

Commercial Sex Work During Novel Coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) Era in the Niger Delta Region: Relationships Between Knowledge, Preventive Practice, and Transmission Potential

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Background: Sex workers, like others, are facing economic hardships and anxiety about their health and safety due to coronavirus disease-2019 (COVID-19), an infectious disease caused by a novel severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). Universally, most sex work has largely reduced, moved online, or undertaken covertly because of lockdown measures and need for social distancing to break the transmission of SARS-CoV-2. However, the ability of sex workers to protect themselves against COVID-19 depends on their individual and interpersonal behaviors and work environment. In this study, we sought to determine the relationships between COVID-19 knowledge, awareness and prevention practice (KAP) among female commercial sex workers (FCSW) in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria to inform the development of prevention interventions for this vulnerable population.

Methods: Data used in this study were obtained from a cross-sectional survey of 604 FCSW operating in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria. We used descriptive and inferential statistics to assess their socio-demographic characteristics and COVID-19 KAP adopted against the novel coronavirus. Latent class analysis was used to systematically classify participants' attributes and behaviors into the most likely distinct clusters or risk groups.

Results: The majority of the FCSW were singles (86.8%) of childbearing ages, 21–35 years (86.2%), with almost three quarters (73.2%) of them having sex with 3–4 clients per day during the COVID-19 pandemic. Overall, almost three quarters of the participants had both good knowledge and awareness about COVID-19 but less than half of them (41.1%) implemented good practice to prevent the spread of the disease. However, a highly significant and positive relationship was recorded between COVID-19 knowledge ($r=0.90$, $p<0.0001$) and awareness ($r=0.65$, $p<0.0001$), and preventive practice of FCSW, respectively. About 89.1% of the participants were not very familiar with the symptoms of COVID-19 ($p<0.0001$). Only 10.9% of the FCSW indicated that they wear facemask at all times, while 45.2% of them do not wear facemask during sexual intercourse with their clients ($p<0.0001$). Based on the FCSW attributes and behaviors, we identified three distinct clusters or risk groups ($p<0.0001$), namely, low-risk takers (Cluster 1), high-risk takers (Cluster 2) and very high-risk takers (Cluster 3) with latent class prevalence rates (γ_c) of 41.13% (95% CI: 37.26–45.10), 33.17% (95% CI: 29.53–37.02) and 25.71% (95% CI: 22.38–29.34), respectively.

Conclusion: Sex work has high transmission potentials for SARS-CoV-2 because of its operational nature, which does not permit social distancing, and thus, renders certain preventive measures practically ineffective. This is a major challenge in the fight against COVID-19 in this high-risk group and calls for the development of operational guidelines and targeted intervention strategies to help reduce the spread of COVID-19 in the Niger Delta region.

Keywords: SARS-CoV-2, COVID-19, commercial sex workers, social distancing, transmission, Niger Delta region

Introduction

The first official case of the novel coronavirus was reported in Wuhan, China on December 31st, 2019.¹ To date, more than 135 million confirmed cases and approximately 2.9 million deaths have been reported worldwide.¹ More than 163,793 cases and 2060 deaths have been reported in the Federal Republic of Nigeria.² In response to the global pandemic, the Nigerian government established a Presidential Task Force for the Control of COVID-19, closed its borders, and mandated a national lockdown.³ While these measures have been effective in minimizing the spread of the disease, a consensus is emerging that the COVID-19 pandemic has caused significant disruption in the country's economic, social, and health-care systems.³⁻⁶ Thus, there is a need for studies that examine the socio-ecological impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in the context of a developing country such as Nigeria, and its effect on specific occupations and subgroups.

Several socio-ecological and psychological factors converge to increase the morbidity and mortality from COVID-19 infection in Nigeria. Aside from the health complications of the disease, the high reproductive number (R_0) of the coronavirus increases its infectiousness and the efficiency of person-to-person transmission.⁷ In addition, poverty, misperceptions about the origin of the disease, deficiencies in the healthcare infrastructure, lack of skilled healthcare personnel, inadequate knowledge about the disease, and limited social safety nets from the government have all contributed to poor compliance with measures to prevent the spread of the disease.³ Although the factors that promote the spread of COVID-19 in Nigeria remain notably understudied, this information is necessary to guide the development of culturally tailored prevention interventions.

The Niger Delta region of Nigeria is particularly vulnerable to the spread of COVID-19 due to densely populated waterfront settlements, limited availability of healthcare services and a large informal labor sector.⁸ One of the groups that exemplifies the vulnerability in the informal labor sector are FCSW. In general, poverty and high level of unemployment,⁹ oil exploration and exploitation activities in the Niger Delta have been known to accentuate the rate of prostitution in the region,

with sex for money and drugs exchanges between FCSW and employees of the oil companies. As elucidated by David et al, there is a relationship between poverty and prostitution, and rate of infectious disease transmission in the region.¹⁰ FCSW are at an increased risk of contracting COVID-19 infection as a result of criminalization, unstable housing, limited access to reproductive health care, stigmatization, drug use and various forms of personal and structural/systemic violence and abuse.¹¹⁻¹⁴ All of these intersecting experiences impact sex workers' ability to access health care and limit their ability to adhere to COVID-19 prevention practices, and therefore, put them at greater risk of contracting COVID-19.¹¹ Unfortunately, there exists no direct policies for the protection of health needs of sex workers during pandemics.¹⁵ Therefore, the financial hardship occasioned by the directive on social distancing remains a major challenge to the FCSW. Most sex workers are unable to cover the costs of food and shelter for themselves and their dependents,¹⁶ and thus, have no option but to continue working, placing their health and lives at risk. For instance, while concurrently balancing a stark decrease in clients, sex workers are forced under pressure to agree to unsafe practices that they would otherwise avoid.¹⁴

Being a clandestine business, FCSW and their clients are bound to find ways to operate despite the government's lockdown orders, which in most cases are devoid of effective enforcement and/or used by security agents to provide cover for seeking gratification in kind or cash from sex workers and operators of hotels, brothels, bars, club houses, etc. By the nature of sex work, which involves intimacy, physical distancing is impossible to practice by individuals who rely on it for income and survival. There is mounting evidence that sex workers face unique transmission risks, mental health needs and socio-economic challenges relative to COVID-19 that have largely been ignored by health organizations and governments.¹⁷⁻²⁰ Consequently, FCSW may serve as a reservoir for the community transmission of SARS-CoV-2.

