 — 8.3
Age (years)														
15-19	5.5	3.3 — 8.6	1.9	0.9 — 3.5	16.8	12.8 — 21.4	5.2	3.0 — 8.3	6.0	4.4 — 7.9	4.7	3.5 — 6.2	6.9	5.9 — 8.0
20-24	9.4	5.7 — 14.4	6.8	3.1 — 12.7	16.8	12.5 — 22.0	4.7	3.2 — 6.6	4.3	2.8 — 6.4	4.3	3.1 — 5.7	7.6	6.3 — 9.1
HIV Status														
Positive	15.4	1.5 — 48.6	4.0	1.1 — 10.0	19.2	12.8 — 26.9	1.4	0.1 — 5.3	5.4	2.4 — 10.1	5.6	3.1 — 9.3	7.9	5.8 — 10.4
Negative	6.9	5.0 — 9.2	4.2	2.0 — 7.8	16.4	12.6 — 20.8	5.3	3.6 — 7.6	5.2	3.8 — 7.0	4.3	3.2 — 5.6	7.1	6.2 — 8.2
I would never have a gay/lesbian friend														
Total	21.5	18.5 — 24.7	37.1	34.4 — 39.8	42.3	39.0 — 45.7	24.8	21.6 — 28.1	27.6	25.0 — 30.3	35.3	32.3 — 38.3	31.8	30.6 — 33.1
Age (years)														
15-19	21.2	17.0 — 25.9	39.0	35.4 — 42.7	43.1	39.3 — 46.9	26.8	21.8 — 32.3	27.9	24.4 — 31.5	36.8	32.6 — 41.2	33.1	31.4 — 34.8

Table 48: Social norms related to gender equity among adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
20-24	21.9	16.8 — 27.7	34.7	30.6 — 39.0	41.1	36.4 — 45.9	22.5	19.2 — 25.9	27.2	23.7 — 30.9	33.1	29.6 — 36.7	30.2	28.5 — 31.9
HIV Status														
Positive	15.4	1.5 — 48.6	31.7	23.6 — 40.7	48.6	41.2 — 56.0	28.4	20.5 — 37.4	29.7	22.7 — 37.4	34.0	29.4 — 38.9	34.3	31.0 — 37.7
Negative	21.7	18.7 — 24.9	38.2	35.0 — 41.5	41.2	37.7 — 44.8	24.4	21.1 — 28.0	27.1	24.6 — 29.8	35.5	32.2 — 38.9	31.5	30.1 — 32.9
A couple should decide together if they want to have children														
Total	92.8	90.5 — 94.8	96.1	94.7 — 97.2	82.0	78.5 — 85.2	95.1	93.3 — 96.5	83.3	80.6 — 85.7	85.2	82.4 — 87.6	89.2	88.2 — 90.1
Age (years)														
15-19	92.2	89.1 — 94.6	95.3	93.3 — 96.8	79.6	75.3 — 83.5	94.5	92.4 — 96.2	79.9	76.3 — 83.1	85.0	81.7 — 87.9	87.7	86.4 — 88.9
20-24	93.8	89.9 — 96.5	97.1	95.6 — 98.2	85.7	81.8 — 89.1	95.7	93.1 — 97.5	87.7	83.9 — 90.9	85.4	82.0 — 88.4	91.2	90.0 — 92.3
HIV Status														
Positive	92.3	71.6 — 99.4	98.5	96.0 — 99.6	86.9	80.4 — 91.8	94.0	88.0 — 97.5	84.7	78.5 — 89.7	84.9	78.8 — 89.8	90.0	87.7 — 91.9
Negative	92.9	90.4 — 94.8	95.6	94.1 — 96.9	81.2	77.5 — 84.5	95.2	93.3 — 96.6	83.0	80.2 — 85.5	85.2	82.6 — 87.5	89.1	88.1 — 90.0
A woman can suggest using condoms just like a man can														
Total	91.8	88.9 — 94.1	90.2	87.7 — 92.3	83.0	80.2 — 85.6	93.0	91.7 — 94.2	83.8	81.4 — 85.9	84.2	81.4 — 86.6	87.7	86.8 — 88.6
Age (years)														
15-19	90.3	86.4 — 93.4	90.4	88.1 — 92.3	81.5	78.1 — 84.6	91.5	89.5 — 93.2	80.5	77.4 — 83.4	82.8	79.2 — 86.0	86.1	84.9 — 87.3
20-24	93.8	89.7 — 96.6	90.0	84.6 — 93.9	85.4	81.8 — 88.5	94.8	93.1 — 96.2	88.0	84.7 — 90.7	86.1	83.1 — 88.8	89.8	88.4 — 91.0
HIV Status														
Positive	92.3	71.6 — 99.4	87.6	79.4 — 93.4	84.9	78.3 — 90.1	94.3	88.7 — 97.6	86.4	81.4 — 90.5	83.0	76.6 — 88.2	86.8	84.1 — 89.2
Negative	91.8	88.8 — 94.1	90.7	87.6 — 93.2	82.7	79.6 — 85.6	92.9	91.5 — 94.1	83.3	81.0 — 85.4	84.4	81.7 — 86.8	87.8	86.8 — 88.8
If a guy gets a woman pregnant, the child is the responsibility of both														
Total	93.6	91.0 — 95.7	92.5	89.9 — 94.5	86.4	83.1 — 89.2	95.5	94.3 — 96.6	86.8	84.3 — 89.1	88.4	85.8 — 90.7	90.6	89.6 — 91.5
Age (years)														
15-19	92.6	89.3 — 95.2	92.8	90.2 — 94.8	85.8	82.2 — 89.0	94.2	92.0 — 95.9	85.0	81.3 — 88.2	87.3	84.1 — 90.1	89.6	88.4 — 90.7
20-24	95.0	91.6 — 97.3	92.1	86.6 — 95.9	87.2	83.2 — 90.5	97.0	95.4 — 98.2	89.2	86.2 — 91.8	89.9	87.0 — 92.3	91.9	90.6 — 93.1
HIV Status														
Positive	84.6	61.2 — 96.7	96.7	93.2 — 98.7	88.9	83.3 — 93.1	97.2	92.7 — 99.3	89.1	83.7 — 93.2	88.0	82.3 — 92.4	91.4	89.4 — 93.2
Negative	94.0	91.3 — 96.0	91.6	88.4 — 94.2	85.9	82.4 — 89.0	95.4	94.1 — 96.4	86.4	83.8 — 88.8	88.5	86.0 — 90.6	90.5	89.5 — 91.4
A man should know what his partner likes during sex														

