



Survey Report

Traditional Practices in Malawi

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Executive Summary

Introduction

This report presents findings of the Survey on Traditional Practices in Malawi that was carried out by the National Statistics Office (NSO), the Centre for Social Research (CSR) at the University of Malawi, and the Center for Child Well-being and Development at the University of Zurich (CCWD), with technical and financial support from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

The survey was motivated by the fact that some traditional practices, widely deemed as harmful, continue to be practiced despite concerted efforts by different stakeholders to abate them. Law enforcement remains a concern.

It is against this backdrop that this study sought to contribute to the systematic documentation of the prevalence and persistence of two traditional practices: namely, early marriage and initiation ceremonies. In particular, this study sought to provide regionally and nationally representative prevalence levels of these two traditional practices. This would then help establish if there are regional variations in the incidence of these traditional practices as well as the principal decision makers. The ultimate objective is to establish the drivers of support for these traditional practices that make them resilient even in the face of concerted efforts to abolish them.

Methodological Framework

The study is based on reported information. The questionnaire that was used during data collection has four parts, plus one additional part for the village chief. The first part looked at household composition and characteristics while the second part focused on the selected female member of the household. The third part focused on the selected male member of the household. The fourth part involved experiments for selected households focusing on the prevalent social norms. The fifth and final part of the questionnaire is dedicated to the village chief. This part focused on village level information, competences and legitimation, villagers' preferences and chief information.

The survey targeted households with children aged 8-17 across the country. These households were selected using a two-stage stratified sampling frame. The first stage sampled clusters within each of the

country's three regions, namely: north, centre and south considering the urban and rural areas separately. This involved sampling 125 clusters in each of the three regions. Finally, three districts in the Southern region with expected high prevalence of sexual initiation rituals, namely: Mulanje, Mangochi, and Phalombe were oversampled. The second stage of the sampling was based on the household listing that took place in June 2018.

7,494 questionnaires at the household level were successfully administered. It is important to note that all statistics in this report are adjusted to be representative at corresponding levels. Data quality was guaranteed through the use of several best practices. Among other things, interviewers have been assigned by gender, potential incoherence of data has been checked daily, back-checks have been conducted face-to-face and by independent teams. Finally, the team controlled the accuracy of answers to sensitive questions, by checking for the so-called social desirability bias with lab-in-the-field techniques.

Findings

Background Characteristics

The majority of the respondents were Christians and most resident in rural areas. Muslims were dominant in the south, especially in the districts of Balaka, Machinga, Mangochi and Chiradzulu. Most households in the south and centre are matrilineal whilst those in the north and some parts of the south are predominantly patrilineal.

The results show that farming is the major source of income all over the country. In urban areas, more people depend on business, jobs and piecework. Consumption is generally higher in urban than rural areas for both food and non-food items. Ownership rate of mobile phones is higher in urban than rural areas and higher in the northern than in the central or southern regions.

Women are generally less educated than their male counterparts. This is the case across all the regions. While men are more likely to complete secondary education, both women and men are often unable to complete their education careers due to financial constraints. Both men and women engage in paid employment. However, women in the central region participate more in the labour force as compared to their counterparts in the other two regions.

Marriage/Union

It arises that the prevailing descent system is a critical determinant of the type of marriage that people will get into. Less people in the south reported being married compared to the centre and north respectively. There are more married people in rural than urban areas.

The results show that civil marriage is very rare in Malawi - estimated at 2%. Customary marriages are dominant at 60%, followed by religious marriages at 25% and marriage by reputation or cohabitation at 13%.

In terms of ethnic groups, customary marriages are least common among the Tumbuka (55%), the Ngoni (55%) and the Tonga (51%). Customary marriage is more common in matrilineal than patrilineal societies. The proportion of both males and females engaging in customary marriages decreases with the increases in the level of education and the spending quartile, which is a proxy for household earnings and wealth. The results further show that religious marriages increase with educational levels as well as with the spending quartile.

The survey demonstrates that women, on average, get married early compared to men. The results show that, on average, women get married at the age of 18 while males get married at the age of 23, with no significant differences across regions or by area of residence.

Child marriage

Child marriage is prevalent according to the results of this survey, especially for females: 9% of the interviewed women married before the age of 15 while 42% got married before the age of 18 compared to their male counterparts at 1% and 6% respectively. Marriage below 15 is particularly widespread in the Southern region while marriage below 18 is highest in the Northern region. Child marriage is both an urban and rural phenomenon, but prevalence of child marriage among females in rural areas is higher than in urban areas. The results generally show that child marriage is common among the country's different ethnic groups. The prevalence of child marriage is higher among matrilineal than patrilineal groups.

There is consensus among respondents that the appropriate age for the first marriage should be above 18 years, which is the legal age of marriage. On average, the respondents declare that females should be free to marry when they are 19 while males should do so when they are 22. There were no significant differences among males and females regarding the right age to marry among different ethnic groups, religious affiliations and descent systems.

The reported reasons to marry include the desire to form a family, the desire to become independent, unplanned pregnancies, and poverty. The desire to start a family is by far the most mentioned driver pushing people into marriage. There is no difference between rural and urban areas. The proportion of respondents mentioning pregnancy as a reason for child marriage increases the higher the educational level until secondary school. The proportion of respondents who mentioned poverty as a reason for marriage decreases the higher the educational levels for both genders.

The results demonstrate that the decision to marry is often perceived to be taken by individuals themselves, even though there are cases in which this decision is perceived to be made by others. Most individuals reported that they mostly decided by themselves to get married. The results show that the Southern

region has the highest proportion of respondents who report that the family (15%) made decisions for them, compared to the Northern region (7%), and the Central region (5%). More than a fifth of the female respondents among the Sena, Nkhonde and Manga'anja reported that others made the decisions regarding their marriage or cohabitation.

Initiation Rituals

Girls take part in initiation rituals more often than boys. The regional differences are quite clear-cut as 65% of women are assumed to take part in initiation ceremonies in the Southern region compared to 19% and 18% in the Central and Northern region, respectively. These initiation rituals are particularly prevalent in the oversampled districts of Mangochi (73%), Mulanje (72%) and Phalombe (69%). These statistics are notably higher than the national average at 39% and the Southern region average of 65%. The initiation ceremonies for boys at 25% prevalence at a national level are considerably less common compared to the initiation ceremonies for girls.

The initiation ceremonies for girls include both sexual and non-sexual orientated sessions. The non-sexual orientated sessions include being taught good manners, general counselling and being taught household skills, and these consistently topped the list across the three regions. The sexual orientated sessions include labia stretching and circumcision, sexual instruction and sexual practice. These practices most prevalent in the initiation ceremonies in the Southern region and least prevalent in the Northern region.

There are significant proportions of the population who do not view the initiation ceremonies positively for both boys and girls. Roughly, about one-third of the respondents do not think that these initiation ceremonies are valuable. For those who value these initiation ceremonies, they observe that they are valuable as they teach boys in matters of hygiene, train boys to behave as men and teach boys how to stay safe from violence and abuse. For girls, the initiation ceremonies are vital in teaching girls how to behave as women, learning essential skills that keep their marriages together, and how to take care of their personal hygiene.¹

The major decision makers that influence boys and girls to go to initiation ceremonies are family members, village elders, and village chiefs. In some cases, it is the boys and girls who voluntarily decide to participate in the initiation rituals. The pattern of influence of these stakeholders shows some pronounced regional differences: The village elders dominate in the Northern region while chiefs play a significant role in the Southern region.

¹The striking contradiction arises in the case of the oversampled districts. 46% in Phalombe and 45% in Mangochi observed that these initiation ceremonies are not valuable and yet they are highly prevalent in these areas. This calls for deeper understanding of drivers behind these traditions in spite of people's acknowledgement of their lack of purpose.

The survey results further show that both boys and girls are encouraged to go for initiation as a matter of fulfilling tradition. Within the framework of tradition, the initiation ceremonies are regarded as a necessary exercise in transition to adulthood.

Initiations are either free or practised at a positive price. There are striking regional variations with southerners indicating that they sometimes pay as much as MK 50,000 for these initiation ceremonies. Payments are also charged for the girls' initiation ceremonies and 45% of the respondents indicated that these payments range between MK 2500 and MK 5000. The major difference between urban and rural areas in terms of payments is that more people do not know the amounts that are paid in urban than rural areas, which may be due to limited information sharing among urban dwellers who come from diverse cultural backgrounds.

The major beneficiaries of payments made for the initiation ceremonies are the counsellors and chiefs even though there are some people in urban areas who do not know who the beneficiaries of these payments are, especially in urban areas.

The sexual initiation ceremonies entail counselling on sex and sexuality, counselling on menstrual hygiene, dances in public stimulating intercourse, labia stretching, circumcising genitals, consensual intercourse, encouraged intercourse and forced intercourse.

The survey further examined the prevalence of the 'Fisi' tradition, understood as a practice where girls are visited by an adult man who performs sexual intercourse with them to conclude the sexual initiation. The results show that only 6% of the respondents reported that all, many, or few girls in their villages take part in the 'Fisi' tradition. Whereas as many as 80% of southerners said their village girls engage in the tradition, only 3% and 1% reported the same for central and northern region respectively.

The major decision makers in the 'Fisi' tradition include family members (33%), village elders (22%) and chiefs (15%). 11% indicated that the girls themselves are decision makers in the 'Fisi' tradition. Surprisingly, the majority of respondents in Mangochi (49%) indicated that they do not know the decision makers in the 'Fisi' tradition.

The issue of payment for those involved in the 'Fisi' tradition is not clear-cut. While 15% of the respondents mentioned specific figures of payments, 55% said there was no payment. When the female respondents were directly asked as to whether they had been engaged in the 'Fisi' tradition only 1% answered affirmatively.

Out of the oversampled districts, Mulanje reported the highest proportion of women who participated in the 'Fisi' practice. About 5% of women in Mulanje refused to answer while 79% in Mangochi claimed they had never heard of the practice. It is likely that responses to these questions suffered from social desirability bias. Some respondents might have been uncomfortable to reveal their own personal experiences.

Conclusion

This study has found that customary marriages are more common in Malawi than any other form of marriage. A similar study conducted in a predominantly Yao community in Machinga District also found that customary marriages are the most common and these were followed by religious marriages and that within the community where this study was conducted civil marriages were rare (Munthali and Kok, 2016).

In terms of age at first marriage, the results of this study confirms the 2015/2016 Malawi Demographic and Health Survey which found that the median ages at first marriage for females and males aged 25-49 were 18 years and 23 years, respectively.

Child marriage is a violation of children's rights. However, studies conducted in Malawi have found that child marriage is still common. In the current study, 42% of the female respondents reported being married before the age of 18 years. Most of the child marriages affect girls and this is not only an issue prevalent in Malawi but in other countries as well (Parsons et. al., 2015).

In terms of decision-making, most people state that they make marriage-decisions on their own. However, this proportion is lower for women than for men. Families and others also frequently made decisions for them. These young people can be forced to marry by their parents and eni mbumba for economic gains (Munthali and Kok, 2016).²

In the current study a number of reasons were mentioned for getting married and these were mainly to form a family, to gain independence and spend more time with partners, and unplanned pregnancy. Other studies have found that the mistreatment of children in the home can actually force children to make decisions to get married and gain independence (Munthali & Kok, 2016). Poverty is widespread in Malawi: 51.5% of the people in Malawi live below the poverty line and this is higher in rural areas at 60% compared to urban areas at 18% (NSO & World Bank, 2018). Child marriage is more common in rural than urban areas. Poverty constitutes one of the important factors contributing to child marriage especially among girls as also found in other studies conducted in Malawi (Munthali & Kok, 2016). The practice in Malawi, as found for example by Munthali & Kok (2016), is that when a girl is pregnant, she will get married to the man responsible even if this was not the intention. Unplanned pregnancies therefore significantly contribute to child marriages.

The practice of child marriage may be seen as harmful cultural practice as it potentially results in school drop-outs, which affects future livelihood opportunities, especially for girls. It also has negative impacts on the health of the girls as they are not yet mature. Creating awareness among communities about the negative consequences of child marriages, the strict implementation of the Marriage and Family Relations Act, the development and implementation of by-laws on child marriages and promoting the use of contraceptives among young people may prove to be effective in reducing child marriages.

²A Malawi Human Rights Commission (2006) study found that in the northern district of Karonga, kupimbira is practised where a daughter as young as 9 years is offered for marriage as a form of payment of debt incurred by parents.

The study shows that especially girls are subject to initiation ceremonies, in particular to sexual initiation ceremonies. While there are useful lessons that are imparted to the initiates, the sexual components put the girls at risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, and unwanted pregnancies. Moreover, diseases and pregnancies may be related to school dropouts. Additional research is necessary to precisely determine the correlation between these practices and school enrolment / drop out.

The major paradox that arises from the study is that about one third of the respondents do not consider these traditional practices as valuable. While there are boys and girls who voluntarily enrol for these initiation rituals, the majority are influenced by their family members, village elders and village chiefs on the pretext of following traditions. While culture is a crucial part for identity of a society it should not hinder progress, development and prosperity.

While the survey shed light on some aspects of traditional practices, the picture still remains incomplete and there is room for future research. One may consider that there is room for thinking outside the box and design studies that would help expose the full extent of these practices, which would then allow for the development of robust policy interventions to deal with them. The ultimate goal should be to ensure that adolescent girls live free of violence and discrimination. Guided by the international human rights to which every human being is rightfully entitled, every girl, no matter where she is born, should have a chance to achieve her full potential.

Reading and understanding the report

Example 1: Percentage of child marriage for females and males

Table 4.4: Percentage of child marriage for females and males						
	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Females						
Married before age 15	8.15	5.24	13.76	9.14	9.55	9.15
Married before age 18	50.97	35.52	46.58	41.62	37.34	41.53
<i>N</i>	1879	1778	2225	4815	1067	5882
Males						
Married before age 15	0.34	0.72	1.99	1.17	2.95	1.2
Married before age 18	4.99	5.06	8.04	6.25	5.88	6.24
<i>N</i>	1293	1225	1170	3096	592	3688

Step 1: Read the title (in blue in Example 1). It tells you the topic of the table and the specific population group it describes. In this example, the table is about the percentage of child marriage for females and males. All respondents were asked these questions and the answers were recorded by different subgroups.

Step 2: Scan the row headings (in green in Example 1). They describe the main variables we are studying in this table. In this example, these variables are about the percentage of people who get married before age 15 and the percentage of people who get married before age of 18, separately for females and males. The number of observations in each subgroup is also given in the row “N”.

Step 3: Scan the column headings (in orange in Example 1). These show the different ways the data was grouped into different subgroups based on some population characteristics. In this example, the survey sample was first divided into three subgroups, namely “Northern”, “Central”, and “Southern”, based on their region. Then the sample was divided into two subgroups, namely “rural” and “urban”, based on their residence. In this survey report, most tables are divided into these same subgroups. In Chapter 5, some tables (always Panel B) also report data for three particular districts: “Mangochi”, “Mulanje” and “Phalombe”, where initiation rituals are particularly prevalent.

Step 4: Look at the column on the right side of the table (in gray in Example 1). It gives the information about the respective variables for the overall sample as total, without distinguishing by region or residence. In this case, the variables are categorical variables. We can see that 9.15% of females get married before age 15 for the whole sample of respondents. Similarly, 6.24% of males get married before age of 18 for the whole sample respondents.

Step 5: To find out what percentage of females get married before the age of 18 in the Southern Region, select the corresponding row and column, and find their intersection. The number at the intersection is the percentage we want to find. In Example 1, the number high lighted in yellow shows that 46.58% of females in the Southern Region get married before the age of 18.

Step 6: By looking at the data patterns across genders, regions and residences, we can see how prevalent child marriage before age 15 and child marriage before age 18 are across Malawi. For example, we can see that child marriage is generally much more prevalent in females than in males. Child marriage before age of 15 is most prevalent in the Southern region while child marriage before age of 18 is most prevalent in the Northern region for females, and both categories of child marriage are most prevalent in the Southern region for males.

Example 2: Age at first marriage / cohabitation

Table 4.3: Age at first marriage / cohabitation						
	Region			Residence		Total
	Northern	Central	Southern	Rural	Urban	
Age at marriage / cohabit. for females	18.13	18.79	17.85	18.32	18.85	18.33
N	1880	1780	2225	4818	1067	5885
Age at marriage / cohabit. for males	23	22.71	22.41	22.6	23.95	22.62
N	1293	1225	1170	3096	592	3688

Step 1: Read the title (in blue in Example 2). It tells you the topic of the table and the specific population group it describes. In this example, the table is about the age at the first marriage or cohabitation. All respondents were asked these questions and the answers were recorded by different subgroups.

Step 2: Scan the row headings (in green in Example 2). They describe the main variables we are studying in this table. In this example, these variables are about the age at first marriage, separately for females and males. Note that, different from Example 1, the variables in Example 2 are continuous variables, and the data indicates the average age at first marriage for each subgroup. The number of observations in each subgroup is also given in the row “N”.

Step 3: Scan the column headings (in orange in Example 2). These show the different ways the data was grouped into different subgroups based on some population characteristics. Same as Example 1, the survey sample was first divided into three subgroups, namely “Northern”, “Central”, and “Southern”, based on their region. Then the sample was divided into two subgroups, namely “rural” and “urban”, based on

their residence. In this survey report, most tables are divided to these same subgroups. In Chapter 5, some tables (always Panel B) also report data for three particular districts: “Mangochi”, “Mulanje” and “Phalombe”, where initiation rituals are particularly prevalent.

Step 4: Look at the column on the right side of the table (in gray in Example 2). It gives the information about the variables of interest for the whole sample as total, without distinguishing between region or residence. In this case, we can see that the average overall age at first marriage for all females is 18.33 while the average overall age at first marriage for all males is 22.62.

Step 5: To find out what the average age at first marriage for females is in the Southern Region, just select the corresponding row and the column and find their intersection. The number at the intersection is the percentage we want to find. In Example 2, the number high lighted in yellow shows that, on average, females in the Southern Region start their first marriage or cohabitation at the age of 17.85. Note that since this number is the average, it means that some females in the region may actually start their first marriage or cohabitation younger than 17.85, while others start first marriage later than 17.85.

Step 6: By looking at the data patterns across genders, regions and residences, we can see how people’s age at first marriage or cohabitation varies across Malawi. For example, we can see that in general males start their first marriage or cohabitation later than females. People in the Southern Region generally marry younger than in the other two regions. And people in rural areas tend to marry earlier than people who live in urban areas.

Chapter 1

Introduction

This report presents findings from the Traditional Practices survey that was jointly carried out in Malawi by the National Statistics Office (NSO), the Centre of Social Research (CSR) at the University of Malawi, and the Center for Child Well-being and Development at the University of Zurich (CCWD) with technical and financial support from United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Malawi. The fieldwork for this survey, led by the NSO, was carried out across the country between July and August 2018.

Comprehensive attempts to map out potentially harmful traditional practices in Malawi can be traced back to 2006 when the Malawi Human Rights Commission (MHRC) undertook a study to the scope and prevalence of these practices in Malawi. Titled Cultural Practices and their Impact on the Engagement of Human Rights, Particularly the Rights of Women and Children in Malawi, the MHRC study, through focus group discussions (FGDs) and face-to-face interviews with traditional and religious leaders, catalogued a wide range of traditional cultural practices and their incidence in Malawi. The major conclusion of this study was that culture is a double-edged sword. There are some practices that infringe upon human rights and others that are in line with the principles of human rights. Throughout this study, it was demonstrated that a number of cultural practices account for gender disparities in Malawi. These cultural practices make especially women and girls occupy subordinate positions in society since there is a lot that is done in the name of preserving culture, which erodes the physical and psychological health, dignity and integrity of the vulnerable and marginalized members of society.

Some of the potentially harmful traditional practices include: 1) kupimbira, which is a cultural practice in northern Malawi that entails giving daughters in marriage as repayment for debt; 2) kuhara, which is an arrangement whereby a man agrees with a girl's parents to take care of her until she is mature enough to marry him; 3) kusasa fumbi entails advising girls coming from initiation ceremonies to sleep with men in order for them to avoid diseases; 4) kuthira mchere tradition involves telling a girl to stop applying salt in relish until she has sex with a man after experiencing her first menstruation; and 5) fish for sex is transactional sex in which girls and women offer sex services to fishermen in exchange for fish. These

traditional practices are a serious barrier to a girl child's prospects for attaining high levels of education. In particular, these traditional practices undermine girls' education because after they go through these practices they may continue to have unprotected sex and, as a result, frequently become pregnant and consequently drop out of school. Thus, when girls are socialized in the framework of certain cultural practices to lower their eyes, to have sex, and learn to please men, their rights to education and personal dignity are compromised at an early age.

Despite evidence on the negative consequences of these traditional practices, they continue to be practised on a wider scale. Concerted efforts to stamp out these traditional practices have not been very fruitful. Efforts to stamp out these practices have taken many forms including raising awareness on harmful cultural practices; forming communal networks to challenge persistent gender inequalities; assisting and guiding male chiefs as counsellors in the execution of their duties and collective data on children rescued from marriages and sent back to school; and exchange visits to share best practices on how to combat harmful cultural practices in their respective districts. In 2014, for instance, it was estimated that a total of 3889 girls and 1654 boys were sent back to school across the country after chiefs annulled their marriages.

The Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development stepped in to assist in the fight against potentially harmful cultural practices. It facilitated the development of a by-law framework, which is designed to act as a reference document to guide chiefs in the development by-laws that are in tandem with national laws for chiefs in their respective communities. The by-law framework covers early child development centres, primary and secondary education, adult literacy, maternal, child and general health, child and forced marriages, gender-based violence (GBV), sexual and gender based violence (SGBV), harmful cultural practices, inheritance, land rights, child labour, human trafficking and humanitarian issues. Even with this intervention, the situation remains less promising since existing statistics show that one of every two girls is married before the age of 18 and some girls marry as early as 12 years.

Thus, communities are still conducting initiation ceremonies and early and forced marriages, which promote gender inequality and poverty. This is attributed to lack of education, low women's participation in society and failure to enforce laws, which aggravate the impunity on harmful cultural practices.

It is against this backdrop that this study seeks to contribute to the systematic to the systematic documentation of the prevalence of two traditional practices: early marriage and initiation ceremonies. In particular, this study sought to provide nationally and regionally representative prevalence of these two traditional practices. This would then help establish if there are regional variations in the incidence and prevalence of these practices as well as the principal decision makers and reinforcers of these traditional practices. The ultimate objective was to establish the reasons, or indeed, the drivers of support for these traditional practices that make them resilient even in the face of concerted efforts to totally stamp out them out.

A questionnaire was used to undertake this study. This questionnaire had four parts plus one additional part for the village chief if his or her household was selected. The first part looked at household composition and characteristics while the second part focused on the selected female member of the household. The third part focused on the selected male member of the household. The fourth part involved experiments for selected households focusing on the prevalent social norms. The fifth and final part of the questionnaire was dedicated to the village chiefs. This part focused on village level information, competences and legitimation, villagers' preferences and chief information.

The design of the questionnaire was innovative in order to generate insights that could add significant value to the existing stock of studies on harmful traditional practices in Malawi. This could help policy makers to deal with these challenges in a manner that brings about changes on a sustainable basis. The ultimate goal in the fight against potentially harmful cultural practices is to create a Malawi where women and girls enjoy their full range of social, economic, political and cultural rights, especially for their sexual and reproductive rights. This would be a Malawi where men and women have equal access to opportunities with traditional and cultural institutions playing a leading role in development.

The remainder of the report is organized as follows: Following this introduction, the next chapter describes the methodological framework that was employed to carry out the survey. Chapter three provides a summary of background characteristics of the survey respondents while chapter four deals with issues of early marriage. Chapter five addresses initiation rituals. Chapter six offers some concluding remarks.

Chapter 2

Methods

This chapter outlines the methodological framework that was employed to ensure the survey would yield valid and reliable results. The focus is on two main elements of the methodological framework, namely: sampling and data quality measures. Sampling is very critical because, if properly done, ensures that survey results are representative of the study population at designated levels. The goal in this survey was to draw a sample that would generate results that are representative both at national and regional levels. Mechanisms of data quality measures ensure that the data collected upon analysis yield results that are both valid and reliable.

2.1 Sampling

2.1.1 Objective

The sampling strategy is motivated by the main survey objective to provide representative measures on a regional level Northern, Central, Southern and for urban and rural regions. Moreover, the target population of the Survey on Traditional Practices are Malawian households with children aged 8–17, as the traditional practices of primary concern (early marriage and initiation rituals) are primarily performed among children in this age range.

2.1.2 Sampling Strategy

The Survey on Traditional Practices in Malawi used a two-stage stratified sampling frame. The first stage sampled clusters within each region, urban and rural areas separately, weighted by the number of households within each cluster. The clusters are defined as standard enumeration areas, according to the Malawi Population and Housing Census conducted in 2008. In each of the three regions (Northern, Central, and Southern), 100 clusters in rural areas and 25 clusters in urban areas were sampled with probability pro-

portional to size, constituting 6 strata. Additionally, three districts in the Southern Region with expected high prevalence of sexual initiation rituals, namely *Mulanje*, *Mangochi*, and *Phalombe*, were over-sampled by 15, 6, and 17 clusters respectively to ensure 25 clusters in each of these districts and achieve representativeness at the district level.¹

The distribution of the number of sampled clusters across districts and rural / urban areas is presented in Table 2.1.²

Table 2.1: Distribution of Sampled Clusters

District	Total Clusters	Rural Clusters	Urban Clusters
Northern Region			
Chitipa	13	12	1
Karonga	18	13	5
Mzimba	53	50	3
Mzuzu City	11	0	11
Nkhata Bay	12	10	2
Rumphi	17	14	3
Central Region			
Dedza	16	15	1
Dowa	11	11	0
Kasungu	15	12	3
Lilongwe	22	22	0
Lilongwe City	20	0	20
Mchinji	11	11	0
Nkhotakota	7	7	0
Ntcheu	12	11	1
Ntchisi	5	5	0
Salima	6	6	0
Southern Region			
Balaka	7	7	0
Blantyre City	17	0	17
Blantyre	6	6	0
Chikwawa	9	9	0
Chiradzulu	9	9	0
Machinga	7	6	1
Mangochi	25	22	3
Mulanje	25	25	0
Mwanza	1	1	0
Nen	1	1	0
Nsanje	10	9	1
Phalombe	25	25	0
Thyol	11	9	2
Zomba	9	9	0
Zomba City	1	0	1
Total	412	337	75

¹Probabilities were calculated based on the relative number of households. The calculation of probability weights is shown in Appendix A.

²One cluster (in Mzimba district) had to be dropped before the survey due to social unrests.

The second stage was based on an updated household listing within each cluster, which took place in June 2018.³ In small villages (≤ 100 households) every household was listed. In large clusters (>100 households) a random subset of 100 households was listed.⁴

Within each cluster, 19 eligible households (with children aged 8–17) were randomly drawn, and on top, the traditional village chief's household was always selected, resulting in targeted samples of 20 households per cluster.

Power calculations were conducted for the 3 regions separately based on the following assumptions:

Table 2.2: Underlying assumptions for power calculations

	North	Center	South
Participation in initiation ⁵	0.26	0.44	0.57
Design effect	2	2	2
Rel.margin of error at 95% confidence	0.07	0.05	0.04
Standard error	0.0097	0.011	0.011
Proportion of target pop. in total pop.	0.4	0.4	0.4
Average household size	4.5	4.5	4.5
Response rate	0.9	0.9	0.9
Number of households (sample size)	2500	2500	2500

2.1.3 Selection for Individual Interviews

The survey consists of two main questionnaires: household and individual. The individual questionnaire has two slightly different versions tailored to females and males respectively.

Within the selected household, the household head was always selected for the general information part about the household and for the individual questionnaire. Similarly, available partners of the household head always completed the individual questionnaire. Only one of the parents (the main caregiver) completed the part about their children. Moreover one additional household member age 15-17 was randomly selected for an individual interview, if appropriate.

2.1.4 Response Rates

In total, 8260 households were sampled prior to the survey. The detailed number of responses are reported in Table 2.3.

³If a cluster consisted of multiple villages, within each cluster relative village size was determined. Consequently, a single village was chosen to be listed within each cluster with probability proportional to size in that cluster.

⁴Listing data includes an indicator of existence of a person 8-17, the name of the household head, and GPS coordinates. Listers were monitored by supervisors who randomly back-checked 5% of listed households.

⁵Data source: Munthali, Alister C., and Eliya M. Zulu. "The timing and role of initiation rites in preparing young people for adolescence and responsible sexual and reproductive behaviour in Malawi." *African journal of reproductive health* 11.3 (2007): 150.

Table 2.3: Responses by Questionnaires

	Household questionnaire	Individual questionnaires	
		Women's questionnaire	Men's questionnaire
Target sample size	8,240	8,233	6,575
Not encountered	703	515	1,023
Incapacitated	22	67	52
Refused	21	228	272
Interviewed	7,494	7,423	5,228

2.2 Data Quality Measures

2.2.1 Pilots and Pre-tests

Critical modules have been piloted in August 2017, November 2017, and March 2018 in eight different villages in the districts of Dedza, Machinga, Mulanje, and Salima. Pilots consisted of focus group discussions and quantitative surveys. Pilot outcomes directly affected the design of final survey instruments. Moreover, final questionnaires were tested by experienced enumerators in the district of Zomba and adjusted before training of enumerators. Finally, 120 enumerators trained with three different language versions of the final survey instrument, including field training.

2.2.2 Survey Implementation

The survey was implemented using computer-assisted personal interviewing, relying on tablets. The survey was translated from English into Chichewa, Chiyao, and Chitumbuka. All three languages were independently back-translated by a separate organisation.

Teams were organised as groups of five, consisting of four gender-balanced enumerators and one supervisor. Individual interviews were always conducted by enumerators of the same gender as the respondent. Privacy was strictly enforced for questionnaires of the individual surveys, if necessary by rescheduling visits up to three times.

Moreover, thanks to daily cloud synchronisation, survey data was checked in real time by the head-quarter and timely feedback was given to teams to further increase data quality.

2.2.3 Back Checks

Back-checks were organised independently by a separate organisation, not involved in the data collection. Back checkers randomly double checked 5% of the previously surveyed households in all districts. Travel

plans were unannounced to main survey teams. Back check data was constantly compared to the main survey data. Conspicuous survey teams were investigated and if necessary replaced or rearranged.

2.2.4 Social Desirability Bias

Questions about traditional practices are potentially sensitive and personal for some respondents. This can lead to social desirability concerns biasing the results, by provoking responses deemed as socially acceptable.

This study implemented several techniques to measure and potentially account for social desirability bias. First, by asking questions about village-level rather than individual behaviour and preferences. Second, by including list experiments⁶, for sensitive questions about initiation rituals and child marriage. Third, by eliciting local social norms in an incentivised way, using the Krupka and Weber elicitation technique.⁷ And fourth by including social desirability scales that assess the individual propensity to respond to survey questions in a socially desirable way.

Not all these methods have been exploited for the compilation for this report.

⁶Raghav Rao, Damaraju, and Walter T. Federer. "Block total response as an alternative to the randomised response method in surveys." *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society. Series B (Methodological)* (1979): 40-45.

⁷Krupka, Erin L., and Roberto A. Weber. "Identifying social norms using coordination games: Why does dictator game sharing vary?" *Journal of the European Economic Association* 11.3 (2013): 495-524.

Chapter 3

Background Characteristics

This chapter provides some insights on the background characteristics of the survey respondents. These insights are very critical because they enable readers to understand the major attributes of the sample, which are vital to interpreting, appreciating, and understanding the results of the survey. The background characteristics of the survey respondents are described by region as well as by the urban-rural divide.

3.1 Summary Statistics

This section reports the summary statistics of households and individual respondents. Table 3.1 reports these statistics by region and urban/rural. The average age of respondents is around 38. The age of respondents is significantly lower in urban than in rural areas, but similar across all three regions. Regarding the gender, females make up the majority of respondents, while males are more often head of the household. Gender ratios are similar across regions and urban/rural, but the gender of the household head differs considerably across the country. Regarding household size, households consist on average of the same number of people in rural and urban areas. However, households are larger in the Northern Region, and smaller in Central and Southern Region.

3.2 Household Characteristics

This section reports the characteristics of households. Thus all statistics reported are at the household level.

3.2.1 Anthropological Background

The major focus in this area is on characteristics of households such as religion, ethnicity, and characteristics related to kinship systems.

Summary of Household Characteristics

- The distribution of religious denominations and ethnic groups only differ among regions, but not between urban and rural areas.
- The southern region is more matrilineal and matrilocal while the northern region is more patrilineal and patrilocal. Urban areas are more bilateral and neolocal.
- Bride prices are most commonly paid in the South while Dowry is most common in the North.
- Rural areas, North, and Centre mostly rely on farming income while urban areas and the South rely more on business work and other paid jobs.
- With respect to consumption, urban areas consume more than rural areas.
- Living conditions are in general better in urban areas than in rural areas, and better in Northern Region than in the Southern Region and the Central Region.

Table 3.2 shows the distribution of religious denominations of household heads. The majority of the respondents were Christians and mostly resident in the urban areas. The Northern region had the highest number of Christians as compared to Central and Southern regions. Muslims were more concentrated in the Southern Region and in urban areas.

Table 3.3 shows the distribution of ethnic groups of the household heads. The composition of ethnic groups differed significantly between regions. The Central region was mostly Chewa people, Tumbuka in the Northern region while Southern region consisted mostly of Lomwe, Sena, and Yao people.

Table 3.4 shows the societal kinship system of households. The Southern households are more likely to be matrilineal while northern households are mostly patrilineal. Urban areas tend to be more often bilateral. Moreover, Table 3.5 shows the distribution of settlement rules of households. Similar to kinship, Southern households are more likely to be matrilocal (husbands move to wives' villages) while Northern households are patrilocal (wives move to husbands' villages). Urban areas are more often Neolocal.

Marriage payments are related to kinship systems. Table 3.6 shows how much the husband's family pays to the wife's family as part of the wedding agreement. Bride price is more common in the Northern Region and Central Region, and more common in rural areas than urban areas. Similarly, Table 3.7 shows how much the wife's family pays to the husband's family as part of the wedding agreement. While not very prevalent anywhere, Dowry is most frequently paid among households in the Northern region.

3.2.2 Income, Wealth, and Spending

This section reports statistics characterising household income, wealth, and spending.

Table 3.8 shows the distribution of the main source of the income of households. Farming is the major source of income in rural areas, while business work and paid jobs are the major source of income in

urban areas. Northern and Central regions rely more on farming than the Southern region, with the latter having higher proportions of income from business work and piece work.

On the consumption side, Table 3.9 and Table 3.10 show the distribution of weekly consumption of food and non-food items per household, respectively. The cross-region difference in both food and non-food consumption is minimal, while consumption in urban area is generally higher than that in rural area, for both food and non-food items.

Living conditions are another widely used indicator for wealth. Table 3.11 - Table 3.13 show the distribution of materials that walls, roofs, and floors of dwellings are made of. For wall, burnt bricks are the major material in the Northern region while the Central and Southern regions also use a significant proportion of unburnt bricks. (See Table 3.11.) Grass thatch is the major material in the Central region while iron sheets are more common in the Northern and Southern region. Iron sheets are the dominating material for roofs in urban areas, while grass thatch is more common in rural areas (see Table 3.12). Earth or sand is the dominating material in rural areas and all three regions, while cement is the dominating material in urban areas and also more common in the Northern Region than in the Central and Southern Regions (see Table 3.13).

Ownership of certain household items can also serve as indicators for wealth of households. Table 3.14 shows whether or not any household members own bicycles, mobile phones and satellite dishes. Rural households are more likely to own bicycles than urban households and there is no significant difference between regions, reflecting that bicycles are no longer luxury goods in Malawi and thus would not serve as a good indicator of wealth. The possession of satellite dishes is low across the whole country, with urban areas relatively higher than rural areas. Ownership rates of mobile phones are higher in urban areas than in rural areas, and also higher in the Northern Region than in the Central or Southern Regions.

Furthermore, ownership and rental status can inform about wealth of a household. Table 3.15 shows whether the dwellings are owned or rented by the households. Rural households are more likely to own their dwellings than urban households. Similarly, Table 3.16 shows whether the agricultural land is owned or rented by the households. Urban households are more likely to neither own nor rent land for agricultural purpose than rural households, and Northern households are relatively more likely to own the agricultural land than rent it, comparing to Central and Southern households. Table 3.17 shows the average area of agricultural land *owned* by households, if the household owns any; while Table 3.18 shows the average area of agricultural land *rented* by households, if the household rents any. The average area, both owned and rented, is larger in the Northern and Southern Region than in the Central Region. On average, agricultural land owned or rented by urban households is significantly larger than that owned by rural households.

Finally, vulnerability to economic shocks is an important component of wealth. Table 3.19 shows whether during the past five years, there was natural disasters that ever caused financial constraints for

the households. Natural disasters have less financial impact on urban households than on rural households.

3.3 Individual's Background

This section reports the background characteristics of individuals. Thus, summary statistics are all at individual level, reported separately for female and male respondents.

Summary of Individual Characteristics

- Women are generally more likely to have any education, while men are more likely to graduate from secondary school.
- Financial concerns is the major reason to end education, especially in the Southern Region and in rural areas.
- Female labour force participation is higher in the Central Region than in the Southern and the Northern Region – and higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

3.3.1 Education

Considering education, Table 3.20 and Table 3.21 show the distribution of highest education attained by women and men respectively. Most individuals have never attended school at all. Women are generally more likely to have any education. But conditional on attending school, men are more likely to graduate from secondary school. Table 3.23 and Table 3.22 reports the time women and men last attended school, respectively (percentage of total population). Most respondents completed their schooling more than 10 years ago, if they ever attended school. Finally, Table 3.22 and Table 3.24 show the reasons why men and women ended their education. Financial concerns, especially concerning school fees, is the major reason in all regions, but notably higher in Southern and rural areas, for both women and men. Moreover, getting married and starting to live with someone is another important reason for women to stop education in the Northern Region. Not being allowed to go to school seems to be another important reason for women to stop their education in the Southern Region.

3.3.2 Work and Employment

Regarding employment, Table 3.26 shows the rate of women and men actively being in the labour force, respectively. Labour force participation is defined as ever involved in paid work during the past 12 months. Additionally, Table 3.27 and Table 3.28 show when women and men first participated in the labour force. Female labour participation is higher in the Central Region than either in the Northern or the Southern Region, and noteworthy, higher in rural than urban areas.