These socio-ecological factors create difficulties in developing health promotion programs for this group and limit the sex worker's ability to comply with COVID-19 prevention guidelines.²¹ However, prior work in Africa has revealed that acceptance and adherence to COVID-19 prevention measures are predicated upon the

knowledge and attitudes that people have about the disease.²² In this study, which is the first of its kind in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria, we sought to determine the relationship between knowledge and COVID-19 prevention practices among FCSW in the region to inform the development of prevention interventions for this vulnerable population.

Methods

Study Design and Population

This study was a cross-sectional survey of FCSW operating in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria, which comprised of the following nine states namely Abia, Akwa-Ibom, Bayelsa, Cross River, Delta, Edo, Imo, Ondo and Rivers. The eligible population and criteria for this study were women who engaged in commercial sex or sexual services in exchange for money or goods,²³ and consciously define those activities as income generating. A total of 604 consenting FCSW who operated within randomly selected hotels, brothels, bars and club houses in the various states in the region responded to the survey. The survey was conducted between May and July 2020 covering the period during the government mandatory lockdown and shortly after the lockdown was lifted.

Study Area

The Niger Delta region is located between latitude 4°15'N and 4° 50'N and longitude 5° 25'E and 7° 37'E. The region spans over 70,000 km² (27,000 square miles) and it is Nigeria's largest wetland, and the third largest wetland in the world with two seasons, the wet (May–September) and dry (October–April) seasons. With a steadily growing population put at over 40 million people as of 2006, the region accounts for more than 23% of Nigeria's total population of over 140 million, and its land mass represents 12% of Nigeria's total surface area.²⁴ The Niger Delta has been described as heterogeneous, multi-cultural and ethnically diverse region.²⁵ There are more than 40 ethnic groups including the Annang, Ibibio, Efik, Ijaw, Urhobo, Itsekiri, Edo, Igbo and Yoruba people speaking about 250 different dialects.²⁵ The Niger Delta is rich in oil and several decades of oil companies' activities in the area have caused huge environmental devastation in the region including related health and socio-economic problems. The lack of distribution of oil wealth has been the source and/or key aggravating factors of numerous

environmental movements and inter-ethnic conflicts in the region over the years.²⁶

Study Instrument and Data Collection

The study used a structured questionnaire to elicit responses from the FCSW and was designed following the guidelines and recommendations of Nigeria Center for Disease Control (NCDC)²⁷ and previous literature on COVID-19 knowledge, attitude and preventive practice.^{28–30} The instrument sought information on the responders' socio-demographic characteristics, average number of clienteles per day, years of experience working as FCSW, their opinion on government abolishment of commercial sex work, if they made more or less money because of COVID-19. The instrument specifically explored FCSW KAP towards COVID-19 that included their knowledge of SARS-CoV-2 transmission and prevention in relation to their clients, how informed their family members and fellow FCSW are about COVID-19 and their beliefs and disposition to the measures put in place by government to prevent the spread of the disease. We adopted two steps to validate the study instrument, first, the initial draft of the questionnaire was shared with experts in public health, medical and behavioral sciences for assessment of the contents and relevance, simplicity, ease of understanding of the items and time required to complete the questionnaire relative to the sample population of interest. Secondly, we conducted a pilot test of the instrument using a sample of 60 FCSW. Data obtained from the pilot test were analyzed and experts' opinion were sought to revise the questionnaire and make it simpler and shorter. The final validated questionnaire was administered in-person by trained research assistants or through representatives in the brothels, hotels, bars and club houses who received just-in-time training because of the uncooperative nature of some of the FCSW. The questionnaire was administered only to FCSW who consented to participate in the survey. A total of 604 FCSW responded to the survey. The research assistants who administered the questionnaire took all the necessary precautions and followed the recommended COVID-19 guidelines including wearing of facemasks and use of alcohol-based hand sanitizers during the field work.

Data Management and Measures

The FCSW responses to questions related to COVID-19 KAP were collated and scored. The measures scale varied slightly by questions and include responses that ranged

from yes/no, to graduated responses and Likert scales, some of which applied forced choice method (Table S1). Some variables that had negatively worded questions were reverse scored. We computed the KAP scores by summing up the item scores within each subscale. The COVID-19 Knowledge subscale comprised of 8 items including knowledge of COVID-19 symptoms, prevention, disease fatality, use of facemask during sex, social distancing, spread and co-worker related COVID knowledge. The COVID-19 awareness subscale also comprised of 8 items including exposure to COVID-19 information, ever seen COVID-19 patient (through the media), where to receive treatment, phone number to call for care, family and friends' awareness of COVID-19, COVID-19 work safety measures, and belief about COVID-19 community spread. The COVID-19 preventive practice subscale among FCSW comprised of 2 items including, use of face mask during sex and kissing during sexual encounter. The COVID-19 Knowledge subscale had a mean score of 16.03 (SD: 1.94, Range: 13–21) and Cronbach α of 0.60, while COVID-19 awareness subscale had a mean score of 11.90 (SD: 1.57, Range: 9–14) and Cronbach α of 0.64. The COVID-19 preventive practice subscale had a mean score of 3.49 (SD: 1.09, Range: 1–6) and Cronbach α of 0.58. Subsequently, using the mean values, we created dichotomized categorical measures for KAP defined as “good” ($\geq$ mean) and “poor” ($<$ mean), respectively.

The independent factors considered in our study include: marital status (single, child outside wedlock, widowed), age group (15–20, 21–25, 26–30 and 31–35 years); habit (Alcohol, alcohol+cigarettes, alcohol+cigarettes+drugs, none); average number of sex clients per day (1–2, 3–4, 5–6 clients); years of experience as FCSW (0–1, 2–4, 5–6 years), support for government prohibition of commercial sex work (No/Yes, only if the government provides an alternative means of livelihood).

Statistical Analysis

We applied descriptive statistics such as frequency and percentage to evaluate the distribution of the socio-demographic characteristics of the study population. Furthermore, we carried out a univariable analysis of FCSW COVID-19 KAP-related questions to determine the independent associations of their responses using Chi-square inferential test. To qualitatively assess the FCSW overall response, we also applied the Chi-square inferential test to determine the independent associations between

dichotomized measures of KAP (“good” vs “poor”). To determine the internal consistency and reliability of the items used to compute the KAP scores, we applied the Cronbach's alpha coefficient and obtained a fair to good internal consistency for the three measures. Following this, a series of bivariate analyses that include *t*-test or one-way analysis of variance were conducted, as applicable, to compare differences in computed scores of COVID-19 knowledge, awareness, and preventive practices of FCSW by socio-demographic characteristics. To examine the direct relationships between COVID-19 knowledge, awareness and preventive practice scores, we carried out bivariate curve fitting using different models with the goal of defining the “best fit” model and density contour mapping was used to determine potential patterns (clusters) within the measures. Density ellipse probability was applied to evaluate the mass of points of the measures at $p=0.25$, $p=0.50$ and $p=0.75$. The bivariate fit models produced equations that described the relationships between the measures. Additionally, we used Pearson's correlation coefficient to determine the linear correlation between KAP scores.