Table 48: Social norms related to gender equity among adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Total	91.5	88.8 — 93.7	90.8	88.8 — 92.5	85.8	82.4 — 88.8	93.4	91.9 — 94.8	85.4	82.8 — 87.7	86.0	83.6 — 88.3	88.9	87.9 — 89.8
Age (years)														
15-19	88.9	85.0 — 92.2	88.7	86.2 — 90.9	83.5	79.4 — 87.0	90.4	87.8 — 92.7	82.6	79.2 — 85.6	82.1	79.2 — 84.8	86.0	84.7 — 87.2
20-24	95.0	91.4 — 97.4	93.2	90.0 — 95.7	89.4	85.6 — 92.4	96.8	94.9 — 98.2	89.0	85.5 — 91.8	91.5	88.9 — 93.7	92.7	91.5 — 93.7
HIV Status														
Positive	92.3	71.6 — 99.4	91.5	86.4 — 95.1	87.9	82.0 — 92.4	97.1	92.2 — 99.3	90.0	85.0 — 93.8	89.3	84.0 — 93.4	90.8	88.6 — 92.6
Negative	91.5	88.8 — 93.7	90.6	88.6 — 92.3	85.5	81.9 — 88.6	93.1	91.4 — 94.6	84.5	81.7 — 87.1	85.4	83.2 — 87.5	88.6	87.6 — 89.6
It is important for a father to be present in the lives of his children														
Total	95.5	93.8 — 96.8	93.9	91.5 — 95.8	89.9	87.0 — 92.3	96.3	95.1 — 97.3	87.5	85.4 — 89.5	91.0	88.9 — 92.9	92.5	91.7 — 93.2
Age (years)														
15-19	94.0	91.4 — 96.0	94.1	91.6 — 96.0	89.7	86.0 — 92.7	94.8	92.7 — 96.4	85.5	82.3 — 88.3	89.2	86.3 — 91.6	91.3	90.2 — 92.3
20-24	97.5	95.1 — 98.9	93.7	90.3 — 96.2	90.1	86.5 — 93.0	98.0	96.3 — 99.0	90.2	87.2 — 92.6	93.6	91.4 — 95.4	94.0	93.0 — 94.9
HIV Status														
Positive	100.0	*	94.8	90.9 — 97.4	91.9	87.4 — 95.2	97.1	91.9 — 99.4	88.2	82.5 — 92.6	89.3	84.2 — 93.2	92.4	90.6 — 94.0
Negative	95.3	93.6 — 96.7	93.7	91.1 — 95.7	89.5	86.5 — 92.1	96.2	94.9 — 97.3	87.4	85.0 — 89.5	91.4	89.2 — 93.2	92.5	91.6 — 93.3
A man and woman should decide together what type of contraceptive to use														
Total	87.3	84.0 — 90.1	85.3	82.8 — 87.6	80.0	76.5 — 83.2	87.8	85.6 — 89.8	77.3	74.6 — 79.7	81.0	78.8 — 83.1	83.2	82.2 — 84.3
Age (years)														
15-19	87.1	83.1 — 90.5	87.7	84.8 — 90.3	82.4	78.5 — 85.9	88.0	85.0 — 90.6	77.3	73.7 — 80.6	80.5	77.5 — 83.3	83.9	82.6 — 85.2
20-24	87.5	82.6 — 91.4	82.5	78.1 — 86.3	76.2	72.2 — 79.9	87.5	84.6 — 90.0	77.3	73.7 — 80.6	81.7	78.3 — 84.7	82.3	80.8 — 83.7
HIV Status														
Positive	84.6	63.8 — 96.0	90.0	84.7 — 94.0	76.8	70.1 — 82.7	84.2	76.2 — 90.3	72.0	63.9 — 79.2	77.4	71.8 — 82.4	80.6	77.8 — 83.1
Negative	87.4	84.2 — 90.1	84.4	81.1 — 87.3	80.5	76.8 — 83.8	88.1	85.7 — 90.3	78.1	75.7 — 80.4	81.7	79.4 — 83.8	83.6	82.5 — 84.7
It is important to have a male friend you can talk about your problems with														
Total	78.5	75.0 — 81.7	74.2	71.8 — 76.5	70.9	67.7 — 73.9	83.3	80.5 — 85.8	69.8	66.6 — 72.8	71.6	69.1 — 74.0	74.8	73.6 — 76.0
Age (years)														
15-19	80.2	76.0 — 84.0	74.3	71.4 — 77.1	71.0	67.0 — 74.7	86.7	83.2 — 89.7	70.8	67.0 — 74.4	70.2	66.8 — 73.5	75.4	73.9 — 76.9
20-24	76.2	70.4 — 81.4	74.0	69.7 — 78.1	70.7	66.3 — 74.9	79.5	75.7 — 82.9	68.5	63.8 — 73.0	73.6	70.0 — 76.9	74.0	72.3 — 75.7
HIV Status														