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Table 3.1: Summary Statistics

	Region			Residence		Total
	Northern	Central	Southern	Rural	Urban	
Average age of respondents	38.32	37.96	37.80	37.98	34.93	37.92
<i>N</i>	4688	4498	5162	11652	2696	14348
Share of female respondents	54.05	55.63	56.79	56.00	55.83	56.00
<i>N</i>	4760	4627	5434	12026	2795	14821
Share of female household heads	31.79	34.21	44.18	38.46	39.55	38.48
<i>N</i>	2265	2258	2865	6062	1326	7388
Average household size	5.45	4.67	4.47	4.64	4.49	4.64
<i>N</i>	2265	2258	2865	6062	1326	7388

Table 3.2: Religious denomination of household heads

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Anglican	0.55	3.56	1.57	2.46	2.09	2.45
Catholic	20.55	22.47	17.29	20.04	18.80	20.02
CCAP Church of Central Africa Presbyterian)	23.99	16.09	6.62	12.33	18.45	12.44
Muslim	0.24	5.88	14.80	9.42	11.02	9.45
7 th Day Adventist/Baptist	4.90	2.75	7.22	4.83	8.58	4.90
Other Christian	38.73	31.25	38.59	35.08	34.75	35.07
No religion	0.52	7.34	2.70	4.82	2.00	4.77
Other	10.52	10.66	11.20	11.01	4.31	10.89
<i>N</i>	2265	2258	2865	6062	1326	7388

Table 3.3: Ethnic groups of household heads

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Chewa	4.29	74.44	6.32	39.17	26.05	38.93
Lomwe	1.03	2.11	32.33	15.38	22.48	15.52
Mang'anja	0.24	0.33	8.42	3.98	1.77	3.94
Ngoni	6.60	14.94	11.42	12.70	15.96	12.76
Nkhonde	10.41	0.09	0.00	0.80	0.67	0.80
Nyanja	0.00	0.01	2.28	1.02	1.36	1.02
Sena	0.09	0.81	19.31	9.06	6.46	9.01
Tonga	8.06	0.38	0.19	0.83	2.11	0.85
Tumbuka	58.56	2.59	0.27	5.61	6.87	5.63
Yao	0.14	3.91	17.50	9.61	14.83	9.70
Other	10.59	0.39	1.95	1.84	1.43	1.83
<i>N</i>	2265	2258	2865	6062	1326	7388

Table 3.4: Lineality

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Matrilineal	2.19	43.77	61.78	48.88	43.09	48.77
Patrilineal	89.10	34.56	25.48	34.75	20.35	34.49
Both (Bilateral)	8.64	21.49	12.51	16.19	35.30	16.55
DK	0.07	0.18	0.23	0.17	1.26	0.19
<i>N</i>	2265	2258	2865	6062	1326	7388

Table 3.5: Locality

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Patrilocal	97.88	66.40	29.67	52.44	45.30	52.30
Matrilocal	1.83	29.35	66.20	43.90	38.12	43.79
Neolocal	0.23	2.36	2.34	2.05	10.11	2.20
OTHER	0.02	1.86	1.76	1.60	5.93	1.68
DK	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.53	0.03
<i>N</i>	2265	2258	2865	6062	1326	7388

Table 3.6: Bride price

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
No payment	4.69	10.95	73.21	38.04	50.92	38.28
≤2,500 Kwachas	0.34	2.85	1.18	1.91	2.48	1.92
2,501-5,000 Kwachas	1.53	4.86	1.53	3.14	2.57	3.13
5,001-10,000 Kwachas	1.19	10.41	1.04	5.59	3.72	5.56
10,001-15,000 Kwachas	1.96	8.13	0.54	4.31	3.74	4.30
15,001-25,000 Kwachas	2.20	15.55	1.57	8.38	6.36	8.34
25,001-50,000 Kwachas	4.18	20.05	4.04	11.84	7.01	11.75
50,001-100,000 Kwachas	12.76	16.15	9.95	13.22	8.74	13.14
100,001-250,000 Kwachas	25.91	6.97	6.22	8.04	6.46	8.01
250,001-500,000 Kwachas	24.63	1.24	0.14	2.44	3.29	2.45
>500,000 Kwachas	17.58	0.71	0.01	1.61	2.34	1.63
DK	3.03	2.12	0.57	1.48	2.36	1.49
<i>N</i>	2265	2258	2865	6062	1326	7388

Table 3.7: Dowry

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
No payment	89.69	97.94	98.17	97.44	97.53	97.44
≤2,500 Kwachas	0.54	0.27	0.37	0.34	0.00	0.33
2,501-5,000 Kwachas	1.24	0.29	0.44	0.43	0.23	0.43
5,001-10,000 Kwachas	0.94	0.38	0.08	0.29	0.15	0.29
10,001-15,000 Kwachas	0.48	0.30	0.01	0.18	0.32	0.18
15,001-25,000 Kwachas	1.12	0.22	0.25	0.29	0.77	0.30
25,001-50,000 Kwachas	1.31	0.37	0.35	0.43	0.24	0.43
50,001-100,000 Kwachas	1.13	0.14	0.24	0.26	0.12	0.26
100,001-250,000 Kwachas	1.38	0.00	0.06	0.13	0.05	0.13
250,001-500,000 Kwachas	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03
>500,000 Kwachas	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DK	1.66	0.09	0.02	0.17	0.59	0.17
<i>N</i>	2265	2258	2865	6062	1326	7388

Table 3.8: Main source of the household income

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Farming	58.61	57.70	39.56	50.48	6.72	49.67
Livestock/Fishing	1.65	0.87	1.06	1.03	0.28	1.01
Sale of firewood	0.98	0.41	1.27	0.84	0.10	0.83
Business Work	11.45	11.15	17.26	13.42	39.55	13.90
Paid job	7.61	5.67	6.02	5.40	36.09	5.97
Ganyu (piece work)	14.89	22.49	31.80	26.37	11.31	26.09
Remittances	2.19	0.75	1.41	1.11	3.07	1.15
Barter of household assets	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.00	1.26	0.03
Barter of livestock	0.00	0.13	0.06	0.09	0.00	0.09
Other	2.57	0.81	1.53	1.25	1.63	1.26
<i>N</i>	2265	2258	2865	6062	1326	7388

Table 3.9: Value of weekly household food consumption

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
≤1,000 Kwachas/week	4.09	4.91	5.43	5.12	2.84	5.08
1,001-2,500 Kwachas/week	13.08	14.14	14.26	14.30	4.00	14.11
2,501-5,000 Kwachas/week	24.38	25.25	28.14	26.80	9.15	26.48
5,001-7,500 Kwachas/week	15.42	20.53	18.25	19.26	12.88	19.14
7,501-10,000 Kwachas/week	14.95	14.32	13.08	13.80	14.82	13.82
10,001-12,500 Kwachas/week	7.12	5.96	7.06	6.47	10.08	6.54
12,501-15,000 Kwachas/week	6.72	5.94	5.68	5.73	14.24	5.88
15,001-17,500 Kwachas/week	3.67	1.67	1.56	1.70	5.45	1.77
17,501-20,000 Kwachas/week	3.12	2.81	1.43	2.10	8.35	2.22
20,001-22,500 Kwachas/week	2.71	2.10	2.34	2.16	6.87	2.25
22,501-25,000 Kwachas/week	1.01	0.53	0.96	0.73	2.45	0.76
>25,000 Kwachas/week	3.72	1.84	1.81	1.83	8.88	1.96
<i>N</i>	2265	2258	2865	6062	1326	7388

Table 3.10: Value of weekly household non-food consumption

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
≤1,000 Kwachas/week	10.31	13.39	22.14	17.32	3.79	17.07
1,001-2,500 Kwachas/week	26.53	30.31	31.62	30.95	13.25	30.62
2,501-5,000 Kwachas/week	30.23	28.68	24.02	26.78	23.04	26.71
5,001-7,500 Kwachas/week	13.06	10.68	8.13	9.58	16.82	9.72
7,501-10,000 Kwachas/week	8.98	7.65	6.23	7.01	12.42	7.11
10,001-12,500 Kwachas/week	3.60	2.75	3.02	2.89	5.50	2.93
12,501-15,000 Kwachas/week	2.64	2.17	1.99	2.05	6.00	2.12
15,001-17,500 Kwachas/week	0.62	1.11	0.44	0.72	3.45	0.77
17,501-20,000 Kwachas/week	1.13	0.96	0.80	0.85	3.42	0.90
20,001-22,500 Kwachas/week	0.57	0.64	0.74	0.64	2.80	0.68
22,501-25,000 Kwachas/week	0.28	0.40	0.16	0.24	2.41	0.28
>25,000 Kwachas/week	2.05	1.26	0.73	0.97	7.11	1.08
<i>N</i>	2265	2258	2865	6062	1326	7388

Table 3.11: Main materials of the wall of the dwelling

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Burnt bricks	82.64	58.00	61.99	61.46	67.57	61.58
Unburnt bricks	5.74	31.53	28.90	28.65	19.29	28.48
Concrete	1.17	0.49	1.17	0.67	10.11	0.84
Cement blocks	0.21	0.21	0.55	0.33	2.06	0.36
Mud/Wattle/Dung	7.00	9.00	1.29	5.50	0.70	5.41
Reeds/Straw	0.48	0.20	5.45	2.61	0.00	2.56
Wood/Planks	0.82	0.04	0.18	0.16	0.02	0.16
Other	1.94	0.52	0.47	0.61	0.24	0.60
<i>N</i>	2265	2258	2865	6062	1326	7388

Table 3.12: Main materials of the roof of the dwelling

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
No roof	0.12	0.45	0.04	0.24	0.03	0.24
Grass thatch	43.32	62.87	48.46	55.88	9.51	55.02
Iron sheets	55.54	35.86	50.84	43.18	86.74	43.98
Iron with tiles	0.41	0.19	0.33	0.25	1.19	0.27
Asbestos	0.04	0.16	0.00	0.08	0.17	0.08
Cement	0.56	0.36	0.14	0.24	2.36	0.28
Wooden	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.05
Other	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.08	0.00	0.08
<i>N</i>	2265	2258	2865	6062	1326	7388

Table 3.13: Main materials of the floor of the dwelling

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Earth/Sand	65.87	71.83	71.03	71.96	21.99	71.04
Dung	1.27	10.48	9.39	9.49	0.40	9.32
Wood/Planks	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.10	0.03
Palm/Bamboo	0.00	0.04	0.71	0.34	0.00	0.33
Broken bricks	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.00	0.03
Parquet or polished wood	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00
Ceramic tiles	0.02	0.17	0.14	0.08	3.77	0.15
Cement	32.67	17.27	18.59	17.96	73.05	18.98
Bricks	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.10
Other	0.12	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.54	0.02
<i>N</i>	2265	2258	2865	6062	1326	7388

Table 3.14: Ownership of household items by household members

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Bicycles	37.55	41.69	39.68	40.63	32.90	40.49
Mobile phones	67.68	52.66	53.36	53.45	86.90	54.07
Satellite dishes	3.48	2.75	1.93	2.01	25.23	2.44
<i>N</i>	2265	2258	2865	6062	1326	7388

Table 3.15: Ownership of dwellings

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Own	90.49	86.18	90.80	89.18	55.70	88.56
Rent	4.25	4.12	4.57	3.67	39.18	4.33
Neither	5.25	9.71	4.63	7.15	5.12	7.12
<i>N</i>	2265	2258	2865	6062	1326	7388

Table 3.16: Ownership of agricultural land

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Own	90.53	82.84	83.97	84.75	38.83	83.90
Rent	18.09	38.45	32.35	34.47	22.51	34.24
Neither	3.84	5.31	5.83	4.65	46.91	5.44
<i>N</i>	2265	2258	2865	6062	1326	7388

Note: The proportions of options may sum up to more than 100% as they are not mutually exclusive.

Table 3.17: Average area of owned agricultural land

	Region			Residence		Total
	Northern	Central	Southern	Rural	Urban	
Area	3.39	2.58	3.60	3.09	3.39	3.09
N	1829	1644	2031	4984	520	5504

All numbers in acres. 1 football pitch = 1.76 acres. 1 hectare = 2.741 acres.

Table 3.18: Average area of rented agricultural land

	Region			Residence		Total
	Northern	Central	Southern	Rural	Urban	
Area	2.06	1.77	1.98	1.86	2.55	1.87
N	458	810	754	1733	289	2022

All numbers in acres. 1 football pitch = 1.76 acres. 1 hectare = 2.741 acres.

Table 3.19: Financial constraints due to natural disasters

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
No	36.02	37.43	14.02	26.29	58.39	26.88
Yes, this year	33.19	39.39	48.29	43.36	19.26	42.91
Yes, 1 year ago	29.02	27.54	51.42	38.72	16.29	38.30
Yes, 2 years ago	17.06	14.39	43.61	27.92	12.04	27.63
Yes, 3 years ago	9.17	8.62	38.54	22.25	9.33	22.01
Yes, 4 years ago	7.00	4.40	18.65	11.07	4.32	10.95
Yes, 5 years ago	5.13	7.43	13.22	9.94	4.93	9.85
N	2265	2258	2865	6062	1326	7388

Note: The proportions of options may sum up to more than 100% as they are not mutually exclusive.

Table 3.20: Women's education background

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Early childhood education	0.15	0.15	1.10	0.57	0.02	0.56
Junior primary (standard 1-4)	19.17	36.41	29.69	32.53	15.26	32.19
Senior primary (standard 5-8)	57.17	35.42	36.32	37.44	37.43	37.44
Junior secondary (form 1-2)	8.94	7.25	5.14	6.30	14.47	6.46
Senior secondary (form 3-4)	4.65	3.63	3.43	3.28	20.44	3.62
Higher	0.67	0.58	0.27	0.34	5.76	0.45
Never attend school	9.25	16.56	24.06	19.53	6.63	19.28
N	2277	2295	2815	6020	1367	7387

Table 3.21: Men's education background

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Early childhood education	0.25	0.36	0.83	0.56	0.05	0.55
Junior primary (standard 1-4)	13.38	27.57	23.63	25.00	9.46	24.73
Senior primary (standard 5-8)	51.60	43.21	43.29	44.21	28.78	43.94
Junior secondary (form 1-2)	14.63	8.46	7.85	8.60	15.17	8.71
Senior secondary (form 3-4)	11.71	9.92	11.20	10.30	27.91	10.61
Higher	2.03	1.73	1.61	1.49	13.47	1.70
Never attend school	6.40	8.73	11.58	9.83	5.16	9.75
<i>N</i>	1773	1646	1766	4289	896	5185

Table 3.22: Last time to attend school for women

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Still attending	11.43	9.71	9.78	9.78	14.22	9.88
Less than 1 year ago	2.38	2.68	0.99	1.97	1.84	1.97
1 year ago	1.25	1.74	1.34	1.50	2.85	1.53
2 years ago	0.89	1.10	1.52	1.23	2.13	1.25
3 years ago	1.02	1.02	1.36	1.14	2.09	1.16
4 years ago	1.41	1.51	1.77	1.62	1.22	1.61
5 years ago	1.18	1.40	1.20	1.30	1.42	1.30
6 years ago	0.37	1.50	0.85	1.10	2.86	1.14
7 years ago	1.13	1.02	1.86	1.35	2.18	1.37
8 years ago	2.02	0.99	2.88	1.84	2.15	1.84
9 years ago	1.56	1.54	2.84	2.08	1.68	2.07
10 years ago	5.02	2.80	19.97	10.05	6.57	9.97
More than 10 years ago	70.33	73.00	53.63	65.04	58.78	64.90
<i>N</i>	2101	1950	2230	4991	1290	6281

Note: The proportions of options may add up to less than 100% as the question is not applicable to all respondents.

Table 3.23: Last time to attend school for men

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Still attending	16.97	11.68	15.84	13.71	21.36	13.85
Less than 1 year ago	2.97	1.64	2.59	2.11	4.09	2.14
1 year ago	1.79	1.65	1.06	1.40	2.02	1.41
2 years ago	1.34	1.57	1.83	1.67	1.18	1.66
3 years ago	1.51	1.22	1.50	1.34	2.59	1.36
4 years ago	1.65	1.49	1.61	1.54	2.46	1.55
5 years ago	0.73	1.47	2.13	1.67	1.98	1.68
6 years ago	1.23	0.63	0.87	0.75	2.38	0.78
7 years ago	1.00	0.81	0.74	0.78	1.84	0.80
8 years ago	1.06	1.15	1.01	1.05	2.54	1.08
9 years ago	0.40	1.06	1.23	1.05	2.04	1.07
10 years ago	3.50	3.30	4.18	3.64	5.91	3.68
More than 10 years ago	65.86	72.34	65.43	69.29	49.59	68.92
<i>N</i>	1628	1502	1567	3872	825	4697

Note: The proportions of options may add up to less than 100% as the question is not applicable to all respondents.

Table 3.24: Reason of ending education for women

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Education program ended	3.54	2.92	0.82	1.95	7.18	2.04
Could not afford school fees	45.05	57.22	52.15	54.26	45.86	54.11
Could not afford user fees	10.93	21.69	24.68	22.48	8.51	22.22
School was too far away	4.82	1.99	4.79	3.48	0.51	3.43
Was not allowed to go to school	2.43	3.60	7.27	5.16	3.04	5.12
To work	0.36	2.14	2.72	2.27	1.90	2.26
To take care of relatives	4.03	4.06	4.61	4.33	2.35	4.30
Got married/started living with someone	13.16	5.45	4.91	5.74	7.80	5.78
To start a family	10.54	3.93	5.47	5.05	6.67	5.08
Other	23.64	27.27	20.64	24.04	27.02	24.10
<i>N</i>	2014	2095	2589	5514	1184	6698

Note: The proportions of options may sum up to more than 100% as they are not mutually exclusive.

Table 3.25: Reasons of ending education for men

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Education program ended	2.89	2.91	2.47	2.59	10.59	2.72
Could not afford school fees	62.86	63.59	70.99	66.81	54.84	66.61
Could not afford user fees	14.45	12.48	30.47	20.18	17.54	20.14
School was too far away	3.31	4.30	6.73	5.30	1.26	5.23
Was not allowed to go to school	2.40	2.07	2.48	2.29	1.08	2.27
To work	4.95	4.66	5.82	5.13	7.59	5.17
To take care of relatives	2.72	2.55	6.81	4.35	3.65	4.34
Got married/started living with someone	2.79	1.52	1.69	1.71	0.71	1.69
To start a family	2.56	1.06	1.01	1.17	0.52	1.16
Other	26.60	21.23	19.98	21.00	29.37	21.13
<i>N</i>	1474	1436	1499	3690	719	4409

Note: The proportions of options may sum up to more than 100% as they are not mutually exclusive.

Table 3.26: Labour force participation

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Female participation rate	69.87	80.83	66.48	73.92	65.85	73.76
<i>N</i>	2277	2295	2815	6020	1367	7387
Male participation rate	86.63	82.21	82.98	82.96	79.86	82.90
<i>N</i>	1773	1646	1766	4289	896	5185

Table 3.27: First time of employment for women

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Less than 1 year ago	22.84	40.06	26.50	33.25	13.58	32.86
1 year ago	2.82	4.29	4.78	4.41	3.33	4.39
2 years ago	1.31	1.77	1.56	1.64	1.69	1.64
3 years ago	1.15	1.06	1.56	1.27	2.13	1.29
4 years ago	1.87	0.77	1.67	1.23	1.60	1.24
5 years ago	1.67	1.23	1.93	1.53	3.37	1.57
6 years ago	1.80	1.15	1.77	1.46	1.97	1.47
7 years ago	1.46	1.08	1.82	1.43	1.49	1.43
8 years ago	1.04	1.03	1.64	1.27	2.46	1.30
9 years ago	1.27	0.76	1.21	0.98	1.89	0.99
10 years ago	1.51	1.27	4.10	2.51	3.28	2.52
More than 10 years ago	34.86	30.13	26.54	28.85	32.38	28.92
Never worked	26.39	15.39	24.93	20.16	30.81	20.37
<i>N</i>	2277	2295	2815	6020	1367	7387

Table 3.28: First time of employment for men

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Less than 1 year ago	40.65	24.09	17.30	22.60	21.17	22.58
1 year ago	2.38	2.96	5.43	3.92	6.16	3.96
2 years ago	2.60	1.69	1.90	1.79	5.69	1.86
3 years ago	1.35	1.91	2.69	2.17	3.49	2.20
4 years ago	2.04	1.73	1.59	1.68	2.54	1.70
5 years ago	1.98	1.30	1.09	1.25	2.50	1.27
6 years ago	1.17	0.97	2.30	1.56	1.30	1.55
7 years ago	0.85	1.51	1.81	1.57	2.18	1.58
8 years ago	0.89	0.86	2.01	1.35	1.54	1.35
9 years ago	0.75	1.57	1.05	1.25	2.77	1.28
10 years ago	1.07	1.98	2.75	2.21	3.58	2.23
More than 10 years ago	34.29	43.93	46.74	44.57	30.65	44.33
Never worked	9.97	15.48	13.34	14.08	16.45	14.12
<i>N</i>	1773	1646	1766	4289	896	5185

Chapter 4

Marriage / Union

Summary of Marriage / Union

- Partnership without marriage is most common in the Southern Region and in urban areas.
- Customary marriage is the most common form of marriage in all regions and religious marriage is also very common.
- Women in general enter marriage or partnership significantly earlier than men.
- Child marriage is considerably more common among girls than boys all over Malawi.
- Child marriage is most common in the Northern and Southern Region.
- Female education is strongly correlated with the frequency of child marriage.
- The dominating reason to form a marriage is to start a family in all regions. Becoming independent, unplanned pregnancies and poverty are also common reasons all over the country.
- Important decision makers of marriage are the individuals themselves, while family and prospective husbands are also important.

Malawi has both matrilineal and patrilineal descent systems. Issues around marriage, including the age at first marriage, decision making on when and to whom to get married, and the type of marriage a couple will engage in largely depend on the prevailing descent systems, among other factors. In patrilineal systems of descent, upon marriage the woman moves to the man's village and lives among his relatives and this new family becomes an integral part of the husband's lineage. Children in patrilineal communities belong to the man's line. The man has the responsibility of bringing up the children. In Malawi, the patrilineal system is found mostly in the northern region, for example, among the Ngoni of Mzimba and the Tumbuka of Rumphi and Nsanje and Chikhwawa in southern Malawi (Ngwira 2002).

In matrilineal systems of descent, a family is an integral part of the woman's lineage. Two types of marriages exist in Malawi's matrilineal systems and these are chikamwini and chitengwa. In Chikamwini

a man leaves his family and goes to live in his wife's village where he stays with her relatives. Chitengwa is when the woman goes to live in the man's village. The children from both chikamwini and chitengwa belong to the woman's lineage (Place and Otsuka, 1997). Chikamwini is prevalent in southern Malawi among the Yao, Nyanja and Lomwe (Peters and Kambewa 2007; Takane 2007). Chitengwa is more prevalent in the central region in Malawi among the Chewa. This chapter looks at marriage/union in Malawi: the marital status of respondents, the different ways in which marriages or partnerships are formed, age at marriage including child marriages, why men and women marry and then who makes decisions. While several factors influence marriage, the prevailing descent systems constitute one of the factors that determine the type of marriage people will get into. The statistics are all reported at the individual level. Unless specified otherwise, the statistics are combined for women and men.

4.1 Marital Status and Marriage Formation

Table 4.1 shows the distribution of marital status for individuals. The proportion of respondents who reported being married was lowest in the southern region at 57% compared to the central (65%) and northern (62%) regions. Table 4.1 further shows that a higher proportion of respondents (60%) in rural areas were currently married than urban respondents (52%). The proportions of respondents who were single are similar across regions with an exception of central region where it was a bit lower. Partnerships without marriage are more common in the southern region (14%) than the northern (9%) and central regions (10%). Urban individuals are more likely to be single (34%) or in a partnership without marriage (14%) compared to rural individuals at 23% and 12%, respectively.

Table 4.2 shows how marriages or partnerships were formalised, among those married. Customary marriage is the most common form of marriage and this was reported by 60% of the respondents followed by religious marriages at 25% and then marriage by reputation/permanent cohabitation at 13%. Civil marriage is rare in Malawi and only 2% of the respondents reported this form of marriage. The southern region had the highest proportion of respondents who reported being in customary marriage at 70% followed by the central (53%) and northern (46%) regions. The proportion of respondents who reported customary marriage was higher in rural areas at 60% than in urban areas (51%). On the other hand, religious marriages are more common in the northern region (27%) and central region (28%) than in the southern region (20%). Marriage by reputation or permanent cohabitation is more common in the northern region (24%) than in the central (16%) and southern (6%) region.

Table B.1 in the Appendix shows that the formation of marriage differs by ethnic group, religion, lineality, education and spending quartile. Customary marriage was highest among the Nkhonde, Sena and Nyanja ethnic groups where more than 80% of the male respondents reported this form of marriage. These ethnic groups were followed by the Lomwe (75%), Mang'anja (75%), Yao (74%) and the Chewa

(63%). The customary marriage was, however, not as common among the Tumbuka (55%), the Ngoni (55%) and the Tonga (51%) as just more than half of the male respondents reported this form of marriage. Among female respondents, the results are similar to the males only that the proportions were significantly lower with an exception of the Sena where 80% of the female respondents reported customary marriage.

According to male respondents, customary marriage is also more common among people with no religion (81%), other religions (80%), Muslims (76%) and other Christians (73%) than CCAP (61%) and Catholics (47%) which are the major Christian denominations in Malawi. The results are also similar to females, only that the proportions were much lower with an exception of females without any religion. Among both male and female respondents, customary marriage is more common in matrilineal societies than patrilineal societies. Table B.1 also shows that the proportion of male and female respondents decreases the higher the level of education. The proportion of respondents who are in customary marriage also decreases the higher the spending quartile.

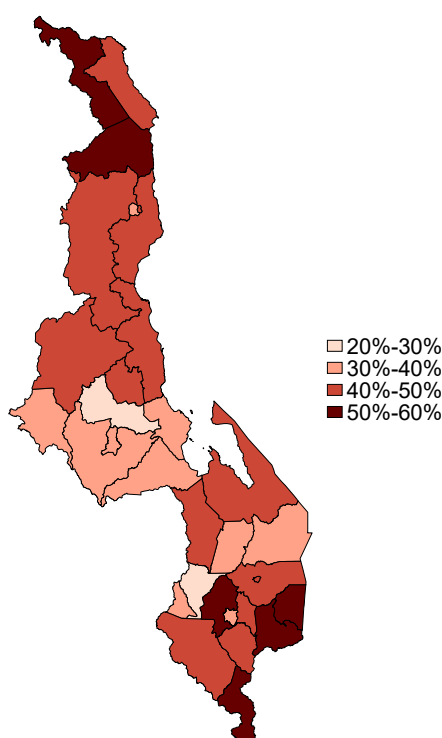
Among male respondents, the Tonga had the highest proportion of respondents at 40% who reported they were in religious marriages followed by the Tumbuka (34%) and the Ngoni (31%) and then the Chewa (29%). Religious marriages in other ethnic groups were reported by less than a quarter of the respondents. There was no difference between the proportion of males (25%) and females (24%) who were in religious marriages. There were more males belonging to the Catholic Church (48%) and CCAP (34%) who reported being in religious marriages compared to other religions. The corresponding proportions among females were 46% and 34%, respectively. According to males, there were slightly more respondents who reported being in religious marriages among patrilineal (26%) compared to matrilineal (23%). Among females, however, there were slightly more respondents (25%) in matrilineal communities who mentioned being in religious marriages than in patrilineal communities (22%). Table B.1 further shows that that the religious marriages increase the higher the educational level as well as the higher the spending quartile.

Only 5% of the male respondents mentioned marriage by cohabitation while nearly a quarter of the females (19%) mentioned this. This form of marriage is more common in patrilineal (23%) than matrilineal (16%) communities. Civil marriage is uncommon in Malawi.

4.2 Marriage Age

Table 4.3 shows the average age of women and men when they first married or cohabited with their partners, respectively. Women enter marriage or partnership significantly earlier than men do: on average women get married at the age of 18 while males get married at the age of 23. There were no significant differences across regions and type of residence.

Figure 4.1: Prevalence of child marriage across districts of Malawi



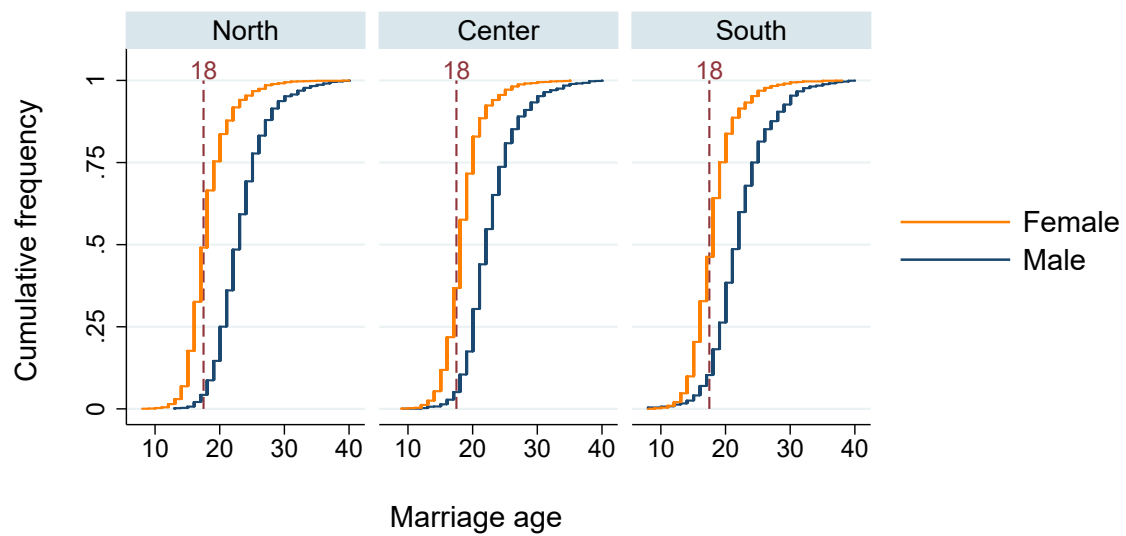
Note: Share of ever married women who got married before the age of 18 in districts of Malawi. Darker shades correspond to a higher share of underage marriage.

Concerning the frequency of child marriage, Table 4.4 reports different measures for males and females: the incidence of marriage below 15 and the incidence of marriage below 18. The latter corresponds to the legal age of marriage in Malawi. Child marriage is considerably more common among girls than among boys all over Malawi: 9% of the females married before the age of 15 while 42% got married before the age of 18. The corresponding proportions among males were 1.2% and 6% respectively. Marriage below 15 is particularly widespread in the southern region, while marriage below 18 is highest in the northern region: the northern region had the highest proportion of female respondents at 51% who reported getting married before age 18 followed by the southern region at 47% and then the central region at 36%. Child marriage is prevalent in urban and in rural areas: the prevalence of child marriage among females in rural areas (42%) is higher than in urban areas (37%).

The map in Figure 4.1 shows the share of women who married before 18 in different district of Malawi, confirming that the practice is wide-spread across the country. Figure 4.2 shows cumulative frequencies of child marriage at every age by gender and separately for the three regions of Malawi. Female child marriage is much more frequent than male child marriage. Moreover, marriage age is lower in the Northern and Southern region than in the Central region.

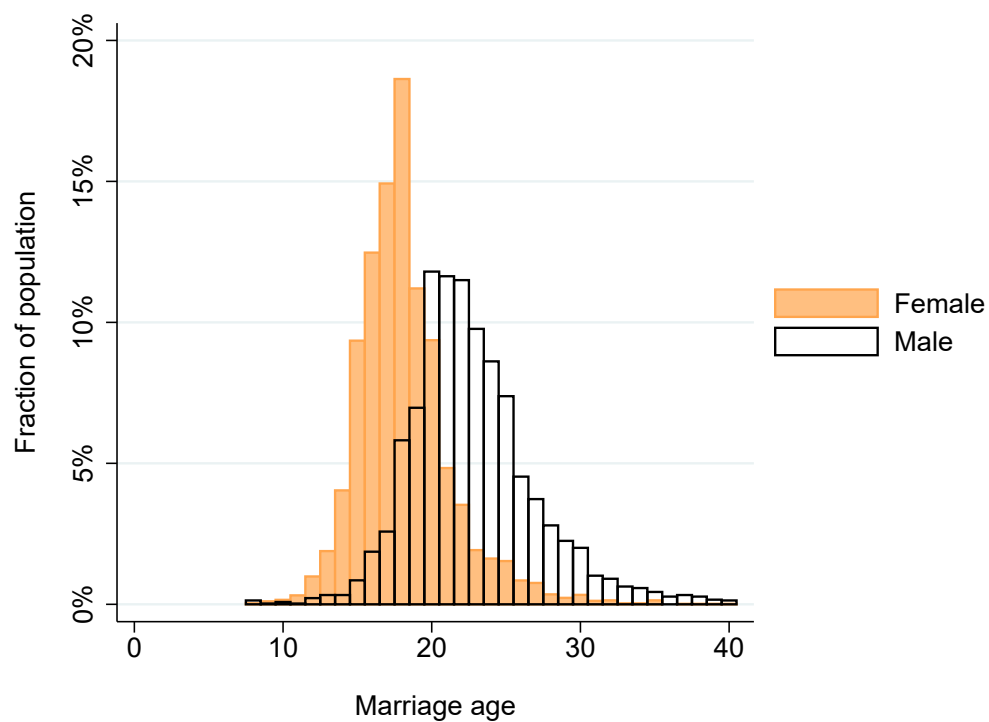
In more detail, Figure 4.3 shows the distributions of age at first marriage for males and females separately. The distribution for females lays to the left of the distribution for males, indicating that the vast majority of females gets married at considerably younger ages than males.

Figure 4.2: Cumulative frequency of age at first marriage by region and gender.



Note: Cumulative fraction of ever married respondents who got first married by a certain age. The vertical red line corresponds to the legal age of marriage in Malawi (18 years).

Figure 4.3: Distribution of age at first marriage by gender.



Note: Fraction of ever married respondents who got first married by a certain age. Bars represent one year of age.

Further looking at heterogeneities between groups, there are significant cultural differences, in particular considering different ethnic and religious groups. Moreover, female education is strongly related to the frequency of child marriage. (See Appendix Table B.2.)

Child marriage is generally common among different ethnic groups in Malawi. The proportion of females who married before age 15 was highest among the Mang'anja at 25% followed by the Lomwe (13%) and the Sena and the Nkhonde both at 11%. For other ethnic groups, the proportion of female respondents who reported getting married at the age of less than 15 years was less than 10% with the lowest being among the Tonga at 3%. The proportion of females who got married before age of 18 was highest among the Tumbuka at 53% followed by the Mang'anja (50%). Thirty four percent (34%) of the females among the Chewa reported being married at the age of less than 18 years.

In general, child marriage is more common among other Christians, Muslims, and those with no religion than among Catholics and CCAP members. Child marriages are also more prevalent among matrilineal than patrilineal groups. Table B.2 also shows that child marriage decreases the higher the educational level and the higher the spending quartile.

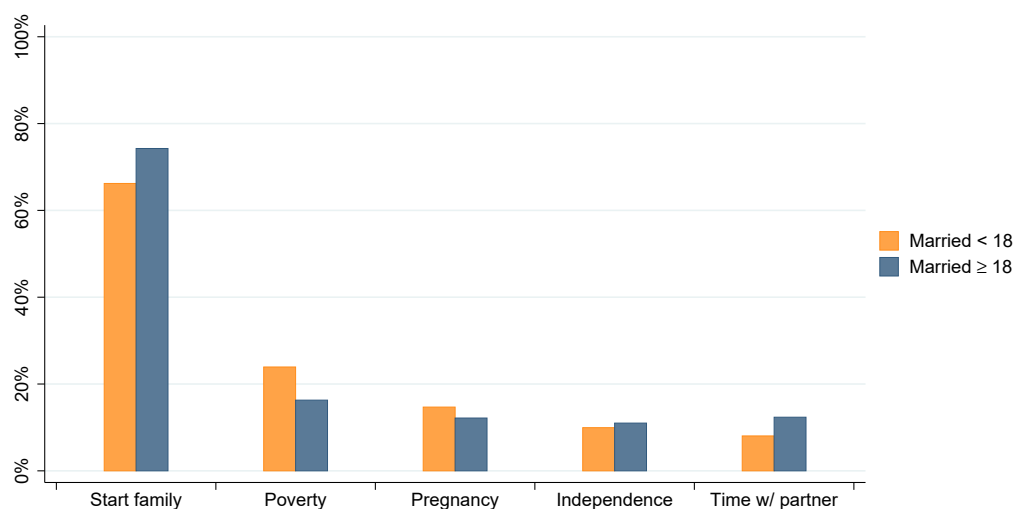
In terms of current age of partners, Table 4.5 shows that the average age of the women was 38 years while their husband's average age was 43. This means that there was a difference of 5 years between husbands and their wives. The age of the husbands and their partners does not differ significantly across regions or residences. Table 4.6 shows the average age of individuals' first partners at marriage or cohabitations as reported by the respondents. The average age of the first husband and first wife was 23 years and 19 years, respectively and there is no significant difference among the regions and area of residence.

The legal age of marriage in Malawi is 18 years. Respondents were asked about the right age of marriage for females and males. As can be seen in Table 4.7, respondents suggested 19 years for females and 22 years for males as the right age of marriage, on average. There were no differences across the 3 regions. However, urban residents proposed a higher age at marriage for both genders than rural residents. Across the country, people propose younger preferred marriage age for females than for males. Appendix Table B.3 shows that there were no differences among males and females regarding the right age at marriage among the different ethnic groups, religious affiliations and descent systems (i.e. whether matrilineal or patrilineal). However, the right age at marriage for both genders increases the higher the educational level.

4.3 Reasons for Marriage / Cohabitation

This section looks at different reasons for forming marriages or starting co-habitations. Table 4.8 shows the distribution of these reasons among those ever married. The primary reason to form a marriage or start a co-habitation is to start a family, in all regions. The proportion of respondents who mentioned this

Figure 4.4: Reasons for female marriage by marriage age.



Note: Share of ever married female respondents mentioning certain main reasons for marriage. Orange bars correspond to underage marriages while blue bars represent marriages formed over 18 years of age. Multiple answers by respondent were possible.

reason was higher in the north (82%) followed by the Centre (75%) and then the South at 68% with no differences between rural (72%) and urban (72%) areas. Furthermore, becoming independent, unplanned pregnancies, and poverty were common reasons to start cohabitation or form a marriage with differences across regions and residence. Becoming independent was mentioned by more respondents in the central (21%) and northern (20%) regions than the southern region (20%). 16% of the respondents mentioned poverty as a reason for going into marriage. This, however, was mentioned by more respondents in the southern region (20%) than in the northern (8%) and central regions (13%). Poverty as a reason for getting married was mentioned by more respondents in the rural (16%) than urban areas (12%). In terms of unplanned pregnancies, 11% of the respondents in the south mentioned this followed by the central and southern regions both at 8%.

Figure 4.4 looks at reasons for starting a marriage/union separately for child marriage and adult marriage for females. Women who married before 18 state less often that they wanted to start a family, gain independence, or spend more time with their partner, but instead more often report that poverty or pregnancy was the main reason.

Appendix Table B.4 reports further heterogeneities. Reasons for marriage strongly differ between cultural groups as well as depending on education levels. The Yao had the highest proportion of male respondents at 17% who mentioned pregnancy as a reason for marriage followed by the Tonga (14%) and Nkhonde (13%). For the rest of the ethnic groups, less than 10% of respondents mentioned pregnancy as a reason for marriage with the lowest being among the Lomwe at 5%. A higher proportion of girls (12%) mentioned pregnancy as a reason for marriage than males at 7%. Among females there were more

Tongas (20%) who mentioned pregnancy followed by the Lomwe (16%), Sena (14%), Mang'anja (12%), Ngoni (12%), Yao (11%) and the Chewa (10%). Muslims were more likely to mention pregnancy as the reason for marriage compared to other religions while among females Muslims were less likely to mention pregnancy as a reason for marriage. The proportion of respondents citing pregnancy as a reason for child marriage increases the higher the educational level until secondary school after which it goes down for both males and females.

The Tumbuka and the Nyanja both at 87% had the highest proportion of respondents who cited family as a reason for marriage and this was followed by the Mang'anja (84%), the Lomwe (82%) and the Ngoni (80%) and the lowest was among the Nkhonde at 75%. Among religious groups those with no religion had the highest proportion of respondents (86%) followed by other Christians (83%) and then other religions (80%) who mentioned the family as a reason for marriage. There were no major differences between matrilineal and patrilineal communities, level of education and spending quartile who mentioned family as a reason for marriage. The proportion of respondents who mentioned poverty as a reason for marriage decreased the higher the educational level for both genders. While poverty as a reason for marriage decreased the higher the spending quartile for males, there were no significant variations among the different spending quartiles for females.

4.4 Decision Makers of Marriage / Cohabitation

Table 4.9 reports the major decision makers behind individuals' marriage or cohabitation decisions, among those ever married. Most individuals (85%) reported that they mostly decided by themselves to get married while the rest said that the family members (10%) and others (10%) are also important decision makers. Among the significant others category is a considerable proportion of women stating that their husband/partner decided on the marriage/cohabitation.

There were variations by region and residence: the northern region had the highest proportion of respondents who reported that they made decisions to get married on their own at 89% followed by the centre (88%) and then the southern region at 82%. The southern region had the highest proportion of respondents who reported that the family (15%) made decisions on their marriage compared to the northern region (7%) and the central region (5%). About 10% of the respondents said that there were others who made the decisions especially in urban areas where 18% of the respondents mentioned others.