Following the study population heterogeneity with respect to a set of manifest variables, we used the Latent Class Analysis (LCA) to systematically classify respondents' attributes and behaviors into the most likely distinct clusters or latent classes (homogeneous subgroups) with a given trait that is not directly observed (manifest).³¹ The LCA produced the latent class prevalences (γ_c) and the conditional probabilities (ρ) for each cluster and response category. The γ_c and ρ parameters for latent class models were estimated using the iterative Expectation-Maximization (EM) algorithm.³² Estimates of the effect size and Likelihood Ratio Logworth (LR Logworth) obtained from a contingency table analysis of expected counts for cluster membership by levels or categories of a Y column were used to quantify differences within the response scales. The fit statistics of negative log-likelihood (-Log-Likelihood), Bayesian Information Criterion (BIC), and Akaike's Information Criterion (AIC) were used to compare the clusters with the smallest values of each indicating the best fit. All statistical tests conducted were 2-tailed, and probability of ≤ 0.05 was used as the threshold for declaring statistical significance. Data management and statistical analyses were conducted using SAS JMP Statistical Discovery™ Software version 14.3 (SAS Institute, Cary, North Carolina, USA).

Human Subject Protection

This study protocol and materials were reviewed and approved by the Research and Ethics Committee of the Delta State University, Abraka, Delta State, Nigeria (REC/FOS/DEL/20/18 of 4th May 2020). Informed consents were obtained from all FCSW who participated in the survey. For participants under the age of 18 years, informed consents were obtained from their parent or guardian prior to enrollment. All participants were informed of the purpose of the study and the fact that participation in the survey was anonymous, consensual, and voluntary. The research team complied with all ethical principles and codes of conduct set forth in the Declaration of Helsinki.

Results

Characteristics of the Study Population

Table 1 shows the socio-demographic characteristics of the study population. The majority of the FCSW were single (86.8%), 1.2% were widows, and about 12.1% of them had children outside of wedlock. About 86.2% (n=522) of the FCSW were of childbearing age, 21–35 years. One-third of the participants (33.1%) were between the ages 26–30 years. Also, almost three quarters (73.2%) of the participants had sex with 3–4 persons per day. Around 41.4% of the participants have been operating as FCSW for 2–4 years, while 32.9% have been operating for 5–6 years. Meanwhile, more than half of the participants (66.4%) declared that they would be happy if government prohibits commercial sex business provided government is willing to provide an alternative means of livelihood for them.

COVID-19 Knowledge, Awareness and Preventive Practice Scores by Socio-Demographic Characteristics

The comparisons of the FCSW COVID-19 KAP scores by socio-demographic characteristics is presented in Table 2. The overall KAP mean scores were 16.03 ± 0.08 , 11.90 ± 0.06 and 3.49 ± 0.04 , respectively. We noted highly significant variations across these measures by socio-demographic characteristics of FCSW in the Niger Delta region. For instance, COVID-19 knowledge among FCSW improved significantly ($p < 0.0001$) with age from 14.00 ± 0.19 (15–20 years) to 17.32 ± 0.14 (31–35 years) and individuals who engaged in the habit of drinking alcohol, smoking and using drugs were significantly ($p < 0.0001$) more knowledgeable about COVID-19 than those that do not indulge in these habits. Participants who had 2–4

Table 1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Study Participants

Characteristic	N	(%) ^a
Marital status		
Single	524	86.8
Widowed	7	1.2
Child outside of wedlock	73	12.1
Age (Years)		
15–20	82	13.6
21–25	183	30.3
26–30	200	33.1
31–35	139	23.0
Habit		
Alcohol	243	40.3
Alcohol + Cigarettes	246	40.8
Alcohol + Cigarettes + Drugs	32	5.3
None	82	13.6
Average number of sex clients per day		
1–2	89	14.7
3–4	442	73.2
5–6	73	12.1
Years of experience as a FCSW		
0–1	155	25.7
2–4	250	41.4
5–6	199	32.9
Support for Government Prohibition of Commercial Sex Work		
Yes ^b	401	66.4
No	203	33.6

Notes: ^aWithin characteristic, percentages may not add up to exactly 100 due to rounding up. ^bOnly if the government provides an alternative means of livelihood.

years' experience in providing sexual services had significantly ($p < 0.0001$) better COVID-19 knowledge (17.30 ± 0.09) than those that had engaged in sex work for less than a year (14.00 ± 0.12).

Awareness about COVID-19 management was significantly ($p < 0.001$) below average for FCSW who were single compared to those who were widowed (12.43 ± 0.57) or had children outside wedlock (13.00 ± 0.18). Awareness about the disease tended to increase significantly ($p < 0.0001$) with age with FCSW who were of age group 26–30 years being most aware and conscious of their safety than others. FCSW who indulged in drinking alcohol only (13.24 ± 0.04) and those who took alcohol, cigarettes, and drugs (12.69 ± 0.12) had more than average level of awareness compared to those who did not engage in these habits ($p < 0.0001$). Participants who had sexual encounters with 1–2 and 5–6 persons daily were significantly

Table 2 Comparisons of COVID-19 KAP by Socio-Demographic Characteristics Among FCSW in Niger Delta Region of Nigeria