Table 48: Social norms related to gender equity among adolescent girls and young women in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
Positive	61.5	40.9 — 79.6	77.9	70.7 — 84.1	72.8	64.1 — 80.4	85.6	77.4 — 91.7	72.9	65.9 — 79.2	67.8	62.3 — 73.0	74.0	70.9 — 77.0
Negative	79.1	75.7 — 82.3	73.6	70.5 — 76.5	70.6	67.3 — 73.6	83.1	80.1 — 85.8	69.2	65.8 — 72.4	72.3	69.7 — 74.9	74.9	73.7 — 76.2
Median gender equity score														
Total	57	56 — 58	53	53 — 54	53	52 — 53	56	55 — 56	55	54 — 56	54	54 — 55	54	54 — 55
Age (years)														
15-19	57	56 — 58	53	52 — 54	53	52 — 54	55.9	55 — 56	55	54 — 56	54	53 — 55	54	54 — 55
20-24	57	55 — 57.8	53	52 — 54	52.6	52 — 53	56	55 — 56	56	54.9 — 56	55	54 — 56	55	54 — 55
HIV Status														
Positive	53.5	50.9 — 57.4	54	52 — 56	51	50 — 54	55.6	54 — 56	56	54 — 57	54	52.6 — 56	54	53 — 55
Negative	57	56 — 58	53	52 — 54	53	52 — 54	56	55 — 56	55	54 — 56	54	54 — 55	54	54 — 55

HIV status was determined by HERStory study laboratory tests.