Appendix Table B.5 shows decision makers on marriage or cohabitation by ethnic group, religion, education, and spending levels. As mentioned earlier, 85% of the respondents, both male and female, reported that they made decisions on their own to get married. There were variations in the proportion of respondents on who made the decision for them to get married. The Sena had the highest proportion of respondents who reported that the family made the decision for them to get married at 23%. Among

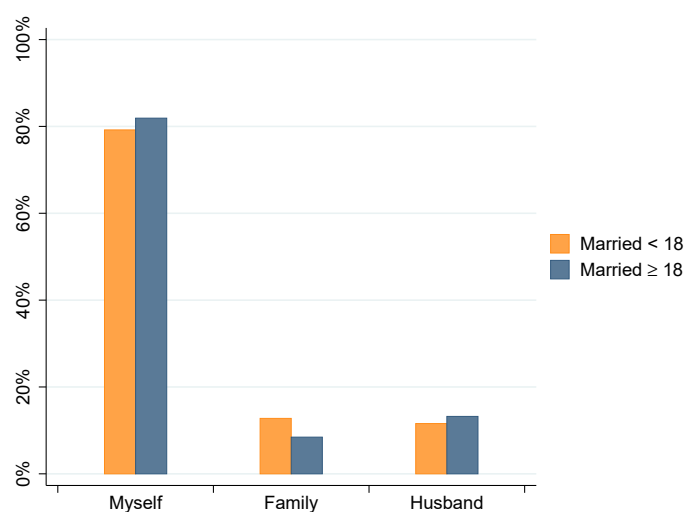
the rest of the ethnic groups, less than 10% mentioned this with the lowest being among the Chewa, Nyanja and other ethnic groups all at 4%. Among the Sena again 10% of the male respondents reported that others made the decision for them to get married and this was followed by the Nkhonde at 8% and Ngonis at 6%. A higher proportion of females reported that the family (21%) and others (11%) made the decisions for them to get married. The corresponding proportions among males were 4% and 1%, respectively. In some ethnic groups namely the Mang'anja, Nyanja and Yao about a fifth of the female respondents reported decisions being made by the family. In addition to self-decisions and the family, more than a fifth of the female respondents among the Sena, Nkhonde and Mang'anja reported that there were others who made the decisions on marriage or cohabitation.

In terms of religion, nearly all male respondents with no religion said they made the decisions on their own with the lowest being among Muslims where 93% reported making own decisions. Nineteen percent (19%) of the females who were Muslims actually reported that the family made the decision on marriage and this was followed by other Christians (12%) and other religions (12%) and the Catholics (11%). There were no significant differences between matrilineal (95%) and patrilineal (96%) communities in the proportion of male respondents who reported making decisions on their own. Among females there were slightly more respondents in patrilineal communities who reported decisions being made by the family (81%) than in matrilineal communities (77%). Decisions are more likely to be made by the family (18%) in matrilineal than in patrilineal communities (8%) among female respondents.

In terms of education, Table B.5 shows that the proportion of male respondents reporting making decisions on their own decreased the higher the educational level while among female respondents the trend was not consistent but the lowest was among those with higher education (68%) and the highest was among those in primary school (79%). Among males, the proportion of respondents who reported that the family makes decisions increased the higher the educational level while among females this increased the higher the educational level.

Figure 4.5 looks at decision makers separately for child marriage and adult marriage for females. Girls who got married before 18 state more often that the family decided instead of themselves.

Figure 4.5: Decision makers behind female marriage by marriage age.



Note: Share of ever married female respondents mentioning different decision makers behind their marriage. Orange bars correspond to underage marriages while blue bars represent marriages formed over 18 years of age. Multiple answers by respondent were possible.

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Table 4.1: Marital status

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Yes, currently married	62.08	63.02	56.73	60.41	51.92	60.25
Yes, living with a partner	8.86	10.23	14.00	11.69	14.33	11.74
No, not in union / separated	29.07	26.75	29.27	27.91	33.76	28.02
<i>N</i>	4043	3921	4497	10235	2226	12461

Table 4.2: Formation of marriage / partnership

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Customary marriage (with 'ankhoswe')	46.36	52.93	70.20	59.85	51.25	59.71
Civil marriage (by government)	1.22	2.12	2.42	2.16	2.98	2.18
Religious marriage	27.17	27.67	20.43	24.41	33.96	24.58
Marriage by reputation or permanent cohabitation	23.99	16.71	6.16	12.86	11.14	12.83
Other	1.26	0.57	0.79	0.72	0.67	0.71
<i>N</i>	2812	2827	3138	7297	1480	8777

Table 4.3: Age at first marriage / cohabitation

	Region			Residence		Total
	Northern	Central	Southern	Rural	Urban	
Age at marriage / cohabit. for females	18.13	18.79	17.85	18.32	18.85	18.33
<i>N</i>	1880	1780	2225	4818	1067	5885
Age at marriage / cohabit. for males	23.00	22.71	22.41	22.60	23.95	22.62
<i>N</i>	1293	1225	1170	3096	592	3688

Table 4.4: Percentage of child marriage for females and males

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Females						
Married before age 15	8.15	5.24	13.76	9.14	9.55	9.15
Married before age 18	50.97	35.52	46.58	41.62	37.34	41.53
<i>N</i>	1879	1778	2225	4815	1067	5882
Males						
Married before age 15	0.34	0.72	1.99	1.17	2.95	1.20
Married before age 18	4.99	5.06	8.04	6.25	5.88	6.24
<i>N</i>	1293	1225	1170	3096	592	3688

Table 4.5: Current Age of partner

	Region			Residence		Total
	Northern	Central	Southern	Rural	Urban	
Husband's / partner's age in years for females	44.96	43.52	43.46	43.65	42.18	43.62
<i>N</i>	1462	1382	1486	3553	777	4330
Wife's / partner's age in years for males	39.21	38.42	37.72	38.22	36.92	38.20
<i>N</i>	1250	1232	1202	3100	584	3684

Table 4.6: First partners' age at marriage / starting cohabitation

	Region			Residence		Total
	Northern	Central	Southern	Rural	Urban	
First husband / partner's age at marriage / cohabitation	23.90	23.00	23.68	23.34	24.39	23.36
<i>N</i>	1524	1365	1670	3756	803	4559
First wife / partner's age at marriage / cohabitation	18.45	18.98	18.53	18.74	20.03	18.76
<i>N</i>	1260	1171	1070	2933	568	3501

Table 4.7: Right age of marriage for both genders

	Region			Residence		Total
	Northern	Central	Southern	Rural	Urban	
Age for females	19.22	19.33	19.31	19.29	20.56	19.31
<i>N</i>	3990	3880	4383	10038	2215	12253
Age for males	22.30	22.40	22.42	22.37	24.15	22.40
<i>N</i>	3961	3844	4343	9962	2186	12148

Table 4.8: Reasons for marriage / cohabitation

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Planned pregnancy	1.54	0.66	1.06	0.89	1.54	0.90
Unplanned pregnancy	8.34	7.55	10.70	8.90	13.10	8.97
Start own family	81.82	74.88	67.70	72.32	71.67	72.31
Become independent	20.08	21.29	17.12	19.35	21.91	19.40
To move to another village	0.22	0.16	0.48	0.30	0.22	0.30
Poverty	7.80	12.83	19.81	15.52	12.04	15.46
Spend more time with the partner	6.25	18.37	8.38	13.11	14.34	13.13
Religious reason	0.58	1.71	0.72	1.21	0.45	1.20
Follow local tradition	1.44	1.61	2.19	1.86	0.89	1.85
Other	2.89	3.08	1.62	2.42	3.08	2.43
DK	0.29	0.07	0.67	0.35	0.17	0.35
<i>N</i>	3269	3254	3828	8622	1729	10351

Note: The proportions of options may sum up to more than 100% as they are not mutually exclusive.

Table 4.9: Decision makers of marriage / cohabitation

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Self decided	89.41	87.60	81.57	85.22	80.39	85.13
Family	6.90	5.20	15.28	9.73	7.03	9.68
Friends	0.31	0.29	0.81	0.52	0.44	0.52
The traditional chief	0.18	0.07	0.12	0.10	0.08	0.10
Village elders	0.27	0.11	0.36	0.23	0.33	0.23
Other people in the village	0.46	0.05	0.70	0.37	0.06	0.36
Religious reason	0.97	0.59	0.25	0.48	0.18	0.47
Others	6.98	10.29	9.82	9.69	17.91	9.83
DK	0.27	0.00	0.38	0.19	0.00	0.19
<i>N</i>	3274	3261	3836	8638	1733	10371

Note: The proportions of options may sum up to more than 100% as they are not mutually exclusive.

Chapter 5

Initiation Rituals

Summary of Initiation Rituals

- Girls' initiation rituals are far more commonly practiced in Southern Region than the other regions and also more common in rural areas than in urban areas.
- Boys' initiation rituals are also more common in the South, but similarly prevalent in rural and urban areas.
- There are significant heterogeneities across ethnic and religious groups.
- The most commonly reported positive aspects of initiation rituals are teaching about good behavior and social norms. Information on hygiene, health, and reproduction are also frequently reported as positive aspects. Only a minority sees no positive aspects at initiation rituals, with especially high proportion in the South.
- The most common activities at initiation rituals revolve around counselling, education, as well as teaching good manners and household skills. Sexual components are widely spread, especially in the South.
- Regarding decision makers, families and village elders (sometimes also village chiefs) are mostly in charge, instead of the children themselves.
- The most important reason to engage in such rituals is to follow traditions, without further specification, while preparation for adulthood is also regularly mentioned.
- As for costs of initiation rituals, they are generally more expensive in the South than in the North. Beneficiaries of payments are mostly counsellors and sometimes village chiefs.
- Sexual initiation rituals are most prevalent in the South, where consensual and forced sexual intercourse are common.
- The Fisi Tradition is almost exclusive to the South where it is particularly common in the districts Mulanje and Phalombe.

This chapter reports findings on initiation rites in general and sexual initiation in particular. For initiation rites in general, it covers prevalence of the initiation rituals, description of what they involve, people's perception of positive aspects of the rituals, analysis of key decision makers behind the rituals, why girls

and boys participate in initiations, costs of participation and beneficiaries of those payments. For each of these sub-sections, results are presented at national and regional level and additionally focusing on districts that were oversampled (Mangochi, Mulanje, and Phalombe) due to their previously reported high prevalence of initiation rituals.

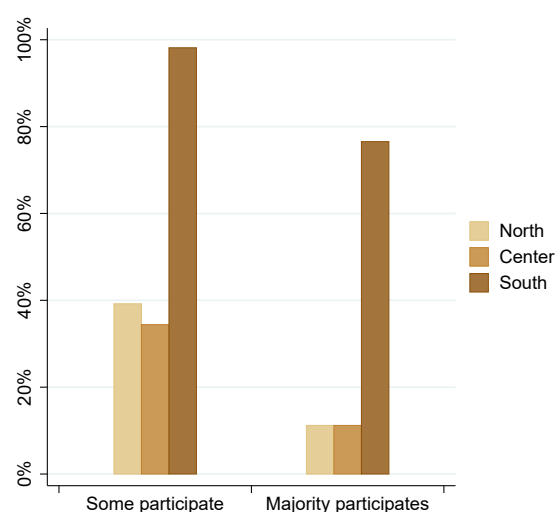
After analysis of results on initiation rites in general, the subsequent sections zero in on initiation rituals that involve sexual activities. That part focuses on how frequently these rituals are practiced across the country and the specified districts, and activities that constitute these rituals. This is followed by a more focused look at the Fisi tradition starting with its prevalence, players behind it, respondents' reported personal experiences with the tradition and the age of their involvement. Just like with initiation rituals in general, findings for sexual initiation are presented at national and regional level and additionally focusing on districts that were oversampled (Mangochi, Mulanje, and Phalombe) due to their previously reported high prevalence of initiation rituals.

Findings for girls and boys initiation rites are presented separately and discernible differences or patterns are highlighted for each variable. Respondents were asked questions about both girls and boys initiation regardless of their sex.

5.1 Overall Prevalence of Initiation Rituals

Participation in initiation rituals is a sensitive topic for survey respondents. Therefore direct elicitation leads to a severe downward bias in reported prevalence. Instead, Figure 5.1 reports the overall prevalence of initiation rituals in Malawi as assessed by the majority in each village. In the South in almost all villages

Figure 5.1: Overall prevalence of initiation rituals



Note: Share of villages in each region where the majority of respondents states that initiation rituals are performed. Bars on the left represent shares of villages where at least some households participate in initiation rituals while bars on the right represent shares of villages where the majority participates.

the majority states that initiation rituals are practiced in their village and in roughly 80% of villages the majority is estimated to participate. These rates are much smaller in the North and the Centre of Malawi.

Table 5.1 and Table 5.2 show the prevalence of girls' and boys' initiation rituals in general, including all types of initiation rituals, reported at the village-level for all of Malawi in Panel A. Panel B report the same statistics separately for the districts Mangochi, Mulanje, and Phalombe. About four in 10 respondents (39%) reported that all girls or many girls take part in these rites compared to 23% who said only a few are involved. About 36% said 'no girl takes part' in initiations in their villages. There are clear differences across regions with Southern region reporting higher percentage of respondents who said all or many girls participate (65%) compared to Central region (19%) and North (18%). Mangochi (73%), Mulanje (72%) and Phalombe (69%) are clearly above the national average (39%) as well as the southern region average (65%) in terms of respondents who said all or many of their village girls participate in initiation rituals.

When compared to girls, boys' initiations are less common. Only 25% of study participants reported that many or all boys are involved in initiation rites, which is about 15 percentage points lower than what respondents stated for girls' initiations.

Tables B.6 and B.7 in the Appendix B look at further heterogeneities by culture, education, and household spending. There are particularly large differences between ethnic and religious groups. Also, in areas with matrilineal kinship systems initiation rituals are far more common than in areas with patrilineal or bilateral kinship systems.

5.2 Activities at Initiation Rituals

The study further sought to understand the curriculum of the initiation rites across societies. Typical activities at initiation rituals vary greatly and range from teaching and counselling over sexual instruction and sexual practice to different forms of female genital mutilation. Figure 5.2 shows the most common practices for girls in the three regions of Malawi.

Table 5.5 and Table 5.6 look at performed activities at girls' and boys' initiation rituals in more detail, reported by the respondents in the areas where rituals are practiced for all of Malawi in Panel A. Panel B shows the same statistics for Mangochi, Mulanje, and Phalombe. Additionally, tables B.8 and B.9 in Appendix B look at further heterogeneities by cultural groups, education, and household spending.

For girls, the most frequently mentioned activity was 'teaching good manners' which was cited by about seven in 10 respondents. This was followed by 'teaching household skills' and 'counseling'. As many as 48% percent of respondents mentioned 'labia stretching' and 47% cited sexual instruction as some of regular activities during girls' initiation. Although actual percentages are different between urban and rural residents, the ranking in terms of most mentioned activities look similar. In terms of regional

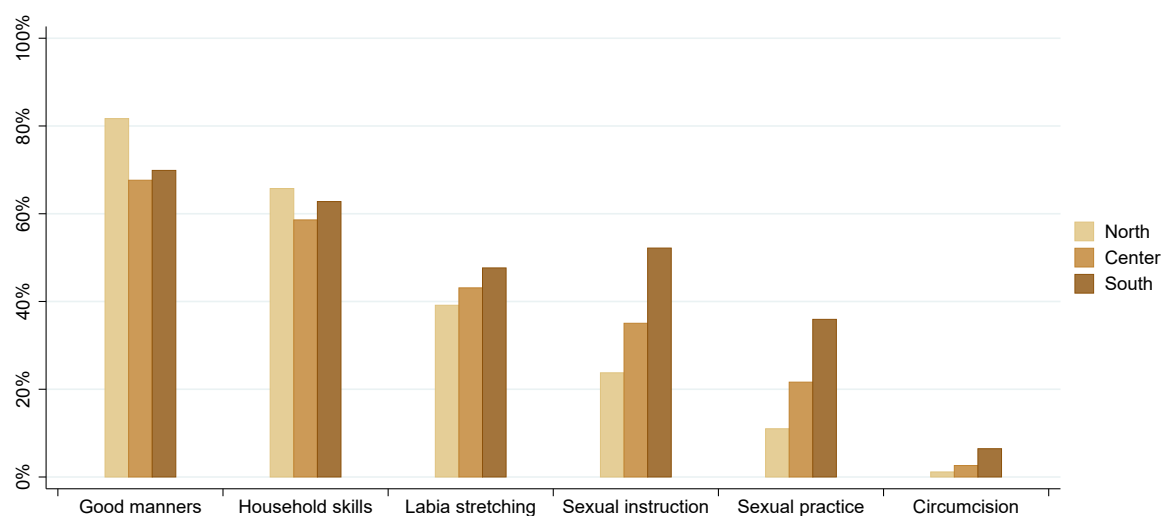
distribution, teaching good manners, counseling and teaching household skills are the top three subjects across the regions. However, there are differences when one looks at sexual related activities namely, sexual instruction, sexual practice, labia stretching and circumcision. All these are most often mentioned in the Southern region and least often in Northern region. Table 5.5 provides the details.

Zooming in on the case districts, Table B.8 shows that teaching good manners is still ranking highest across the nation and so is teaching household skills. It is also noticeable that sexual instruction (67%), labia stretching (67%) and sexual practice (61%) are frequently listed activities in Phalombe which is significantly higher than the other two districts which are also higher than national average.

Comparatively, there seem to be no substantial differences between activities for boys' initiation and those for girls. Teaching good manners, household skills and counseling are the common activities according to respondents. As shown in Table 4 below, the differences are also small across regions and urban-rural divide. There is, however, one outstanding difference in terms of region; circumcision ranks highest among the list of activities in southern region (72%) which is over three times the percentage for Central region (23%) and four times that of the North (14%).

On a district level, the prevalence of these activities looks different. Teaching good manners and household skills are not the most common activities in Mangochi. It is circumcision (87%) and counseling (42%) that are said to be common by most respondents. In Phalombe, the top two are circumcision (67%) and sexual instruction (66%). Mulanje depicts a pattern close to that of the nation in general but sexual practice (42%) is also common just as it is in Phalombe (58%).

Figure 5.2: Content at girls initiation rituals by region



Note: Frequency of typical contents at initiation rituals as stated by respondents who acknowledge that initiation rituals are performed in their village. Multiple answers per respondent are possible.

5.3 Positive Aspects About Initiation Rituals

In order to understand the prevalence and persistence of traditional practices, the study sought respondents' views on what they think are positive aspects of boys and girls initiation rites. The results are presented in Table 5.3 and Table 5.4 for girls' and boys' initiation rituals respectively, as indicated by respondents in villages where the rituals are at least partly practiced for all of Malawi in Panel A. Panel B shows the same statistics for Mangochi, Mulanje, and Phalombe.

For girls, the most commonly reported positive aspects involve teaching about good behaviour and social norms all over the country. Information on hygiene, health, and reproduction are also frequently regarded as further positive aspects. In all regions of Malawi only a minority sees no positive aspects at all in these rituals. This share is particularly high in the South. For boys, the most important positive aspects are equally related to transmission of social norms and expected behaviours as grown-ups.

Across the country, about a third of respondents said they see no positive aspects in boys' initiations. This view is slightly more common among urban dwellers (35%) compared to rural ones (29%). Southerners and Central region respondents (29% each) reported the same position which is higher than in Northern region (21%). Those who see positive aspects hold that initiations teach boys local social norms and how they should behave as men. For others, it is a form of education while others said it trains boys in matters of hygiene.

The tables further show that in Phalombe, as high as four in ten respondents see no positive contribution for boys' initiations. Just like in Phalombe, study participants in Mulanje and Mangochi who hold that these rites are important pointed to their contribution in terms socializing boys in local norms, training boys to behave as men, and teaching them about health and hygiene. In Mulanje, a significant proportion also mentioned that boys are taught how to stay safe from violence and abuse which is not the case with other districts across the country.

For girls, like for boys, 29% of Malawians see no positives in initiation rites which is a view held most in the Southern region and least in the Northern region. In urban areas, a higher proportion (39%) sees no positive aspects of girls initiation rituals compared to 29% in rural areas. Across the regions, teaching girls how to behave as women is the leading mentioned positive contribution. This is followed by teaching of social norms and others like teaching hygiene.

Focusing on high-prevalence districts, there is an important observation regarding people's view of positive aspects of initiation rituals. In these districts, where the prevalence of the initiation rites is very high, one would expect that there is wide consensus that these rites add value to their communities. On the contrary, 46% in Phalombe and 45% in Mangochi argued they see no constructive value in the initiation rituals. Possibly, this may signal awareness of some negative aspects and more importantly, it

calls for deeper understanding of drivers of these traditions in spite of people's acknowledgment of their lack of purpose.

5.4 Decision Makers Behind in Initiation Rituals

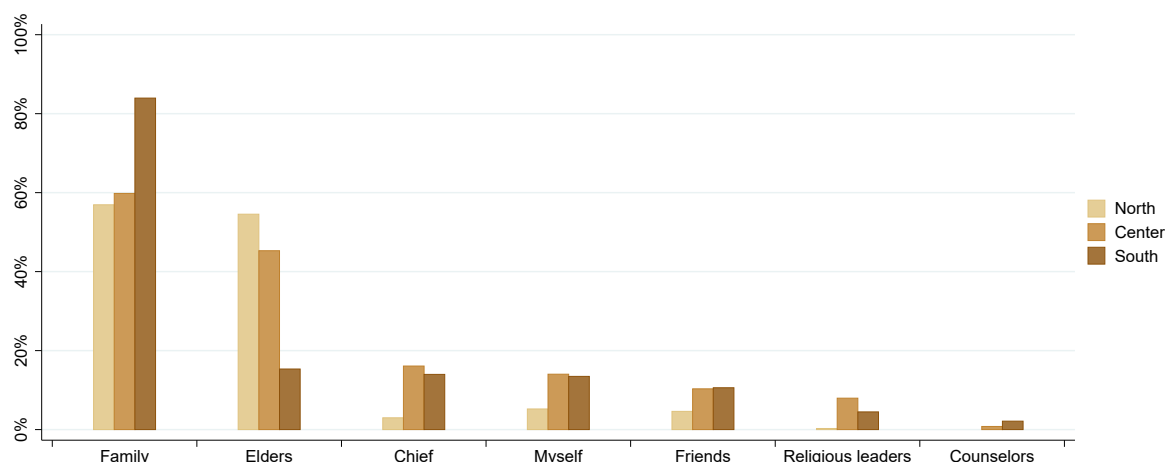
Another important aspect for understanding engagement in initiation rituals are decision makers behind those practices. Figure 5.3 shows who mainly influences girls whether to take part in initiation rituals. Respondents rarely state that girls or boys decide themselves regarding their own participation. Instead, Families and village elders are the most influential decision makers. In the Center and the South, village chiefs play also an important role.

Table 5.7 and Table 5.8 in more detail show the major decision makers influencing girls and boys to take part in initiation rituals, respectively, in the areas where the rituals are practiced for all of Malawi in Panel A. Panel B shows the same statistics for Mangochi, Mulanje, and Phalombe. Additionally, tables B.10 and B.11 in Appendix B show further heterogeneities with respect to cultural groups, education, and household spending.

Considering the results by region, for girls, family members are the primary influence in the Southern region as mentioned by 85% of people in the region compared to 59% and 54% in the Central and the Northern region, respectively. Village elders have more say in the Northern region (56%) and least in the Southern regions (18%). Chiefs are more influential in most areas of the Southern region (18%), in contrast to 3% in Northern region.

For boys, there are few notable differences compared to girls. More respondents reported that boys in the Central region decide by themselves to go for initiation. About a third of respondents said this

Figure 5.3: Decision makers behind initiation rituals by region



Note: Frequency of decision makers behind initiation rituals as stated by respondents who acknowledge that initiation rituals are performed in their village. Multiple answers per respondent are possible.

compared to 14% who said the same for girls. Chiefs also seem to play a more prominent role in boys than girls' initiation in the Central region.

Overall, the evidence shows that family members, village elders, and traditional leaders are principal decision makers behind both girls and boys initiations.

5.5 Reasons to Engage in Initiation Rituals

This section looks at the main reasons why girls and boys are encouraged to participate in initiation rituals. Table 5.9 and Table 5.10 show the reasons girls and boys by region and urban/rural in Panel A, while Panel B shows the same statistics separately for Mangochi, Mulanje, and Phalombe. Additionally, tables B.12 and B.13 in Appendix B look at heterogeneities by cultural groups, education, and household spending.

Boys and girls are mostly encouraged to go for initiation as a matter of fulfilling traditional requirements. About four in every five respondents gave this as the primary reason. The second most cited reason is that it is regarded as a necessary exercise in transition to adulthood. The latter reason is more common in the Northern region with reference to both, girls and boys. District-level results for Mangochi, Mulanje, and Phalombe mirror those of the country at large in terms of key reasons for participation in initiations for both, boys' or girls' initiations.

5.6 Costs Related to Initiation Rituals

This section looks at costs that are linked to initiation rituals. Table 5.11 and Table 5.12 show the cost of girls' and boys' initiation rituals by region and urban/rural in Panel A, while Panel B shows the same statistics in Mangochi, Mulanje, and Phalombe.

While 12% said no payments are made for boys' initiation and 20% said they did not know, the rest of respondents mentioned wide-spread positive amounts. Over half the respondents said K5,000 or less is paid. A regional comparison shows that about six in ten Northerners reported nothing is paid in their areas compared to 19% and 7% for the Central and Southern regions, respectively. Southerners appear to be paying more with some paying more than K50,000.

Similarly, some form of payment is made for girls' initiation in most areas. 45% of respondents say these payments fall within the range of K2,500 to K5,000, but payments can go over K50,000. Overall, 22% said they do not pay for initiations in their areas. There is, however, a wide regional variation in this regard. In the North, 73% reported no payment which is twice as high as the Central region, and about seven times that of the Southern region. The distribution for the Southern region is skewed towards higher payments than Centre and North. In terms of rural-urban comparison, the major difference is that more people do not recall the amounts that they pay in urban (31%) than in rural areas (14%).

5.7 Beneficiaries of Payments for Initiation Rituals

This section investigates who receives the previously observed payments, related to initiation rituals. Learning about beneficiaries of these payments is important towards understanding the motivation behind those who sustain these traditions. Table 5.13 and Table 5.14 show the beneficiaries of payments for girls' and boys' initiation rituals in areas where rituals are practiced all over the country in Panel A, while Panel B focuses on the three high-prevalence districts.

Clearly, for girls' initiation, counsellors are primary beneficiaries but traditional leaders were also widely cited. It is important to note that for girls' initiation, there are more cases of respondents who said they do not know beneficiaries of payments made (21%) in urban areas than rural areas (5%). Furthermore, traditional leaders are mentioned more frequently in Central and Southern regions at 52% and 48%, respectively, and are almost negligible in the North (3%). This reflects the earlier observation that chiefs are more prominent in the South and Center as decision makers over initiations. In Mangochi, Mulanje and Phalombe, counselors and chiefs are also mentioned frequently. The pattern is not notably different from the country in general.

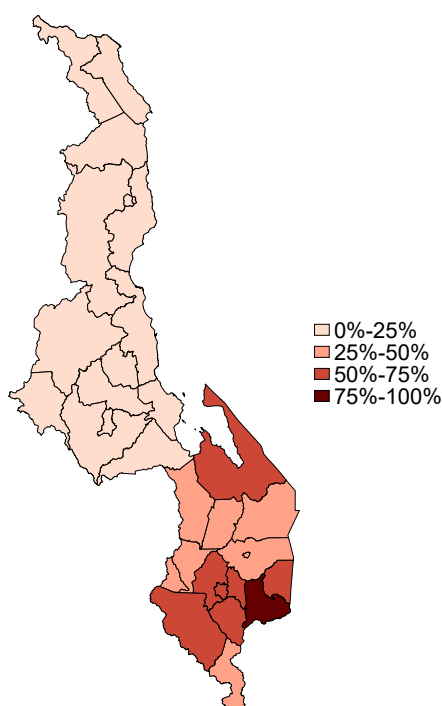
For boys' initiation, it is counsellors and chiefs who are key recipients. Compared to responses for girls' initiation, one observation stands out: The proportion of respondents who do not know the recipient in the Northern region is much larger. About 51% responded they do not know who receives payments for boys' initiation. In contrast, only 17% responded the same way for girls' initiation. There are no pronounced differences between the national picture and high-prevalence districts Mangochi, Mulanje, and Phalombe.

5.8 Sexual Initiation Rituals

This section looks at sexual components of initiation rituals in more detail, in particular on prevalence and common activities. Figure 5.4 shows the prevalence of sexual initiation rituals across different districts of Malawi. The map reveals that sexual initiation rituals are mostly concentrated in the Southern Region. There, in more than 60% of villages the majority of respondents states that at least some girls participate in sexual initiation rituals.

Table 5.15 and Table 5.16 go into more detail and show the prevalence of girls' and boys' sexual initiation rituals by region, in the areas where sexual initiation rituals are practiced for all of Malawi in Panel A, while Panel B shows the same statistics for Mangochi, Mulanje, and Phalombe. Additionally, Appendix tables B.14 and B.15 look at heterogeneities with respect to cultural groups, education, and household spending. In line with the prevalence of initiation rituals in general, sexual components are

Figure 5.4: Prevalence of sexual initiation rituals across districts of Malawi



Note: Share of respondents stating sexual initiation rituals of girls are practiced in their village in different districts of Malawi. Darker shades correspond to a higher prevalence of sexual initiation rituals.

most prevalent in the South, particularly in Mulanje and Phalombe. Consequently, differences between cultural groups are also pronounced.

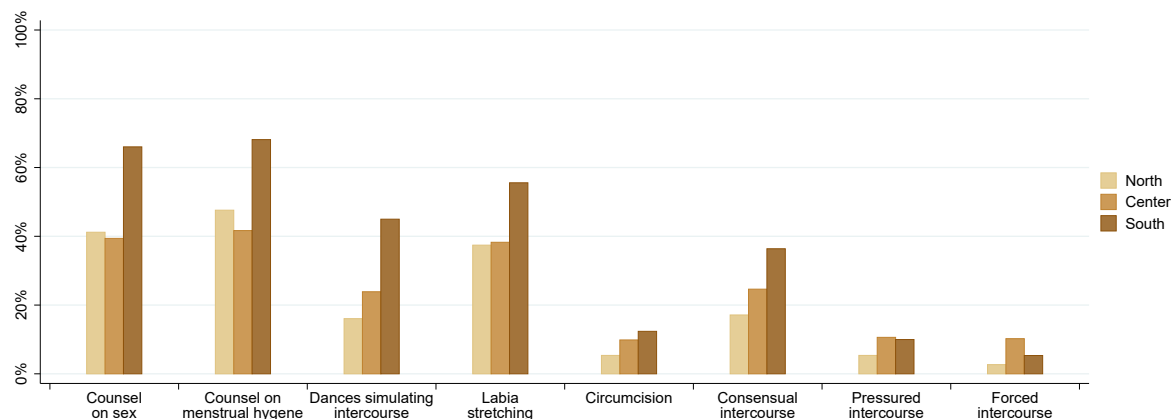
Across the country, 11% of interviewees said at least some (few, many, all) girls take part in sexual initiations in their village. The share is highest in southern region (19%) followed by Central region (5%) and Northern region (3%). There is generally no difference between rural and urban areas. As expected, more respondents reported occurrence of girls' initiation in their villages in Mangochi, Mulanje and Phalombe with 13%, 52% and 39% respectively.

For boys' sexual initiations rituals, the numbers are relatively lower than for girls' sexual initiation at national level. About 7% of study participants acknowledged participation of boys in their village in sexual initiations compared to 11% with reference to girls' sexual initiation. In terms of regional distribution, the prevalence is higher in the South (13%) than in the Center (3%) and the North (1%). Mulanje district also recorded the highest value (42%) which is six times the national average of prevalence. Phalombe is also sharply above the national average, at 31%.

With respects to activities related to sexual initiation rituals, Figure 5.5 reveals diverse practices that are prevalent for girls in different regions of Malawi, ranging from counseling over different forms of female genital mutilation to consensual, pressured, and forced sexual intercourse. Focusing on the most sensitive types of initiation rituals, Figure 5.6 shows the prevalence of those practices in different districts

of Malawi. On a note of caution, those numbers are likely lower bounds due to social desirability bias surrounding sensitive survey responses.

Figure 5.5: Sexual content at girls initiation rituals by region



Note: Frequency of typical contents at sexual initiation rituals as stated by respondents who acknowledge that sexual initiation rituals are performed in their village. Multiple answers per respondent are possible.

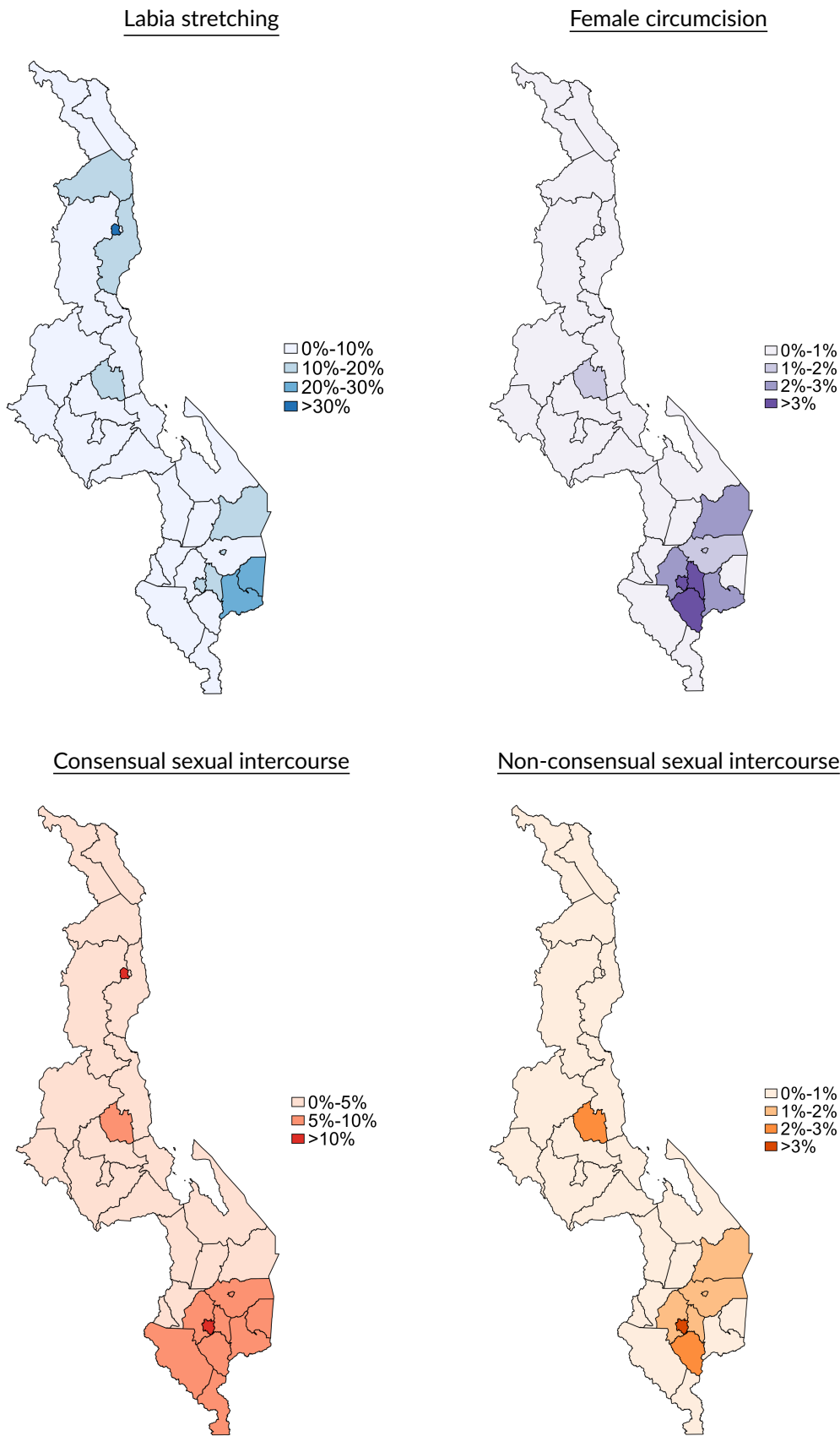
In more detail, Table 5.17 and Table 5.18 show the activities for girls and boys by region, in all areas where sexual initiation rituals are practiced in Panel A, while Panel B shows the same statistics for Mangochi, Mulanje, and Phalombe. Additionally, tables B.16 and B.17 in Appendix B look at heterogeneities with respect to cultural groups, education, and household spending. On top of the practices discussed above for initiation rituals in general, sexual intercourse is frequent. The report distinguishes between consensual, encouraged, and forced sexual intercourse, where forced intercourse can be both, physically or mentally forced. For both, girls and boys, forced sexual intercourse is most common in the Center and the South, among those areas that know sexual initiation rituals. On a district level, this is particularly true for girls in Mulanje and Phalombe as well as for boys in Mulanje. Consequently, differences between cultural groups are also pronounced.

5.9 The Fisi Tradition

The survey examined the prevalence of the Fisi tradition, one of the cultural traditions in Malawi that have been condemned for putting people at risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases. This is understood as a practice where ‘girls are visited by a man who performs sexual intercourse with them to conclude the sexual initiation’. In this survey Fisi tradition and Kusasa fumbi were used interchangeably.

Table 5.19 Panel A and B report the prevalence of the Fisi Tradition as part of sexual initiation rituals (i.e. the instance where a hired adult male has intercourse with girls as part of sexual initiation rituals) among villages in different regions of Malawi and in the high-prevalence districts, respectively. Addition-

Figure 5.6: Prevalence of critical sexual initiation rituals across districts of Malawi



Note: Share of respondents stating the particular sexual initiation ritual is practiced in their village in different districts of Malawi. Darker shades correspond to a higher prevalence of the particular sexual initiation ritual.

ally, Table B.18 in Appendix B looks at heterogeneities with respect to cultural groups, education, and household spending.

At a national level, 6% of Malawians reported that all, many or few girls in their villages take part in the Fisi practice. Living in urban or rural areas does not seem to be an important factor. There are significant differences across regions, however. Wherein as many as 8% of Southerners state in their village girls engage in the tradition, only 3% and 1% reported this for the Central and Northern region, respectively. Mulanje (36%) and Phalombe (25%) recorded high proportions of interviewees who acknowledged the existence of the Fisi practice in their village.

Table 5.20 shows the major decision makers behind girls taking part in the Fisi tradition for all of Malawi in Panel A, while Panel B shows the same statistics within Mangochi, Mulanje, and Phalombe. Additionally, Table B.19 in Appendix B looks at further heterogeneities by cultural groups, education, and household spending. At the national level, respondents in this study cited mostly family members (33%), village elders (22%) and chiefs (15%) were among decision makers behind the Fisi tradition. A similar trend was observed across the regions. Notably, overall only 11% of respondents said girls themselves are decision makers in this practice with a similar pattern across regions. In the oversampled districts, a slightly different pattern was observed in that village elders ranked first, followed by family members as far as decisions on participation in the Fisi traditions are concerned. Particular secrecy was observed in Mangochi district where 49% compared to 12% in Phalombe and Mulanje of the participants said they “don’t know” who influenced girls’ decisions on the practice.

Table 5.21 looks at the costs involved with the Fisi tradition. At the national level, 15% of respondents mentioned specific figures of payments for the Fisi tradition which in some areas exceed K50,000, while 55% said there was no payment, and others did not know if payments are made or how much is paid. Among the regions, the Central region reported higher numbers of payments (26%) followed by the South (13%) and the North (5%). The rural/urban disparity showed that the payments in rural areas were significantly higher (17%) compared to 9% in urban areas. In the oversampled districts, 21% of interviews in Mangochi followed by 14% in Mulanje and 11% in Phalombe mentioned some kind of payments in their villages. Notably, Mangochi reported 56% of respondents who state they “don’t know” about any payments made on the matter, while Mulanje and Phalombe were almost at par on 22% and 21%, respectively.

More specifically, Table 5.22 shows the prevalence of females stating that they have ever been involved in Fisi tradition themselves for different regions of Malawi in Panel A, while Panel B shows the same statistics for Mangochi, Mulanje, and Phalombe. Most females state to have never heard of the Fisi tradition or not to have been involved in it. About 1% at the national level state that they had undergone such type of such sexual rites, while in the South 3% of respondents and in the Centre 1% reported the same. In oversampled districts, Mulanje (6%) reported the highest figure of women who ever participated

in the Fisi practice, followed by Phalombe (4%) and Mangochi (1%). About 5% among Mulanje women refused to answer while 79% in Mangochi claimed they had never heard of the practice.

The big difference between self-reported and community reported prevalence rates points to high levels of social desirability bias around these very sensitive questions. Social desirability bias may be stronger when responding to personal questions compared to answering more general questions, possibly rendering responses to general questions more reliable.

Finally, Table 5.23 shows the average age of females, further specifying their personal involvement in the Fisi tradition for all of Malawi in Panel A, while Panel B shows the same statistics within Mangochi, Mulanje, and Phalombe. The average reported age is between 14 and 15 for areas with most observations.