Characteristic	N	Knowledge Score			Awareness Score			Preventive Practice Score		
		Mean $\pm$ SEM	Prob> t /F	P-value	Mean $\pm$ SEM	Prob> t /F	P-value	Mean $\pm$ SEM	Prob> t /F	P-value
Overall	604	16.03 $\pm$ 0.08	–	–	11.90 $\pm$ 0.06	–	–	3.49 $\pm$ 0.04	–	–
Marital status										
Single	524	16.02 $\pm$ 0.09	0.1563	0.8554 ^{ns}	11.74 $\pm$ 0.07 ^a	22.59	<0.0001****	3.56 $\pm$ 0.0 ^a	8.68	0.0002***
Widowed	7	16.43 $\pm$ 0.74			12.43 $\pm$ 0.57 ^{a, b}			3.71 $\pm$ 0.41 ^{a, b}		
Child outside wedlock	73	16.02 $\pm$ 0.09			13.00 $\pm$ 0.18 ^b			3.00 $\pm$ 0.13 ^b		
Age (Years)										
15–20	82	14.00 $\pm$ 0.19 ^a	66.87	<0.0001****	9.00 $\pm$ 0.11 ^a	335.23	<0.0001****	2.00 $\pm$ 0.08 ^a	246.82	<0.0001****
21–25	183	15.98 $\pm$ 0.12 ^b			12.00 $\pm$ 0.07 ^b			3.98 $\pm$ 0.05 ^b		
26–30	200	16.00 $\pm$ 0.12 ^b			13.00 $\pm$ 0.08 ^c			3.00 $\pm$ 0.05 ^c		
31–35	139	17.32 $\pm$ 0.14 ^c			11.90 $\pm$ 0.08 ^b			4.42 $\pm$ 0.06 ^d		
Habit										
Alcohol	243	17.24 $\pm$ 0.10 ^a	106.18	<0.0001****	13.24 $\pm$ 0.04 ^a	845.26	<0.0001****	3.74 $\pm$ 0.06 ^a	83.43	<0.0001****
Alcohol + Cigarettes	246	15.43 $\pm$ 0.10 ^b			11.43 $\pm$ 0.04 ^b			3.72 $\pm$ 0.06 ^a		
Alcohol + Cigarettes + Drugs	32	16.59 $\pm$ 0.28 ^b			12.69 $\pm$ 0.12 ^c			3.66 $\pm$ 0.16 ^a		
None	82	14.00 $\pm$ 0.17 ^c			9.00 $\pm$ 0.08 ^d			2.00 $\pm$ 0.10 ^b		
Average number of sex clients per day										
1–2	89	15.99 $\pm$ 0.21	0.08	0.9220 ^{ns}	12.99 $\pm$ 0.15 ^a	64.39	<0.0001****	3.00 $\pm$ 0.11 ^a	25.42	<0.0001****
3–4	442	16.04 $\pm$ 0.09			11.50 $\pm$ 0.07 ^b			3.67 $\pm$ 0.05 ^b		
5–6	73	15.96 $\pm$ 0.35			12.99 $\pm$ 0.17 ^a			2.97 $\pm$ 0.12 ^a		
Years of experience as a FCSW										
0–1	155	14.00 $\pm$ 0.12 ^a	254.21	<0.0001****	9.47 $\pm$ 0.05 ^a	1617.71	<0.0001****	2.47 $\pm$ 0.05 ^a	571.43	<0.0001****
2–4	250	17.30 $\pm$ 0.09 ^b			12.53 $\pm$ 0.04 ^b			4.51 $\pm$ 0.04 ^b		
5–6	199	16.00 $\pm$ 0.10 ^c			13.00 $\pm$ 0.04 ^c			3.00 $\pm$ 0.05 ^c		
Support for Government Prohibition of Commercial Sex Work										
No	203	16.00 $\pm$ 0.14	0.282	0.7778 ^{ns}	12.53 $\pm$ 0.50 ^a	–7.35	<0.0001****	3.46 $\pm$ 0.08	0.432	0.6653 ^{ns}
Yes*	401	16.04 $\pm$ 0.10			11.58 $\pm$ 0.09 ^b			3.50 $\pm$ 0.05		

Notes: *Only if the government provides an alternative means of livelihood. Within each measure by characteristic, means $\pm$ SEM with different superscripts (^a, ^b, ^c) are significantly different at $p < 0.05$. Significance Level: **** $p < 0.0001$; ^{ns}Not significant ($p > 0.05$).

Abbreviations: SEM, standard error of mean; Prob>|t|/F, Probability of t and F values.

($p < 0.0001$) more aware of how to manage the disease than their counterparts who had 3–4 sex clients per day. The level of awareness of the COVID-19 outbreak increased significantly ($p < 0.0001$) with years of experience in sex work. FCSW who had 0–1 year experience in the business had poor level of

awareness ($p < 0.0001$) about COVID-19 (9.47 $\pm$ 0.05) than those who had 5–6 years' experience (13.00 $\pm$ 0.04). Participants who do not support government prohibition of commercial sex work had above average level of awareness about the disease (12.53 $\pm$ 0.50, $p < 0.0001$) compared to those

that supported government prohibition of the business, if an alternative means of livelihood is provided (11.58 ± 0.09 , $p < 0.0001$).

COVID-19 preventive practices varied significantly ($p < 0.0001$) by marital status, age group, habit, number of sex clients per day and years of experience in commercial sex work. Participants who indulged in some habits such as drinking alcohol, smoking cigarettes, and taking drugs had significantly ($p < 0.0001$) better COVID-19 preventive practices than those that had no such habits. Only FCSW who had sex with 3–4 clients per day engaged in good COVID-19 preventive practices that include not kissing their clients during sexual encounter. FCSW who had 2–4 years' experience in sex work significantly ($p < 0.0001$) adopted better COVID-19 preventive practices (4.51 ± 0.04) compared to others who adopted less than average preventive measures.

Relationships Between COVID-19 Knowledge, and Awareness, and Preventive Practice Scores

Figures 1–3 depict the bivariate fits and density contours showing relationships between COVID-19 KAP scores, and between awareness and knowledge scores among FCSW in the Niger Delta Region of Nigeria. The contours within the figures indicate the density of the participants relative to these measures, while the band represents the confidence intervals of predicted

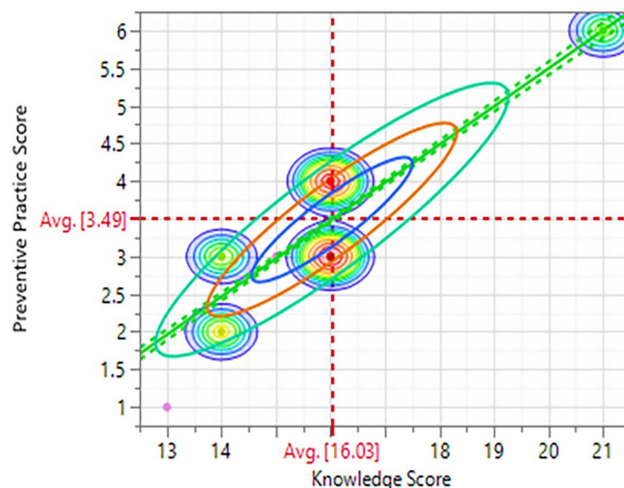


Figure 1 Bivariate fit and density contours showing the relationship between knowledge and preventive practice scores among FCSW in the Niger Delta Region of Nigeria.