Table 49: HIV stigma among adolescent girls and young women who reported they were HIV negative or did not know their HIV status, six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
People who have AIDS are dirty														
Total	7.7	5.5 — 10.5	7.4	5.8 — 9.2	4.5	3.3 — 5.9	5.1	4.0 — 6.4	3.6	2.6 — 5.0	6.3	5.0 — 7.8	5.8	5.2 — 6.5
Age (years)														
15-19	9.1	5.9 — 13.2	8.0	5.9 — 10.5	4.5	3.1 — 6.2	6.6	5.1 — 8.5	3.6	2.3 — 5.3	7.1	5.3 — 9.2	6.5	5.7 — 7.4
20-24	5.9	3.5 — 9.3	6.5	4.0 — 10.0	4.5	2.6 — 7.1	3.3	1.9 — 5.4	3.7	2.0 — 6.3	5.0	3.5 — 6.8	4.8	4.0 — 5.8
People who have AIDS are cursed														
Total	3.6	2.2 — 5.6	4.5	3.4 — 5.9	2.4	1.5 — 3.6	3.5	2.7 — 4.5	2.8	2.0 — 3.7	3.9	3.0 — 5.0	3.5	3.0 — 4.0
Age (years)														
15-19	3.3	1.7 — 6.0	4.6	3.2 — 6.5	2.2	1.2 — 3.7	5.5	4.1 — 7.2	2.6	1.7 — 3.8	3.5	2.3 — 5.0	3.6	3.1 — 4.3
20-24	3.9	1.5 — 8.3	4.4	2.8 — 6.5	2.7	1.2 — 5.2	1.2	0.5 — 2.5	3.0	1.7 — 5.0	4.7	3.3 — 6.5	3.3	2.6 — 4.1
People who have AIDS should be ashamed														
Total	4.1	2.7 — 6.1	4.2	3.1 — 5.6	4.3	2.8 — 6.4	3.3	2.4 — 4.4	3.5	2.6 — 4.5	5.0	4.0 — 6.1	4.1	3.6 — 4.6
Age (years)														
15-19	3.3	2.0 — 5.3	4.9	3.5 — 6.8	4.2	2.7 — 6.3	4.3	3.1 — 5.8	4.1	2.9 — 5.6	4.9	3.7 — 6.4	4.3	3.7 — 5.0
20-24	5.2	2.4 — 9.7	3.3	2.0 — 5.0	4.5	2.2 — 7.9	2.1	1.0 — 4.1	2.6	1.4 — 4.3	5.0	3.5 — 6.8	3.7	2.9 — 4.7
It is safe for people who have HIV/AIDS to work with children														
Total	46.4	42.1 — 50.7	55.0	51.2 — 58.8	33.6	29.3 — 38.1	56.6	53.5 — 59.7	44.3	41.5 — 47.1	44.6	41.5 — 47.7	46.9	45.4 — 48.5
Age (years)														
15-19	45.9	40.3 — 51.6	52.8	47.8 — 57.7	32.6	27.9 — 37.7	53.1	49.3 — 56.9	40.1	36.3 — 44.0	44.3	40.5 — 48.2	44.7	42.8 — 46.6
20-24	47.1	41.1 — 53.0	58.0	53.3 — 62.5	35.4	29.8 — 41.4	60.7	56.3 — 65.0	50.5	46.0 — 54.9	45.0	41.0 — 49.2	50.2	48.2 — 52.2
People who have HIV/AIDS must expect restrictions on their freedom														
Total	26.8	23.5 — 30.3	25.9	23.2 — 28.9	13.3	10.5 — 16.5	26.3	23.6 — 29.1	18.5	16.0 — 21.1	20.2	17.7 — 22.9	21.9	20.8 — 23.1
Age (years)														
15-19	25.4	20.6 — 30.5	30.2	26.7 — 33.8	13.7	10.3 — 17.6	28.3	24.8 — 32.1	20.2	16.9 — 23.7	20.4	17.8 — 23.1	22.8	21.4 — 24.3
20-24	28.8	22.7 — 35.4	20.4	16.5 — 24.8	12.6	9.4 — 16.3	23.8	20.1 — 27.8	16.0	12.7 — 19.8	20.0	16.0 — 24.4	20.6	18.9 — 22.5
A person with HIV/AIDS must have done something wrong and deserves to be punished														
Total	6.1	4.5 — 8.0	3.3	2.5 — 4.3	7.2	5.5 — 9.3	5.4	4.2 — 6.9	4.7	3.5 — 6.1	5.7	4.6 — 7.1	5.4	4.9 — 6.0
Age (years)														
15-19	6.2	4.2 — 8.8	4.5	3.2 — 6.3	7.7	5.5 — 10.4	6.7	5.0 — 8.8	4.6	3.2 — 6.4	6.2	4.6 — 8.1	6.1	5.3 — 6.9