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Table 5.1: Prevalence of girls' initiation rituals

Panel A: All of Malawi						
	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
No girls take part	62.61	58.15	5.63	35.77	40.65	35.86
Few girls take part (<half)	17.13	20.80	27.30	23.22	28.62	23.32
Many girls take part ($\geq$ half)	12.83	13.84	53.36	31.00	19.79	30.80
All girls take part	5.52	5.38	11.88	8.29	2.85	8.19
DK	1.91	1.83	1.83	1.72	8.09	1.84
<i>N</i>	3856	3888	4443	10040	2147	12187

Panel B: Mangochi, Mulanje, and Phalombe					
	District			Residence	
	Mangochi%	Mulanje%	Phalombe%	Rural%	Urban%
No girls take part	7.50	1.81	2.03	2.55	15.67
Few girls take part (<half)	12.43	25.08	28.40	23.26	20.63
Many girls take part ($\geq$ half)	43.45	59.45	61.02	57.24	36.12
All girls take part	29.31	12.18	7.61	14.97	12.41
DK	7.31	1.48	0.94	1.98	15.17
<i>N</i>	537	725	771	1968	65

Table 5.2: Prevalence of boys' initiation rituals

Panel A: All of Malawi						
	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
No boys take part	92.10	67.16	35.49	55.50	50.94	55.41
Few boys take part (<half)	3.78	13.07	24.47	17.16	23.16	17.28
Many boys take part ($\geq$ half)	1.45	11.34	32.33	19.67	17.50	19.63
All boys take part	0.88	5.65	4.48	4.84	1.43	4.78
DK	1.80	2.78	3.23	2.82	6.97	2.90
<i>N</i>	3856	3888	4443	10040	2147	12187

Panel B: Mangochi, Mulanje, and Phalombe					
	District			Residence	
	Mangochi%	Mulanje%	Phalombe%	Rural%	Urban%
No boys take part	5.91	2.70	2.96	3.06	12.28
Few boys take part (<half)	12.05	25.99	31.37	24.41	24.75
Many boys take part ($\geq$ half)	44.95	60.52	60.62	57.92	36.36
All boys take part	33.78	8.53	3.93	12.88	18.04
DK	3.31	2.26	1.13	1.73	8.58
<i>N</i>	537	725	771	1968	65

Table 5.3: Positive aspects about girls' initiation rituals

Panel A: All of Malawi						
	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Educates girls	27.09	26.08	15.43	19.48	13.23	19.38
Teaches how to stay safe from abuse and violence	3.08	3.80	4.28	4.10	2.39	4.07
Teaches girls how to behave as a woman	66.58	50.18	53.61	53.25	43.48	53.08
Informs girls about local social norms	38.39	39.48	46.50	44.00	36.73	43.88
Teaches about reproduction	19.15	14.29	16.71	16.20	7.05	16.04
Teaches about health	9.15	13.00	8.59	10.10	5.75	10.03
Teaches about hygiene	27.24	17.07	14.60	15.99	14.22	15.96
Teaches about sex	5.98	8.83	9.69	9.32	5.43	9.25
Teaches about protected sex	11.39	6.98	4.15	5.35	7.27	5.38
Other	3.47	4.08	1.61	2.46	3.86	2.48
No positive aspects	16.69	27.43	31.06	29.09	38.82	29.26
<i>N</i>	1474	1647	4172	6155	1138	7293

Panel B: Mangochi, Mulanje, and Phalombe					
	Region			Residence	
	Mangochi%	Mulanje%	Phalombe%	Rural%	Urban%
Educates girls	10.04	45.04	12.10	25.53	12.85
Teaches how to stay safe from abuse and violence	3.44	38.57	14.97	22.46	8.32
Teaches girls how to behave as a woman	31.98	56.13	45.45	47.43	30.03
Informs girls about local social norms	39.01	56.07	32.99	44.40	31.07
Teaches about reproduction	3.25	9.24	11.09	8.93	0.00
Teaches about health	3.63	34.74	12.03	19.95	4.81
Teaches about hygiene	5.32	37.83	12.16	21.71	5.37
Teaches about sex	1.88	7.15	5.29	5.39	2.14
Teaches about protected sex	0.40	4.56	3.89	3.51	0.00
Other	3.52	0.49	3.42	2.16	4.28
No positive aspects	44.71	22.16	46.19	35.18	54.44
<i>N</i>	505	711	757	1918	55

Note: The proportions of options may sum up to more than 100% as they are not mutually exclusive.

Table 5.4: Positive aspects about boys' initiation rituals

Panel A: All of Malawi						
	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Educates boys	22.28	22.97	12.80	16.70	12.65	16.62
Teaches how to stay safe from abuse and violence	2.82	7.87	8.03	7.98	4.13	7.90
Teaches boys how to behave as a man	48.72	45.79	50.13	48.66	42.33	48.54
Informs boys about local social norms	35.72	40.28	45.74	43.79	35.58	43.62
Teaches about reproduction	12.52	11.47	9.42	10.33	4.45	10.21
Teaches about health	6.83	10.14	8.97	9.43	6.23	9.37
Teaches about hygiene	8.55	12.35	11.37	11.70	11.12	11.69
Teaches about sex	5.94	6.45	5.71	5.99	5.61	5.98
Teaches about protected sex	10.21	4.98	6.86	6.21	6.71	6.22
Other	17.33	8.62	2.25	4.72	6.96	4.77
No positive aspects	21.02	28.81	29.16	28.80	35.03	28.93
<i>N</i>	363	1310	3628	4437	864	5301

Panel B: Mangochi, Mulanje, and Phalombe					
	Region			Residence	
	Mangochi%	Mulanje%	Phalombe%	Rural%	Urban%
Educates boys	15.59	44.65	12.63	26.08	28.10
Teaches how to stay safe from abuse and violence	4.53	39.54	18.79	24.29	12.11
Teaches boys how to behave as a man	30.91	54.63	49.02	47.84	29.40
Informs boys about local social norms	49.49	57.09	36.28	47.93	46.09
Teaches about reproduction	1.55	14.01	9.64	9.95	0.00
Teaches about health	14.95	37.28	11.96	23.44	11.82
Teaches about hygiene	21.74	39.52	10.68	25.42	15.96
Teaches about sex	1.90	13.79	8.09	9.15	3.87
Teaches about protected sex	0.28	6.36	4.74	4.55	0.00
Other	7.94	1.34	2.12	2.94	8.24
No positive aspects	15.19	16.97	42.30	25.85	20.41
<i>N</i>	508	706	749	1906	57

Note: The proportions of options may sum up to more than 100% as they are not mutually exclusive.

Table 5.5: Activities of girls' initiation rituals

Panel A: All of Malawi						
	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Counselling	69.77	69.49	60.77	64.25	48.12	63.97
Education	43.80	36.46	23.69	28.83	20.34	28.69
Teach good manners	79.67	67.84	74.94	73.04	63.08	72.87
Teach household skills	62.38	59.54	67.06	64.70	48.97	64.43
Public festivities	16.36	30.27	36.99	34.09	23.67	33.91
Public dancing	10.78	31.96	36.66	34.20	22.34	34.00
Sexual instruction	20.40	35.37	54.23	46.76	40.99	46.66
Sexual practice	11.63	22.30	32.46	28.36	23.21	28.27
Labia stretching	36.65	42.82	50.74	47.69	40.30	47.57
Circumcision	1.65	2.36	4.28	3.46	8.48	3.54
Other	0.89	0.87	0.82	0.82	1.72	0.84
DK	6.44	7.46	4.38	5.30	14.82	5.46
<i>N</i>	1474	1647	4172	6155	1138	7293

Panel B: Mangochi, Mulanje, and Phalombe					
	Region			Residence	
	Mangochi%	Mulanje%	Phalombe%	Rural%	Urban%
Counselling	44.54	63.02	43.20	51.77	46.71
Education	18.88	47.22	19.68	31.27	17.97
Teach good manners	59.76	72.02	64.54	66.90	57.42
Teach household skills	56.80	67.92	58.41	62.65	46.94
Public festivities	39.53	22.91	36.85	32.14	26.51
Public dancing	33.08	34.61	56.71	43.08	24.92
Sexual instruction	25.14	50.65	66.97	51.56	29.23
Sexual practice	12.59	42.37	60.91	43.29	16.35
Labia stretching	15.90	48.88	66.68	48.79	21.49
Circumcision	1.24	5.17	13.62	7.34	5.92
Other	1.61	0.56	1.86	1.23	2.14
DK	16.84	2.28	5.41	6.00	23.28
<i>N</i>	505	711	757	1918	55

Note: The proportions of options may sum up to more than 100% as they are not mutually exclusive.

Table 5.6: Activities of boys' initiation rituals

Panel A: All of Malawi						
	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Counselling	51.15	65.78	60.48	62.61	46.28	62.28
Education	36.27	34.75	24.79	28.70	21.96	28.56
Teach good manners	52.27	60.67	68.20	65.57	49.89	65.25
Teach household skills	43.15	52.37	60.18	57.45	40.91	57.12
Public festivities	15.15	33.19	34.08	33.77	20.49	33.50
Public dancing	8.47	36.14	31.06	32.87	19.40	32.60
Sexual instruction	24.43	28.32	47.60	40.39	35.18	40.29
Sexual practice	11.82	20.41	31.04	27.05	20.55	26.92
Circumcision	13.79	23.12	72.65	53.77	59.05	53.88
Other	0.90	1.56	0.81	1.08	1.49	1.08
DK	29.38	12.15	5.52	8.05	17.93	8.25
<i>N</i>	363	1310	3628	4437	864	5301

Panel B: Mangochi, Mulanje, and Phalombe					
	Region			Residence	
	Mangochi%	Mulanje%	Phalombe%	Rural%	Urban%
Counselling	41.89	59.28	44.13	49.88	45.70
Education	19.09	44.59	21.06	30.34	24.20
Teach good manners	46.50	64.53	62.91	60.65	40.18
Teach household skills	28.70	61.92	57.84	53.89	25.53
Public festivities	31.32	21.12	37.55	29.44	29.62
Public dancing	26.93	20.21	38.18	28.13	30.40
Sexual instruction	17.20	53.40	65.79	50.63	20.13
Sexual practice	9.50	42.29	58.24	41.40	14.97
Circumcision	86.73	53.89	67.28	66.00	77.86
Other	0.34	0.59	0.52	0.53	0.00
DK	4.36	3.37	5.28	3.98	10.05
<i>N</i>	508	706	749	1906	57

Note: The proportions of options may sum up to more than 100% as they are not mutually exclusive.

Table 5.7: Decision makers of girls taking part in initiation rituals

Panel A: All of Malawi						
	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Girls decide themselves	5.94	14.11	11.05	11.87	8.05	11.80
Friends encourage each other	4.09	8.67	10.03	9.27	13.13	9.33
Family encourage girls	54.18	59.35	84.77	75.39	66.46	75.24
Village elders encourage girls	55.62	46.90	17.51	28.67	27.98	28.65
The chief promotes the rituals	3.14	15.01	17.73	16.26	13.17	16.21
The church promotes the rituals	0.39	6.74	3.88	4.61	6.47	4.65
Other	2.56	1.46	2.81	2.24	9.87	2.37
DK	4.35	5.91	2.20	3.37	10.64	3.49
<i>N</i>	1474	1647	4172	6155	1138	7293

Panel B: Mangochi, Mulanje, and Phalombe					
	Region			Residence	
	Mangochi%	Mulanje%	Phalombe%	Rural%	Urban%
Girls decide themselves	7.62	16.61	25.90	17.99	14.23
Friends encourage each other	6.29	9.67	16.94	11.63	8.57
Family encourages girls	85.29	85.05	91.40	87.73	80.72
Village elders encourage girls	17.31	11.48	12.83	13.11	17.97
The chief promotes the rituals	8.40	10.64	12.62	10.76	12.05
The church promotes the rituals	1.59	8.13	5.26	5.73	2.14
Other	0.69	0.70	1.36	0.99	0.00
DK	6.15	1.95	1.32	2.10	14.46
<i>N</i>	505	711	757	1918	55

Note: The proportions of options may sum up to more than 100% as they are not mutually exclusive.

Table 5.8: Decision makers of boys taking part in initiation rituals

Panel A: All of Malawi						
	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Boys decide themselves	6.51	31.94	18.67	23.58	10.81	23.32
Friends encourage each other	2.10	16.08	13.47	14.25	14.87	14.26
Family encourage boys	41.93	52.17	80.77	70.05	61.37	69.87
Village elders encourage boys	43.25	47.45	12.66	25.70	25.31	25.70
The traditional village chief promotes the rituals	3.84	22.80	11.80	15.77	11.68	15.68
The church promotes the rituals	0.02	6.74	3.54	4.64	5.18	4.66
Other	3.03	1.11	2.62	1.92	9.98	2.08
DK	22.92	8.84	5.19	6.59	15.01	6.76
<i>N</i>	363	1310	3628	4437	864	5301

Panel B: Mangochi, Mulanje, and Phalombe					
	Region			Residence	
	Mangochi%	Mulanje%	Phalombe%	Rural%	Urban%
Boys decide themselves	9.09	20.24	27.02	20.14	16.54
Friends encourage each other	6.82	17.04	19.50	15.74	10.05
Family encourages boys	90.90	85.42	91.58	89.10	86.10
Village elders encourage boys	12.66	13.42	13.23	13.40	9.01
The chief promotes the rituals	10.74	11.40	12.10	11.82	5.40
The church promotes the rituals	9.70	6.74	4.95	6.90	5.40
Other	0.84	0.40	1.03	0.77	0.00
DK	3.86	2.81	1.74	2.28	10.05
<i>N</i>	508	706	749	1906	57

Note: The proportions of options may sum up to more than 100% as they are not mutually exclusive.

Table 5.9: Reasons for girls to engage in initiation rituals

Panel A: All of Malawi						
	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Because of tradition	68.43	78.93	81.25	80.07	72.02	79.93
To find a husband in the future	7.27	11.51	10.72	10.82	11.20	10.82
As preparation for adulthood	46.45	33.07	24.83	28.36	33.02	28.44
Other	2.70	2.27	5.28	4.20	3.91	4.20
DK	6.41	6.71	5.17	5.62	11.62	5.72
<i>N</i>	1474	1647	4172	6155	1138	7293

Panel B: Mangochi, Mulanje, and Phalombe						
	Region			Residence		
	Mangochi%	Mulanje%	Phalombe%	Rural%	Urban%	
Because of tradition	83.11	75.93	91.32	83.71	72.68	
To find a husband in the future	5.47	5.76	4.86	5.31	6.43	
As preparation for adulthood	12.05	32.26	16.02	22.02	14.19	
Other	1.61	1.81	2.57	1.92	4.28	
DK	12.83	2.78	2.38	4.19	20.89	
<i>N</i>	505	711	757	1918	55	

Note: The proportions of options may sum up to more than 100% as they are not mutually exclusive.

Table 5.10: Reasons for boys to engage in initiation rituals

Panel A: All of Malawi						
	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Because of tradition	52.16	82.10	80.43	80.83	72.08	80.65
To find a wife in the future	4.79	8.62	8.06	8.21	8.94	8.22
As preparation for adulthood	43.25	25.68	16.26	19.95	24.80	20.05
Other	1.30	3.24	5.10	4.33	6.34	4.37
DK	24.66	8.75	7.34	7.95	14.38	8.09
<i>N</i>	1474	1647	4172	6155	1138	7293

Panel B: Mangochi, Mulanje, and Phalombe						
	Region			Residence		
	Mangochi%	Mulanje%	Phalombe%	Rural%	Urban%	
Because of tradition	87.26	80.94	93.48	87.67	73.74	
To find a wife in the future	6.67	4.72	4.34	4.99	6.18	
As preparation for adulthood	16.13	28.82	15.17	21.26	13.90	
Other	1.48	1.93	1.84	1.78	2.06	
DK	8.26	4.29	2.58	3.91	18.02	
<i>N</i>	508	706	749	1906	57	

Note: The proportions of options may sum up to more than 100% as they are not mutually exclusive.

Table 5.11: Cost of girls' initiation rituals

Panel A: All of Malawi						
	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
No	73.45	35.75	11.90	22.37	18.45	22.31
≤2,500 Kwachas	15.28	40.31	26.36	30.52	20.85	30.35
2,501-5,000 Kwachas	3.37	9.81	18.60	15.08	16.09	15.10
5,001-10,000 Kwachas	1.36	2.50	9.11	6.67	4.94	6.64
10,001-15,000 Kwachas	0.34	0.82	4.08	2.88	1.92	2.86
15,001-25,000 Kwachas	0.32	0.45	3.64	2.46	3.01	2.47
25,001-50,000 Kwachas	0.40	0.53	5.49	3.68	3.23	3.67
>50,000 Kwachas	0.16	0.06	4.22	2.74	0.65	2.70
DK	5.32	9.78	16.60	13.61	30.85	13.91
<i>N</i>	1474	1647	4172	6155	1138	7293

Panel B: Mangochi, Mulanje, and Phalombe					
	District			Residence	
	Mangochi%	Mulanje%	Phalombe%	Rural%	Urban%
No	7.96	7.69	4.20	6.51	6.43
≤2,500 Kwachas	39.61	21.23	17.55	23.75	34.34
2,501-5,000 Kwachas	24.04	15.84	33.77	24.23	24.11
5,001-10,000 Kwachas	3.32	30.86	23.27	22.63	1.89
10,001-15,000 Kwachas	3.01	6.29	5.73	5.59	0.00
15,001-25,000 Kwachas	0.70	5.14	1.73	3.01	0.00
25,001-50,000 Kwachas	2.02	3.78	1.64	2.62	2.14
>50,000 Kwachas	1.57	0.84	0.24	0.84	0.00
99	17.76	8.33	11.87	10.83	31.09
<i>N</i>	505	711	757	1918	55

Table 5.12: Cost of boys' initiation rituals

Panel A: All of Malawi						
	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
No	56.90	19.01	6.78	11.82	15.62	11.90
≤2,500 Kwachas	10.14	51.96	23.40	33.91	17.87	33.58
2,501-5,000 Kwachas	4.86	11.73	20.32	16.95	19.14	16.99
5,001-10,000 Kwachas	2.28	2.53	12.27	8.63	6.99	8.60
10,001-15,000 Kwachas	0.89	0.27	5.07	3.31	1.67	3.27
15,001-25,000 Kwachas	0.48	0.22	2.83	1.85	2.09	1.85
25,001-50,000 Kwachas	0.57	0.16	4.07	2.60	2.72	2.60
>50,000 Kwachas	0.35	0.09	1.99	1.30	0.33	1.28
DK	23.53	14.02	23.28	19.64	33.55	19.92
<i>N</i>	363	1310	3628	4437	864	5301

Panel B: Mangochi, Mulanje, and Phalombe					
	District			Residence	
	Mangochi%	Mulanje%	Phalombe%	Rural%	Urban%
No	8.70	3.13	3.08	3.89	14.97
≤2,500 Kwachas	36.56	19.13	15.54	22.30	18.04
2,501-5,000 Kwachas	27.60	15.54	28.67	22.59	33.23
5,001-10,000 Kwachas	5.88	32.20	25.96	24.60	5.16
10,001-15,000 Kwachas	2.55	10.15	7.67	7.73	1.82
15,001-25,000 Kwachas	1.23	6.51	3.28	4.30	0.00
25,001-50,000 Kwachas	1.82	4.03	2.18	2.88	2.06
>50,000 Kwachas	0.95	0.97	1.03	1.04	0.00
99	14.71	8.34	12.58	10.67	24.73
<i>N</i>	508	706	749	1906	57

Table 5.13: Receivers of payment for girls' initiation rituals

Panel A: All of Malawi						
	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Counsellor	68.99	64.73	84.79	79.45	66.29	79.22
Village chief	3.02	51.58	47.99	48.38	41.64	48.26
Other	13.13	7.52	5.18	5.98	2.80	5.93
DK	16.89	9.64	3.95	5.37	21.38	5.66
<i>N</i>	405	1069	3801	4468	807	5275

Panel B: Mangochi, Mulanje, and Phalombe					
	Region			Residence	
	Mangochi%	Mulanje%	Phalombe%	Rural%	Urban%
Counsellor	74.50	93.71	94.66	91.67	49.62
Village chief	64.60	67.58	80.07	72.30	55.85
Other	1.93	12.23	8.62	8.82	2.29
DK	9.68	2.91	3.95	3.84	24.64
<i>N</i>	461	665	726	1800	52

Note: The proportions of options may sum up to more than 100% as they are not mutually exclusive.

Table 5.14: Receivers of payment for boys' initiation rituals

Panel A: All of Malawi						
	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Counsellor	38.21	66.35	89.91	82.02	66.23	81.71
Village chief	4.31	48.15	44.07	45.29	39.06	45.17
Other	8.94	7.33	3.52	4.88	2.45	4.83
DK	50.94	12.40	5.30	7.67	22.98	7.97
<i>N</i>	167	1051	3422	3923	717	4640

Panel B: Mangochi, Mulanje, and Phalombe					
	Region			Residence	
	Mangochi%	Mulanje%	Phalombe%	Rural%	Urban%
Counsellor	80.46	93.29	95.40	92.63	59.12
Village chief	64.56	69.07	81.06	73.32	52.72
Other	1.80	9.12	7.60	6.97	4.84
DK	7.30	3.19	3.25	3.51	17.57
<i>N</i>	468	683	727	1829	49

Note: The proportions of options may sum up to more than 100% as they are not mutually exclusive.

Table 5.15: Prevalence of girls' sexual initiation rituals

Panel A: All of Malawi						
	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
No girls take part	45.16	33.67	22.39	29.51	38.89	29.68
Few girls take part (<half)	1.71	2.77	10.92	6.16	8.77	6.20
Many girls take part ($\geq$ half)	1.15	1.26	7.41	3.87	5.46	3.90
All girls take part	0.12	0.56	0.76	0.61	0.46	0.61
DK	1.25	1.78	3.48	2.38	7.35	2.47
<i>N</i>	3856	3888	4443	10040	2147	12187

Panel B: Mangochi, Mulanje, and Phalombe					
	District			Residence	
	Mangochi%	Mulanje%	Phalombe%	Rural%	Urban%
No girls take part	8.53	8.57	16.42	11.53	8.18
Few girls take part (<half)	4.75	37.12	26.01	26.05	10.16
Many girls take part ($\geq$ half)	7.37	11.48	12.36	10.82	9.94
All girls take part	1.05	3.64	0.58	2.03	0.00
DK	5.96	4.09	3.26	3.90	10.18
<i>N</i>	537	725	771	1968	65

Table 5.16: Prevalence of boys' sexual initiation rituals

Panel A: All of Malawi						
	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
No boys take part	46.92	35.32	28.50	33.08	43.19	33.27
Few boys take part (<half)	0.90	1.44	7.48	3.96	6.29	4.00
Many boys take part ($\geq$ half)	0.29	0.68	5.13	2.55	3.71	2.57
All boys take part	0.11	0.45	0.45	0.42	0.46	0.42
DK	1.17	2.16	3.39	2.53	7.27	2.61
<i>N</i>	3856	3888	4443	10040	2147	12187

Panel B: Mangochi, Mulanje, and Phalombe					
	District			Residence	
	Mangochi%	Mulanje%	Phalombe%	Rural%	Urban%
No boys take part	11.76	17.57	25.55	19.14	15.85
Few boys take part (<half)	2.25	32.07	21.15	21.96	1.59
Many boys take part ($\geq$ half)	4.19	8.22	8.39	7.39	5.42
All boys take part	1.09	1.88	0.38	1.22	0.00
DK	8.36	5.16	3.15	4.62	15.60
<i>N</i>	537	725	771	1968	65

Table 5.17: Activities in girls' sexual initiation rituals

Panel A: All of Malawi						
	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Counselling on sex and sexuality	37.99	42.19	63.07	57.87	45.32	57.48
Counselling on menstrual hygiene	50.62	40.46	68.03	61.37	50.68	61.04
Dances in public simulating intercourse	16.77	21.62	39.09	34.83	20.45	34.39
Labia stretching	38.30	41.14	55.25	51.93	37.18	51.47
Circumcising genitals	6.06	9.22	14.78	13.40	8.20	13.24
Consensual intercourse	16.62	25.61	44.64	39.58	34.50	39.42
Encouraged intercourse	5.82	7.12	13.38	11.71	11.54	11.70
Forced intercourse	2.39	9.58	8.03	8.34	5.82	8.26
Other	0.72	0.86	1.12	1.03	1.45	1.05
DK	32.02	33.36	11.57	16.92	28.08	17.26
<i>N</i>	187	264	1465	1543	373	1916

Note: The proportions of options may sum up to more than 100% as they are not mutually exclusive.

Panel B: Mangochi, Mulanje, and Phalombe					
	Region			Residence	
	Mangochi%	Mulanje%	Phalombe%	Rural%	Urban%
Counselling on sex and sexuality	51.50	80.44	70.13	74.77	44.07
Counselling on menstrual hygiene	40.42	69.33	83.61	73.03	26.88
Dances in public simulating intercourse	32.02	62.28	57.56	58.46	27.58
Labia stretching	20.80	59.48	73.55	61.82	20.21
Circumcising genitals	4.90	10.47	14.79	11.61	5.97
Consensual intercourse	23.81	24.03	36.67	28.82	20.91
Encouraged intercourse	11.07	2.49	10.74	6.41	5.97
Forced intercourse	3.04	1.09	6.98	3.29	5.97
Other	2.17	0.34	0.41	0.34	5.97
DK	28.23	6.79	7.33	8.59	28.35
<i>N</i>	87	392	320	780	19

Note: The proportions of options may sum up to more than 100% as they are not mutually exclusive.

Table 5.18: Activities in boys' sexual initiation rituals

Panel A: All of Malawi						
	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Counselling on sex and sexuality	29.39	40.86	66.89	60.47	42.15	59.84
Circumcising genitals	22.38	22.99	67.73	56.20	49.97	55.99
Consensual intercourse	17.80	32.13	47.29	43.33	34.70	43.04
Encouraged intercourse	7.47	13.22	13.34	13.22	12.53	13.20
Forced intercourse	2.58	6.81	6.40	6.48	4.82	6.42
Other	0.00	0.00	1.20	0.90	0.45	0.89
DK	60.29	43.36	14.39	21.84	35.80	22.32
<i>N</i>	124	198	1174	1199	297	1496

Note: The proportions of options may sum up to more than 100% as they are not mutually exclusive.

Panel B: Mangochi, Mulanje, and Phalombe					
	Region			Residence	
	Mangochi%	Mulanje%	Phalombe%	Rural%	Urban%
Counseling on sex and sexuality	40.98	76.21	83.07	75.92	38.06
Circumcising genitals	43.75	59.39	69.14	62.19	28.01
Consensual intercourse	24.80	40.94	52.55	44.09	15.98
Encouraged intercourse	17.18	7.29	12.94	10.12	15.98
Forced intercourse	0.69	3.30	0.32	2.06	0.00
Other	0.77	0.19	0.00	0.20	0.00
DK	36.82	9.90	9.19	11.64	40.98
<i>N</i>	71	336	253	646	14

Note: The proportions of options may sum up to more than 100% as they are not mutually exclusive.

Table 5.19: Prevalence of Fisi tradition

Panel A: All of Malawi						
	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
No girls take part	45.56	37.54	41.76	39.74	52.18	39.97
Few girls take part (<half)	0.66	2.05	8.03	4.50	5.99	4.53
Many girls take part ($\geq$ half)	0.13	0.55	2.96	1.55	1.59	1.55
All girls take part	0.06	0.35	0.28	0.30	0.30	0.30
DK	0.71	1.53	3.39	2.17	7.57	2.27
<i>N</i>	3856	3888	4443	10040	2147	12187

Panel B: Mangochi, Mulanje, and Phalombe					
	District			Residence	
	Mangochi%	Mulanje%	Phalombe%	Rural%	Urban%
No girls take part	13.51	15.95	33.86	21.48	25.13
Few girls take part (<half)	5.40	30.67	19.73	21.65	1.81
Many girls take part ($\geq$ half)	1.75	4.00	3.96	3.42	3.61
All girls take part	0.00	0.99	0.80	0.72	0.00
DK	7.46	6.24	3.63	4.86	18.12
<i>N</i>	537	725	771	1968	65

Table 5.20: Decision makers of girls taking part in Fisi tradition

Panel A: All of Malawi						
	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Girls decide themselves	10.11	5.99	12.86	11.34	2.87	11.06
Friends encourage each other	0.00	5.07	9.48	8.38	3.64	8.22
Family encourages girls	15.63	26.37	36.16	33.78	21.40	33.37
Village elders encourage girls	20.40	27.04	20.08	21.88	21.17	21.86
The chief promotes the rituals	14.65	6.75	17.96	15.03	15.52	15.05
The church promotes the rituals	0.00	0.00	1.12	0.84	0.00	0.82
Other	2.49	3.11	10.90	8.82	8.09	8.80
DK	46.96	40.73	18.15	23.68	42.93	24.31
<i>N</i>	88	194	989	1016	255	1271

Panel B: Mangochi, Mulanje, and Phalombe					
	Region			Residence	
	Mangochi%	Mulanje%	Phalombe%	Rural%	Urban%
Girls decide themselves	7.16	11.53	17.67	13.63	0.00
Friends encourage each other	1.83	26.16	10.68	18.99	0.00
Family encourages girls	22.51	23.36	23.19	23.29	21.21
Village elders encourage girls	20.08	39.73	35.36	37.29	6.77
The chief promotes the rituals	7.39	10.76	14.95	12.29	0.00
The church promotes the rituals	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.19	0.00
Other	4.59	5.35	11.53	7.28	7.67
DK	49.45	12.88	12.42	14.60	71.12
<i>N</i>	61	308	209	564	14

Note: The proportions of options may sum up to more than 100% as they are not mutually exclusive.

Table 5.21: Cost of Fisi tradition

Panel A: All of Malawi						
	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
No	36.46	34.23	62.84	55.79	36.93	55.17
<2,500 Kwachas	3.65	13.80	5.39	7.67	3.01	7.51
2,501-5,000 Kwachas	1.02	4.36	2.50	2.97	2.54	2.95
5,001-10,000 Kwachas	0.00	2.82	2.65	2.68	1.91	2.65
10,001-15,000 Kwachas	0.00	0.76	0.64	0.69	0.00	0.66
15,001-25,000 Kwachas	0.47	2.55	1.19	1.54	1.16	1.53
25,001-50,000 Kwachas	0.00	1.22	0.65	0.81	0.00	0.79
50,001-100,000 Kwachas	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.15	0.51	0.17
100,001-250,000 Kwachas	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.23	0.02
DK	58.40	40.26	23.89	27.69	53.70	28.55
<i>N</i>	88	194	989	1016	255	1271

Panel B: Mangochi, Mulanje, and Phalombe					
	District			Residence	
	Mangochi%	Mulanje%	Phalombe%	Rural%	Urban%
No	22.33	64.90	67.89	62.89	15.35
<2,500 Kwachas	3.40	7.53	8.12	7.56	0.00
2,501-5,000 Kwachas	5.36	2.30	0.51	1.50	14.44
5,001-10,000 Kwachas	11.35	0.90	0.00	1.63	6.77
10,001-15,000 Kwachas	1.09	0.66	0.80	0.79	0.00
15,001-25,000 Kwachas	0.00	0.62	0.61	0.57	0.00
25,001-50,000 Kwachas	0.00	0.63	1.04	0.73	0.00
100,001-250,000 Kwachas	0.00	0.85	0.00	0.49	0.00
DK	56.48	21.61	21.02	23.84	63.45
<i>N</i>	61	308	209	564	14

Table 5.22: Experience of Fisi tradition

Panel A: All of Malawi						
	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Never heard of it	68.53	71.24	54.62	64.25	47.41	63.91
Yes	0.21	0.53	2.61	1.43	0.04	1.40
No	31.14	28.23	42.63	34.26	52.29	34.62
Refused to answer	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.06	0.26	0.07
<i>N</i>	2571	2554	3116	6698	1543	8241

Panel B: Mangochi, Mulanje, and Phalombe					
	District			Residence	
	Mangochi%	Mulanje%	Phalombe%	Rural%	Urban%
Never heard of it	78.83	45.90	44.06	53.94	62.92
Yes	0.66	5.99	3.76	4.02	0.00
No	20.51	43.58	52.19	40.14	37.08
Refused to answer	0.00	4.53	0.00	1.90	0.00
<i>N</i>	443	516	526	1432	53

Table 5.23: Average age at Fisi tradition

Panel A: All of Malawi						
	Region			Residence		Total
	Northern	Central	Southern	Rural	Urban	
Age in years	14.48	16.71	15.18	15.41	18.63	15.41
<i>N</i>	5	7	82	92	2	94

Panel B: Mangochi, Mulanje, and Phalombe					
	Region			Residence	
	Mangochi	Mulanje	Phalombe	Rural	Urban
AGE IN YEARS	15.56	13.91	14.19	14.06	
<i>N</i>	2	33	16	51	0

Chapter 6

Conclusion

This study has investigated different traditional practices in Malawi. The study has found that customary marriages are more common in Malawi than any other form of marriage. A similar study conducted in a predominantly Yao community in Machinga District also found that customary marriages are the most common and these were followed by religious marriages and that within the community where this study was conducted civil marriages were rare (Munthali and Kok, 2016).

In terms of age at first marriage, the results of this study confirms the 2015/2016 Malawi Demographic and Health Survey which found that the median ages at first marriage for females and males aged 25-49 were 18 years and 23 years, respectively.

Child marriage is a violation of children's rights. However, studies conducted in Malawi have found that child marriage is still common. In the current study, 42% of the female respondents reported being married before the age of 18 years. Most of the child marriages affect girls and this is not only an issue prevalent in Malawi but in other countries as well (Parsons et. al., 2015).

In terms of decision-making, most people state that they make marriage-decisions on their own. However, this proportion is lower for women than for men. Families and others also frequently made decisions for them. These young people can be forced to marry by their parents and *eni mbumba* for economic gains (Munthali and Kok, 2016).¹

In the current study a number of reasons were mentioned for getting married and these were mainly to form a family, to gain independence and spend more time with partners, and unplanned pregnancy. Other studies have found that the mistreatment of children in the home can actually force children to make decisions to get married and gain independence (Munthali & Kok, 2016). Poverty is widespread in Malawi: 51.5% of the people in Malawi live below the poverty line and this is higher in rural areas at 60% compared to urban areas at 18% (NSO & World Bank, 2018). Child marriage is more common in rural than urban areas. Poverty constitutes one of the important factors contributing to child marriage

¹A Malawi Human Rights Commission (2006) study found that in the northern district of Karonga, *kupimbira* is practised where a daughter as young as 9 years is offered for marriage as a form of payment of debt incurred by parents.

especially among girls as also found in other studies conducted in Malawi (Munthali & Kok, 2016). The practice in Malawi, as found for example by Munthali & Kok (2016), is that when a girl is pregnant, she will get married to the man responsible even if this was not the intention. Unplanned pregnancies therefore significantly contribute to child marriages.

The practice of child marriage may be seen as harmful cultural practice as it potentially results in school drop-outs, which affects future livelihood opportunities, especially for girls. It also has negative impacts on the health of the girls as they are not yet mature. Creating awareness among communities about the negative consequences of child marriages, the strict implementation of the Marriage and Family Relations Act, the development and implementation of by-laws on child marriages and promoting the use of contraceptives among young people may prove to be effective in reducing child marriages.

The study shows that especially girls are subject to initiation ceremonies, in particular to sexual initiation ceremonies. While there are useful lessons that are imparted to the initiates, the sexual components put the girls at risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, and unwanted pregnancies. Moreover, diseases and pregnancies may be related to school dropouts. Additional research is necessary to precisely determine the correlation between these practices and school enrolment / drop out.

The major paradox that arises from the study is that about one third of the respondents do not consider these traditional practices as valuable. While there are boys and girls who voluntarily enrol for these initiation rituals, the majority are influenced by their family members, village elders and village chiefs on the pretext of following traditions. While culture is a crucial part for identity of a society it should not hinder progress, development and prosperity.

While the survey shed light on some aspects of traditional practices, the picture still remains incomplete and there is room for future research. One may consider that there is room for thinking outside the box and design studies that would help expose the full extent of these practices, which would then allow for the development of robust policy interventions to deal with them. The ultimate goal should be to ensure that adolescent girls live free of violence and discrimination. Guided by the international human rights to which every human being is rightfully entitled, every girl, no matter where she is born, should have a chance to achieve her full potential.

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Appendix A

Calculation of Sampling Weights

In order to obtain statistics at the national and regional levels, and for rural or urban areas, inverse probability weighting is applied. All the statistics in this report are adjusted to be representative at corresponding levels.

In inverse probability weighting, each observation is weighted by the inverse of its probability of being sampled, i.e. its probability weight (pweight). Every observation in the same cluster carries the same probability weight. The probability weight for Cluster i of residence u_i (urban or rural) in District j , Region k is given by

$$\text{pweight} = \frac{1}{\frac{HH_i}{\sum_{m \in k, u_m = u_i} HH_m} \frac{SC_k^{u_i}}{TC_k^{u_i}} \frac{375}{413}}$$

For clusters in over-sampled districts:

$$\text{pweight} = \frac{1}{\frac{HH_i}{\sum_{m \in k, u_m = u_i} HH_m} \frac{SC_k^{u_i}}{TC_k^{u_i}} \frac{375}{413} + \frac{HH_i}{\sum_{n \in j, u_n = rural} HH_n} \frac{SC_j^{rural}}{TC_j^{rural}} \frac{38}{413}}$$

where

- HH_i is the number of households in Cluster i
- $SC_k^{u_i}$ is the number of sampled clusters of residence u_i in Region k .
Similarly, SC_j^{rural} is the number of sampled rural clusters in the over-sampled District j .
- $TC_k^{u_i}$ is the total number of clusters of residence u_i in Region k .
Similarly, TC_j^{rural} is the total number of rural clusters in the over-sampled District j .
- 375 is the number of clusters from the normal stratified sampling, while 38 is the number of extra clusters from the over-sampling, and 413 is the number of all clusters that were sampled.

Appendix B

Heterogeneity Tables

This appendix contains the heterogeneity tables by ethnicity, religion, lineality, education, and household spending for chapters *Marriage/Union* and *Initiation Rituals*.

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Table B.1: Formation of marriage / partnership

	Male				Female			
	Cus- tomary	Reli- gious	By Cohab- itation	Civil / Other	Cus- tomary	Reli- gious	By Cohab- itation	Civil / Other
Ethnicity								
Chewa	63.01	29.12	5.77	2.10	42.75	26.52	28.78	1.95
Lomwe	75.18	18.01	2.94	3.87	68.51	21.27	7.26	2.96
Mang'Anja	74.85	22.06	2.38	0.71	64.62	16.94	10.48	7.96
Ngoni	54.98	31.16	6.48	7.37	53.78	29.87	12.63	3.72
Nkonde	84.71	6.67	6.08	2.53	38.63	23.21	37.20	0.96
Nyanja	82.42	17.52	0.06	0.00	43.78	43.46	8.33	4.44
Sena	84.17	7.50	3.52	4.80	80.23	6.09	12.83	0.85
Tonga	51.02	39.70	7.37	1.91	41.92	28.12	27.73	2.22
Tumbuka	54.94	33.68	7.55	3.83	31.75	26.92	38.00	3.33
Yao	74.39	22.74	2.03	0.84	62.46	27.78	6.56	3.20
Other	52.54	37.05	9.14	1.28	76.79	17.68	5.52	0.02
Religion								
Catholic	46.50	47.95	2.00	3.55	38.13	46.12	14.62	1.13
CCAP	60.74	33.89	3.94	1.43	40.03	34.41	22.85	2.71
Other Chris.	73.18	16.11	6.74	3.96	60.87	14.79	20.80	3.53
Muslim	76.34	21.21	1.12	1.33	64.56	26.53	6.30	2.62
Other Relig.	79.73	11.17	5.72	3.38	66.32	10.48	19.86	3.34
No Relig.	80.77	10.55	7.38	1.29	44.62	15.22	39.52	0.65
Lineality								
Matrilineal	69.64	22.58	4.66	3.12	56.92	25.32	15.48	2.29
Patrilineal	66.74	26.44	4.31	2.50	53.35	22.04	23.17	1.44
Both	61.83	27.15	6.62	4.40	46.48	25.37	22.08	6.07
DK	61.56	20.95	3.81	13.68	11.77	47.61	37.37	3.25
Education								
< Primary	69.58	18.32	6.84	5.26	61.78	19.99	16.67	1.56
Primary	69.04	23.70	4.67	2.59	52.83	24.61	19.82	2.74
Secondary	61.30	30.20	4.99	3.52	45.37	28.94	22.72	2.97
Higher	33.30	60.84	0.00	5.86	14.98	47.63	5.35	32.04
Spending								
1 st Quartile	73.93	18.06	4.90	3.11	59.09	19.86	19.58	1.48
2 nd Quartile	67.21	22.56	5.55	4.68	53.55	23.21	20.59	2.66
3 rd Quartile	64.68	28.72	5.17	1.43	50.91	27.39	18.57	3.14
4 th Quartile	58.97	34.64	3.45	2.93	47.95	29.61	18.19	4.24
Total	66.99	24.98	4.89	3.14	53.66	24.25	19.41	2.68
N	2469	1049	221	125	2407	1357	1039	110

Note: All numbers are row percentages within the sex group.