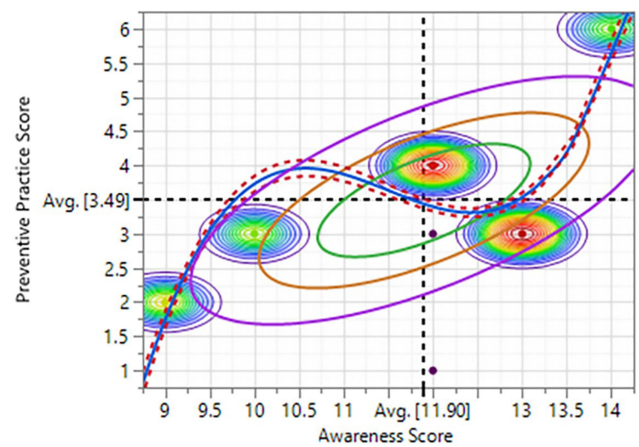


Figure 2 Bivariate fit and density contours showing the relationship between awareness and preventive practice scores among FCSW in the Niger Delta Region of Nigeria.

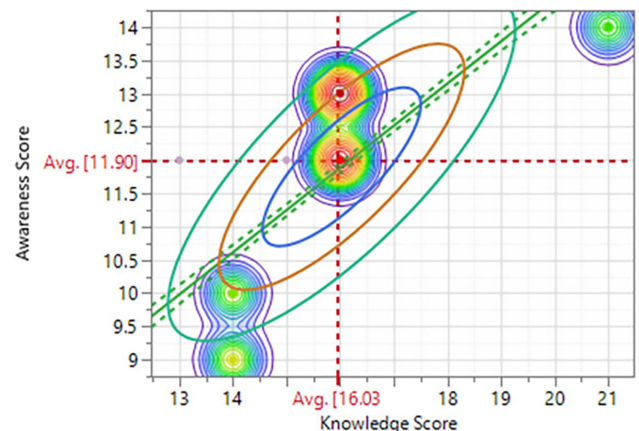


Figure 3 Bivariate fit and density contours showing the relationship between awareness and knowledge scores among FCSW in the Niger Delta Region of Nigeria.

estimates. COVID-19 preventive practice implementation among FCSW was significantly associated with their level of knowledge of the disease (Figure 1, correlation (r)=0.901, $p < 0.0001$), resulting in 5 distinct clusters. In contrast, the relationship between their awareness about COVID-19 management and the actual preventive practices implemented by FCSW was best fitted with a cubic curve as shown in Figure 2 ($r = 0.651$, $p < 0.0001$) and resulted in the identification of 5 clusters. Similarly, the relationship between awareness and knowledge score was significant and positively correlated ($r = 0.785$, $p < 0.0001$) and resulted

in the identification of 3 main clusters (Figure 3). The pair-wise correlation and predictive models' equations of KAP measures are presented in Table 3. COVID-19 preventive practice was significantly ($p<0.0001$) predicted by FCSW knowledge of the disease [Preventive Practice Score = $-4.610 + 0.505 \times$ Knowledge Score; coefficient of determination (R^2) = 81.2%; $p<0.0001$], and Awareness of the disease presence [Preventive Practice Score = $8.547 - 0.429 \times$ Awareness Score + $0.244 \times$ (Awareness Score - 11.899)² + $0.205 \times$ (Awareness Score - 11.899)³; $R^2=73.7\%$; $p<0.0001$]. On the other hand, awareness surrounding COVID-19 among this group in the region was determined by their level of COVID-19 knowledge

[Awareness Score = $1.7356485 + 0.6341599 \times$ Knowledge Score; $R^2=61.6\%$; $p<0.0001$].

Associations Between COVID-19 Knowledge, Awareness, and Preventive Practice

The overall associations between dichotomized measure of COVID-19 KAP of FCSW are presented in Table 4. Overall, almost three quarters of the participants had both good knowledge and awareness about COVID-19 but less than half of them (41.1%) implemented good practice to prevent the spread of the disease. We found significant association ($p<0.0001$) between the FCSW knowledge of COVID-19 and their adoption of preven-

Table 3 Pair-Wise Correlation and Predictive Models' Equations of KAP Measures Among FCSW in the Niger Delta Region of Nigeria

Variable	By Variable	Correlation (r)	95% CI	Model Equation	R ² (%)	P-value
Preventive Practice Score	Knowledge Score	0.901	0.885–0.915	Preventive Practice Score = $-4.610 + 0.505 \times$ Knowledge Score	81.2	<0.0001****
Preventive Practice Score	Awareness Score	0.651	0.602–0.695	Preventive Practice Score = $8.547 - 0.429 \times$ Awareness Score + $0.244 \times$ (Awareness Score - 11.899) ² + $0.205 \times$ (Awareness Score - 11.899) ³	73.7	<0.0001****
Awareness Score	Knowledge Score	0.785	0.753–0.814	Awareness Score = $1.7356485 + 0.6341599 \times$ Knowledge Score	61.6	<0.0001****

Note: Significance Level: **** $p<0.0001$.

Abbreviation: r, correlation value; CI, confidence interval; R², coefficient of determination.

Table 4 Associations Between COVID-19 KAP Among FCSW in Niger Delta, Nigeria

Measure	Total n (%)	Preventive Practice		Fisher's Exact Test
		Poor	Good	P-value
Knowledge				
Poor	157 (25.99)	157 (25.99)	0 (0.00)	<0.0001****
Good	447 (74.01)	199 (32.95)	248 (41.06)	
Awareness				
Poor	156 (25.83)	156 (25.83)	0 (0.00)	<0.0001****
Good	448 (74.17)	200 (33.11)	248 (41.06)	
Total	604 (100)	356 (58.94)	248 (41.06)	

Note: Significance Level: **** $p<0.0001$.

tive practices. Similarly, their level of awareness about the disease management was also significantly ($p < 0.0001$) associated with their preventive practices. None of the participants whose knowledge and awareness were designated as poor implemented any good preventive practice to avoid the spread of COVID-19.

