Young women with more hope for the future had higher willingness to use oral PrEP; however, hope for the future was not associated with PrEP adherence.

TABLE 2. Psychometric properties of Hope and PrEP willingness scales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>Median (Q1,Q3)</th>
<th>Chronbach’s α</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hope</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>15 (10,18)</td>
<td>.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PrEP willingness</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>16 (9, 22)</td>
<td>.86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Overall, participants had moderate levels of hope for the future and willingness to use PrEP.
- In the linear regression model, at baseline hope was positively associated with PrEP willingness (β=0.62, 95% CI: 0.50, 0.75).
- In the multivariable logistic model, hope was not significantly associated with high PrEP adherence (aRR=0.97, 95% CI: 0.93, 1.01) at follow-up.

CONCLUSIONS

- Hope for the future is associated with PrEP willingness, but not PrEP adherence.
- Combination interventions which provide counselling support AGYW’s self-efficacy and future planning may increase willingness to use PrEP.
- Further research is needed to examine resilience and other factors which may promote PrEP adherence among adolescent girls and young women.

REFERENCES


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