Table B.2: Percentage of child marriage

	Male		Female	
	Married before age 15	Married before age 18	Married before age 15	Married before age 18
Ethnicity				
Chewa	0.59	4.59	6.19	34.06
Lomwe	2.63	8.16	13.33	47.05
Mang'Anja	1.10	4.54	25.28	50.24
Ngoni	1.71	7.36	6.35	42.89
Nkonde	0.00	2.58	10.78	47.82
Nyanja	4.94	5.08	3.86	48.70
Sena	0.86	8.18	11.24	46.49
Tonga	0.00	7.93	2.66	46.72
Tumbuka	0.35	2.84	6.50	52.76
Yao	1.39	11.35	8.95	40.95
Other	3.90	12.65	31.24	67.47
Religion				
Catholic	0.63	3.85	6.97	36.12
CCAP	0.94	4.06	7.11	32.78
Other Chris.	1.35	6.80	10.25	46.00
Muslim	2.54	12.47	10.89	43.75
Other Relig.	1.01	7.19	8.98	46.68
No Relig.	1.72	8.09	11.73	32.50
Lineality				
Matrilineal	1.17	7.69	10.82	42.57
Patrilineal	0.57	5.12	6.50	39.72
Both	2.57	5.69	9.62	42.13
DK	0.00	0.00	0.89	38.49
Education				
< Primary	1.68	7.03	13.34	41.89
Primary	1.31	6.75	9.00	45.00
Secondary	0.64	4.59	2.99	17.48
Higher	0.00	0.63	1.57	3.03
Spending				
1 st Quartile	0.91	6.45	10.51	41.01
2 nd Quartile	0.93	5.24	9.03	41.33
3 rd Quartile	0.98	6.64	7.62	43.71
4 th Quartile	2.35	7.03	8.54	40.21
Total	1.20	6.24	9.15	41.53
N	3688	3688	5882	5882

Note: All numbers are percentages within the sex group.

Note: The proportions of options may sum up to more than 100% as they are not mutually exclusive.

Table B.3: Right age of marriage for both genders

	Male Respondents		Female Respondents	
	Right age of marriage for females	Right age of marriage for males	Right age of marriage for females	Right age of marriage for males
Ethnicity				
Chewa	19.30	22.18	19.34	22.38
Lomwe	19.26	21.95	19.77	22.68
Mang'Anja	19.19	23.13	18.91	22.53
Ngoni	19.11	22.28	19.47	22.36
Nkonde	18.61	22.13	19.04	22.34
Nyanja	18.59	21.02	18.82	21.73
Sena	19.08	22.39	18.86	23.44
Tonga	19.84	22.63	19.96	22.38
Tumbuka	19.42	22.38	19.09	22.55
Yao	19.37	22.32	19.46	22.48
Other	19.21	21.73	19.42	22.52
Religion				
Catholic	19.32	22.28	19.53	22.68
CCAP	19.41	22.60	19.46	22.69
Other Chris.	19.22	22.21	19.36	22.49
Muslim	19.47	22.29	19.47	22.47
Other Relig.	19.14	21.91	18.96	22.52
No Relig.	18.69	21.65	19.12	21.95
Lineality				
Matrilineal	19.23	22.04	19.50	22.53
Patrilineal	19.25	22.34	19.13	22.58
Both	19.26	22.39	19.44	22.47
DK	20.25	21.05	18.94	20.56
Education				
< Primary	19.51	22.34	19.24	22.63
Primary	19.13	22.03	19.31	22.40
Secondary	19.43	22.66	19.83	23.07
Higher	20.25	24.15	22.70	26.78
Spending				
1 st Quartile	19.12	22.06	19.25	22.42
2 nd Quartile	19.14	22.17	19.48	22.66
3 rd Quartile	19.33	22.25	19.39	22.47
4 th Quartile	19.50	22.53	19.38	22.60
N	5087	5100	7166	7048

APPENDIX B. HETEROGENEITY TABLES

Table B.4: Reasons for marriage / cohabitation

	Male					Female				
	Preg-nancy	Fam-ily	Inde-pendent	Poverty	Oth-ers	Preg-nancy	Fam-ily	Inde-pendent	Poverty	Oth-ers
Ethnicity										
Chewa	6.21	79.29	28.54	7.90	7.89	10.35	78.03	16.40	17.33	5.08
Lomwe	5.40	81.84	42.45	8.62	5.62	15.49	54.84	2.51	37.36	3.90
Mang'Anja	5.86	84.39	42.97	9.62	10.17	12.23	70.24	2.63	20.10	4.52
Ngoni	8.63	80.29	25.19	7.63	11.30	11.53	76.44	7.34	16.11	4.77
Nkonde	12.65	75.44	37.95	1.98	5.86	8.68	79.36	11.50	12.99	4.77
Nyanja	7.22	87.28	39.84	4.38	4.07	0.20	77.54	5.36	20.33	7.85
Sena	5.56	79.54	59.11	8.44	16.26	14.33	83.73	2.43	6.52	1.22
Tonga	13.66	76.90	34.77	12.56	6.01	19.78	75.03	22.58	14.41	7.83
Tumbuka	6.88	87.15	40.55	3.48	3.97	9.77	82.52	4.16	10.60	3.83
Yao	16.25	78.18	34.96	7.73	2.61	10.76	67.67	1.81	29.50	3.36
Other	2.65	86.16	25.92	4.76	16.98	9.01	68.50	12.38	25.71	4.15
Religion										
Catholic	8.78	77.07	32.07	4.78	10.51	11.28	77.00	8.97	16.62	4.44
CCAP	8.52	77.93	30.53	7.60	7.50	12.07	77.71	10.67	15.57	5.45
Other Chris.	6.16	82.76	39.58	10.21	8.22	12.46	70.01	8.99	22.89	4.52
Muslim	11.58	78.50	32.79	5.25	3.20	8.70	70.85	3.85	26.63	2.40
Other Relig.	3.28	80.24	27.33	5.04	10.99	11.79	74.24	11.69	19.94	4.30
No Relig.	6.15	86.88	40.64	8.12	3.92	10.62	79.96	11.20	17.45	2.88
Lineality										
Matrilineal	8.87	79.53	36.83	8.63	5.62	12.14	69.70	8.39	24.44	4.23
Patrilineal	6.46	80.47	40.07	6.42	10.40	10.90	80.74	7.99	12.84	3.69
Both	4.31	83.70	21.66	8.41	9.39	11.42	70.14	13.46	24.12	5.65
DK	53.07	30.73	0.26	0.00	33.48	30.75	50.82	2.74	1.20	16.68
Education										
< Primary	4.16	86.64	37.20	8.84	8.40	6.83	78.33	7.26	19.39	3.75
Primary	6.34	80.20	34.53	8.38	8.58	11.72	72.29	9.50	21.89	4.45
Secondary	12.28	78.03	35.50	4.79	6.59	22.97	68.79	10.65	13.70	4.84
Higher	4.97	81.96	41.61	3.99	13.39	11.72	85.92	4.61	1.62	1.70
Spending										
1 st Quartile	7.94	79.77	33.98	9.32	8.00	12.14	73.27	8.62	20.28	5.17
2 nd Quartile	6.34	82.07	33.16	7.70	9.10	9.96	72.95	8.48	21.37	4.29
3 rd Quartile	6.89	78.81	36.92	7.62	6.84	11.91	73.75	9.86	20.43	3.56
4 th Quartile	7.49	81.83	38.01	5.22	9.29	13.39	73.70	10.25	19.66	3.50
Total	7.14	80.60	35.16	7.70	8.29	11.66	73.35	9.09	20.53	4.32
N	3973	3973	3973	3973	3973	6378	6378	6378	6378	6378

Family: Start own family or spend more time with the partner

Independent: Become independent

Note: All numbers are percentages within the sex group.

Note: The proportions of options may sum up to more than 100% as they are not mutually exclusive.

Table B.5: Decision makers of marriage / cohabitation

	Male			Female		
	Self decide	Family	Others	Self decide	Family	Others
Ethnicity						
Chewa	96.74	3.76	1.77	81.26	6.46	17.62
Lomwe	96.03	6.69	2.58	76.99	17.64	11.30
Mang'Anja	96.32	9.34	4.94	62.89	20.55	26.41
Ngoni	92.59	5.50	5.70	78.80	11.08	17.05
Nkonde	96.95	5.08	8.08	68.53	5.04	30.70
Nyanja	95.08	4.09	0.97	77.32	19.71	9.95
Sena	91.73	22.85	9.93	66.51	13.88	36.38
Tonga	99.92	7.84	0.08	85.37	13.71	5.67
Tumbuka	97.11	4.09	1.55	88.45	5.33	10.58
Yao	94.86	8.25	3.85	78.92	18.94	8.14
Other	96.42	3.66	1.17	72.98	20.63	11.47
Religion						
Catholic	95.83	4.98	3.35	77.00	10.38	18.53
CCAP	95.51	5.09	2.12	83.97	6.10	15.86
Other Chris.	95.32	8.72	3.66	77.77	12.22	15.91
Muslim	92.99	8.63	3.94	79.98	18.80	8.12
Other Relig.	94.78	8.00	4.63	75.94	11.64	24.21
No Relig.	99.96	0.82	2.42	76.26	9.63	21.89
Lineality						
Matrilineal	94.70	6.80	3.01	77.60	14.94	14.01
Patrilineal	95.65	8.68	3.84	80.99	7.52	19.09
Both	97.12	3.17	3.49	76.10	8.94	20.58
DK	100.00	0.00	0.00	26.10	31.69	44.96
Education						
< Primary	96.86	5.69	2.59	76.07	14.78	19.33
Primary	95.82	6.54	3.43	79.25	11.03	15.45
Secondary	93.98	8.27	3.99	77.21	8.18	20.25
Higher	92.34	10.95	2.99	67.97	1.48	45.52
Spending						
1 st Quartile	94.61	7.74	4.17	75.88	13.55	19.57
2 nd Quartile	96.04	5.15	3.10	79.26	10.74	14.19
3 rd Quartile	95.82	6.58	3.15	80.19	10.83	14.64
4 th Quartile	95.85	8.54	3.13	79.56	9.58	18.67
Total	95.54	6.84	3.42	78.33	11.54	16.85
N	3983	3983	3983	6388	6388	6388

Note: All numbers are percentages within the sex group.

Note: The proportions of options may sum up to more than 100% as they are not mutually exclusive.

Table B.6: Prevalence of girls' initiation rituals

	Male Respondents					Female Respondents				
	No girls take part	Few girls take part (<half)	Many girls take part (≥half)	All girls take part	Don't know	No girls take part	Few girls take part (<half)	Many girls take part (≥half)	All girls take part	Don't know
Ethnicity										
Chewa	54.30	20.87	13.86	8.57	2.39	58.69	22.06	14.89	2.96	1.39
Lomwe	12.39	28.76	46.05	10.64	2.15	9.08	31.55	52.35	4.17	2.85
Mang'Anja	7.92	40.21	32.11	17.03	2.73	9.82	11.43	73.24	4.42	1.09
Ngoni	32.83	24.46	29.29	9.19	4.22	27.71	20.94	43.65	7.36	0.34
Nkonde	98.18	0.99	0.00	0.81	0.02	88.09	8.09	1.12	0.97	1.73
Nyanja	14.62	41.01	32.33	11.53	0.51	23.37	37.89	34.79	3.91	0.04
Sena	6.19	32.10	34.04	24.81	2.86	5.96	16.45	58.22	18.90	0.47
Tonga	63.93	16.23	4.21	13.54	2.10	57.10	15.99	18.15	8.13	0.63
Tumbuka	53.86	18.97	14.25	9.66	3.26	53.93	23.35	17.06	4.00	1.67
Yao	14.87	32.44	43.37	8.63	0.68	13.97	19.27	54.12	11.78	0.86
Other	56.55	7.59	8.29	24.05	3.51	44.03	6.87	37.74	9.10	2.27
Religion										
Catholic	43.03	20.46	20.79	13.13	2.59	44.75	20.71	27.74	4.70	2.10
CCAP	51.23	22.19	17.76	6.34	2.48	53.53	21.44	19.76	3.72	1.56
Other Chris.	32.56	23.49	29.57	12.29	2.09	33.15	22.61	36.93	6.27	1.05
Muslim	19.34	29.42	42.70	7.86	0.69	17.92	20.28	49.11	11.43	1.25
Other Relig.	28.84	33.00	20.99	11.00	6.18	28.30	21.42	41.80	7.72	0.76
No Relig.	26.29	41.21	19.92	11.29	1.29	31.78	30.78	33.31	1.88	2.25
Lineality										
Matrilineal	24.55	25.72	37.62	9.91	2.20	25.93	24.92	40.97	6.58	1.59
Patrilineal	47.11	22.37	15.04	13.35	2.14	48.54	17.13	26.80	6.61	0.92
Both	37.92	29.00	19.72	9.44	3.91	41.18	23.84	30.26	3.25	1.48
DK	29.89	24.54	1.47	38.01	6.09	36.63	1.17	29.15	24.51	8.54
Education										
< Primary	25.91	29.81	28.16	12.90	3.22	25.68	20.70	45.93	6.24	1.45
Primary	36.28	25.09	25.24	11.12	2.27	37.27	22.97	32.38	6.09	1.29
Secondary	37.94	23.26	24.91	10.90	2.98	47.01	18.78	26.63	5.96	1.61
Higher	40.83	15.20	34.59	6.92	2.46	55.12	22.16	19.82	0.14	2.75
Spending										
1 st Quartile	31.58	24.05	29.28	12.04	3.05	33.31	22.47	36.53	6.01	1.66
2 nd Quartile	36.79	30.00	23.21	8.10	1.90	36.71	21.82	33.62	6.50	1.35
3 rd Quartile	35.09	23.67	25.71	12.75	2.78	38.94	22.51	33.86	3.70	0.98
4 th Quartile	40.96	20.55	23.46	12.79	2.23	36.72	21.23	32.25	8.54	1.26
Total	35.61	25.06	25.64	11.19	2.50	36.03	22.09	34.44	6.08	1.36
	2025	1151	1050	469	184	2869	1532	2210	549	148

Note: All numbers are row percentages within the sex group.

APPENDIX B. HETEROGENEITY TABLES

Table B.7: Prevalence of boys' initiation rituals

	Male Respondents					Female Respondents				
	No boys take part	Few boys take part (<half)	Many boys take part (≥half)	All boys take part	Don't Know	No boys take part	Few boys take part (<half)	Many boys take part (≥half)	All boys take part	Don't Know
Ethnicity										
Chewa	60.83	16.68	10.27	9.69	2.54	63.54	14.42	15.25	3.04	3.76
Lomwe	18.34	32.25	40.32	7.45	1.64	24.20	34.25	35.39	1.79	4.37
Mang'Anja	47.11	17.89	28.86	5.21	0.92	46.81	15.93	32.69	0.00	4.57
Ngoni	62.12	20.46	9.82	4.07	3.52	66.21	14.72	14.47	1.80	2.79
Nkonde	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	96.69	1.07	1.11	0.00	1.13
Nyanja	27.58	33.25	35.87	3.24	0.06	51.77	17.94	29.87	0.33	0.09
Sena	73.98	8.45	8.22	0.77	8.57	88.52	5.81	5.17	0.04	0.46
Tonga	96.47	2.51	0.00	0.00	1.02	90.04	5.12	1.87	1.19	1.78
Tumbuka	86.48	6.47	2.60	3.29	1.15	91.36	2.98	2.83	0.82	2.01
Yao	19.56	26.71	43.48	9.81	0.43	16.05	15.72	52.90	14.81	0.53
Other	66.03	11.81	10.65	10.38	1.12	67.60	8.37	17.68	0.17	6.18
Religion										
Catholic	61.13	15.18	16.10	5.68	1.91	65.75	14.47	13.72	2.18	3.88
CCAP	61.55	19.82	9.39	7.67	1.58	68.20	13.37	13.57	2.10	2.76
Other Chris.	53.05	18.73	19.43	6.22	2.56	56.01	17.63	20.56	2.36	3.45
Muslim	22.76	23.88	44.64	8.50	0.22	17.28	18.70	50.61	12.91	0.51
Other Relig.	54.87	18.72	10.63	7.72	8.06	69.23	11.38	14.86	2.16	2.38
No Relig.	44.56	26.25	12.46	14.19	2.54	44.57	22.87	28.73	0.39	3.44
Lineality										
Matrilineal	34.97	25.02	30.07	8.08	1.87	42.10	20.64	28.88	4.80	3.57
Patrilineal	75.64	8.53	6.04	5.73	4.06	79.96	7.96	8.55	1.39	2.13
Both	51.06	25.77	13.93	7.55	1.69	54.28	18.80	21.72	1.88	3.32
DK	66.50	28.25	2.46	0.00	2.79	62.05	24.57	5.32	0.17	7.89
Education										
< Primary	51.88	18.21	17.94	6.69	5.28	58.92	13.99	22.42	1.83	2.84
Primary	51.90	19.45	18.71	7.45	2.49	55.66	16.89	20.72	3.59	3.14
Secondary	59.74	17.45	14.97	5.84	2.01	60.37	15.49	18.16	3.03	2.94
Higher	55.43	17.89	16.89	7.89	1.89	56.78	5.10	34.37	0.00	3.75
Spending										
1 st Quartile	47.99	18.43	22.16	7.60	3.83	55.79	14.51	22.90	3.23	3.58
2 nd Quartile	53.20	22.95	17.51	4.30	2.05	57.00	16.93	18.29	4.31	3.48
3 rd Quartile	54.62	18.90	15.26	8.31	2.91	56.61	18.08	21.77	1.48	2.06
4 th Quartile	61.41	13.24	14.81	9.08	1.46	58.72	15.54	20.05	3.17	2.54
Total	53.47	18.91	17.88	7.07	2.67	56.79	16.12	20.86	3.17	3.06
	2731	937	802	281	128	4155	972	1620	317	244

Note: All numbers are row percentages within the sex group.

Table B.8: Activities of girls' initiation rituals

	Male Respondents							Female Respondents								
	Coun- selling / Edu- cation	Teach good manners / household skills	Public dancing / festi- vities	Sex- ual in- struc- tion	Sex- ual prac- tice	Labia stretch- ing	Cir- cum- sion	Oth- ers / DK	Coun- selling / Edu- cation	Teach good manners / household skills	Public dancing / festi- vities	Sex- ual in- struc- tion	Sex- ual prac- tice	Labia stretch- ing	Cir- cum- sion	Oth- ers / DK
Ethnicity																
Chewa	75.02	72.59	33.68	28.54	17.27	20.43	3.11	11.53	78.16	78.16	49.05	49.24	33.46	65.92	2.83	6.17
Lomwe	63.25	73.46	30.34	61.92	42.44	33.76	3.49	6.00	58.98	83.34	54.98	50.31	35.54	64.32	8.99	5.87
Mang'Anja	79.15	73.14	58.09	55.27	28.63	34.65	4.25	2.99	56.74	81.45	37.44	60.78	36.21	67.12	3.67	6.08
Ngoni	76.35	72.51	25.56	45.74	21.96	28.43	1.67	6.12	74.60	73.20	49.63	27.33	17.86	52.82	2.27	4.71
Nkonde	98.83	98.83	98.83	98.83	98.83	54.37	0.00	1.17	37.40	33.93	14.69	11.23	8.08	48.40	4.17	38.01
Nyanja	58.92	60.45	22.91	61.70	32.80	19.39	0.22	6.34	93.73	83.40	59.20	35.00	13.28	48.31	0.58	4.78
Sena	82.37	86.14	51.40	60.38	31.94	23.02	0.00	6.59	46.63	75.09	13.34	63.00	22.83	76.35	0.43	5.10
Tonga	83.19	89.93	29.62	48.32	10.48	6.58	2.79	5.31	53.93	71.64	18.45	19.16	14.96	52.43	0.00	20.60
Tumbuka	82.30	82.39	29.91	43.61	21.25	15.77	1.83	9.51	86.38	91.21	17.07	13.18	5.32	41.35	0.71	2.98
Yao	72.54	72.04	31.80	56.15	39.34	26.36	1.80	3.76	77.99	83.11	58.30	41.17	26.26	60.35	8.12	3.97
Other	69.95	75.49	46.19	54.56	19.47	35.60	0.40	10.78	55.93	89.70	33.92	45.61	27.36	64.97	0.00	4.74
Religion																
Catholic	74.96	72.05	26.63	44.48	25.62	25.21	1.59	8.62	72.54	83.26	46.04	42.43	26.71	58.24	5.14	4.36
CCAP	69.71	75.49	26.84	48.75	23.52	26.83	3.65	7.23	71.51	81.00	43.44	41.88	30.62	59.06	5.28	5.08
Other Chris.	74.85	77.67	37.67	53.94	32.62	25.27	3.13	6.75	66.02	80.79	45.39	47.47	28.08	64.97	4.11	6.01
Muslim	64.61	71.82	38.75	53.90	33.83	24.95	0.84	6.51	76.37	79.71	54.41	37.90	25.08	60.02	7.63	3.47
Other Relig.	71.31	71.92	39.07	36.77	24.27	26.85	0.83	10.39	56.12	69.30	29.96	48.51	28.68	61.47	1.58	7.56
No Relig.	83.83	72.43	48.83	30.48	18.62	30.84	2.27	6.06	81.22	79.73	55.30	58.83	32.98	79.46	0.96	4.80
Lineality																
Matrilineal	69.55	72.30	30.63	55.13	33.08	31.01	2.73	6.17	71.22	79.79	54.87	43.18	29.46	59.85	6.09	4.90
Patrilineal	79.40	78.12	39.12	44.71	26.27	19.25	1.48	8.94	61.87	77.98	23.80	47.43	20.09	66.72	1.19	5.50
Both	75.09	76.32	42.84	34.70	20.56	23.04	2.97	8.68	69.14	82.29	44.57	51.50	36.76	67.56	2.91	7.30
DK	94.04	94.04	38.46	38.97	3.13	34.94	2.56	5.96	79.16	82.69	80.42	40.53	2.31	78.67	38.21	17.31
Education																
< Primary	74.14	70.11	38.55	49.51	26.23	32.86	1.82	9.81	64.55	82.64	37.81	49.43	24.86	69.00	2.65	4.10
Primary	73.14	74.34	36.17	45.66	28.86	25.44	2.79	7.06	70.06	79.00	47.72	44.08	29.18	61.74	5.24	5.80
Secondary	75.24	80.12	31.70	56.08	29.14	23.42	0.86	7.90	64.78	78.22	42.61	47.22	27.32	56.18	2.06	6.32
Higher	74.91	72.94	27.36	53.91	31.04	24.80	6.88	3.43	91.55	53.96	57.28	48.33	23.42	52.88	2.40	8.45
Spending																
1 st Quartile	72.21	72.14	34.91	49.30	30.37	26.29	2.47	8.67	66.99	78.63	44.65	49.56	31.71	64.94	3.51	6.05
2 nd Quartile	73.89	77.05	33.04	47.27	25.98	25.73	2.94	6.65	68.47	80.24	46.84	43.10	27.54	61.97	5.81	5.49
3 rd Quartile	73.27	74.45	37.99	50.88	29.83	29.04	2.15	5.80	71.47	81.52	45.98	41.48	24.04	61.64	3.94	3.96
4 th Quartile	76.65	77.04	37.26	43.83	28.25	21.26	1.58	9.00	67.64	78.78	41.47	46.43	25.66	61.78	4.21	6.00
N	2854	2854	2854	2854	2854	2854	2854	2854	4439	4439	4439	4439	4439	4439	4439	4439

Note: All numbers are percentages within the sex group.

Note: The proportions of options may sum up to more than 100% as they are not mutually exclusive.

Table B.9: Activities of boys' initiation rituals

	Male Respondents							Female Respondents						
	Coun- selling / Educa- tion	Teach good manners / household skills	Public dancing / festivi- ties	Sex- ual in- struc- tion	Sex- ual prac- tice	Cir- cum- ci- sion	Oth- ers / DK	Coun- selling / Educa- tion	Teach good manners / household skills	Public dancing / festivi- ties	Sex- ual in- struc- tion	Sex- ual prac- tice	Cir- cum- ci- sion	Oth- ers / DK
Ethnicity														
Chewa	76.41	71.58	44.08	20.28	12.32	18.04	11.18	71.25	66.51	45.36	42.98	31.50	26.67	16.20
Lomwe	65.02	69.28	28.73	60.38	36.53	71.37	4.13	59.24	77.15	44.04	42.02	31.89	68.45	7.83
Mang'Anja	80.13	68.92	34.27	50.53	29.70	62.91	4.37	55.28	63.20	27.94	38.96	40.15	75.98	14.01
Ngoni	67.10	64.36	24.96	30.06	19.23	56.61	4.29	57.50	61.25	29.17	30.65	18.45	67.70	12.67
Nyanja	56.40	59.87	22.75	62.25	30.56	60.13	7.45	78.10	79.07	65.24	28.06	25.19	67.18	0.43
Sena	68.55	51.01	22.57	37.81	14.43	52.07	21.22	56.53	57.83	16.99	42.29	32.93	74.64	12.06
Tonga	94.63	75.32	9.29	48.04	27.24	0.35	5.37	18.33	54.17	30.77	2.85	0.00	50.72	38.45
Tumbuka	76.66	70.27	29.22	36.39	11.28	17.76	11.19	51.95	54.49	11.90	15.43	15.36	30.73	32.53
Yao	81.28	71.19	32.89	57.45	28.11	76.45	0.43	72.19	65.23	49.87	37.62	27.29	87.78	2.21
Other	88.76	69.01	27.40	56.49	26.91	35.43	3.31	43.17	58.44	27.78	28.07	35.96	46.04	19.86
Nkonde								22.03	22.03	22.03	10.21	21.22	10.21	67.76
Religion														
Catholic	71.84	62.38	30.07	44.32	22.57	48.81	8.54	61.73	70.30	44.00	44.74	29.81	55.53	12.24
CCAP	73.58	73.89	31.83	38.20	16.58	42.54	5.58	63.54	76.46	43.39	44.67	32.23	51.06	10.37
Other Chris.	70.01	69.59	32.87	44.90	30.63	52.87	7.21	62.35	67.92	40.65	38.77	29.17	53.64	13.25
Muslim	75.62	74.43	38.37	53.90	21.77	79.62	0.22	73.13	60.49	44.25	31.35	25.59	89.64	2.86
Other Relig.	67.83	55.97	22.60	22.72	8.00	32.78	17.47	62.13	65.88	31.27	38.62	32.03	39.42	13.45
No Relig.	90.65	79.40	63.25	20.21	13.21	10.98	3.14	75.76	78.39	57.62	49.83	39.66	23.10	13.35
Lineality														
Matrilineal	73.64	69.37	32.91	50.53	28.05	62.17	3.67	65.94	70.21	45.21	39.54	30.22	64.46	9.22
Patrilineal	65.30	60.72	23.30	23.45	14.00	27.46	20.82	66.57	61.70	32.89	35.52	24.55	39.17	16.42
Both	76.72	74.60	47.96	30.43	17.93	31.45	4.03	60.12	66.19	39.31	43.48	32.58	46.35	12.73
DK	88.18	88.70	83.80	82.90	8.95	73.54	7.47	68.30	68.75	68.75	4.48	4.48	73.13	26.87
Education														
< Primary	73.53	63.09	34.88	39.84	20.42	50.32	8.32	67.83	69.16	42.33	34.38	24.73	55.69	10.11
Primary	72.41	68.74	34.46	39.70	22.81	46.78	7.32	64.89	68.28	42.37	40.46	31.27	57.43	10.94
Secondary	71.71	70.87	30.70	48.75	27.14	58.20	6.08	59.54	66.28	41.50	44.09	28.88	59.54	13.19
Higher	84.61	81.88	43.80	42.77	21.19	60.57	3.51	78.86	50.87	49.08	16.65	7.46	74.60	9.47
Spending														
1 st Quartile	72.85	64.33	33.32	43.78	23.94	50.67	7.41	62.28	67.34	42.09	41.14	33.93	54.72	12.05
2 nd Quartile	73.40	70.91	37.86	43.13	20.26	50.99	6.32	65.06	68.10	42.01	38.43	26.88	58.68	11.01
3 rd Quartile	73.81	72.70	33.18	41.36	27.75	49.14	6.82	69.79	72.47	46.27	38.64	29.49	61.18	8.16
4 th Quartile	68.76	68.16	29.43	32.01	20.81	43.09	8.70	64.56	64.39	38.02	39.29	25.86	55.69	12.41
N	2148	2148	2148	2148	2148	2148	2148	3153	3153	3153	3153	3153	3153	3153

Note: All numbers are percentages within the sex group.

Note: The proportions of options may sum up to more than 100% as they are not mutually exclusive.

Table B.10: Decision makers of girls taking part in initiation rituals

	Male Respondents						Female Respondents							
	Girls them-selves	Friends encour-age	Family encour-ages	Village elders en-courage	Chief pro-motes	Church pro-motes	Oth-ers / DK	Girls them-selves	Friends encour-age	Family encour-ages	Village elders en-courage	Chief pro-motes	Church pro-motes	Oth-ers / DK
Ethnicity														
Chewa	18.41	10.11	58.71	55.47	21.66	4.37	9.36	9.60	6.08	61.53	38.78	12.04	9.18	7.66
Lomwe	15.50	13.31	80.77	19.45	7.30	3.43	5.33	13.78	8.50	85.13	10.59	23.44	5.06	5.29
Mang'Anja	6.38	22.30	80.54	31.05	16.61	4.86	6.86	9.35	8.68	80.30	10.42	38.02	5.27	4.30
Ngoni	9.66	10.77	75.83	39.76	5.70	4.89	7.95	12.02	4.92	75.49	18.51	4.14	5.79	6.79
Nkonde	0.00	0.00	54.37	44.45	54.37	0.00	1.17	20.36	8.11	39.13	42.94	16.04	0.00	14.30
Nyanja	12.87	13.56	96.38	13.31	0.27	0.13	6.65	0.39	0.00	87.91	19.36	4.11	0.13	0.35
Sena	10.29	16.57	86.34	42.32	16.37	5.91	2.16	3.01	4.04	87.36	17.51	45.28	1.47	2.59
Tonga	10.54	1.92	77.08	16.99	4.59	0.00	24.10	7.68	5.27	79.08	44.77	1.69	1.45	13.09
Tumbuka	6.87	5.51	35.62	69.04	4.01	0.16	9.20	4.15	3.94	57.85	52.89	1.40	0.88	5.38
Yao	17.94	21.61	88.07	21.45	5.22	1.89	0.90	13.44	7.65	86.82	7.18	13.66	2.14	3.92
Other	5.77	5.21	81.46	29.22	12.74	8.30	2.00	5.53	6.43	65.30	20.03	35.34	0.00	5.07
Religion														
Catholic	12.84	13.91	63.03	40.85	10.44	4.43	8.96	8.95	6.81	70.86	20.74	15.34	7.98	11.66
CCAP	16.94	10.25	68.91	42.14	10.09	9.54	6.53	13.73	10.34	75.82	28.21	14.48	12.96	3.56
Other Chris.	14.90	14.02	77.30	36.40	12.78	3.49	6.96	9.46	6.34	77.70	21.51	20.50	3.64	4.79
Muslim	12.67	19.92	87.54	24.27	7.04	2.29	1.10	14.52	5.66	84.51	9.14	12.81	1.03	3.91
Other Relig.	7.92	11.07	68.38	40.13	14.51	2.87	5.36	9.72	5.66	76.73	25.37	28.02	5.72	3.36
No Relig.	20.04	8.97	77.67	55.13	26.14	1.67	1.42	4.73	1.39	62.23	38.07	14.17	2.48	4.50
Lineality														
Matrilineal	14.52	15.24	78.45	29.99	8.58	3.49	5.20	12.65	6.89	79.32	15.56	14.96	5.72	6.16
Patrilineal	13.06	13.00	71.43	47.09	12.61	3.79	6.83	4.29	4.57	73.24	29.31	26.41	2.27	4.09
Both	14.45	8.78	63.95	47.57	24.35	5.74	8.21	11.27	7.77	71.03	31.27	19.79	7.91	5.31
DK	33.52	53.36	93.19	8.98	2.28	0.00	0.57	1.31	0.00	41.96	43.26	0.27	0.37	53.27
Education														
< Primary	11.99	10.45	71.49	46.51	13.50	3.15	8.16	7.63	7.76	80.16	22.73	23.70	4.42	3.44
Primary	14.38	13.72	73.65	36.41	12.30	3.35	5.82	11.50	6.09	75.41	21.72	17.13	5.36	6.26
Secondary	13.08	13.44	75.35	39.62	12.35	6.84	5.73	6.70	5.17	73.37	19.15	18.75	5.23	5.74
Higher	29.95	26.46	72.95	50.69	25.16	3.64	15.82	0.91	3.72	72.47	18.23	2.87	0.61	12.75
Spending														
1 st Quartile	13.30	15.79	73.07	39.19	10.49	3.27	4.50	8.61	4.80	80.45	19.43	18.64	4.03	5.71
2 nd Quartile	13.97	10.37	73.39	35.11	13.99	4.79	6.40	12.97	8.10	75.35	23.23	18.47	6.51	5.81
3 rd Quartile	15.95	12.20	74.35	39.22	14.11	3.96	8.29	8.82	5.22	73.79	21.47	19.47	5.08	4.71
4 th Quartile	13.27	16.21	74.52	41.52	12.39	3.95	6.38	10.29	8.27	72.17	24.37	18.49	5.07	6.03
N	2854	2854	2854	2854	2854	2854	2854	4439	4439	4439	4439	4439	4439	4439

Note: All numbers are percentages within the sex group.

Note: The proportions of options may sum up to more than 100% as they are not mutually exclusive.

Table B.11: Decision makers of boys taking part in initiation rituals

	Male Respondents							Female Respondents						
	Boys them-selves	Friends encour-age	Family encour-ages	Village elders en-courage	Chief pro-motes	Church pro-motes	Oth-ers / DK	Boys them-selves	Friends encour-age	Family encour-ages	Village elders en-courage	Chief pro-motes	Church pro-motes	Oth-ers / DK
Ethnicity														
Chewa	34.25	17.35	55.47	51.45	24.58	3.98	8.88	28.07	15.50	52.90	42.30	22.49	8.84	11.63
Lomwe	23.01	19.80	84.54	16.83	7.23	2.26	3.05	17.19	8.64	82.21	8.16	15.81	4.35	8.63
Mang'Anja	15.04	16.86	67.12	30.09	12.59	1.55	11.44	15.76	11.44	70.60	17.61	36.45	11.75	10.76
Ngoni	23.49	14.18	69.69	28.24	4.90	1.90	12.08	15.30	7.95	62.64	19.50	8.50	5.55	15.74
Nyanja	18.75	5.04	99.91	5.51	0.00	0.12	0.09	8.23	11.00	98.19	0.09	10.30	0.00	0.81
Sena	28.16	17.11	63.70	22.03	1.79	0.19	26.34	5.72	8.28	59.27	10.85	56.83	5.91	5.87
Tonga	0.00	0.00	67.16	32.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.25	29.92	14.90	0.21	24.64
Tumbuka	10.38	14.41	36.43	55.08	12.45	0.11	13.32	8.24	4.75	45.26	28.39	4.09	4.09	35.14
Yao	27.62	29.70	85.83	19.54	7.98	3.95	1.62	18.18	6.59	85.01	4.47	7.66	2.87	3.57
Other	48.02	14.11	81.20	53.35	7.33	0.00	4.09	6.73	10.68	55.89	11.81	31.60	5.74	19.47
Nkonde								44.57	33.55	11.02	11.02	10.21	0.00	34.21
Religion														
Catholic	29.19	17.32	64.96	31.27	12.03	2.69	11.84	19.29	11.94	64.06	18.29	16.65	7.10	15.04
CCAP	24.82	17.21	70.89	35.39	12.34	4.45	6.42	27.99	12.43	66.92	21.87	18.50	14.65	7.63
Other Chris.	26.18	17.81	74.18	27.26	9.82	2.77	6.33	18.04	10.55	70.92	21.28	16.75	5.12	10.42
Muslim	25.04	28.11	88.50	21.49	8.52	3.46	1.13	16.85	8.45	79.87	10.20	11.87	3.95	5.20
Other Relig.	25.35	18.67	53.09	42.12	14.97	1.49	16.90	21.84	11.66	59.15	34.14	36.55	7.32	9.08
No Relig.	41.58	19.03	60.79	60.66	40.64	1.41	2.09	35.62	10.51	51.74	41.28	20.67	1.47	11.01
Lineality														
Matrilineal	27.56	21.45	77.37	25.45	8.97	2.57	4.27	19.98	10.05	75.21	15.20	15.21	5.71	9.95
Patrilineal	32.58	16.75	58.39	36.22	9.21	2.67	19.49	17.63	9.16	49.05	32.96	22.00	5.90	13.07
Both	21.47	13.96	63.35	47.80	29.24	3.67	5.06	23.47	14.31	64.36	32.36	23.72	7.62	5.97
DK	68.85	3.61	91.72	14.25	8.35	0.00	0.00	2.35	0.62	6.17	3.61	0.45	1.07	90.68
Education														
< Primary	27.57	15.80	66.19	37.20	11.61	1.34	11.19	20.25	10.16	64.65	24.20	16.61	5.83	11.51
Primary	26.55	17.83	70.75	31.36	13.45	2.59	7.06	20.66	10.94	69.74	20.86	17.83	5.98	9.60
Secondary	28.51	23.37	72.96	31.19	11.18	4.88	7.05	17.42	9.80	73.02	15.29	19.99	7.47	8.80
Higher	54.43	47.76	85.77	31.08	20.01	0.13	3.44	2.17	1.42	74.68	15.78	2.60	0.95	12.94
Spending														
1 st Quartile	25.14	21.82	72.00	31.06	12.41	1.71	7.29	18.52	9.01	70.90	19.25	17.09	5.22	11.28
2 nd Quartile	27.30	15.66	70.62	28.68	13.64	3.53	4.49	22.37	11.09	66.59	20.59	16.15	7.06	10.65
3 rd Quartile	29.21	17.66	71.02	33.37	13.97	4.57	9.92	21.16	9.97	72.53	20.15	20.87	4.83	6.43
4 th Quartile	30.11	21.40	68.69	38.10	11.50	1.12	9.81	18.59	14.42	65.12	26.53	17.87	7.78	10.14
N	2148	2148	2148	2148	2148	2148	2148	3153	3153	3153	3153	3153	3153	3153

Note: All numbers are percentages within the sex group.

Note: The proportions of options may sum up to more than 100% as they are not mutually exclusive.