Univariable Analysis of KAP Items

A summary of the univariable analysis of the items under COVID-19 KAP among FCSW in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria are presented in [Table S1](#). Hundred percent (100%) of the study participants stated that they have heard of COVID-19. Despite this, most of them (89.1%) indicated that they are not familiar with the symptoms of COVID-19 ($\chi^2 = 518.1$, $p < 0.0001$). In addition, 44.7% ($\chi^2 = 9.56$, $p < 0.0001$) of the FCSW revealed that they do not know the hospital to go to or the phone number to call for medical attention and testing (56%) ($\chi^2 = 8.58$, $p < 0.01$), if they were to contract COVID-19. Only about two-third (63.4%) of the FCSW in the region believed that there is COVID-19 in their state of operation ($\chi^2 = 265.6$, $p < 0.0001$). Notwithstanding the risky nature of commercial sex work, only about a third (33.3%) of the participants believed that they could prevent the spread of the virus, if they wear facemask during sexual encounter with their clients ($\chi^2 = 28.4$, $p < 0.0001$). In contrast, 58.9% of the FCSW did not believe that they could infect their customers if they do not wear facemask during sexual encounters ($\chi^2 = 211.6$, $p < 0.0001$). Similarly, 46.9% believed that their co-workers do not know that others could be infected with COVID-19, if they do not use facemask during sex with their partners ($\chi^2 = 138.4$, $p < 0.0001$). This result reflected the fact that as much as 58.8% of the FCSW did not encourage their co-workers to wear facemask during sex ($\chi^2 = 18.6$, $p < 0.0001$). Although all participants (100%) agreed that the distance between them and their clients during sexual encounter is less than 10cm, only 10.9% of the FCSW indicated that they wear facemask at all times and 45.2% of them do not wear facemask during sexual encounter with their clients ($\chi^2 = 183.4$, $p < 0.0001$). More than two-third of the FCSW (67%) disagree/strongly disagree that they can spread COVID-19 to their customers even when they wear facemask ($\chi^2 = 143.3$, $p < 0.0001$). About 56.2% of the FCSW indicated that they do not kiss their clients because of COVID-19

outbreak, while 13.6% of them still kissed their clients occasionally ($\chi^2 = 167.0$, $p < 0.0001$).

Latent Class Model

[Table 5](#) displays the latent class prevalences (γ_c), the conditional probabilities (ρ) for each cluster and response category, and the effect size and LR LogWorth estimates from the Latent Class analysis. Our analysis identified three significantly ($p < 0.0001$) distinct most likely clusters or latent classes (homogeneous subgroups or segments) of individuals. These clusters were classified as Cluster 1 (low-risk takers), cluster 2 (high-risk takers) and cluster 3 (Very high-risk takers) with latent class prevalence rates (γ_c) of 41.13% (95% CI: 37.26–45.10), 33.17% (95% CI: 29.53–37.02) and 25.71% (95% CI: 22.38–29.34), respectively. The key characteristics of the low-risk takers (41.1%) include good COVID-19 knowledge ($\rho = 0.9993$), good awareness ($\rho = 0.9993$), were mainly singles ($\rho = 0.9870$), of age 21–25 years old ($\rho = 0.7332$), alcohol drinkers and cigarette smokers ($\rho = 0.7091$), have sex with 3–4 clients per day ($\rho = 0.9991$) and have been in commercial sex business for 2–4 years and have open mind on government prohibition of commercial sex business. Among the FCSW characterized as high-risk takers (33.2%), the majority have good knowledge of COVID-19 ($\rho = 0.9892$) and are aware and abreast of the disease management ($\rho = 0.9942$) but failed to implement adequate preventive practices ($\rho = 0.9992$), most, being singles ($\rho = 0.6245$), of age group 26–30 years, alcohol drinkers ($\rho = 0.9089$), with 5–6 years' experience in commercial sex work ($\rho = 0.9889$) and have strong opposition to government prohibition of commercial sex business ($\rho = 0.5399$). On the other hand, almost 100% of FCSW designated as very high-risk takers (25.7%) had poor COVID-19 knowledge ($\rho = 0.9989$), poor awareness ($\rho = 0.9989$) and poor implementation of recommended preventive practices ($\rho = 0.9989$). Individuals in this cluster were mainly singles ($\rho = 0.9921$) of age group 15–20 years ($\rho = 0.5284$) or 31–35 years ($\rho = 0.4705$), drinkers and smokers ($\rho = 0.4512$) or non-drinkers or smokers ($\rho = 0.5284$), who have sexual encounters with 3–4 clients per day ($\rho = 0.9986$) and have 0–1 year experience ($\rho = 0.9986$) in delivering sexual services and are open to government prohibition of commercial sex work if alternative means of livelihood is provided ($\rho = 0.9989$).

Table 5 Latent Class Model Conditional Probabilities of Responses to KAP Measures and Socio-demographic Characteristics of FCSW in the Niger Delta Region of Nigeria

Measure/Characteristic	Category/ Response Scale	N	Distribution of Latent Classes ^a			Effect Size ^b	LR Logworth ^c
			Cluster 1 [Low Risk]	Cluster 2 [High Risk]	Cluster 3 [Very High Risk]		
Overall	γ _c	604	(41.12%)	(33.17%)	(25.71%)	–	–
Knowledge	Poor	157	0.0007	0.0108	0.9989	0.9893 (L)	143.89
	Good	447	0.9993	0.9892	0.0011		
Awareness	Poor	156	0.0007	0.0058	0.9989	0.9935 (L)	145.52
	Good	448	0.9993	0.9942	0.0011		
Preventive Practice	Poor	356	0.0007	0.9992	0.9989	0.9983 (L)	175.65
	Good	248	0.9993	0.0008	0.0011		
Marital Status	Child Outside Wedlock	73	0.0004	0.3599	0.0007	0.5233 (M)	36.755
	Single	524	0.9870	0.6245	0.9921		
	Widowed	7	0.0125	0.0155	0.0072		
Age Group (Years)	15–20	82	0.0003	0.0004	0.5284	1.2736 (L)	231.38
	21–25	183	0.7332	0.0054	0.0005		
	26–30	200	0.0003	0.9938	0.0005		
	31–35	139	0.2661	0.0004	0.4705		
Habit	Alcohol	243	0.2460	0.9089	0.0005	0.9863 (L)	141.04
	Alcohol + Cigarettes	246	0.7091	0.0004	0.4512		
	Alcohol + Cigarettes + Drugs	32	0.0446	0.0903	0.0198		
	None	82	0.0003	0.0004	0.5284		
Average number of sex clients per day	1–2	89	0.0004	0.4398	0.0007	0.8546 (L)	105.35
	3–4	442	0.9991	0.1952	0.9986		
	5–6	73	0.0005	0.3650	0.0007		
Years of experience as a FCSW	0–1	155	0.0004	0.0006	0.9986	1.4054 (L)	272.88
	2–4	250	0.9991	0.0105	0.0007		
	5–6	199	0.0005	0.9889	0.0007		
Support for Government Prohibition of Commercial Sex Work	No	203	0.3792	0.5399	0.0011	0.4413 (M)	35.079
	Yes ^d	401	0.6208	0.4601	0.9989		
Model Fit Statistics ^e [Number of Cluster=3]	Best fit estimates	- LogLikelihood = 1980.60; BIC=4281.29; AIC=4061.19 [Smallest BIC and AIC]					