Table 49: HIV stigma among adolescent girls and young women who reported they were HIV negative or did not know their HIV status, six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
20-24	5.9	3.6 — 8.9	1.7	0.9 — 3.0	6.3	4.0 — 9.3	3.9	2.5 — 5.9	4.8	3.1 — 7.1	5.0	3.6 — 6.7	4.5	3.8 — 5.3
People who have AIDS should be isolated														
Total	6.4	4.6 — 8.6	4.5	3.3 — 6.1	2.4	1.6 — 3.4	4.2	3.2 — 5.4	3.3	2.4 — 4.4	3.5	2.5 — 4.7	4.0	3.6 — 4.6
Age (years)														
15-19	5.7	3.5 — 8.7	5.8	3.8 — 8.3	2.2	1.2 — 3.7	4.6	3.3 — 6.2	4.4	3.1 — 5.9	3.4	2.1 — 5.3	4.3	3.6 — 5.0
20-24	7.2	4.2 — 11.4	2.9	1.8 — 4.5	2.7	1.4 — 4.6	3.8	2.2 — 5.9	1.9	0.7 — 3.8	3.5	2.4 — 5.1	3.7	3.0 — 4.6
I do not want to be friends with someone who has HIV/AIDS														
Total	6.9	4.8 — 9.6	8.6	7.1 — 10.4	13.3	11.3 — 15.5	7.0	5.2 — 9.1	10.5	8.7 — 12.4	11.3	9.5 — 13.3	9.6	8.8 — 10.4
Age (years)														
15-19	7.7	5.0 — 11.0	10.6	8.5 — 13.1	12.2	10.0 — 14.6	6.9	4.9 — 9.5	13.3	10.9 — 16.1	12.6	10.2 — 15.3	10.6	9.6 — 11.6
20-24	5.9	3.0 — 10.1	6.0	4.3 — 8.0	15.2	11.3 — 20.0	7.0	4.6 — 10.1	6.3	4.2 — 9.0	9.1	6.9 — 11.8	8.1	7.0 — 9.4
People who have HIV/AIDS should not be allowed to work														
Total	7.2	5.4 — 9.3	9.7	7.3 — 12.6	9.6	7.4 — 12.1	3.8	2.7 — 5.2	11.5	9.0 — 14.3	8.2	6.7 — 10.0	8.2	7.4 — 9.0
Age (years)														
15-19	8.1	5.7 — 11.2	8.9	6.8 — 11.3	8.9	6.5 — 11.9	3.5	2.0 — 5.6	10.5	7.9 — 13.5	8.5	6.7 — 10.7	8.0	7.1 — 9.0
20-24	5.9	3.6 — 9.0	10.8	6.1 — 17.1	10.8	7.8 — 14.4	4.2	2.7 — 6.2	13.0	9.7 — 16.8	7.7	5.8 — 9.9	8.4	7.1 — 9.8
Median stigma score														
Total	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1
Age (years)														
15-19	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1
20-24	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1	1	1 — 1

The stigma score can range from 0 to 9, with the higher the score, the more stigma.