Table B.12: Reasons for girls to engage in initiation rituals

	Male Respondents				Female Respondents			
	Tra- di- tion	Find hus- band	Preparation for adulthood	Other / DK	Tra- di- tion	Find hus- band	Preparation for adulthood	Other / DK
Ethnicity								
Chewa	81.36	5.36	26.81	10.00	69.84	17.75	38.75	11.79
Lomwe	86.27	5.10	19.12	5.25	68.70	12.70	20.73	17.63
Mang'Anja	86.07	5.52	42.20	8.63	79.09	18.39	30.53	6.71
Ngoni	87.94	10.50	26.86	8.86	82.75	5.33	23.80	10.31
Nkonde	98.83	0.00	44.45	1.17	63.68	8.17	26.82	14.52
Nyanja	89.88	0.27	3.67	6.43	79.00	0.00	8.85	20.87
Sena	79.36	22.12	51.04	7.18	93.20	22.98	45.67	1.68
Tonga	87.87	8.25	46.98	11.22	80.86	5.39	17.14	11.13
Tumbuka	75.46	4.84	43.96	13.10	65.51	8.00	43.88	8.34
Yao	94.22	3.80	13.21	2.27	84.84	2.34	6.96	13.11
Other	84.50	1.43	23.83	14.99	75.70	19.73	25.74	9.34
Religion								
Catholic	80.30	6.25	29.78	10.71	71.77	9.18	22.93	17.15
CCAP	83.96	6.23	28.39	8.13	70.13	18.07	32.49	10.74
Other Chris.	85.05	9.67	26.38	8.37	75.09	14.27	31.32	11.43
Muslim	93.58	2.55	14.40	0.41	87.17	2.55	8.34	11.13
Other Relig.	79.06	13.31	43.40	7.92	85.11	17.06	39.92	5.10
No Relig.	91.05	1.59	31.00	3.19	74.32	19.46	37.53	9.55
Lineality								
Matrilineal	88.28	5.60	20.16	6.38	76.07	10.54	21.24	14.08
Patrilineal	79.15	12.81	40.46	10.42	79.41	15.47	41.08	5.84
Both	83.15	5.98	30.74	6.76	75.20	17.39	34.39	10.32
DK	96.74	1.58	1.41	1.42	5.54	0.00	0.05	94.41
Education								
< Primary	78.20	9.98	30.46	12.38	80.59	19.40	33.29	7.21
Primary	84.89	7.45	27.94	7.43	76.48	11.08	27.10	12.18
Secondary	87.31	7.69	28.57	6.17	67.29	9.57	27.81	17.94
Higher	84.07	14.89	27.08	1.96	77.09	17.04	5.73	6.14
Spending								
1 st Quartile	83.93	8.74	31.09	5.91	74.95	14.07	28.04	13.35
2 nd Quartile	86.05	6.21	24.52	7.57	76.21	13.60	27.65	12.22
3 rd Quartile	83.87	8.80	28.20	7.59	77.79	12.19	28.97	9.37
4 th Quartile	84.01	8.01	29.87	11.43	79.82	9.91	30.56	8.76
N	2854	2854	2854	2854	4439	4439	4439	4439

Note: All numbers are percentages within the sex group.

Note: The proportions of options may sum up to more than 100% as they are not mutually exclusive.

Table B.13: Reasons for boys to engage in initiation rituals

	Male Respondents				Female Respondents			
	Tra- di- tion	Find wife	Preparation for adulthood	Other / DK	Tra- di- tion	Find wife	Preparation for adulthood	Other / DK
Ethnicity								
Chewa	83.87	0.39	20.36	11.16	76.61	14.94	31.68	16.50
Lomwe	93.12	2.92	15.14	2.50	71.32	12.65	15.19	17.84
Mang'Anja	82.62	5.28	25.80	12.05	77.15	21.40	20.50	10.06
Ngoni	85.54	6.62	22.89	4.44	76.93	8.33	19.57	15.53
Nyanja	88.43	7.52	4.20	0.30	71.40	10.80	0.97	17.75
Sena	64.54	31.19	58.38	16.13	82.81	3.75	18.26	13.64
Tonga	86.97	23.04	94.63	0.00	80.26	0.00	7.06	19.53
Tumbuka	68.02	5.52	42.56	15.59	42.11	4.28	18.92	43.92
Yao	96.73	1.54	14.51	1.64	82.98	2.81	4.36	14.95
Other	79.73	12.86	25.77	9.30	59.53	17.43	18.94	28.26
Nkonde					43.76	22.03	22.03	34.21
Religion								
Catholic	84.55	3.02	21.46	8.60	69.72	12.07	19.92	21.61
CCAP	86.83	2.83	23.78	7.30	72.97	17.34	24.76	15.11
Other Chris.	87.67	4.08	19.18	7.01	73.29	11.88	20.99	18.07
Muslim	96.67	0.76	16.91	0.98	85.33	2.79	4.60	12.59
Other Relig.	71.91	12.94	29.80	13.20	81.89	20.75	30.70	8.69
No Relig.	94.40	2.11	17.91	3.47	79.08	10.34	30.79	17.03
Lineality								
Matrilineal	91.11	2.97	18.70	4.02	75.24	10.97	17.01	16.89
Patrilineal	71.10	9.19	29.66	16.10	71.02	8.68	23.37	19.93
Both	90.53	2.35	18.18	6.87	83.01	15.35	25.79	11.78
DK	96.15	0.90	2.95	0.00	4.44	0.00	0.45	95.56
Education								
< Primary	81.34	9.65	24.46	11.85	78.20	11.59	21.10	14.38
Primary	87.06	3.07	19.86	6.39	75.77	11.53	20.00	16.59
Secondary	90.07	4.39	21.90	6.66	71.41	9.42	13.31	21.64
Higher	91.62	8.75	23.66	3.51	72.40	17.15	2.94	12.94
Spending								
1 st Quartile	87.81	5.64	21.06	6.91	73.49	12.00	18.78	17.72
2 nd Quartile	89.49	4.73	19.61	5.12	74.96	12.52	20.36	18.41
3 rd Quartile	85.87	1.53	19.75	7.67	79.80	10.57	18.92	12.76
4 th Quartile	82.26	3.17	23.78	9.66	77.17	8.89	20.35	16.07
<i>N</i>	2148	2148	2148	2148	3153	3153	3153	3153

Note: All numbers are percentages within the sex group.

Note: The proportions of options may sum up to more than 100% as they are not mutually exclusive.

Table B.14: Prevalence of girls' sexual initiation rituals

	Male Respondents					Female Respondents				
	No girls take part	Few girls take part (<half)	Many girls take part (≥half)	All girls take part	Don't know	No girls take part	Few girls take part (<half)	Many girls take part (≥half)	All girls take part	Don't know
Ethnicity										
Chewa	42.45	3.15	1.75	1.15	2.44	27.29	2.23	1.73	0.45	1.29
Lomwe	32.08	20.17	11.65	0.49	6.10	18.54	9.21	7.17	0.62	3.79
Mang'Anja	34.87	12.34	6.51	0.85	4.19	7.75	10.81	4.70	0.00	4.99
Ngoni	33.85	8.59	2.61	0.37	7.01	21.94	3.29	2.63	0.32	2.12
Nkonde	76.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.45	1.77	0.89	0.36	1.83
Nyanja	43.39	22.55	11.66	3.18	0.62	31.85	11.48	5.08	0.14	0.00
Sena	23.09	4.85	9.30	2.27	1.39	7.31	8.00	3.65	0.54	0.20
Tonga	81.31	3.57	0.01	0.00	0.19	36.73	1.11	0.26	0.04	0.52
Tumbuka	64.50	2.13	2.66	0.10	1.61	33.54	1.03	0.89	0.07	0.29
Yao	47.77	10.41	8.77	0.61	2.70	20.02	11.30	3.93	0.05	0.20
Other	38.20	1.11	0.22	0.00	5.50	7.72	5.33	1.84	0.04	7.74
Religion										
Catholic	39.66	5.85	2.95	1.08	2.78	25.20	4.95	3.02	0.02	1.53
CCAP	49.10	5.32	3.41	0.36	2.15	31.17	3.69	3.24	0.40	1.60
Other Chris.	39.51	10.02	6.88	0.92	4.46	21.31	4.97	3.73	0.58	2.44
Muslim	43.14	12.05	6.88	0.69	2.04	18.43	9.00	3.33	0.05	0.19
Other Relig.	28.55	4.62	4.66	1.64	4.26	16.88	5.21	1.49	0.65	0.96
No Relig.	39.54	2.89	0.61	1.03	1.95	17.70	3.68	1.04	0.00	2.28
Lineality										
Matrilineal	36.06	11.93	7.24	0.34	5.25	20.24	6.11	3.87	0.32	2.28
Patrilineal	41.62	3.44	3.04	1.51	1.93	22.80	3.92	1.92	0.23	0.91
Both	45.54	6.37	3.82	1.19	2.47	28.37	4.43	3.42	0.84	1.99
DK	57.22	24.18	0.99	0.00	0.00	8.76	25.41	0.00	0.00	3.08
Education										
< Primary	27.67	5.83	8.25	0.60	8.17	13.47	3.07	2.44	0.32	1.70
Primary	39.25	7.86	4.59	1.07	3.02	22.38	6.04	3.30	0.45	1.48
Secondary	48.32	7.49	4.85	0.75	2.66	38.88	3.21	3.35	0.02	3.92
Higher	49.45	14.93	3.06	0.00	1.82	55.71	2.13	3.80	0.00	2.65
Spending										
1 st Quartile	34.93	6.97	7.98	1.06	3.96	20.65	5.86	3.56	0.56	1.83
2 nd Quartile	38.54	9.44	3.84	0.51	3.72	22.67	4.93	3.06	0.14	1.65
3 rd Quartile	43.84	7.49	3.92	1.27	3.31	23.80	4.64	2.85	0.54	1.85
4 th Quartile	45.65	6.36	3.31	1.02	2.42	23.91	4.71	2.75	0.20	1.78
Total	39.98	7.70	4.99	0.94	3.46	22.43	5.15	3.14	0.38	1.78
	2168	381	236	47	187	1950	566	288	36	175

Note: All numbers are row percentages within the sex group.

Table B.15: Prevalence of boys' sexual initiation rituals

	Male Respondents					Female Respondents				
	No boys take part	Few boys take part (<half)	Many boys take part (≥half)	All boys take part	Don't know	No boys take part	Few boys take part (<half)	Many boys take part (≥half)	All boys take part	Don't know
Ethnicity										
Chewa	44.77	1.92	0.97	0.88	2.40	28.50	1.56	0.91	0.09	1.94
Lomwe	38.90	14.31	11.75	0.84	4.70	23.77	8.01	3.74	0.21	3.61
Mang'Anja	43.12	12.78	1.05	0.61	1.19	18.52	3.14	3.73	0.01	2.85
Ngoni	39.74	1.73	3.25	0.36	7.35	23.14	3.01	1.24	0.35	2.56
Nkonde	76.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.81	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.99
Nyanja	49.61	18.51	8.76	0.00	4.52	39.44	4.28	4.69	0.14	0.00
Sena	31.16	3.10	3.41	1.46	1.78	15.59	2.69	0.86	0.00	0.54
Tonga	84.26	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.46	37.88	0.00	0.37	0.40	0.02
Tumbuka	66.98	1.42	1.48	0.08	1.05	34.30	0.47	0.25	0.04	0.77
Yao	47.64	9.78	7.71	0.69	4.43	24.81	5.02	2.83	0.71	2.13
Other	39.76	3.35	0.22	0.00	1.71	14.73	0.35	3.76	0.00	3.83
Religion										
Catholic	42.96	3.16	2.40	1.08	2.73	27.90	3.00	1.43	0.14	2.25
CCAP	51.53	5.41	1.43	0.33	1.64	33.84	2.08	2.31	0.02	1.84
Other Chris.	45.00	6.32	5.20	0.93	4.34	25.14	3.35	1.98	0.21	2.34
Muslim	43.84	10.27	8.03	0.01	2.66	21.72	5.63	1.00	0.71	1.95
Other Relig.	32.26	4.18	3.05	0.83	3.41	20.01	2.18	1.34	0.01	1.65
No Relig.	44.13	0.11	0.04	0.00	1.73	19.48	1.87	1.07	0.00	2.28
Lineality										
Matrilineal	40.80	8.52	6.34	0.57	4.58	23.76	4.22	2.09	0.19	2.56
Patrilineal	45.45	1.72	1.37	1.18	1.81	26.02	1.28	0.95	0.02	1.52
Both	48.48	4.48	2.80	0.33	3.29	30.57	3.71	2.11	0.51	2.14
DK	58.70	22.70	0.99	0.00	0.00	32.97	0.00	1.20	0.00	3.08
Education										
< Primary	32.87	3.06	5.61	0.52	8.46	15.86	2.43	1.24	0.02	1.45
Primary	43.07	5.59	3.70	0.85	2.58	26.00	3.42	1.87	0.26	2.11
Secondary	52.48	4.93	3.28	0.59	2.79	41.21	2.79	1.61	0.05	3.71
Higher	54.89	6.66	1.84	0.00	5.86	59.77	0.94	0.24	0.00	3.35
Spending										
1 st Quartile	38.89	6.12	5.54	0.99	3.38	25.05	2.88	2.13	0.21	2.19
2 nd Quartile	42.17	6.11	3.44	0.31	4.03	25.90	3.68	1.10	0.24	1.54
3 rd Quartile	49.44	4.24	2.55	0.76	2.84	26.07	2.75	2.06	0.20	2.62
4 th Quartile	48.59	3.59	3.04	1.07	2.46	26.07	3.25	1.49	0.02	2.52
Total	44.03	5.22	3.78	0.75	3.28	25.67	3.15	1.71	0.19	2.15
	2333	303	171	39	173	2205	419	159	21	211

Note: All numbers are row percentages within the sex group.

Table B.16: Activities in girls' sexual initiation rituals

	Male Respondents								Female Respondents									
	Coun- selling on sex / sexual- ity	Coun- selling on men- strual hygiene	Dances in public simulating inter- course	Labia stretch- ing	Cir- cising geni- tals	Con- sen- ual inter- course	En- cour- aged inter- course	Forced in- ter- course	Other / DK	Coun- selling on sex / sexual- ity	Coun- selling on men- strual hygiene	Dances in public simulating inter- course	Labia stretch- ing	Cir- cising geni- tals	Con- sen- ual inter- course	En- cour- aged inter- course	Forced in- ter- course	Other / DK
Ethnicity																		
Chewa	42.18	41.11	30.69	33.38	12.77	29.83	4.10	10.34	40.33	46.50	54.89	36.58	62.79	10.08	35.35	14.50	16.41	25.62
Lomwe	72.83	62.57	32.01	48.67	11.72	30.64	5.98	2.56	16.19	53.61	80.49	55.41	70.74	26.62	46.98	21.62	13.76	14.32
Mang'Anja	69.62	66.29	30.34	50.77	18.70	37.69	7.24	3.08	19.00	75.13	61.08	49.49	66.21	16.64	48.39	22.13	19.16	9.21
Ngoni	47.26	49.85	14.85	17.71	9.09	42.30	4.60	0.27	28.20	50.35	36.40	19.21	46.01	4.96	29.81	19.53	14.37	28.79
Nyanja	71.11	80.30	26.82	43.20	0.12	25.85	0.12	0.00	1.63	39.23	66.51	65.70	66.51	0.41	49.12	14.93	14.93	0.00
Sena	68.64	75.41	37.61	28.31	2.23	48.16	17.32	2.48	4.65	46.73	46.47	5.97	78.66	4.27	61.68	10.25	0.00	1.38
Tonga	25.90	31.26	5.04	9.39	0.00	0.32	25.90	0.00	68.74	2.10	73.11	20.45	37.00	34.01	2.10	2.10	20.45	6.44
Tumbuka	55.85	59.39	35.25	34.82	0.00	28.02	2.81	0.63	25.95	43.05	64.64	23.99	56.81	0.00	14.50	7.49	0.43	23.96
Yao	62.84	64.36	28.00	45.47	10.53	43.83	8.10	3.66	9.14	69.36	77.80	45.24	71.56	19.55	52.90	17.11	15.85	1.16
Other	11.05	13.16	7.23	3.46	1.71	6.04	1.71	1.71	80.58	22.38	54.71	39.96	53.89	48.50	49.20	11.45	0.00	25.58
Nkonde										33.33	36.06	25.82	62.22	25.82	28.55	18.31	18.31	22.76
Religion																		
Catholic	66.67	51.83	29.78	35.52	10.08	33.76	5.72	1.77	22.23	50.86	63.22	39.15	57.03	12.33	42.30	17.17	16.99	20.51
CCAP	55.63	65.73	30.68	41.74	19.01	43.68	3.80	4.82	15.53	54.19	73.72	38.40	66.75	18.00	48.61	19.03	22.15	12.85
Other Chris.	63.68	58.10	28.70	41.09	10.27	35.86	7.41	3.69	20.46	52.29	69.15	47.34	69.51	22.30	44.09	21.93	13.77	15.02
Muslim	77.17	73.30	37.70	44.60	8.47	39.55	9.92	4.27	9.04	66.23	64.84	30.30	79.08	10.33	47.09	9.43	8.17	1.28
Other Relig.	25.05	46.35	20.89	14.44	5.76	16.70	3.87	3.98	40.34	47.75	29.65	20.41	58.44	6.71	47.59	6.43	3.25	19.12
No Relig.	44.72	72.68	36.61	60.24	1.34	42.84	0.57	17.27	25.33	58.44	46.54	30.89	41.95	0.00	31.63	7.21	0.00	29.93
Lineality																		
Matrilineal	63.34	59.17	25.67	42.73	10.44	32.28	3.87	3.93	19.87	56.18	71.66	49.21	68.32	20.39	42.64	21.61	14.05	13.67
Patrilineal	55.69	59.74	30.76	28.82	4.84	32.53	10.14	4.47	24.12	43.87	46.00	18.07	59.99	8.25	45.88	7.18	6.52	16.47
Both	57.19	54.35	40.97	34.89	17.43	48.66	12.79	2.78	22.59	59.01	60.03	38.95	66.46	15.43	47.55	17.86	16.89	18.20
DK	100.00	11.40	96.06	94.12	5.52	94.12	1.58	0.00	0.00	6.50	89.18	4.20	84.98	0.00	89.18	0.00	84.98	8.53
Education																		
< Primary	50.62	54.61	27.06	31.54	4.72	29.25	2.02	7.50	28.82	46.67	42.46	29.60	76.87	19.61	46.65	11.54	1.81	13.28
Primary	62.46	57.76	29.08	40.41	11.20	37.01	7.05	3.12	19.85	56.22	68.81	43.24	65.11	17.46	44.46	19.25	15.51	13.46
Secondary	61.26	62.34	30.22	36.87	11.83	32.58	8.92	4.10	21.08	43.74	59.66	33.88	60.09	7.59	43.14	14.57	13.89	28.46
Higher	74.30	71.68	46.09	45.50	2.12	29.66	1.55	1.15	12.07	58.20	58.20	10.93	58.20	0.00	9.52	2.99	2.99	35.27
Spending																		
1 st Quartile	58.67	55.91	29.58	35.62	6.17	31.64	5.43	5.69	21.58	53.21	58.80	41.22	66.28	18.72	42.64	15.36	13.88	14.45
2 nd Quartile	65.10	58.90	30.99	39.36	14.47	42.31	4.95	2.11	20.30	62.18	70.59	44.24	72.79	19.67	45.65	21.21	13.59	12.70
3 rd Quartile	59.22	57.52	28.62	42.28	12.34	33.19	9.27	5.11	22.47	49.55	69.15	36.65	61.48	13.47	48.94	15.34	11.70	14.26
4 th Quartile	59.74	64.95	26.28	39.18	8.13	30.63	8.81	1.10	19.85	44.09	58.83	34.96	60.55	10.27	41.31	19.84	13.66	21.95
N	851	851	851	851	851	851	851	851	851	1065	1065	1065	1065	1065	1065	1065	1065	1065

Note: All numbers are percentages within the sex group.

Note: The proportions of options may sum up to more than 100% as they are not mutually exclusive.

Table B.1.7. Activities in boys' sexual initiation rituals

	Male Respondents						Female Respondents					
	Counselling on sex / sexuality	Circum- cising genitals	Consen- sual inter- course	Encour- aged inter- course	Forced inter- course	Other / DK	Counselling on sex / sexuality	Circum- cising genitals	Consen- sual inter- course	Encour- aged inter- course	Forced inter- course	Other / DK
Ethnicity												
Chewa	40.51	25.98	32.81	32.81	32.81	50.22	54.19	31.84	43.74	43.74	43.74	34.72
Lomwe	80.89	67.24	42.52	42.52	42.52	9.17	54.86	73.85	41.76	41.76	41.76	20.41
Mang'Anja	80.72	68.11	23.44	23.44	23.44	7.53	78.47	59.09	57.69	57.69	57.69	19.41
Ngoni	28.36	31.67	36.48	36.48	36.48	40.84	38.79	49.25	28.06	28.06	28.06	39.52
Nyanja	76.18	85.24	36.54	36.54	36.54	0.29	42.46	93.80	49.16	49.16	49.16	0.76
Sena	62.47	26.44	62.97	62.97	62.97	19.49	29.90	54.13	41.87	41.87	41.87	25.97
Tonga	43.47	0.00	43.47	43.47	43.47	56.53	46.90	5.19	52.09	52.09	52.09	47.91
Tumbuka	50.86	46.87	36.94	36.94	36.94	39.34	16.99	16.36	13.87	13.87	13.87	74.56
Yao	74.34	73.18	57.72	57.72	57.72	7.28	80.70	86.99	67.84	67.84	67.84	4.07
Other	18.42	53.69	7.70	7.70	7.70	32.37	7.09	53.53	25.66	25.66	25.66	46.08
Nkonde							14.64	19.96	19.96	19.96	19.96	80.04
Religion												
Catholic	64.25	51.44	31.06	31.06	31.06	26.62	49.89	58.76	34.39	34.39	34.39	32.99
CCAP	56.12	65.39	52.25	52.25	52.25	13.37	54.69	67.01	41.15	41.15	41.15	21.86
Other Chris.	65.49	55.43	40.14	40.14	40.14	21.86	57.26	58.87	47.26	47.26	47.26	25.20
Muslim	80.79	72.25	57.18	57.18	57.18	5.76	75.50	86.76	60.83	60.83	60.83	4.56
Other Relig.	44.44	12.60	46.56	46.56	46.56	31.15	30.42	21.98	29.66	29.66	29.66	39.55
No Relig.	8.19	3.67	7.53	7.53	7.53	91.81	24.37	26.01	44.65	44.65	44.65	42.37
Lineality												
Matrilineal	68.92	62.28	38.94	38.94	38.94	17.75	56.39	68.06	47.45	47.45	47.45	21.90
Patrilineal	49.06	25.54	36.61	36.61	36.61	37.89	39.53	32.98	39.05	39.05	39.05	43.49
Both	58.24	46.24	59.69	59.69	59.69	18.94	62.78	54.64	39.50	39.50	39.50	20.68
DK	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	43.24	30.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	53.98
Education												
< Primary	48.97	26.58	37.90	37.90	37.90	40.24	50.14	49.57	40.93	40.93	40.93	24.88
Primary	64.41	56.67	42.24	42.24	42.24	18.73	56.78	61.51	45.72	45.72	45.72	24.03
Secondary	71.68	61.32	44.76	44.76	44.76	17.38	47.74	58.01	40.68	40.68	40.68	34.19
Higher	84.45	65.29	39.28	39.28	39.28	15.15	17.75	1.45	5.36	5.36	5.36	80.80
Spending												
1 st Quartile	62.51	50.67	41.43	41.43	41.43	21.45	54.03	52.68	43.88	43.88	43.88	26.58
2 nd Quartile	66.66	54.60	43.27	43.27	43.27	20.71	47.91	66.62	44.85	44.85	44.85	20.78
3 rd Quartile	61.82	51.18	39.15	39.15	39.15	24.75	60.78	63.24	46.02	46.02	46.02	28.70
4 th Quartile	63.99	60.99	44.46	44.46	44.46	18.64	58.82	55.88	42.29	42.29	42.29	26.31
N	686	686	686	686	686	686	810	810	810	810	810	810

Note: All numbers are percentages within the sex group.

Note: The proportions of options may sum up to more than 100% as they are not mutually exclusive.

APPENDIX B. HETEROGENEITY TABLES

Table B.18: Prevalence of Fisi Tradition

	Male Respondents					Female Respondents				
	No girls take part	Few girls take part (<half)	Many girls take part (≥half)	All girls take part	Don't know	No girls take part	Few girls take part (<half)	Many girls take part (≥half)	All girls take part	Don't know
Ethnicity										
Chewa	29.74	20.36	10.19	0.00	16.81	26.43	15.85	1.43	2.08	5.68
Lomwe	25.94	19.50	5.66	2.34	4.02	23.91	27.41	2.27	0.00	5.48
Mang'Anja	26.27	5.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.93	60.71	8.80	0.00	1.45
Ngoni	78.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.00
Nyanja	17.03	8.78	12.59	0.00	14.02	15.15	14.20	2.93	0.00	5.82
Sena	0.00	0.00	73.04	0.00	19.27	11.83	29.40	0.00	0.00	18.76
Tumbuka	11.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.06	18.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.92
Yao	14.52	5.06	1.99	0.00	9.33	12.84	6.45	1.97	0.27	4.35
Other	13.52	24.07	0.00	0.00	39.43	22.25	35.99	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tonga						0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Religion										
Catholic	25.96	21.51	5.71	0.98	3.78	21.72	32.49	3.44	0.00	6.44
CCAP	23.78	16.36	7.13	0.00	6.94	20.73	31.30	4.39	0.00	3.00
Other Chris.	24.51	18.18	6.51	1.60	5.28	21.15	27.61	2.20	0.19	6.39
Muslim	14.92	5.75	2.61	0.56	11.26	15.42	6.76	0.67	0.27	3.82
Other Relig.	31.33	15.67	1.86	9.19	2.36	38.28	6.20	3.42	0.00	5.24
No Relig.	71.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.90	51.25	8.68	0.00	0.00
Lineality										
Matrilineal	21.11	16.85	5.32	1.34	6.32	19.83	25.09	2.53	0.00	4.58
Patrilineal	27.73	16.63	1.27	1.73	10.73	27.10	12.52	0.00	3.11	9.49
Both	43.02	7.46	9.80	1.21	1.31	26.30	9.06	2.01	0.00	7.66
DK	54.25	0.00	0.00	30.79	0.00	7.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.78
Education										
< Primary	14.93	15.71	0.93	0.00	5.74	15.22	16.50	1.89	0.44	5.54
Primary	22.97	15.84	7.10	2.27	5.67	22.14	25.19	2.44	0.09	4.77
Secondary	34.59	18.21	0.35	0.00	7.89	20.46	21.75	2.87	0.00	10.08
Higher	28.64	4.49	5.51	0.00	11.36	31.71	13.88	0.00	0.00	0.00
Spending										
1 st Quartile	21.79	18.04	6.34	0.31	6.49	18.76	26.51	2.06	0.15	4.58
2 nd Quartile	21.59	17.23	6.84	1.97	5.97	23.78	19.07	2.69	0.00	4.32
3 rd Quartile	26.33	11.12	4.20	3.40	2.86	22.04	22.08	2.81	0.47	5.19
4 th Quartile	27.21	15.24	2.89	1.73	9.22	18.10	21.65	1.92	0.00	9.71
Total	23.67	15.89	5.40	1.63	6.11	20.60	23.05	2.35	0.15	5.35
	184	112	38	10	44	275	274	33	2	65

Note: All numbers are row percentages within the sex group.

APPENDIX B. HETEROGENEITY TABLES

Table B.19: Decision makers of girls taking part in Fisi tradition

	Male Respondents						Female Respondents					
	Girls them-selves	Friends en-cour-age	Fam-ily en-cour-ages	Village elders encour-age	Chief pro-motes	Oth-ers / DK	Girls them-selves	Friends en-cour-age	Fam-ily en-cour-ages	Village elders encour-age	Chief pro-motes	Oth-ers / DK
Ethnicity												
Chewa	8.13	5.73	20.95	18.06	2.88	54.06	7.42	5.90	28.25	30.36	7.56	39.51
Lomwe	13.93	7.09	23.71	27.78	9.16	39.68	6.52	9.48	29.52	15.66	30.75	40.42
Mang'Anja	21.27	0.00	51.62	21.12	0.00	18.50	7.28	2.35	30.72	30.93	47.07	17.16
Ngoni	4.23	4.28	31.31	25.57	5.53	37.43	13.66	0.00	29.46	29.88	10.64	17.32
Nyanja	0.35	0.00	59.17	1.15	0.00	39.87	0.90	0.80	9.52	0.79	49.28	46.92
Sena	25.60	19.95	48.96	27.05	3.49	25.36	5.31	13.03	69.50	1.10	59.52	4.04
Tonga	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	58.54	0.00	21.83	19.62
Tumbuka	6.15	0.00	31.84	22.45	12.79	39.08	23.86	0.00	4.39	24.12	0.00	59.23
Yao	11.34	13.31	45.46	26.85	14.85	24.61	18.85	12.97	41.68	7.40	13.27	16.34
Other	51.91	0.00	21.06	0.00	0.00	27.03	0.00	19.76	39.26	29.29	41.42	13.35
Nkonde							37.52	0.00	9.49	0.00	0.00	52.99
Religion												
Catholic	4.83	3.56	14.72	26.66	3.05	53.79	4.79	5.81	23.32	15.61	25.64	41.29
CCAP	18.68	22.24	28.73	29.21	20.59	29.32	29.46	20.33	52.36	28.28	17.76	40.83
Other Chris.	15.06	6.38	33.23	23.24	5.08	36.58	4.69	6.69	37.90	17.28	30.52	26.53
Muslim	0.13	11.55	56.00	10.58	6.94	28.92	24.40	16.23	43.18	9.34	13.31	9.94
Other Relig.	24.50	17.81	46.44	15.50	10.13	33.15	3.80	6.20	22.29	31.30	12.56	40.49
No Relig.	5.42	0.34	29.04	58.55	0.00	21.57	15.26	0.49	16.55	47.48	17.65	21.32
Lineality												
Matrilineal	14.67	8.09	28.04	24.86	7.87	37.97	8.11	6.28	29.10	12.82	25.79	35.17
Patrilineal	15.34	12.61	40.35	19.06	4.10	38.71	9.00	11.13	49.53	23.52	24.23	14.71
Both	5.52	3.26	38.22	26.57	3.47	34.66	9.99	10.13	30.98	38.95	20.99	32.04
DK	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Education												
< Primary	29.39	14.38	37.24	22.34	4.10	34.86	6.51	12.11	43.91	18.06	34.43	19.99
Primary	10.02	7.16	35.24	23.66	7.22	33.72	10.28	8.51	33.71	21.86	24.28	27.61
Secondary	12.94	6.61	19.37	23.43	4.92	54.25	0.06	0.56	25.06	9.19	16.39	55.94
Higher	0.46	20.32	23.88	45.19	0.00	50.00	6.29	0.00	28.14	2.24	1.63	61.70
Spending												
1 st Quartile	15.86	12.78	43.65	28.69	3.97	24.14	6.68	3.29	31.84	20.90	26.75	28.13
2 nd Quartile	11.87	4.33	23.22	21.28	9.60	42.17	13.72	9.80	38.93	15.99	27.92	32.14
3 rd Quartile	16.46	8.71	32.41	20.84	3.62	39.46	8.00	14.88	26.01	13.35	22.32	29.76
4 th Quartile	6.09	6.04	27.32	21.79	8.42	55.69	4.16	6.88	41.33	33.73	15.68	30.39
N	567	567	567	567	567	567	704	704	704	704	704	704

Note: All numbers are percentages within the sex group.

Note: The proportions of options may sum up to more than 100% as they are not mutually exclusive.

Appendix C

Children's Information

This chapter reports statistics regarding characteristics of children between age 8 and 17, reported by their primary care-takers. About half of the children are in junior primary and another half in senior primary.

Table C.1 and Table C.2 shows the distribution of boys' and girls' age respectively, reported by their care-takers.

Table C.3 and Table C.4 show the major reason girls and boys end their education respectively, reported by their care-takers.

Table C.5 and Table C.6 shows boys' and girls' highest level of education respectively, reported by their care-takers.

Table C.7 and Table C.8 shows boys' and girls' marital status respectively, reported by their care-takers. The dominating majority of the girls and boys are not in a marriage or partnership.

Table C.9 shows girls' average age at their first marriage, if ever married, reported by their care-takers. As all girls in the sample are between age 8 and 17, this statistics is actually the average age of child marriage for girls.

Table C.11 shows whether a girl has had children already, reported by their care-takers.

Table C.12 shows whether a girl's first child was planned, if she has children, reported by their care-takers.

Table C.13 and Table C.14 show the activities of the sexual initiation rituals that girls and boys participated in respectively, reported by their care-takers.

Table C.15 and Table C.16 show the average age girls and boys went through certain activities in sexual initiation rituals respectively, reported by their care-takers.

Table C.17 shows whether a girl was ever involved in the *Fisi* tradition, reported by their care-takers.

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Table C.1: Distribution of girls' age

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
8	12.36	10.20	14.10	12.19	12.10	12.19
9	9.95	10.95	9.68	10.30	9.29	10.28
10	13.09	9.98	11.15	10.79	10.04	10.77
11	8.06	9.62	10.01	9.65	11.26	9.67
12	13.24	12.29	12.82	12.67	9.31	12.61
13	10.11	12.05	11.28	11.56	10.50	11.54
14	11.60	12.47	10.88	11.73	7.97	11.66
15	7.92	7.69	8.18	7.93	8.28	7.93
16	6.90	6.45	3.80	5.17	9.92	5.25
17	6.77	8.30	8.10	8.03	11.33	8.09
N	1717	1486	2016	4329	890	5219

Table C.2: Distribution of boys' age

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
8	10.08	12.13	10.61	11.31	9.11	11.28
9	9.10	12.25	10.13	11.05	9.99	11.03
10	10.97	11.18	10.02	10.65	10.10	10.65
11	11.69	10.79	9.32	10.24	8.45	10.21
12	11.08	10.53	14.11	12.20	10.88	12.18
13	9.99	10.62	10.59	10.59	8.45	10.55
14	10.70	12.37	11.39	11.77	12.77	11.79
15	9.98	7.32	9.29	8.37	12.15	8.43
16	5.39	6.38	5.60	5.92	7.41	5.95
17	11.02	6.43	8.93	7.89	10.67	7.94
<i>N</i>	1620	1381	1900	4124	777	4901

Table C.3: Reasons of girls ending education

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Currently attending school	97.26	91.85	94.80	93.60	96.65	93.65
Education program ended	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.12	0.00
Could not afford school fees	0.46	2.34	0.75	1.47	0.21	1.45
Could not afford user fees	0.17	0.94	0.44	0.66	0.05	0.65
School is too far away	0.31	0.27	0.07	0.18	0.00	0.18
Was not allowed to go to school	0.00	0.06	0.09	0.07	0.01	0.07
To work	0.12	0.27	0.00	0.14	0.09	0.13
To take care of relatives	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.06
Got married / started living with someone	0.14	0.31	0.41	0.34	0.84	0.34
To start a family	0.11	0.06	0.58	0.30	0.25	0.30
Other	1.59	4.63	2.28	3.32	1.57	3.29
DK	0.22	0.35	0.69	0.50	0.32	0.50
<i>N</i>	1717	1486	2016	4329	890	5219

Note: The proportions of options may sum up to more than 100% as they are not mutually exclusive.

APPENDIX C. CHILDREN'S INFORMATION

Table C.4: Reasons of boys ending education

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Currently attending school	96.39	91.54	93.81	92.93	95.04	92.97
Education program ended	0.05	0.00	0.08	0.04	0.00	0.04
Could not afford school fees	0.55	1.65	1.66	1.58	0.53	1.56
Could not afford user fees	0.38	1.09	0.91	0.96	0.48	0.95
School is too far away	0.11	0.08	0.11	0.09	0.50	0.10
Was not allowed to go to school	0.05	0.18	0.26	0.20	0.00	0.20
To work	0.00	0.38	0.52	0.42	0.11	0.41
To take care of relatives	0.00	0.09	0.56	0.29	0.05	0.29
To start a family	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
Other	2.77	5.05	3.11	4.02	2.21	3.99
DK	0.01	0.87	0.23	0.50	1.15	0.51
<i>N</i>	1620	1381	1900	4124	777	4901

Note: The proportions of options may sum up to more than 100% as they are not mutually exclusive.

Table C.5: Girls' highest degree of education

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Never attended	0.48	0.65	1.02	0.82	0.03	0.81
Early childhood education	0.17	0.18	0.25	0.22	0.04	0.21
Junior primary (standard 1-4)	42.36	51.94	50.19	50.66	33.31	50.36
Senior primary (standard 5-8)	50.45	42.96	43.69	43.83	47.94	43.90
Junior secondary (form 1-2)	4.85	3.52	3.59	3.56	9.09	3.66
Senior secondary (form 3-4)	1.60	0.68	1.25	0.89	8.28	1.02
Higher	0.09	0.07	0.01	0.02	1.32	0.05
<i>N</i>	1717	1486	2016	4329	890	5219

Table C.6: Boys' highest degree of education

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Never attended	0.45	1.25	1.04	1.10	0.60	1.09
Early childhood education	0.15	0.11	0.23	0.17	0.00	0.17
Junior primary (standard 1-4)	47.20	62.14	56.18	58.54	37.95	58.20
Senior primary (standard 5-8)	46.48	32.58	37.55	35.83	45.52	35.99
Junior secondary (form 1-2)	4.51	2.64	3.16	2.92	9.90	3.03
Senior secondary (form 3-4)	1.21	1.28	1.69	1.38	6.00	1.46
Higher	0.01	0.00	0.14	0.06	0.03	0.06
<i>N</i>	1620	1381	1900	4124	777	4901

Table C.7: Marital status of girls

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Yes, currently married	0.26	0.14	0.75	0.43	0.61	0.43
Yes, living with a partner	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.21	0.10	0.21
No, not in union / separated	99.74	99.85	98.80	99.36	99.28	99.36
<i>N</i>	1717	1486	2016	4329	890	5219

Table C.8: Marital status of boys

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Yes, currently married	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.07	0.00	0.07
Yes, living with a partner	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
No, not in union	99.87	100.00	99.86	99.93	100.00	99.93
<i>N</i>	1620	1381	1900	4124	777	4901

Table C.9: Girls' age at first marriage / cohabitation

	Region			Residence		Total
	Northern	Central	Southern	Rural	Urban	
Age at first marriage / cohabitation	15.44	16.45	15.69	15.81	15.20	15.79
<i>N</i>	11	8	29	39	9	48

The sample for boys is too small to report.

Table C.10 shows how girls form their marriage or partnership, reported by their care-takers.

Table C.10: Formation of girls' partnership

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Customary marriage (with 'ankhoswe')	7.82	22.45	48.96	43.38	5.75	42.61
Religious marriage	0.00	0.00	0.59	0.24	11.16	0.46
Marriage by reputation or permanent cohabitation	92.18	61.53	25.31	34.08	53.97	34.48
Other (specify)	0.00	16.02	25.14	22.30	29.13	22.44
<i>N</i>	11	9	31	42	9	51

The sample for boys is too small to report.

Table C.11: Having children

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
DK	3.37	0.82	0.71	0.98	0.64	0.97
Yes	1.17	0.36	1.45	0.94	0.67	0.93
No	95.46	98.82	97.85	98.09	98.70	98.10
<i>N</i>	1717	1486	2016	4329	890	5219

Table C.12: Firt child planned

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
DK	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.05
Yes	11.17	0.82	1.57	1.65	61.34	2.40
No	88.83	99.18	98.36	98.30	38.66	97.55
<i>N</i>	18	6	29	47	6	53

Table C.13: Activities of sexual initiation rituals girls participated in

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Counselling on sex and sexuality	4.24	1.72	2.12	2.12	1.24	2.11
Counselling on menstrual hygiene	11.34	5.01	7.96	6.89	6.73	6.89
Dances in public simulating intercourse	0.35	1.65	1.35	1.41	1.31	1.41
Labia stretching	8.38	4.32	4.15	4.62	1.68	4.57
Circumcising genitals	0.08	0.07	0.90	0.46	0.24	0.46
Consensual intercourse	0.18	0.62	0.72	0.64	0.42	0.63
Encouraged intercourse	0.18	0.00	0.19	0.10	0.24	0.10
Forced intercourse	0.18	0.00	0.19	0.10	0.24	0.10
Other	0.51	1.31	6.34	3.61	1.81	3.58
None	85.08	91.59	81.72	86.41	90.55	86.48
DK	0.63	0.26	1.65	0.95	0.38	0.94
<i>N</i>	1717	1486	2016	4329	890	5219

Note: The proportions of options may sum up to more than 100% as they are not mutually exclusive.

Table C.14: Activities of sexual initiation rituals boys participated in

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Counselling on sex and sexuality	0.13	1.98	1.56	1.66	0.30	1.63
Circumcising genitals	0.02	5.00	16.44	9.70	8.75	9.69
Consensual intercourse	0.01	0.45	0.55	0.46	0.03	0.46
Encouraged intercourse	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.11	0.00	0.10
Forced intercourse	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.05	0.00	0.05
Other	0.06	4.81	1.49	2.95	1.47	2.92
None	99.77	87.93	80.83	85.73	87.71	85.76
DK	0.01	0.72	1.02	0.78	1.92	0.80
<i>N</i>	1620	1381	1900	4124	777	4901

Note: The proportions of options may sum up to more than 100% as they are not mutually exclusive.