Notes: ^aThe overall probabilities of cluster membership (γ), and the conditional probabilities (ρ) for each cluster are shown for each response category; Within latent class, bold ρ denotes the largest conditional probability within a given measure or characteristic. ^bM=Medium effect; L=Large effect. ^cA Likelihood Ratio Logworth value above 2 corresponds to significance at the 0.01 significance level ($p < 0.01$). ^dOnly if the government provides an alternative means of livelihood. ^eBIC=Bayesian Information Criterion, AIC=Akaike's Information Criterion.

Discussion

Since the declaration of Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) by World Health Organization as a pandemic,³³ it has resulted in massive global health challenges that require significant behavior change with resultant psychological and social burdens on individuals and their livelihoods.³⁴ Like many other nations of the world, in response to the global pandemic, the Nigerian government established a Presidential Task Force for the Control of COVID-19, closed its borders, and mandated a national lockdown.³ While these measures have been effective in minimizing the spread of the disease, there is emerging consensus that the COVID-19 pandemic has caused significant disruption in the country's economic, social, and health care systems.^{3,6} Sex workers are among the vulnerable populations disproportionately affected by the COVID-19 pandemic globally.^{7,11,17–20,35} To better understand how COVID-19 infection is affecting FCSW in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria, where this trade is pervasive, our team assessed their KAP, and potentials for community transmission of the SARS-CoV-2 virus.

More than half of the participants (66.4%) indicated their willingness to stop sex work, if the government provides them with alternative means of livelihood. The implementation of lockdown and restrictions alongside concerns about COVID-19 infection caused sex workers to lose their source of income, and therefore, unable to provide for themselves and their families. Sex workers have largely been left out of Nigerian government's safety net programs forcing them to secretly continue to engage in sex work, and thus put themselves and others at greater risk of contracting COVID-19 with the potential to cause community transmission of SARS-CoV-2. For instance, majority of our study participants (89.1%) indicated that they are not very familiar with all of the symptoms of COVID-19, do not know the hospital to go to (44.7%) or the phone number to call for medical attention and testing (56.0%). This implies that the Nigerian government and the various support agencies need to implement COVID-19 awareness and prevention programs that are tailored specifically to the FCSW population, to ensure better adoption of COVID-19 prevention practices and to curb the spread of the disease in this group. Additionally, because commercial sex work is an occupation that involves in-person meeting with different individuals daily with no social distancing, FCSW are at a high risk of contracting COVID-19 infection and could potentially

serve as reservoirs for community transmission. Therefore, it is worthwhile for the government to include FCSW in the priority group for the COVID-19 vaccination program.

It is a well-established fact that the health and well-being of sex workers is inextricably linked to the health and well-being of their clientele and to the broader public.³⁶ Also, sex workers who engage in transactional sex may experience negative health consequences including an increased risk of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections or sexual and gender-based violence and mental health concerns.³⁷ Therefore, it is important for the governments to include every citizen including vulnerable populations such as sex workers in their response efforts against the COVID-19 infection, especially as no one is safe, until everyone is safe.^{20,38} COVID-19 knowledge and awareness among FCSW was classified as good (74%) and improved significantly with age and experience in sex work. It is likely that younger and less experienced FCSW may have been more interested in financial gains and less health and safety conscious. This may lead them to engage in risk-taking behaviors, which may in turn affect their acquisition of knowledge, and general awareness about COVID-19 pandemic. Our finding is similar to that obtained for the general population in Nigeria^{39,40} and in other African countries.^{28,41} However, it is expected that more people including sex workers may have become more knowledgeable over time due to increased exposure to COVID-19 information during and after the lockdown period.

Overall, almost three quarters of the participants had both good knowledge and awareness about COVID-19 but less than half of them (41.1%) implemented good practice to prevent the spread of the disease. These results suggest that there are still gaps between the acquisition of knowledge, awareness, and the transformation into preventive practice. This phenomenon was also reported in cross-sectional studies of COVID-19 knowledge, attitude and practice in the general public in Nigeria and other countries.^{39–44} Although the characteristics of the study populations and methodological approach differed from our current study, the variations in the outcomes highlight the fact that good knowledge and awareness might not necessarily translate to good prevention practices due to other underlying factors such as geography, culture, belief and structural context. Consequently, more efforts are warranted to explore the relationship pathways of these measures and other possible factors influencing behavioral change, especially as these are essential to enhance the

strategies required to manage and control COVID-19 infection among sex workers. While the current universal prevention approach requires adoption of social distancing and other protective measures, the nature of sex work make practical observation of these measures impossible, thereby further compromising COVID-19 response.^{19,38}

Odigie et al in their recent study recommended some measures for mitigating the activities of sex workers to reduce the spread of SARS-CoV-2 that include provision of behavioral interventions, supportive legislation, policy and funding for sex workers among others.³⁸

FCSW who had many years of experience in sex work and encountered 3 or more clients daily had good awareness, were more conscious of their safety and reported taking good protective measures such as avoiding kissing their partners (56.2%). However, only 10.9% indicated that they wore facemask at all times while 45.2% do not wear facemask during sexual encounter with their clients. Participants' decisions to implement these protective measures seemed to have been motivated by wanting to reduce their risk of COVID-19 infection, which may result in serious illness. Several studies support the use of facemasks to provide source control and reduce transmission in the community.^{45–49} The risk of transmission after contact with an individual with COVID-19 increases with the closeness and duration of contact and appears highest with prolonged contact in indoor settings.⁵⁰ It is possible that many of the FCSW were still hesitant to act on their risk perceptions and preferred taking “a wait and see approach”—perhaps because social distancing can be perceived as difficult and costly.⁵¹ To promote protective behaviors among this vulnerable population, it may be necessary to address risks, as well as other factors that have been deemed relevant to behavior change, such as the perceived chance of infecting others, social norms, ability to implement protective behaviors and bear any associated costs,^{34,51–54} or the perceived need to follow public health recommendations and stay-at-home orders.