Table 50: HIV stigma among adolescent girls and young women who self-reported an HIV positive status in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
It is difficult to tell people about my HIV infection														
Total	41.7	19.5 — 66.6	70.3	58.1 — 80.8	60.9	49.8 — 71.2	54.9	38.6 — 70.5	68.9	60.2 — 76.7	68.1	61.8 — 74.1	64.3	59.8 — 68.5
Age (years)														
15-19	57.1	25.6 — 84.9	82.5	70.4 — 91.2	50.0	23.8 — 76.2	32.9	11.6 — 61.1	73.7	59.5 — 85.1	76.1	59.7 — 88.2	68.0	60.6 — 74.8
20-24	20.0	1.2 — 64.2	63.6	45.8 — 79.0	63.2	51.6 — 73.8	64.9	46.3 — 80.7	65.7	54.4 — 75.7	65.2	58.8 — 71.2	62.5	57.0 — 67.8
Being HIV positive makes me feel dirty														
Total	8.3	0.9 — 27.6	21.4	15.0 — 29.0	19.6	12.4 — 28.6	24.8	13.2 — 39.8	21.9	14.9 — 30.4	23.1	17.8 — 29.0	20.9	17.9 — 24.2
Age (years)														
15-19	14.3	1.7 — 43.4	17.7	9.2 — 29.6	0.0	*	33.3	11.8 — 61.5	18.3	9.7 — 30.1	32.3	20.0 — 46.8	19.6	14.7 — 25.4
20-24	0.0	*	23.5	14.3 — 34.8	23.8	15.1 — 34.5	20.9	8.3 — 39.7	24.3	14.9 — 36.0	19.6	14.2 — 25.9	21.5	17.6 — 25.8
I feel guilty because I am HIV positive														
Total	16.7	1.6 — 51.3	29.8	22.1 — 38.3	35.6	25.8 — 46.3	24.5	13.6 — 38.6	33.6	26.4 — 41.4	27.5	22.2 — 33.3	29.7	26.0 — 33.6
Age (years)														
15-19	28.6	2.5 — 75.4	31.6	20.7 — 44.1	10.0	1.0 — 33.7	21.9	5.3 — 50.0	25.6	16.5 — 36.7	32.3	20.0 — 46.8	26.7	20.2 — 34.0
20-24	0.0	*	28.8	18.7 — 40.7	41.1	29.1 — 54.0	25.7	12.2 — 43.8	38.9	28.1 — 50.5	25.6	19.5 — 32.5	31.1	26.5 — 36.1
I am ashamed because I am HIV positive														
Total	16.7	1.6 — 51.3	26.4	19.3 — 34.6	27.0	18.8 — 36.6	21.5	10.8 — 35.9	30.7	22.8 — 39.6	28.6	22.2 — 35.7	26.7	23.1 — 30.5
Age (years)														
15-19	28.6	2.5 — 75.4	34.9	23.6 — 47.7	10.0	1.0 — 33.7	22.7	5.6 — 51.2	29.3	18.3 — 42.4	24.4	13.1 — 39.0	26.9	20.3 — 34.4
20-24	0.0	*	21.7	12.8 — 33.0	30.7	21.4 — 41.4	20.9	8.3 — 39.7	31.6	20.4 — 44.6	30.2	22.0 — 39.4	26.5	22.1 — 31.4
I sometimes feel worthless because I am HIV positive														
Total	16.7	4.5 — 38.3	42.3	34.8 — 50.1	26.7	17.5 — 37.6	24.5	13.6 — 38.6	24.8	17.4 — 33.6	27.5	21.9 — 33.6	29.3	25.7 — 33.0
Age (years)														
15-19	14.3	1.7 — 43.4	55.4	42.3 — 68.0	20.0	4.9 — 46.0	32.5	11.4 — 60.6	25.6	14.2 — 40.2	32.3	20.0 — 46.8	33.2	26.8 — 40.0
20-24	20.0	1.2 — 64.2	35.1	26.2 — 44.8	28.1	17.7 — 40.6	20.9	8.3 — 39.7	24.3	14.6 — 36.5	25.6	19.2 — 33.0	27.4	23.1 — 32.2
I hide my HIV status from others														
Total	50.0	31.0 — 69.0	70.5	60.7 — 79.1	56.9	47.3 — 66.2	45.4	31.0 — 60.4	65.8	57.2 — 73.7	56.9	48.9 — 64.6	60.1	55.9 — 64.2
Age (years)														
15-19	42.9	23.1 — 64.4	70.1	53.9 — 83.3	60.0	33.0 — 83.2	32.4	11.3 — 60.5	62.3	49.4 — 74.0	63.6	47.9 — 77.5	59.2	51.9 — 66.2

Table 50: HIV stigma among adolescent girls and young women who self-reported an HIV positive status in six South African districts, 2017-2018

	Cape Town		Ehlanzeni		OR Tambo		Tshwane		King Cetshwayo		Zululand		Total	
Variable	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**	**%**	**95% CI**
20-24	60.0	19.8 — 91.9	70.7	57.8 — 81.5	56.3	47.0 — 65.2	51.4	33.2 — 69.3	68.1	57.5 — 77.5	54.4	45.3 — 63.2	60.5	55.5 — 65.4
Median stigma score														
Total	0	0 — 1.4	2	1 — 2	1.6	1 — 2	0	0 — 1	2	1 — 2	1	1 — 2	1	1 — 2
Age (years)														
15-19	0	0 — 2.1	2	2 — 3	0	0 — 1	0	0 — 0	2	2 — 2	1	0 — 1	1	1 — 2
20-24	0	0 — 1	1.3	1 — 2	2	1 — 2.1	1	0 — 1	1	0 — 2	1.1	1 — 2	1	1 — 2

The stigma score can range from 0 to 6, with the higher the score the more internalized stigma.

* Not estimated