Table C.15: Girls' age when involving in sexual initiation activities

	Region			Residence		Total
	Northern	Central	Southern	Rural	Urban	
Counselling on sex and sexuality	12.33	11.65	10.14	10.99	12.05	11.01
Counselling on menstrual hygiene	12.77	12.60	12.31	12.46	12.87	12.46
Dances in public simulating intercourse	14.08	10.29	11.39	10.82	12.94	10.85
Labia stretching	10.95	11.19	11.49	11.27	12.41	11.28
Circumcising genitals	13.00	8.50	9.78	9.72	12.00	9.74
Consensual intercourse	13.00	12.38	12.91	12.66	12.86	12.66
Encouraged intercourse	13.00	10.00	10.13	10.18	12.00	10.25

Table C.16: Boys' age when involving in sexual initiation activities

	Region			Residence		Total
	Northern	Central	Southern	Rural	Urban	
Counselling on sex and sexuality	11.59	12.11	10.61	11.47	8.41	11.46
Circumcising genitals	9.06	8.45	10.41	9.96	10.61	9.97
Consensual intercourse	8.00	6.26	10.39	8.46	8.00	8.46

Table C.17: Girls' experience of involving in Fisi tradition

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
DK	0.06	0.20	0.21	0.19	0.48	0.20
Yes	0.00	0.00	0.51	0.24	0.00	0.24
No	99.94	99.80	99.28	99.57	99.52	99.57
N	1717	1486	2016	4329	890	5219

Appendix D

Further Household Characteristics

D.1 Access to Media

Table D.1 shows the types of media any household members have access to at least once a week. Urban households have more access to every type of media than rural households. However, households across all regions have similar access to all types of media, with radio being dominating all other types. More specifically, Table D.2 shows whether or not any household members have access to Internet at home. Urban households are more likely to have access to Internet than rural households, and Northern households are also more likely, though to a less extend, to have access to Internet than Central and Southern households.

D.2 Water and Sanitation

This section reports the households' access to water and sanitary conditions. All statistics are at household level.

Looking at access to water, Table D.3 shows the distribution of the main source of drinking water, while Table D.3 reports the main source of water for purposes other than drinking, if the household relies on packed water as drinking water (percentage of the total population). Table D.5 shows the distribution of the location of the water source (percentage of total population). Table D.6 reports the average time (in minutes) to collect water per return journey while Table D.7 shows the average frequency to collect water per week. Table D.8 reports whether households suffer from insufficient drinking water per month (percentage of total population) and Table D.9 reports the main reason households are unable to get sufficient water (Percentage of total population), while Table D.10 shows the methods adopted by households to make water safer to drink.

Regarding sanitation, Table D.11 reports the type of toilet facilities households normally use. Table D.12 reports whether or not the toilet facilities have been emptied and Table D.13 reports where toilet contents were emptied to. Table D.14 reports the location of these toilet facilities while Table D.15 reports whether or not the toilet facilities are shared among different households and Table D.16 shows in specific the distribution of number of households sharing the same toilet facilities.

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Table D.1: Access to media at least once a week

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Radio	39.92	39.57	40.07	39.38	62.93	39.82
TV	7.15	4.96	3.44	3.75	40.88	4.44
Newspaper	2.14	1.35	2.49	1.65	15.78	1.92
Internet	7.01	8.23	14.00	10.36	29.23	10.71
None of the above	55.83	54.58	50.29	53.31	23.45	52.75
<i>N</i>	2265	2258	2865	6062	1326	7388

Note: The proportions of options may sum up to more than 100% as they are not mutually exclusive.

Table D.2: Access to Internet at home

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Yes	11.70	4.95	6.53	5.68	30.88	6.14
No	88.30	95.05	93.47	94.32	69.12	93.86
<i>N</i>	2265	2258	2865	6062	1326	7388

Table D.3: Main source of drinking water

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Piped into dwelling	0.61	0.41	0.56	0.22	15.14	0.49
Piped to yard/plot	3.18	1.26	0.85	0.87	19.76	1.22
Piped to neighbour	1.44	0.31	0.21	0.22	7.06	0.35
Public tap/standpipe	9.46	4.35	4.37	4.21	32.50	4.73
Tube well/borehole	68.03	67.59	70.90	70.06	18.17	69.10
Protected well	3.68	8.02	5.04	6.43	3.16	6.37
Unprotected well	6.03	13.27	8.91	10.96	1.92	10.80
Protected spring	0.00	0.36	0.14	0.24	0.00	0.24
Unprotected spring	1.22	0.77	2.40	1.56	0.07	1.53
Tanker-truck	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Water kiosk	0.01	0.02	0.21	0.08	1.20	0.10
Surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, etc.)	5.36	3.64	6.08	4.93	0.71	4.85
Other	0.95	0.00	0.33	0.22	0.31	0.22
<i>N</i>	2265	2258	2865	6062	1326	7388

Table D.4: Main source of water for other purposes

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Other	0.06	0.00	0.08	0.04	0.01	0.04
<i>N</i>	2265	2258	2865	6062	1326	7388

Note: The proportions of options may add up to less than 100% as the question is not applicable to all respondents.

Table D.5: Location of water resources

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
In own dwelling	1.45	1.04	2.46	1.72	0.66	1.70
In own yard/plot	4.03	8.51	7.38	7.59	12.79	7.68
Elsewhere	90.68	88.76	88.54	89.52	50.45	88.80
<i>N</i>	2265	2258	2865	6062	1326	7388

Note: The proportions of options may add up to less than 100% as the question is not applicable to all respondents.

Table D.6: Average time to collect water

	Region			Residence		Total
	Northern	Central	Southern	Rural	Urban	
Min	30.56	25.13	40.70	32.48	29.31	32.44
<i>N</i>	1780	1869	2413	5390	672	6062

Table D.7: Weekly frequency to collect water

	Region			Residence		Total
	Northern	Central	Southern	Rural	Urban	
Times	24.94	24.52	17.42	21.54	19.31	21.52
<i>N</i>	1706	1867	2361	5264	670	5934

Table D.8: Monthly suffrage of insufficient drinking water

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Yes, at least once	23.79	19.41	26.16	22.36	42.76	22.74
No, always sufficient	76.08	79.68	68.26	74.67	55.66	74.32
DK	0.13	0.92	5.59	2.97	1.58	2.94
<i>N</i>	2265	2258	2865	6062	1326	7388

Table D.9: Reason of insufficient access to water

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Water not available from source	43.45	57.61	48.67	51.84	54.56	51.94
Water too expensive	0.45	1.12	3.73	1.82	18.78	2.41
Source not accessible	28.12	20.92	21.11	21.58	21.15	21.57
Other	26.97	19.49	26.50	24.31	5.52	23.66
DK	1.02	0.86	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.43
<i>N</i>	564	554	777	1362	533	1895

Table D.10: Making water drinkable

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
No purification	11.05	11.80	13.66	12.65	8.46	12.57
Boil	17.13	24.17	45.40	33.30	23.78	33.13
Add bleach/chlorine	17.13	24.17	45.40	33.30	23.78	33.13
Strain it through a cloth	0.98	1.22	0.56	0.92	0.40	0.91
Use water filter	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02
Solar disinfection	2.62	4.65	7.40	5.68	8.47	5.73
Let it stand and settle	6.44	5.12	13.30	8.91	6.76	8.87
Other	64.86	57.16	32.22	46.40	56.67	46.59
DK	0.22	0.05	0.40	0.20	1.10	0.22
<i>N</i>	2265	2258	2865	6062	1326	7388

Note: The proportions of options may sum up to more than 100% as they are not mutually exclusive.

Table D.11: Toilet facility

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Flush to piped sewer system	0.05	0.91	0.27	0.49	4.41	0.56
Flush to septic tank	0.25	0.65	0.46	0.34	10.94	0.54
Flush to pit latrine	0.06	0.10	0.07	0.08	0.36	0.08
Flush to open drain	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.08	0.03
Flush to don't know where	0.00	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.22	0.03
Ventilated improved pit latrine	2.25	1.11	1.82	1.50	2.06	1.51
Pit latrine with slab	56.80	58.62	59.65	58.91	61.16	58.95
Pit latrine with slab/ open pit	32.99	32.86	29.10	31.40	20.08	31.19
Composting toilet	0.21	0.19	0.06	0.13	0.00	0.13
Bucket	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00
Hanging toilet/ hanging latrine	0.08	0.00	0.10	0.05	0.00	0.05
No facility/ bush/ field	6.74	5.33	8.00	6.74	0.48	6.62
Other	0.57	0.17	0.37	0.29	0.14	0.29
<i>N</i>	2265	2258	2865	6062	1326	7388

Table D.12: Emptying toilet facilities

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Yes, emptied within the last 5 years	4.47	2.47	2.58	2.61	5.43	2.67
More than 5 years ago	0.11	0.25	0.11	0.16	0.91	0.18
Don't know when	0.41	0.39	0.23	0.31	1.07	0.32
No, never emptied	94.78	96.22	96.35	96.28	90.65	96.17
DK	0.24	0.67	0.72	0.63	1.94	0.66
<i>N</i>	2150	2129	2742	5737	1284	7021

Table D.13: Destination of toilet wastes

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Removed by service provider: to a treatment plant	7.40	7.46	9.09	8.15	7.29	8.12
Removed by service provider: buried in a covered pit	16.47	6.14	10.94	8.51	26.13	9.29
Removed by service provider: to unknown location	0.54	5.74	7.30	4.52	32.91	5.78
Emptied by household: buried in a covered pit	62.76	54.34	49.67	55.32	12.19	53.41
Emptied by household: to uncovered pit, open ground, water body, or elsewhere	5.77	1.67	6.83	4.39	1.06	4.25
Other	5.04	16.07	9.57	12.35	7.84	12.15
DK	2.03	8.59	6.59	6.76	12.60	7.02
<i>N</i>	115	67	147	246	83	329

Table D.14: Location of toilet facilities

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
In own dwelling	3.06	15.63	12.43	13.16	20.87	13.31
In own yard/plot	83.86	73.52	77.51	76.05	75.13	76.03
Elsewhere	13.08	10.85	10.06	10.80	4.00	10.67
<i>N</i>	2160	2155	2768	5765	1318	7083

Table D.15: Sharing toilet facilities

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
No sharing	64.08	67.88	66.78	67.41	52.53	67.12
Shared with known households (not public)	33.14	29.60	29.04	29.32	44.12	29.61
Shared with general public	2.78	2.51	4.18	3.27	3.35	3.27
<i>N</i>	2160	2155	2768	5765	1318	7083

Table D.16: Number of households sharing the toilet facility

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
0	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.06
1	8.87	8.31	2.65	6.03	2.02	5.91
2	56.62	57.85	52.89	56.31	32.54	55.61
3	20.80	21.80	23.59	22.43	24.24	22.49
4	8.71	6.23	10.06	7.79	17.55	8.08
5	2.14	2.81	3.50	2.85	9.80	3.05
6	1.60	1.25	1.86	1.41	5.88	1.54
7	0.96	0.11	1.06	0.48	4.26	0.59
8	0.01	0.80	0.75	0.67	2.30	0.71
9	0.25	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.44	0.04
10 or more households	0.03	0.72	3.62	1.94	0.96	1.91
DK	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>N</i>	707	733	773	1643	570	2213

Appendix E

Sexual Violence

This chapter reports the statistics regarding sexual violence. All statistics is at individual level.

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Table E.1: Prevalence of exposure to sexual touch

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Yes	1.40	1.32	1.18	1.26	1.45	1.27
No	17.37	14.34	15.21	14.87	18.71	14.94
Don't know / declined	0.04	0.00	0.24	0.10	0.11	0.10
<i>N</i>	4760	4627	5434	12026	2795	14821

Note: The proportions of options may add up to less than 100% as respondents may have skipped this part.

Table E.2: Prevalence of exposure to sexual intercourse

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Yes	2.93	2.40	2.64	2.53	3.39	2.54
No	15.83	13.19	13.66	13.53	16.68	13.60
Don't know / declined	0.05	0.07	0.32	0.17	0.20	0.17
<i>N</i>	4760	4627	5434	12026	2795	14821

Note: The proportions of options may add up to less than 100% as respondents may have skipped this part.

Table E.3: Prevalence of exposure to physically forced sexual intercourse

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Yes	1.48	0.65	0.67	0.72	0.88	0.72
No	17.34	15.01	15.64	15.38	19.31	15.46
Don't know / declined	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.14	0.08	0.13
<i>N</i>	4760	4627	5434	12026	2795	14821

Note: The proportions of options may add up to less than 100% as respondents may have skipped this part.

Table E.4: Prevalence of exposure to pressured sexual intercourse

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Yes	0.73	0.46	0.75	0.60	0.48	0.60
No	18.00	15.20	15.68	15.54	19.71	15.62
Don't know / declined	0.08	0.00	0.21	0.09	0.08	0.09
<i>N</i>	4760	4627	5434	12026	2795	14821

Note: The proportions of options may add up to less than 100% as respondents may have skipped this part.

Table E.5: Getting help regarding unwanted sexual experiences

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Yes	16.34	12.59	14.66	5.53	14.12	13.89
No	83.66	86.59	78.01	92.80	82.05	82.33
Don't know / declined	0.00	0.82	7.32	1.68	3.83	3.77
<i>N</i>	200	162	195	128	429	557

Table E.6: Knowledge about getting help regarding unwanted sexual activities

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Yes	29.26	14.54	17.40	8.94	17.41	17.19
No	68.19	83.43	77.45	88.66	79.03	79.28
Don't know / declined	2.55	2.03	5.15	2.40	3.56	3.53
<i>N</i>	200	162	195	128	429	557

Table E.7: Experience of seeking help regarding unwanted sexual activities

	Region			Residence		Total%
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Yes	57.57	35.77	17.51	30.13	56.09	30.48
No	42.43	64.23	82.49	69.87	43.91	69.52
<i>N</i>	51	21	33	84	21	105

Table E.8: Main reason not to seek help regarding unwanted sexual activities

	Region			Residence		
	Northern%	Central%	Southern%	Rural%	Urban%	
Afraid of getting in trouble	28.35	11.37	6.96	0.57	10.57	10.48
Embarrassed for self / family	3.31	16.93	0.00	0.00	6.25	6.19
Could not afford services	0.00	19.47	24.85	14.26	20.72	20.67
Dependent on perpetrator	0.00	0.00	0.81	53.35	0.00	0.45
Did not think it was a problem	0.78	11.31	14.65	8.56	12.23	12.20
Felt it was my fault	4.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.46
did not need/want services	11.19	9.89	41.75	21.18	27.89	27.83
Other	23.11	31.03	10.93	0.95	19.21	19.05
Don't know / declined	28.31	0.00	0.05	1.12	2.67	2.66
<i>N</i>	24	11	22	10	47	57

Appendix F

Sampling Errors

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Table F.1: Sampling errors: total sample

Variable	Mean	Standard Error (SE)	Confidence intervals		Observations
			Mean - 2 SE	Mean + 2 SE	
Female	0.560	0.003	0.553	0.567	14821
Age	37.917	0.201	37.524	38.311	14348
Husband's/partner's age	43.619	0.313	43.006	44.233	4330
Wife's/partner's age	38.201	0.310	37.594	38.808	3684
Age at first marriage (women)	18.331	0.110	18.115	18.546	5885
Age at first marriage (men)	22.616	0.113	22.395	22.838	3688
Husband's/partner's age at first marriage	23.360	0.130	23.106	23.614	4559
Wife's/partner's age at first marriage	18.757	0.089	18.582	18.932	3501

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Ideal age of marriage for women (female respondents)	19.365	0.040	19.286	19.444	7166
Ideal age of marriage for women (male respondents)	19.245	0.043	19.159	19.330	5087
Ideal age of marriage for men (female respondents)	22.530	0.059	22.415	22.645	7048
Ideal age of marriage for men (male respondents)	22.220	0.064	22.094	22.346	5100
Marital status					
Yes, currently married	0.603	0.006	0.591	0.615	7514
Yes, living with a partner	0.117	0.008	0.101	0.133	1458
No, not in union / separated	0.28	0.008	0.264	0.296	3489
Formation of marriage / partnership					
Customary marriage	0.597	0.007	0.583	0.611	5240
Civil marriage (by government)	0.022	0.011	0	0.044	193
Religious marriage	0.246	0.009	0.228	0.264	2159
Marriage by reputation or permanent cohabitation	0.128	0.01	0.108	0.148	1123
Other	0.007	0.011	-0.015	0.029	61
Percentage of child marriage for females and males					
Females					
Married before age 15	0.092	0.012	0.068	0.116	541
Married before age 18	0.415	0.01	0.395	0.435	2441
Males					
Married before age 15	0.012	0.016	-0.02	0.044	44
Married before age 18	0.062	0.016	0.03	0.094	229
Reasons for marriage / cohabitation					
Planned pregnancy	0.009	0.01	-0.011	0.029	93
Unplanned pregnancy	0.09	0.009	0.072	0.108	932
Start own family	0.723	0.005	0.713	0.733	7484
Become independent	0.194	0.009	0.176	0.212	2008
To move to another village	0.003	0.01	-0.017	0.023	31
Poverty	0.155	0.009	0.137	0.173	1604
Spend more time with the partner	0.131	0.009	0.113	0.149	1356
Religious reason	0.012	0.01	-0.008	0.032	124
Follow local tradition	0.019	0.01	-0.001	0.039	197
Other	0.024	0.01	0.004	0.044	248
DK	0.004	0.01	-0.016	0.024	41
Decision makers of marriage / cohabitation					
Self decided	0.851	0.004	0.843	0.859	8826
Family	0.097	0.009	0.079	0.115	1006
Friends	0.005	0.01	-0.015	0.025	52
The traditional chief	0.001	0.01	-0.019	0.021	10
Village elders	0.002	0.01	-0.018	0.022	21
Other people in the village	0.004	0.01	-0.016	0.024	41
Religious reason	0.005	0.01	-0.015	0.025	52
Others	0.098	0.009	0.08	0.116	1016
DK	0.002	0.01	-0.018	0.022	21

Prevalence of girls initiation rituals					
No girls take part	0.359	0.007	0.345	0.373	4375
Few girls take part (<half)	0.233	0.008	0.217	0.249	2840
Many girls take part ($\geq$ half)	0.308	0.008	0.292	0.324	3754
All girls take part	0.082	0.009	0.064	0.1	999
DK	0.018	0.009	0	0.036	219
Prevalence of boys initiation rituals					
No boys take part	0.554	0.006	0.542	0.566	6752
Few boys take part (<half)	0.173	0.008	0.157	0.189	2108
Many boys take part ($\geq$ half)	0.196	0.008	0.18	0.212	2389
All boys take part	0.048	0.009	0.03	0.066	585
DK	0.029	0.009	0.011	0.047	353
Positive aspects about girls initiation rituals					
Educates girls	0.194	0.011	0.172	0.216	1415
Teaches how to stay safe from abuse and violence	0.041	0.011	0.019	0.063	299
Teaches girls how to behave as a woman	0.531	0.008	0.515	0.547	3873
Informs girls about local social norms	0.439	0.009	0.421	0.457	3202
Teaches about reproduction	0.16	0.011	0.138	0.182	1167
Teaches about health	0.1	0.011	0.078	0.122	729
Teaches about hygiene	0.16	0.011	0.138	0.182	1167
Teaches about sex	0.093	0.011	0.071	0.115	678
Teaches about protected sex	0.054	0.011	0.032	0.076	394
Other	0.025	0.012	0.001	0.049	182
No positive aspects	0.293	0.01	0.273	0.313	2137
Positive aspects about boys initiation rituals					
Educates boys	0.166	0.013	0.14	0.192	880
Teaches how to stay safe from abuse and violence	0.079	0.013	0.053	0.105	419
Teaches boys how to behave as a man	0.485	0.01	0.465	0.505	2571
Informs boys about local social norms	0.436	0.01	0.416	0.456	2311
Teaches about reproduction	0.102	0.013	0.076	0.128	541
Teaches about health	0.094	0.013	0.068	0.12	498
Teaches about hygiene	0.117	0.013	0.091	0.143	620
Teaches about sex	0.06	0.013	0.034	0.086	318
Teaches about protected sex	0.062	0.013	0.036	0.088	329
Other	0.048	0.013	0.022	0.074	254
No positive aspects	0.289	0.012	0.265	0.313	1532
Activities of girls initiation rituals					
Counselling	0.64	0.007	0.626	0.654	4668
Education	0.287	0.01	0.267	0.307	2093
Teach good manners	0.729	0.006	0.717	0.741	5317
Teach household skills	0.644	0.007	0.63	0.658	4697

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Public festivities	0.339	0.01	0.319	0.359	2472
Public dancing	0.34	0.01	0.32	0.36	2480
Sexual instruction	0.467	0.009	0.449	0.485	3406
Sexual practice	0.283	0.01	0.263	0.303	2064
Labia stretching	0.476	0.008	0.46	0.492	3471
Circumcision	0.035	0.012	0.011	0.059	255
Other	0.008	0.012	-0.016	0.032	58
DK	0.055	0.011	0.033	0.077	401
Activities of boys initiation rituals					
Counselling	0.623	0.008	0.607	0.639	3303
Education	0.286	0.012	0.262	0.31	1516
Teach good manners	0.653	0.008	0.637	0.669	3462
Teach household skills	0.571	0.009	0.553	0.589	3027
Public festivities	0.335	0.011	0.313	0.357	1776
Public dancing	0.326	0.011	0.304	0.348	1728
Sexual instruction	0.403	0.011	0.381	0.425	2136
Sexual practice	0.269	0.012	0.245	0.293	1426
Circumcision	0.539	0.009	0.521	0.557	2857
Other	0.011	0.014	-0.017	0.039	58
DK	0.083	0.013	0.057	0.109	440
Decision makers of girls taking part in initiation rituals					
Girls decide themselves	0.118	0.011	0.096	0.14	861
Friends encourage each other	0.093	0.011	0.071	0.115	678
Family encourage girls	0.752	0.006	0.74	0.764	5484
Village elders encourage girls	0.287	0.01	0.267	0.307	2093
The chief promotes the rituals	0.162	0.011	0.14	0.184	1181
The church promotes the rituals	0.047	0.011	0.025	0.069	343
Other	0.024	0.012	0	0.048	175
DK	0.035	0.012	0.011	0.059	255
Decision makers of boys taking part in initiation rituals					
Boys decide themselves	0.233	0.012	0.209	0.257	1235
Friends encourage each other	0.143	0.013	0.117	0.169	758
Family encourage boys	0.699	0.008	0.683	0.715	3705
Village elders encourage boys	0.257	0.012	0.233	0.281	1362
The traditional village chief promotes the rituals	0.157	0.013	0.131	0.183	832
The church promotes the ritual	0.047	0.013	0.021	0.073	249
Other	0.021	0.014	-0.007	0.049	111
DK	0.068	0.013	0.042	0.094	360
Reasons for girls to engage in initiation rituals					
Because of tradition	0.799	0.005	0.789	0.809	5827
To find a husband in the future	0.108	0.011	0.086	0.13	788
As preparation for adulthood	0.284	0.01	0.264	0.304	2071

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Other	0.042	0.011	0.02	0.064	306
DK	0.057	0.011	0.035	0.079	416
Reasons for boys to engage in initiation rituals					
Because of tradition	0.807	0.005	0.797	0.817	5885
To find a wife in the future	0.082	0.011	0.06	0.104	598
As preparation for adulthood	0.201	0.01	0.181	0.221	1466
Other	0.044	0.011	0.022	0.066	321
DK	0.081	0.011	0.059	0.103	591
Cost of girls initiation rituals					
No	0.223	0.01	0.203	0.243	1626
≤ 2,500 Kwachas	0.304	0.01	0.284	0.324	2217
2,501-5,000 Kwachas	0.151	0.011	0.129	0.173	1101
5,001-10,000 Kwachas	0.066	0.011	0.044	0.088	481
10,001-15,000 Kwachas	0.029	0.012	0.005	0.053	211
15,001-25,000 Kwachas	0.025	0.012	0.001	0.049	182
25,001-50,000 Kwachas	0.037	0.011	0.015	0.059	270
>50,000 Kwachas	0.027	0.012	0.003	0.051	197
DK	0.139	0.011	0.117	0.161	1014
Cost of boys initiation rituals					
No	0.119	0.013	0.093	0.145	631
≤ 2,500 Kwachas	0.336	0.011	0.314	0.358	1781
2,501-5,000 Kwachas	0.17	0.013	0.144	0.196	901
5,001-10,000 Kwachas	0.086	0.013	0.06	0.112	456
10,001-15,000 Kwachas	0.033	0.014	0.005	0.061	175
15,001-25,000 Kwachas	0.019	0.014	-0.009	0.047	101
25,001-50,000 Kwachas	0.026	0.014	-0.002	0.054	138
>50,000 Kwachas	0.013	0.014	-0.015	0.041	69
DK	0.199	0.012	0.175	0.223	1055
Receivers of payment for girls initiation rituals					
Counsellor	0.792	0.006	0.78	0.804	4178
Village chief	0.483	0.01	0.463	0.503	2548
Other	0.059	0.013	0.033	0.085	311
DK	0.057	0.013	0.031	0.083	301
Receivers of payment for boys initiation rituals					
Counsellor	0.817	0.006	0.805	0.829	3791
Village chief	0.452	0.011	0.43	0.474	2097
Other	0.048	0.014	0.02	0.076	223
DK	0.08	0.014	0.052	0.108	371
Prevalence of girls sexual initiation rituals					
No girls take part	0.297	0.008	0.281	0.313	3620
Few girls take part (<half)	0.062	0.009	0.044	0.08	756
Many girls take part (≥ half)	0.039	0.009	0.021	0.057	475
All girls take part	0.006	0.009	-0.012	0.024	73
DK	0.025	0.009	0.007	0.043	305
Prevalence of boys sexual initiation rituals					
No boys take part	0.333	0.007	0.319	0.347	4058
Few boys take part (<half)	0.04	0.009	0.022	0.058	487
Many boys take part (≥ half)	0.026	0.009	0.008	0.044	317

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All boys take part	0.004	0.009	-0.014	0.022	49
DK	0.026	0.009	0.008	0.044	317
Activities in girls sexual initiation rituals					
Counselling on sex and sexuality	0.575	0.015	0.545	0.605	1102
Counselling on menstrual hygiene	0.61	0.014	0.582	0.638	1169
Dances in public simulating intercourse	0.344	0.019	0.306	0.382	659
Labia stretching	0.515	0.016	0.483	0.547	987
Circumcising genitals	0.132	0.021	0.09	0.174	253
Consensual intercourse	0.394	0.018	0.358	0.43	755
Encouraged intercourse	0.117	0.021	0.075	0.159	224
Forced intercourse	0.083	0.022	0.039	0.127	159
Other	0.011	0.023	-0.035	0.057	21
DK	0.173	0.021	0.131	0.215	331
Activities in boys sexual initiation rituals					
Counselling on sex and sexuality	0.598	0.016	0.566	0.63	895
Circumcising genitals	0.56	0.017	0.526	0.594	838
Consensual intercourse	0.43	0.02	0.39	0.47	643
Encouraged intercourse	0.132	0.024	0.084	0.18	197
Forced intercourse	0.064	0.025	0.014	0.114	96
Other	0.009	0.026	-0.043	0.061	13
DK	0.223	0.023	0.177	0.269	334
Prevalence of Fisi tradition					
No girls take part	0.4	0.007	0.386	0.414	4875
Few girls take part (<half)	0.045	0.009	0.027	0.063	548
Many girls take part (≥ half)	0.016	0.009	-0.002	0.034	195
All girls take part	0.003	0.009	-0.015	0.021	37
DK	0.023	0.009	0.005	0.041	280
Decision makers of girls taking part in Fisi tradition					
Girls decide themselves	0.111	0.026	0.059	0.163	141
Friends encourage each other	0.082	0.027	0.028	0.136	104
Family encourages girls	0.334	0.023	0.288	0.38	425
Village elders encourage girls	0.219	0.025	0.169	0.269	278
The chief promotes the rituals	0.151	0.026	0.099	0.203	192
The church promotes the rituals	0.008	0.028	-0.048	0.064	10
Other	0.088	0.027	0.034	0.142	112
DK	0.243	0.024	0.195	0.291	309
Cost of Fisi tradition					
No	0.552	0.019	0.514	0.59	702
<2,500 Kwachas	0.075	0.027	0.021	0.129	95
2,501-5,000 Kwachas	0.03	0.028	-0.026	0.086	38
5,001-10,000 Kwachas	0.027	0.028	-0.029	0.083	34
10,001-15,000 Kwachas	0.007	0.028	-0.049	0.063	9
15,001-25,000 Kwachas	0.015	0.028	-0.041	0.071	19
25,001-50,000 Kwachas	0.008	0.028	-0.048	0.064	10
50,001-100,000 Kwachas	0.002	0.026	-0.05	0.054	3

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100,001-250,000	0				0
Kwachas					
DK	0.286	0.024	0.238	0.334	364
Experience of Fisi tradi- tion					
Never heard of it	0.639	0.007	0.625	0.653	5266
Yes	0.014	0.011	-0.008	0.036	115
No	0.346	0.009	0.328	0.364	2851
Refused to answer	0.001	0.011	-0.021	0.023	8

Table F.2: Sampling errors: northern sample

Variable	Mean	Standard Error (SE)	Confidence intervals		Observations
			Mean - 2 SE	Mean + 2 SE	
Female	0.540	0.005	0.531	0.550	4760
Age	38.322	0.268	37.795	38.848	4688
Husband's/partner's age	44.964	0.425	44.130	45.798	1462
Wife's/partner's age	39.207	0.425	38.372	40.041	1250
Age at first marriage (women)	18.132	0.117	17.903	18.360	1880
Age at first marriage (men)	23.001	0.146	22.714	23.287	1293
Husband's/partner's age at first marriage	23.903	0.152	23.606	24.200	1524
Wife's/partner's age at first marriage	18.452	0.158	18.141	18.763	1260
Ideal age of marriage for women (female respon- dents)	19.177	0.059	19.061	19.292	2236
Ideal age of marriage for women (male respon- dents)	19.264	0.070	19.127	19.401	1754
Ideal age of marriage for men (female respondents)	22.387	0.090	22.210	22.565	2203
Ideal age of marriage for men (male respondents)	22.188	0.084	22.022	22.353	1758
Marital status					
Yes, currently married	0.621	0.01	0.601	0.641	2511
Yes, living with a partner	0.089	0.015	0.059	0.119	360
No, not in union / sepa- rated	0.291	0.013	0.265	0.317	1177
Formation of marriage / partnership					
Customary marriage	0.464	0.014	0.436	0.492	1305
Civil marriage (by govern- ment)	0.012	0.019	-0.026	0.05	34
Religious marriage	0.272	0.016	0.24	0.304	765
Marriage by reputation or permanent cohabitation	0.24	0.016	0.208	0.272	675
Other	0.013	0.019	-0.025	0.051	37
Percentage of child mar- riage for females and males					
Females					

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Married before age 15	0.082	0.022	0.038	0.126	154
Married before age 18	0.51	0.016	0.478	0.542	958
Males					
Married before age 15	0.003	0.027	-0.051	0.057	4
Married before age 18	0.05	0.027	-0.004	0.104	65
Reasons for marriage / co-habitation					
Planned pregnancy	0.015	0.017	-0.019	0.049	49
Unplanned pregnancy	0.083	0.017	0.049	0.117	271
Start own family	0.818	0.007	0.804	0.832	2674
Become independent	0.201	0.016	0.169	0.233	657
To move to another village	0.002	0.017	-0.032	0.036	7
Poverty	0.078	0.017	0.044	0.112	255
Spend more time with the partner	0.063	0.017	0.029	0.097	206
Religious reason	0.006	0.017	-0.028	0.04	20
Follow local tradition	0.014	0.017	-0.02	0.048	46
Other	0.029	0.017	-0.005	0.063	95
DK	0.003	0.017	-0.031	0.037	10
Decision makers of marriage / cohabitation					
Self decided	0.894	0.006	0.882	0.906	2927
Family	0.069	0.017	0.035	0.103	226
Friends	0.003	0.017	-0.031	0.037	10
The traditional chief	0.002	0.017	-0.032	0.036	7
Village elders	0.003	0.017	-0.031	0.037	10
Other people in the village	0.005	0.018	-0.031	0.041	16
Religious reason	0.01	0.017	-0.024	0.044	33
Others	0.07	0.017	0.036	0.104	229
DK	0.003	0.017	-0.031	0.037	10
Prevalence of girls initiation rituals					
No girls take part	0.626	0.01	0.606	0.646	2414
Few girls take part (<half)	0.171	0.015	0.141	0.201	659
Many girls take part (≥ half)	0.128	0.015	0.098	0.158	494
All girls take part	0.055	0.016	0.023	0.087	212
DK	0.019	0.016	-0.013	0.051	73
Prevalence of boys initiation rituals					
No boys take part	0.921	0.005	0.911	0.931	3551
Few boys take part (<half)	0.038	0.016	0.006	0.07	147
Many boys take part (≥ half)	0.015	0.016	-0.017	0.047	58
All boys take part	0.009	0.016	-0.023	0.041	35
DK	0.018	0.016	-0.014	0.05	69
Positive aspects about girls initiation rituals					
Educates girls	0.271	0.022	0.227	0.315	399
Teaches how to stay safe from abuse and violence	0.031	0.026	-0.021	0.083	46
Teaches girls how to behave as a woman	0.666	0.015	0.636	0.696	982
Informs girls about local social norms	0.384	0.02	0.344	0.424	566
Teaches about reproduction	0.192	0.023	0.146	0.238	283
Teaches about health	0.092	0.025	0.042	0.142	136

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Teaches about hygiene	0.272	0.022	0.228	0.316	401
Teaches about sex	0.06	0.025	0.01	0.11	88
Teaches about protected sex	0.114	0.025	0.064	0.164	168
Other	0.035	0.025	-0.015	0.085	52
No positive aspects	0.167	0.024	0.119	0.215	246
Positive aspects about boys initiation rituals					
Educates boys	0.223	0.046	0.131	0.315	81
Teaches how to stay safe from abuse and violence	0.028	0.052	-0.076	0.132	10
Teaches boys how to behave as a man	0.487	0.038	0.411	0.563	177
Informs boys about local social norms	0.357	0.042	0.273	0.441	130
Teaches about reproduction	0.125	0.049	0.027	0.223	45
Teaches about health	0.068	0.05	-0.032	0.168	25
Teaches about hygiene	0.086	0.05	-0.014	0.186	31
Teaches about sex	0.059	0.051	-0.043	0.161	21
Teaches about protected sex	0.102	0.05	0.002	0.202	37
Other	0.173	0.048	0.077	0.269	63
No positive aspects	0.21	0.047	0.116	0.304	76
Activities of girls initiation rituals					
Counselling	0.698	0.014	0.67	0.726	1029
Education	0.438	0.02	0.398	0.478	646
Teach good manners	0.797	0.012	0.773	0.821	1175
Teach household skills	0.624	0.016	0.592	0.656	920
Public festivities	0.164	0.024	0.116	0.212	242
Public dancing	0.108	0.025	0.058	0.158	159
Sexual instruction	0.204	0.023	0.158	0.25	301
Sexual practice	0.116	0.024	0.068	0.164	171
Labia stretching	0.367	0.021	0.325	0.409	541
Circumcision	0.017	0.026	-0.035	0.069	25
Other	0.009	0.026	-0.043	0.061	13
DK	0.064	0.025	0.014	0.114	94
Activities of boys initiation rituals					
Counselling	0.512	0.037	0.438	0.586	186
Education	0.363	0.042	0.279	0.447	132
Teach good manners	0.523	0.036	0.451	0.595	190
Teach household skills	0.432	0.04	0.352	0.512	157
Public festivities	0.152	0.048	0.056	0.248	55
Public dancing	0.085	0.05	-0.015	0.185	31
Sexual instruction	0.244	0.046	0.152	0.336	89
Sexual practice	0.118	0.049	0.02	0.216	43
Circumcision	0.138	0.049	0.04	0.236	50
Other	0.009	0.055	-0.101	0.119	3
DK	0.294	0.044	0.206	0.382	107
Decision makers of girls taking part in initiation rituals					
Girls decide themselves	0.059	0.025	0.009	0.109	87
Friends encourage each other	0.041	0.026	-0.011	0.093	60
Family encourage girls	0.542	0.018	0.506	0.578	799

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Village elders encourage girls	0.556	0.017	0.522	0.59	820
The chief promotes the rituals	0.031	0.026	-0.021	0.083	46
The church promotes the rituals	0.004	0.026	-0.048	0.056	6
Other	0.026	0.026	-0.026	0.078	38
DK	0.044	0.025	-0.006	0.094	65
Decision makers of boys taking part in initiation rituals					
Boys decide themselves	0.065	0.05	-0.035	0.165	24
Friends encourage each other	0.021	0.051	-0.081	0.123	8
Family encourage boys	0.419	0.04	0.339	0.499	152
Village elders encourage boys	0.433	0.04	0.353	0.513	157
The traditional village chief promotes the rituals	0.038	0.051	-0.064	0.14	14
The church promotes the ritual	0				0
Other	0.03	0.051	-0.072	0.132	11
DK	0.229	0.046	0.137	0.321	83
Reasons for girls to engage in initiation rituals					
Because of tradition	0.684	0.015	0.654	0.714	1008
To find a husband in the future	0.073	0.025	0.023	0.123	108
As preparation for adulthood	0.465	0.019	0.427	0.503	685
Other	0.027	0.026	-0.025	0.079	40
DK	0.064	0.025	0.014	0.114	94
Reasons for boys to engage in initiation rituals					
Because of tradition	0.522	0.018	0.486	0.558	769
To find a wife in the future	0.048	0.025	-0.002	0.098	71
As preparation for adulthood	0.433	0.02	0.393	0.473	638
Other	0.013	0.026	-0.039	0.065	19
DK	0.247	0.023	0.201	0.293	364
Cost of girls initiation rituals					
No	0.735	0.013	0.709	0.761	1083
≤ 2,500 Kwachas	0.153	0.024	0.105	0.201	226
2,501-5,000 Kwachas	0.034	0.026	-0.018	0.086	50
5,001-10,000 Kwachas	0.014	0.026	-0.038	0.066	21
10,001-15,000 Kwachas	0.003	0.027	-0.051	0.057	4
15,001-25,000 Kwachas	0.003	0.027	-0.051	0.057	4
25,001-50,000 Kwachas	0.004	0.026	-0.048	0.056	6
>50,000 Kwachas	0.002	0.026	-0.05	0.054	3
DK	0.053	0.025	0.003	0.103	78
Cost of boys initiation rituals					
No	0.569	0.034	0.501	0.637	207
≤ 2,500 Kwachas	0.101	0.05	0.001	0.201	37
2,501-5,000 Kwachas	0.049	0.051	-0.053	0.151	18
5,001-10,000 Kwachas	0.023	0.053	-0.083	0.129	8
10,001-15,000 Kwachas	0.009	0.055	-0.101	0.119	3