COVID-19 KAP among FCSW varied significantly ($p < 0.0001$) by marital status, age group, habit, number of sex clients per day and years of experience in commercial sex work. Similar variations in KAP measures have been reported in numerous subpopulations in different countries.^{39–44} Surprisingly, FCSW who indulged in habits such as drinking alcohol, smoking cigarettes and taking drugs had significantly ($p < 0.0001$) better COVID-19 preventive practices than those who exhibited no such habits. According to theories of decisions about health behavior,

people who perceive greater risks are more motivated to implement protective behaviors.^{34,51,55} Our study finding thus supports the assertion by Bruine de Bruin and Bennett that assessing associations between risk perceptions and protective behaviors have practical and theoretical relevance.⁵¹

COVID-19 knowledge and awareness among FCSW were significant and positively correlated with COVID-19 preventive practices and predicted 81.2% and 73.7%, respectively, of the associated variations in protective measure against SARS-CoV-2. This implied that individuals with high knowledge and awareness scores demonstrate a more positive perception and practice more preventive measures.^{44,56} Following the heterogeneity of the FCSW in the Niger Delta Region of Nigeria, we identified the density contours and ellipses of the bivariate measures at different probabilities (Figures 1–3) that showed the intersections between COVID-19 KAP. Furthermore, our study used the LCA to systematically classify the attributes and behaviors of FCSW into three distinct clusters or risk groups, namely, the low-risk takers, high-risk takers, and very high-risk takers with prevalence rates of 41.13%, 33.17% and 25.71%, respectively. These various risk classifications can be used as the basis for the development of a unique and targeted interventions for each homogenous group to improve COVID-19 KAP among sex workers in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria. Nonetheless, some researchers have indicated that vulnerability to the COVID-19 pandemic cannot be fully explained by individual risks alone but rather by broader social and structural determinants of health that result in inequities in communities where vulnerable populations live, work, play, pray, and learn.^{57–59}

Implication of Study Findings

In order to improve the public health outcomes and avoid potential community transmission of COVID-19 disease, the government must be willing to serve the needs of all people, including sex workers. Sex workers in Nigeria and Uganda have reported that their exclusion from government safety net had forced them to go back to sex work amid COVID-19.^{38,60} However, in Nigeria, like many other African countries, commercial sex work is illegal and a criminal offense. To prevent and control COVID-19 infection in this vulnerable population, it is essential for the government and public health authorities to work with sex workers union or the representatives of sex workers networks to develop guidelines and intervention programs

that could range from altering sexual practices, provision of educational resources, sanitizers, facemasks, personal protective equipment to COVID-19 testing, management and contact tracing. Such collaborative efforts will ensure collective and inclusive response in the fight against COVID-19, especially as all people deserve to feel safe when accessing resources for health promotion and disease prevention.^{11,20} Public health messaging and dissemination of educational materials to the general public, should in addition, be targeted specifically towards vulnerable populations such as sex workers who by the nature of their trade, and as supported by our current study findings are most at high-risk of contracting the COVID-19 disease and spreading it in the community. Research efforts are needed to draw from the real-life experiences of FCSW during COVID-19 pandemic. Such evidence-based data could be used to develop public health intervention strategies specific to this high-risk population and to scale-up the level of preparedness for future emerging infectious and contagious diseases.

Study Limitations and Strengths

The findings from our study should be interpreted with some important limitations in mind. First, our study was a cross-sectional study conducted using a random sample of hotels, brothels, bars and club houses in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria. There is the possibility that some establishments in the interior areas or villages within the region may have been excluded in the sample. This may cause sampling bias and the likelihood of overestimation of the strength of some of the associations. Although the generalizability of our findings is limited to the region, definite causality cannot be inferred. Second, because behaviors were self-reported, our results are subjected to potential response biases such as recall and social desirability bias. Also, response bias may emanate from the administration of the questionnaire by both trained research assistants and representatives of some participating establishments who received just-in-time training to assist the research team with survey administration due to the uncooperative nature of some FCSW. Third, our study was carried out in May–July 2020, and thus, the current outcomes may have changed slightly over time due to the dynamic nature of COVID-19 pandemic, warranting the need for longitudinal studies.

The strength of this study lies in the large sample size of this “hidden” population that was recruited in the Niger Delta region where sex work is prevalent, especially during the government lockdown orders and early stage of the

COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, our study systematically classified the FCSW into three distinct homogenous groups (low-risk takers, high-risk takers and very high-risk takers), based on their attributes and behaviors, which could be used for targeted interventions aimed at improving their COVID-19 KAP. While the risk perceptions among the sex workers do not represent that of the general public in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria, the strengths of this study are its ability to produce culturally competent and context-specific risk scenarios that may be used as basis for the COVID-19 response efforts in this vulnerable population. Understanding the relationship of knowledge, attitude, and practice towards the COVID-19 pandemic is significant and essential to enhance the strategies required to manage and control this pandemic.⁴²

Conclusion

In summary, our study findings indicate that while almost three quarters of FCSW in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria have good knowledge and awareness about COVID-19, less than half of them (41.1%) implemented good practice to prevent the spread of the disease in the community. The low rate of adoption of preventive practice may lead to poor infection control and spread of the SARS-CoV-2, warranting targeted interventions for the risk groups identified in our study. Since the clinical presentation of COVID-19 is mainly symptomatic, it is clear that good KAP against the disease are vital for the management and control of the pandemic. While we cannot rely solely on identifying and isolating symptomatic cases, strategic testing of high-risk groups such as FCSW, who may be asymptomatic yet continue to provide sexual services to variety of clientele, may help reduce community transmission risk and control SARS-CoV-2. More resources are therefore needed to protect individuals who engage in sex work during the COVID-19 pandemic, especially because of the role they may play in serving as reservoirs for community transmission of the disease, if risk reduction strategies are not implemented. Longitudinal studies are needed to understand how knowledge, awareness, risk perceptions, protective behaviors, and their associations changed over time beyond the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Author Contributions

All authors made substantial contributions to conception and design, acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data; took part in drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content; agreed to

submit the article to the current journal; gave final approval of the version to be published; and agreed to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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