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15,001-25,000 Kwachas	0.005	0.05	-0.095	0.105	2
25,001-50,000 Kwachas	0.006	0.055	-0.104	0.116	2
>50,000 Kwachas	0.004	0.063	-0.122	0.13	1
DK	0.235	0.046	0.143	0.327	85
Receivers of payment for girls initiation rituals					
Counsellor	0.69	0.028	0.634	0.746	279
Village chief	0.03	0.049	-0.068	0.128	12
Other	0.131	0.046	0.039	0.223	53
DK	0.169	0.045	0.079	0.259	68
Receivers of payment for boys initiation rituals					
Counsellor	0.382	0.061	0.26	0.504	64
Village chief	0.043	0.077	-0.111	0.197	7
Other	0.089	0.074	-0.059	0.237	15
DK	0.509	0.054	0.401	0.617	85
Prevalence of girls sexual initiation rituals					
No girls take part	0.452	0.012	0.428	0.476	1743
Few girls take part (<half)	0.017	0.016	-0.015	0.049	66
Many girls take part (≥ half)	0.012	0.016	-0.02	0.044	46
All girls take part	0.001	0.016	-0.031	0.033	4
DK	0.013	0.016	-0.019	0.045	50
Prevalence of boys sexual initiation rituals					
No boys take part	0.469	0.012	0.445	0.493	1808
Few boys take part (<half)	0.009	0.016	-0.023	0.041	35
Many boys take part (≥ half)	0.003	0.016	-0.029	0.035	12
All boys take part	0.001	0.016	-0.031	0.033	4
DK	0.012	0.016	-0.02	0.044	46
Activities in girls sexual initiation rituals					
Counselling on sex and sexuality	0.38	0.058	0.264	0.496	71
Counselling on menstrual hygiene	0.506	0.051	0.404	0.608	95
Dances in public simulating intercourse	0.168	0.067	0.034	0.302	31
Labia stretching	0.383	0.057	0.269	0.497	72
Circumcising genitals	0.061	0.072	-0.083	0.205	11
Consensual intercourse	0.166	0.067	0.032	0.3	31
Encouraged intercourse	0.058	0.07	-0.082	0.198	11
Forced intercourse	0.024	0.077	-0.13	0.178	4
Other	0.007	0.083	-0.159	0.173	1
DK	0.32	0.06	0.2	0.44	60
Activities in boys sexual initiation rituals					
Counselling on sex and sexuality	0.294	0.076	0.142	0.446	36
Circumcising genitals	0.224	0.079	0.066	0.382	28
Consensual intercourse	0.178	0.082	0.014	0.342	22
Encouraged intercourse	0.075	0.088	-0.101	0.251	9
Forced intercourse	0.026	0.092	-0.158	0.21	3
Other	0				0
DK	0.603	0.056	0.491	0.715	75

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Prevalence of Fisi tradition					
No girls take part	0.456	0.012	0.432	0.48	1758
Few girls take part (<half)	0.007	0.016	-0.025	0.039	27
Many girls take part (≥ half)	0.001	0.016	-0.031	0.033	4
All girls take part	0.001	0.016	-0.031	0.033	4
DK	0.007	0.016	-0.025	0.039	27
Decision makers of girls taking part in Fisi tradition					
Girls decide themselves	0.101	0.1	-0.099	0.301	9
Friends encourage each other	0				0
Family encourages girls	0.156	0.097	-0.038	0.35	14
Village elders encourage girls	0.204	0.095	0.014	0.394	18
The chief promotes the rituals	0.147	0.098	-0.049	0.343	13
The church promotes the rituals	0				0
Other	0.025	0.11	-0.195	0.245	2
DK	0.47	0.078	0.314	0.626	41
Cost of Fisi tradition					
No	0.365	0.085	0.195	0.535	32
<2,500 Kwachas	0.037	0.109	-0.181	0.255	3
2,501-5,000 Kwachas	0.01	0.099	-0.188	0.208	1
5,001-10,000 Kwachas	0				0
10,001-15,000 Kwachas	0				0
15,001-25,000 Kwachas	0.005				0
25,001-50,000 Kwachas	0				0
50,001-100,000 Kwachas	0				0
100,001-250,000 Kwachas	0				0
DK	0.584	0.069	0.446	0.722	51
Experience of Fisi tradition					
Never heard of it	0.685	0.011	0.663	0.707	1761
Yes	0.002	0.02	-0.038	0.042	5
No	0.311	0.016	0.279	0.343	800
Refused to answer	0.001	0.018	-0.035	0.037	3

Table F.3: Sampling errors: central sample

Variable	Mean	Standard Error (SE)	Confidence intervals		Observations
			Mean - 2 SE	Mean + 2 SE	
Female	0.556	0.004	0.548	0.565	4627
Age	37.956	0.269	37.429	38.483	4498
Husband's/partner's age	43.519	0.385	42.763	44.274	1382
Wife's/partner's age	38.423	0.421	37.597	39.249	1232
Age at first marriage (women)	18.787	0.150	18.492	19.082	1780
Age at first marriage (men)	22.713	0.143	22.433	22.994	1225

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Husband's/partner's age at first marriage	22.996	0.123	22.754	23.238	1365
Wife's/partner's age at first marriage	18.977	0.122	18.737	19.217	1171
Ideal age of marriage for women (female respondents)	19.348	0.049	19.251	19.445	2259
Ideal age of marriage for women (male respondents)	19.311	0.060	19.194	19.429	1621
Ideal age of marriage for men (female respondents)	22.504	0.074	22.359	22.649	2220
Ideal age of marriage for men (male respondents)	22.250	0.086	22.081	22.418	1624
Marital status					
Yes, currently married	0.63	0.01	0.61	0.65	2470
Yes, living with a partner	0.102	0.015	0.072	0.132	400
No, not in union / separated	0.268	0.014	0.24	0.296	1051
Formation of marriage / partnership					
Customary marriage	0.529	0.013	0.503	0.555	1495
Civil marriage (by government)	0.021	0.019	-0.017	0.059	59
Religious marriage	0.277	0.016	0.245	0.309	783
Marriage by reputation or permanent cohabitation	0.167	0.017	0.133	0.201	472
Other	0.006	0.019	-0.032	0.044	17
Percentage of child marriage for females and males					
Females					
Married before age 15	0.052	0.023	0.006	0.098	92
Married before age 18	0.355	0.019	0.317	0.393	631
Males					
Married before age 15	0.007	0.028	-0.049	0.063	9
Married before age 18	0.051	0.028	-0.005	0.107	62
Reasons for marriage / cohabitation					
Planned pregnancy	0.007	0.017	-0.027	0.041	23
Unplanned pregnancy	0.076	0.017	0.042	0.11	247
Start own family	0.749	0.009	0.731	0.767	2437
Become independent	0.213	0.016	0.181	0.245	693
To move to another village	0.002	0.017	-0.032	0.036	7
Poverty	0.128	0.016	0.096	0.16	417
Spend more time with the partner	0.184	0.016	0.152	0.216	599
Religious reason	0.017	0.017	-0.017	0.051	55
Follow local tradition	0.016	0.017	-0.018	0.05	52
Other	0.031	0.017	-0.003	0.065	101
DK	0.001	0.018	-0.035	0.037	3
Decision makers of marriage / cohabitation					
Self decided	0.876	0.006	0.864	0.888	2857
Family	0.052	0.017	0.018	0.086	170
Friends	0.003	0.017	-0.031	0.037	10
The traditional chief	0.001	0.018	-0.035	0.037	3
Village elders	0.001	0.018	-0.035	0.037	3

APPENDIX F. SAMPLING ERRORS

Other people in the village	0.001	0.018	-0.035	0.037	3
Religious reason	0.006	0.017	-0.028	0.04	20
Others	0.103	0.017	0.069	0.137	336
DK	0				0
Prevalence of girls initiation rituals					
No girls take part	0.582	0.01	0.562	0.602	2263
Few girls take part (<half)	0.208	0.014	0.18	0.236	809
Many girls take part (≥ half)	0.138	0.015	0.108	0.168	537
All girls take part	0.054	0.016	0.022	0.086	210
DK	0.018	0.016	-0.014	0.05	70
Prevalence of boys initiation rituals					
No boys take part	0.672	0.009	0.654	0.69	2613
Few boys take part (<half)	0.131	0.015	0.101	0.161	509
Many boys take part (≥ half)	0.113	0.015	0.083	0.143	439
All boys take part	0.057	0.016	0.025	0.089	222
DK	0.028	0.016	-0.004	0.06	109
Positive aspects about girls initiation rituals					
Educates girls	0.261	0.021	0.219	0.303	430
Teaches how to stay safe from abuse and violence	0.038	0.024	-0.01	0.086	63
Teaches girls how to behave as a woman	0.502	0.017	0.468	0.536	827
Informs girls about local social norms	0.395	0.019	0.357	0.433	651
Teaches about reproduction	0.143	0.023	0.097	0.189	236
Teaches about health	0.13	0.023	0.084	0.176	214
Teaches about hygiene	0.171	0.022	0.127	0.215	282
Teaches about sex	0.088	0.024	0.04	0.136	145
Teaches about protected sex	0.07	0.024	0.022	0.118	115
Other	0.041	0.024	-0.007	0.089	68
No positive aspects	0.274	0.021	0.232	0.316	451
Positive aspects about boys initiation rituals					
Educates boys	0.23	0.024	0.182	0.278	301
Teaches how to stay safe from abuse and violence	0.079	0.027	0.025	0.133	103
Teaches boys how to behave as a man	0.458	0.02	0.418	0.498	600
Informs boys about local social norms	0.403	0.021	0.361	0.445	528
Teaches about reproduction	0.115	0.026	0.063	0.167	151
Teaches about health	0.101	0.026	0.049	0.153	132
Teaches about hygiene	0.124	0.026	0.072	0.176	162
Teaches about sex	0.065	0.027	0.011	0.119	85
Teaches about protected sex	0.05	0.027	-0.004	0.104	66
Other	0.086	0.026	0.034	0.138	113
No positive aspects	0.288	0.023	0.242	0.334	377
Activities of girls initiation rituals					

APPENDIX F. SAMPLING ERRORS

Counselling	0.695	0.014	0.667	0.723	1145
Education	0.365	0.02	0.325	0.405	601
Teach good manners	0.678	0.014	0.65	0.706	1117
Teach household skills	0.595	0.016	0.563	0.627	980
Public festivities	0.303	0.021	0.261	0.345	499
Public dancing	0.32	0.02	0.28	0.36	527
Sexual instruction	0.354	0.02	0.314	0.394	583
Sexual practice	0.223	0.022	0.179	0.267	367
Labia stretching	0.428	0.019	0.39	0.466	705
Circumcision	0.024	0.024	-0.024	0.072	40
Other	0.009	0.024	-0.039	0.057	15
DK	0.075	0.024	0.027	0.123	124
Activities of boys initiation rituals					
Counselling	0.658	0.016	0.626	0.69	862
Education	0.348	0.022	0.304	0.392	456
Teach good manners	0.607	0.017	0.573	0.641	795
Teach household skills	0.524	0.019	0.486	0.562	686
Public festivities	0.332	0.023	0.286	0.378	435
Public dancing	0.361	0.022	0.317	0.405	473
Sexual instruction	0.283	0.023	0.237	0.329	371
Sexual practice	0.204	0.025	0.154	0.254	267
Circumcision	0.231	0.024	0.183	0.279	303
Other	0.016	0.027	-0.038	0.07	21
DK	0.122	0.026	0.07	0.174	160
Decision makers of girls taking part in initiation rituals					
Girls decide themselves	0.141	0.023	0.095	0.187	232
Friends encourage each other	0.087	0.024	0.039	0.135	143
Family encourage girls	0.594	0.016	0.562	0.626	978
Village elders encourage girls	0.469	0.018	0.433	0.505	772
The chief promotes the rituals	0.15	0.023	0.104	0.196	247
The church promotes the rituals	0.067	0.024	0.019	0.115	110
Other	0.015	0.024	-0.033	0.063	25
DK	0.059	0.024	0.011	0.107	97
Decision makers of boys taking part in initiation rituals					
Boys decide themselves	0.319	0.023	0.273	0.365	418
Friends encourage each other	0.161	0.025	0.111	0.211	211
Family encourage boys	0.522	0.019	0.484	0.56	684
Village elders encourage boys	0.475	0.02	0.435	0.515	622
The traditional village chief promotes the rituals	0.228	0.024	0.18	0.276	299
The church promotes the ritual	0.067	0.027	0.013	0.121	88
Other	0.011	0.028	-0.045	0.067	14
DK	0.088	0.026	0.036	0.14	115
Reasons for girls to engage in initiation rituals					
Because of tradition	0.789	0.011	0.767	0.811	1299

APPENDIX F. SAMPLING ERRORS

To find a husband in the future	0.115	0.023	0.069	0.161	189
As preparation for adulthood	0.331	0.02	0.291	0.371	545
Other	0.023	0.024	-0.025	0.071	38
DK	0.067	0.024	0.019	0.115	110
Reasons for boys to engage in initiation rituals					
Because of tradition	0.821	0.01	0.801	0.841	1352
To find a wife in the future	0.086	0.024	0.038	0.134	142
As preparation for adulthood	0.257	0.021	0.215	0.299	423
Other	0.032	0.024	-0.016	0.08	53
DK	0.088	0.024	0.04	0.136	145
Cost of girls initiation rituals					
No	0.358	0.02	0.318	0.398	590
≤ 2,500 Kwachas	0.403	0.019	0.365	0.441	664
2,501-5,000 Kwachas	0.098	0.023	0.052	0.144	161
5,001-10,000 Kwachas	0.025	0.024	-0.023	0.073	41
10,001-15,000 Kwachas	0.008	0.025	-0.042	0.058	13
15,001-25,000 Kwachas	0.005	0.025	-0.045	0.055	8
25,001-50,000 Kwachas	0.005	0.025	-0.045	0.055	8
>50,000 Kwachas	0.001	0.022	-0.043	0.045	2
DK	0.098	0.023	0.052	0.144	161
Cost of boys initiation rituals					
No	0.19	0.025	0.14	0.24	249
≤ 2,500 Kwachas	0.52	0.019	0.482	0.558	681
2,501-5,000 Kwachas	0.117	0.026	0.065	0.169	153
5,001-10,000 Kwachas	0.025	0.027	-0.029	0.079	33
10,001-15,000 Kwachas	0.003	0.027	-0.051	0.057	4
15,001-25,000 Kwachas	0.002	0.026	-0.05	0.054	3
25,001-50,000 Kwachas	0.002	0.026	-0.05	0.054	3
>50,000 Kwachas	0.001	0.032	-0.063	0.065	1
DK	0.14	0.026	0.088	0.192	183
Receivers of payment for girls initiation rituals					
Counsellor	0.647	0.018	0.611	0.683	692
Village chief	0.516	0.021	0.474	0.558	552
Other	0.075	0.029	0.017	0.133	80
DK	0.096	0.029	0.038	0.154	103
Receivers of payment for boys initiation rituals					
Counsellor	0.664	0.018	0.628	0.7	698
Village chief	0.482	0.022	0.438	0.526	507
Other	0.073	0.03	0.013	0.133	77
DK	0.124	0.029	0.066	0.182	130
Prevalence of girls sexual initiation rituals					
No girls take part	0.337	0.013	0.311	0.363	1310
Few girls take part (<half)	0.028	0.016	-0.004	0.06	109
Many girls take part (≥ half)	0.013	0.016	-0.019	0.045	51
All girls take part	0.006	0.016	-0.026	0.038	23
DK	0.018	0.016	-0.014	0.05	70
Prevalence of boys sexual initiation rituals					

APPENDIX F. SAMPLING ERRORS

No boys take part	0.353	0.013	0.327	0.379	1372
Few boys take part (<half)	0.014	0.016	-0.018	0.046	54
Many boys take part ($\geq$ half)	0.007	0.016	-0.025	0.039	27
All boys take part	0.005	0.016	-0.027	0.037	19
DK	0.022	0.016	-0.01	0.054	86
Activities in girls sexual initiation rituals					
Counselling on sex and sexuality	0.422	0.047	0.328	0.516	111
Counselling on menstrual hygiene	0.405	0.047	0.311	0.499	107
Dances in public simulating intercourse	0.216	0.055	0.106	0.326	57
Labia stretching	0.411	0.047	0.317	0.505	109
Circumcising genitals	0.092	0.059	-0.026	0.21	24
Consensual intercourse	0.256	0.053	0.15	0.362	68
Encouraged intercourse	0.071	0.059	-0.047	0.189	19
Forced intercourse	0.096	0.059	-0.022	0.214	25
Other	0.009	0.067	-0.125	0.143	2
DK	0.334	0.05	0.234	0.434	88
Activities in boys sexual initiation rituals					
Counselling on sex and sexuality	0.409	0.055	0.299	0.519	81
Circumcising genitals	0.23	0.062	0.106	0.354	46
Consensual intercourse	0.321	0.058	0.205	0.437	64
Encouraged intercourse	0.132	0.066	0	0.264	26
Forced intercourse	0.068	0.07	-0.072	0.208	13
Other	0				0
DK	0.434	0.053	0.328	0.54	86
Prevalence of Fisi tradition					
No girls take part	0.375	0.013	0.349	0.401	1458
Few girls take part (<half)	0.021	0.016	-0.011	0.053	82
Many girls take part ($\geq$ half)	0.006	0.016	-0.026	0.038	23
All girls take part	0.004	0.016	-0.028	0.036	16
DK	0.015	0.016	-0.017	0.047	58
Decision makers of girls taking part in Fisi tradition					
Girls decide themselves	0.06	0.069	-0.078	0.198	12
Friends encourage each other	0.051	0.07	-0.089	0.191	10
Family encourages girls	0.264	0.062	0.14	0.388	51
Village elders encourage girls	0.27	0.062	0.146	0.394	52
The chief promotes the rituals	0.068	0.07	-0.072	0.208	13
The church promotes the rituals	0				0
Other	0.031	0.071	-0.111	0.173	6
DK	0.407	0.055	0.297	0.517	79
Cost of Fisi tradition					
No	0.342	0.058	0.226	0.458	66
<2,500 Kwachas	0.138	0.066	0.006	0.27	27
2,501-5,000 Kwachas	0.044	0.068	-0.092	0.18	9
5,001-10,000 Kwachas	0.028	0.074	-0.12	0.176	5

APPENDIX F. SAMPLING ERRORS

10,001-15,000 Kwachas	0.008	0.063	-0.118	0.134	2
15,001-25,000 Kwachas	0.026	0.071	-0.116	0.168	5
25,001-50,000 Kwachas	0.012	0.077	-0.142	0.166	2
50,001-100,000 Kwachas	0				0
100,001-250,000 Kwachas	0				0
DK	0.403	0.056	0.291	0.515	78
Experience of Fisi tradition					
Never heard of it	0.712	0.011	0.69	0.734	1818
Yes	0.005	0.02	-0.035	0.045	13
No	0.282	0.017	0.248	0.316	720
Refused to answer	0				0

Table F.4: Sampling errors: southern sample

Variable	Mean	Standard Error (SE)	Confidence intervals		Observations
			Mean - 2 SE	Mean + 2 SE	
Female	0.568	0.006	0.555	0.580	5434
Age	37.795	0.351	37.107	38.483	5162
Husband's/partner's age	43.461	0.604	42.276	44.646	1486
Wife's/partner's age	37.724	0.539	36.667	38.781	1202
Age at first marriage (women)	17.850	0.188	17.481	18.219	2225
Age at first marriage (men)	22.411	0.212	21.996	22.827	1170
Husband's/partner's age at first marriage	23.684	0.272	23.150	24.217	1670
Wife's/partner's age at first marriage	18.533	0.155	18.230	18.836	1070
Ideal age of marriage for women (female respondents)	19.417	0.074	19.272	19.563	2671
Ideal age of marriage for women (male respondents)	19.163	0.074	19.017	19.308	1712
Ideal age of marriage for men (female respondents)	22.586	0.105	22.380	22.792	2625
Ideal age of marriage for men (male respondents)	22.192	0.113	21.970	22.413	1718
Marital status					
Yes, currently married	0.567	0.01	0.547	0.587	2550
Yes, living with a partner	0.14	0.014	0.112	0.168	630
No, not in union / separated	0.293	0.013	0.267	0.319	1318
Formation of marriage / partnership					
Customary marriage	0.702	0.01	0.682	0.722	2203
Civil marriage (by government)	0.024	0.018	-0.012	0.06	75
Religious marriage	0.204	0.016	0.172	0.236	640
Marriage by reputation or permanent cohabitation	0.062	0.017	0.028	0.096	195
Other	0.008	0.018	-0.028	0.044	25

APPENDIX F. SAMPLING ERRORS

Percentage of child marriage for females and males

Females

Married before age 15	0.138	0.02	0.098	0.178	307
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Married before age 18	0.466	0.015	0.436	0.496	1037
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Males

Married before age 15	0.02	0.029	-0.038	0.078	23
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Married before age 18	0.08	0.028	0.024	0.136	94
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Reasons for marriage / cohabitation

Planned pregnancy	0.011	0.016	-0.021	0.043	42
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Unplanned pregnancy	0.107	0.015	0.077	0.137	410
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Start own family	0.677	0.009	0.659	0.695	2592
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Become independent	0.171	0.015	0.141	0.201	655
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To move to another village	0.005	0.016	-0.027	0.037	19
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Poverty	0.198	0.014	0.17	0.226	758
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Spend more time with the partner	0.084	0.015	0.054	0.114	322
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Religious reason	0.007	0.016	-0.025	0.039	27
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Follow local tradition	0.022	0.016	-0.01	0.054	84
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Other	0.016	0.016	-0.016	0.048	61
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DK	0.007	0.016	-0.025	0.039	27
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Decision makers of marriage / cohabitation

Self decided	0.816	0.007	0.802	0.83	3130
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Family	0.153	0.015	0.123	0.183	587
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Friends	0.008	0.016	-0.024	0.04	31
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The traditional chief	0.001	0.016	-0.031	0.033	4
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Village elders	0.004	0.016	-0.028	0.036	15
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Other people in the village	0.007	0.016	-0.025	0.039	27
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Religious reason	0.003	0.016	-0.029	0.035	12
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Others	0.098	0.015	0.068	0.128	376
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DK	0.004	0.016	-0.028	0.036	15
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Prevalence of girls initiation rituals

No girls take part	0.056	0.015	0.026	0.086	249
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Few girls take part (<half)	0.273	0.013	0.247	0.299	1213
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Many girls take part ($\geq$ half)	0.534	0.01	0.514	0.554	2373
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All girls take part	0.119	0.014	0.091	0.147	529
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DK	0.018	0.015	-0.012	0.048	80
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Prevalence of boys initiation rituals

No boys take part	0.355	0.012	0.331	0.379	1577
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Few boys take part (<half)	0.245	0.013	0.219	0.271	1089
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Many boys take part ($\geq$ half)	0.323	0.012	0.299	0.347	1435
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All boys take part	0.045	0.015	0.015	0.075	200
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DK	0.032	0.015	0.002	0.062	142
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Positive aspects about girls initiation rituals

Educates girls	0.154	0.014	0.126	0.182	642
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Teaches how to stay safe from abuse and violence	0.043	0.015	0.013	0.073	179
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Teaches girls how to behave as a woman	0.536	0.011	0.514	0.558	2236
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APPENDIX F. SAMPLING ERRORS

Informs girls about local social norms	0.465	0.011	0.443	0.487	1940
Teaches about reproduction	0.167	0.014	0.139	0.195	697
Teaches about health	0.086	0.015	0.056	0.116	359
Teaches about hygiene	0.146	0.014	0.118	0.174	609
Teaches about sex	0.097	0.015	0.067	0.127	405
Teaches about protected sex	0.042	0.015	0.012	0.072	175
Other	0.016	0.015	-0.014	0.046	67
No positive aspects	0.311	0.013	0.285	0.337	1297
Positive aspects about boys initiation rituals					
Educates boys	0.128	0.016	0.096	0.16	464
Teaches how to stay safe from abuse and violence	0.08	0.016	0.048	0.112	290
Teaches boys how to behave as a man	0.501	0.012	0.477	0.525	1818
Informs boys about local social norms	0.457	0.012	0.433	0.481	1658
Teaches about reproduction	0.094	0.016	0.062	0.126	341
Teaches about health	0.09	0.016	0.058	0.122	327
Teaches about hygiene	0.114	0.016	0.082	0.146	414
Teaches about sex	0.057	0.016	0.025	0.089	207
Teaches about protected sex	0.069	0.016	0.037	0.101	250
Other	0.023	0.016	-0.009	0.055	83
No positive aspects	0.292	0.014	0.264	0.32	1059
Activities of girls initiation rituals					
Counselling	0.608	0.01	0.588	0.628	2537
Education	0.237	0.014	0.209	0.265	989
Teach good manners	0.749	0.008	0.733	0.765	3125
Teach household skills	0.671	0.009	0.653	0.689	2799
Public festivities	0.37	0.012	0.346	0.394	1544
Public dancing	0.367	0.012	0.343	0.391	1531
Sexual instruction	0.542	0.01	0.522	0.562	2261
Sexual practice	0.325	0.013	0.299	0.351	1356
Labia stretching	0.507	0.011	0.485	0.529	2115
Circumcision	0.043	0.015	0.013	0.073	179
Other	0.008	0.016	-0.024	0.04	33
DK	0.044	0.015	0.014	0.074	184
Activities of boys initiation rituals					
Counselling	0.605	0.01	0.585	0.625	2195
Education	0.248	0.014	0.22	0.276	900
Teach good manners	0.682	0.009	0.664	0.7	2474
Teach household skills	0.602	0.01	0.582	0.622	2184
Public festivities	0.341	0.013	0.315	0.367	1237
Public dancing	0.311	0.014	0.283	0.339	1128
Sexual instruction	0.476	0.012	0.452	0.5	1727
Sexual practice	0.31	0.014	0.282	0.338	1125
Circumcision	0.727	0.009	0.709	0.745	2638
Other	0.008	0.017	-0.026	0.042	29
DK	0.055	0.016	0.023	0.087	200

Decision makers of girls taking part in initiation rituals					
Girls decide themselves	0.111	0.015	0.081	0.141	463
Friends encourage each other	0.1	0.015	0.07	0.13	417
Family encourage girls	0.848	0.006	0.836	0.86	3538
Village elders encourage girls	0.175	0.014	0.147	0.203	730
The chief promotes the rituals	0.177	0.014	0.149	0.205	738
The church promotes the rituals	0.039	0.015	0.009	0.069	163
Other	0.028	0.015	-0.002	0.058	117
DK	0.022	0.015	-0.008	0.052	92
Decision makers of boys taking part in initiation rituals					
Boys decide themselves	0.187	0.015	0.157	0.217	678
Friends encourage each other	0.135	0.015	0.105	0.165	490
Family encourage boys	0.808	0.007	0.794	0.822	2931
Village elders encourage boys	0.127	0.016	0.095	0.159	461
The traditional village chief promotes the rituals	0.118	0.016	0.086	0.15	428
The church promotes the ritual	0.035	0.016	0.003	0.067	127
Other	0.026	0.016	-0.006	0.058	94
DK	0.052	0.016	0.02	0.084	189
Reasons for girls to engage in initiation rituals					
Because of tradition	0.813	0.007	0.799	0.827	3392
To find a husband in the future	0.107	0.015	0.077	0.137	446
As preparation for adulthood	0.248	0.013	0.222	0.274	1035
Other	0.053	0.015	0.023	0.083	221
DK	0.052	0.015	0.022	0.082	217
Reasons for boys to engage in initiation rituals					
Because of tradition	0.804	0.007	0.79	0.818	3354
To find a wife in the future	0.081	0.015	0.051	0.111	338
As preparation for adulthood	0.163	0.014	0.135	0.191	680
Other	0.051	0.015	0.021	0.081	213
DK	0.073	0.015	0.043	0.103	305
Cost of girls initiation rituals					
No	0.119	0.015	0.089	0.149	496
≤ 2,500 Kwachas	0.264	0.013	0.238	0.29	1101
2,501-5,000 Kwachas	0.186	0.014	0.158	0.214	776
5,001-10,000 Kwachas	0.091	0.015	0.061	0.121	380
10,001-15,000 Kwachas	0.041	0.015	0.011	0.071	171
15,001-25,000 Kwachas	0.036	0.015	0.006	0.066	150
25,001-50,000 Kwachas	0.055	0.015	0.025	0.085	229
>50,000 Kwachas	0.042	0.015	0.012	0.072	175
DK	0.166	0.014	0.138	0.194	693

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Cost of boys initiation rituals					
No	0.068	0.016	0.036	0.1	247
≤ 2,500 Kwachas	0.234	0.015	0.204	0.264	849
2,501-5,000 Kwachas	0.203	0.015	0.173	0.233	736
5,001-10,000 Kwachas	0.123	0.016	0.091	0.155	446
10,001-15,000 Kwachas	0.051	0.016	0.019	0.083	185
15,001-25,000 Kwachas	0.028	0.016	-0.004	0.06	102
25,001-50,000 Kwachas	0.041	0.016	0.009	0.073	149
>50,000 Kwachas	0.02	0.016	-0.012	0.052	73
DK	0.233	0.015	0.203	0.263	845
Receivers of payment for girls initiation rituals					
Counsellor	0.848	0.006	0.836	0.86	3223
Village chief	0.48	0.012	0.456	0.504	1824
Other	0.052	0.016	0.02	0.084	198
DK	0.04	0.016	0.008	0.072	152
Receivers of payment for boys initiation rituals					
Counsellor	0.899	0.005	0.889	0.909	3076
Village chief	0.441	0.013	0.415	0.467	1509
Other	0.035	0.017	0.001	0.069	120
DK	0.053	0.017	0.019	0.087	181
Prevalence of girls sexual initiation rituals					
No girls take part	0.224	0.013	0.198	0.25	995
Few girls take part (<half)	0.109	0.014	0.081	0.137	484
Many girls take part (≥ half)	0.074	0.014	0.046	0.102	329
All girls take part	0.008	0.015	-0.022	0.038	36
DK	0.035	0.015	0.005	0.065	156
Prevalence of boys sexual initiation rituals					
No boys take part	0.285	0.013	0.259	0.311	1266
Few boys take part (<half)	0.075	0.014	0.047	0.103	333
Many boys take part (≥ half)	0.051	0.015	0.021	0.081	227
All boys take part	0.005	0.015	-0.025	0.035	22
DK	0.034	0.015	0.004	0.064	151
Activities in girls sexual initiation rituals					
Counselling on sex and sexuality	0.631	0.016	0.599	0.663	924
Counselling on menstrual hygiene	0.68	0.015	0.65	0.71	996
Dances in public simulating intercourse	0.391	0.02	0.351	0.431	573
Labia stretching	0.553	0.017	0.519	0.587	810
Circumcising genitals	0.148	0.024	0.1	0.196	217
Consensual intercourse	0.446	0.019	0.408	0.484	653
Encouraged intercourse	0.134	0.024	0.086	0.182	196
Forced intercourse	0.08	0.025	0.03	0.13	117
Other	0.011	0.026	-0.041	0.063	16
DK	0.116	0.025	0.066	0.166	170
Activities in boys sexual initiation rituals					
Counselling on sex and sexuality	0.669	0.017	0.635	0.703	785

APPENDIX F. SAMPLING ERRORS

Circumcising genitals	0.677	0.017	0.643	0.711	795
Consensual intercourse	0.473	0.021	0.431	0.515	555
Encouraged intercourse	0.133	0.027	0.079	0.187	156
Forced intercourse	0.064	0.028	0.008	0.12	75
Other	0.012	0.029	-0.046	0.07	14
DK	0.144	0.027	0.09	0.198	169
Prevalence of Fisi tradition					
No girls take part	0.418	0.011	0.396	0.44	1857
Few girls take part (<half)	0.08	0.014	0.052	0.108	355
Many girls take part (≥ half)	0.03	0.015	0	0.06	133
All girls take part	0.003	0.015	-0.027	0.033	13
DK	0.034	0.015	0.004	0.064	151
Decision makers of girls taking part in Fisi tradition					
Girls decide themselves	0.129	0.03	0.069	0.189	128
Friends encourage each other	0.095	0.03	0.035	0.155	94
Family encourages girls	0.362	0.025	0.312	0.412	358
Village elders encourage girls	0.201	0.028	0.145	0.257	199
The chief promotes the rituals	0.18	0.029	0.122	0.238	178
The church promotes the rituals	0.011	0.031	-0.051	0.073	11
Other	0.109	0.03	0.049	0.169	108
DK	0.182	0.029	0.124	0.24	180
Cost of Fisi tradition					
No	0.628	0.019	0.59	0.666	621
<2,500 Kwachas	0.054	0.031	-0.008	0.116	53
2,501-5,000 Kwachas	0.025	0.031	-0.037	0.087	25
5,001-10,000 Kwachas	0.027	0.031	-0.035	0.089	27
10,001-15,000 Kwachas	0.006	0.032	-0.058	0.07	6
15,001-25,000 Kwachas	0.012	0.031	-0.05	0.074	12
25,001-50,000 Kwachas	0.007	0.032	-0.057	0.071	7
50,001-100,000 Kwachas	0.002	0.032	-0.062	0.066	2
100,001-250,000 Kwachas	0				0
DK	0.239	0.028	0.183	0.295	236
Experience of Fisi tradition					
Never heard of it	0.546	0.012	0.522	0.57	1701
Yes	0.026	0.018	-0.01	0.062	81
No	0.426	0.014	0.398	0.454	1327
Refused to answer	0.001	0.018	-0.035	0.037	3

Table F.5: Sampling errors: rural sample

Variable	Mean	Standard Error (SE)	Confidence intervals		Observations
			Mean - 2 SE	Mean + 2 SE	
Female	0.560	0.004	0.553	0.567	12026
Age	37.977	0.205	37.576	38.378	11652

APPENDIX F. SAMPLING ERRORS

Husband's/partner's age	43.647	0.319	43.022	44.272	3553
Wife's/partner's age	38.221	0.314	37.605	38.837	3100
Age at first marriage (women)	18.320	0.112	18.101	18.540	4818
Age at first marriage (men)	22.595	0.115	22.370	22.820	3096
Husband's/partner's age at first marriage	23.340	0.132	23.081	23.598	3756
Wife's/partner's age at first marriage	18.737	0.090	18.559	18.914	2933
Ideal age of marriage for women (female respondents)	19.337	0.041	19.257	19.418	5827
Ideal age of marriage for women (male respondents)	19.226	0.044	19.139	19.312	4211
Ideal age of marriage for men (female respondents)	22.491	0.060	22.374	22.608	5739
Ideal age of marriage for men (male respondents)	22.196	0.065	22.067	22.324	4223
Marital status					
Yes, currently married	0.604	0.006	0.592	0.616	6182
Yes, living with a partner	0.117	0.009	0.099	0.135	1197
No, not in union / separated	0.279	0.008	0.263	0.295	2856
Formation of marriage / partnership					
Customary marriage	0.599	0.007	0.585	0.613	4371
Civil marriage (by government)	0.022	0.012	-0.002	0.046	161
Religious marriage	0.244	0.01	0.224	0.264	1780
Marriage by reputation or permanent cohabitation	0.129	0.011	0.107	0.151	941
Other	0.007	0.012	-0.017	0.031	51
Percentage of child marriage for females and males					
Females					
Married before age 15	0.091	0.014	0.063	0.119	438
Married before age 18	0.416	0.011	0.394	0.438	2003
Males					
Married before age 15	0.012	0.018	-0.024	0.048	37
Married before age 18	0.063	0.017	0.029	0.097	195
Reasons for marriage / cohabitation					
Planned pregnancy	0.009	0.011	-0.013	0.031	78
Unplanned pregnancy	0.089	0.01	0.069	0.109	767
Start own family	0.723	0.006	0.711	0.735	6234
Become independent	0.194	0.01	0.174	0.214	1673
To move to another village	0.003	0.011	-0.019	0.025	26
Poverty	0.155	0.01	0.135	0.175	1336
Spend more time with the partner	0.131	0.01	0.111	0.151	1129
Religious reason	0.012	0.011	-0.01	0.034	103
Follow local tradition	0.019	0.011	-0.003	0.041	164
Other	0.024	0.011	0.002	0.046	207
DK	0.004	0.011	-0.018	0.026	34
Decision makers of marriage / cohabitation					

APPENDIX F. SAMPLING ERRORS

Self decided	0.852	0.004	0.844	0.86	7360
Family	0.097	0.01	0.077	0.117	838
Friends	0.005	0.011	-0.017	0.027	43
The traditional chief	0.001	0.011	-0.021	0.023	9
Village elders	0.002	0.011	-0.02	0.024	17
Other people in the village	0.004	0.011	-0.018	0.026	35
Religious reason	0.005	0.011	-0.017	0.027	43
Others	0.097	0.01	0.077	0.117	838
DK	0.002	0.011	-0.02	0.024	17
Prevalence of girls initiation rituals					
No girls take part	0.358	0.008	0.342	0.374	3594
Few girls take part (<half)	0.232	0.009	0.214	0.25	2329
Many girls take part (≥ half)	0.31	0.008	0.294	0.326	3112
All girls take part	0.083	0.01	0.063	0.103	833
DK	0.017	0.01	-0.003	0.037	171
Prevalence of boys initiation rituals					
No boys take part	0.555	0.007	0.541	0.569	5572
Few boys take part (<half)	0.172	0.009	0.154	0.19	1727
Many boys take part (≥ half)	0.197	0.009	0.179	0.215	1978
All boys take part	0.048	0.01	0.028	0.068	482
DK	0.028	0.01	0.008	0.048	281
Positive aspects about girls initiation rituals					
Educates girls	0.195	0.011	0.173	0.217	1200
Teaches how to stay safe from abuse and violence	0.041	0.012	0.017	0.065	252
Teaches girls how to behave as a woman	0.533	0.009	0.515	0.551	3281
Informs girls about local social norms	0.44	0.01	0.42	0.46	2708
Teaches about reproduction	0.162	0.012	0.138	0.186	997
Teaches about health	0.101	0.012	0.077	0.125	622
Teaches about hygiene	0.16	0.012	0.136	0.184	985
Teaches about sex	0.093	0.012	0.069	0.117	572
Teaches about protected sex	0.054	0.012	0.03	0.078	332
Other	0.025	0.013	-0.001	0.051	154
No positive aspects	0.291	0.011	0.269	0.313	1791
Positive aspects about boys initiation rituals					
Educates boys	0.167	0.014	0.139	0.195	741
Teaches how to stay safe from abuse and violence	0.08	0.014	0.052	0.108	355
Teaches boys how to behave as a man	0.487	0.011	0.465	0.509	2161
Informs boys about local social norms	0.438	0.011	0.416	0.46	1943
Teaches about reproduction	0.103	0.014	0.075	0.131	457
Teaches about health	0.094	0.014	0.066	0.122	417
Teaches about hygiene	0.117	0.014	0.089	0.145	519
Teaches about sex	0.06	0.015	0.03	0.09	266

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Teaches about protected sex	0.062	0.015	0.032	0.092	275
Other	0.047	0.015	0.017	0.077	209
No positive aspects	0.288	0.013	0.262	0.314	1278
Activities of girls initiation rituals					
Counselling	0.643	0.008	0.627	0.659	3958
Education	0.288	0.011	0.266	0.31	1773
Teach good manners	0.73	0.007	0.716	0.744	4493
Teach household skills	0.647	0.008	0.631	0.663	3982
Public festivities	0.341	0.01	0.321	0.361	2099
Public dancing	0.342	0.01	0.322	0.362	2105
Sexual instruction	0.468	0.009	0.45	0.486	2881
Sexual practice	0.284	0.011	0.262	0.306	1748
Labia stretching	0.477	0.009	0.459	0.495	2936
Circumcision	0.035	0.013	0.009	0.061	215
Other	0.008	0.013	-0.018	0.034	49
DK	0.053	0.012	0.029	0.077	326
Activities of boys initiation rituals					
Counselling	0.626	0.009	0.608	0.644	2778
Education	0.287	0.013	0.261	0.313	1273
Teach good manners	0.656	0.009	0.638	0.674	2911
Teach household skills	0.575	0.01	0.555	0.595	2551
Public festivities	0.338	0.012	0.314	0.362	1500
Public dancing	0.329	0.012	0.305	0.353	1460
Sexual instruction	0.404	0.012	0.38	0.428	1793
Sexual practice	0.271	0.013	0.245	0.297	1202
Circumcision	0.538	0.01	0.518	0.558	2387
Other	0.011	0.015	-0.019	0.041	49
DK	0.081	0.014	0.053	0.109	359
Decision makers of girls taking part in initiation rituals					
Girls decide themselves	0.119	0.012	0.095	0.143	732
Friends encourage each other	0.093	0.012	0.069	0.117	572
Family encourage girls	0.754	0.006	0.742	0.766	4641
Village elders encourage girls	0.287	0.011	0.265	0.309	1766
The chief promotes the rituals	0.163	0.012	0.139	0.187	1003
The church promotes the rituals	0.046	0.012	0.022	0.07	283
Other	0.022	0.013	-0.004	0.048	135
DK	0.034	0.013	0.008	0.06	209
Decision makers of boys taking part in initiation rituals					
Boys decide themselves	0.236	0.013	0.21	0.262	1047
Friends encourage each other	0.143	0.014	0.115	0.171	634
Family encourage boys	0.701	0.008	0.685	0.717	3110
Village elders encourage boys	0.257	0.013	0.231	0.283	1140
The traditional village chief promotes the rituals	0.158	0.014	0.13	0.186	701

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The church promotes the ritual	0.046	0.015	0.016	0.076	204
Other	0.019	0.015	-0.011	0.049	84
DK	0.066	0.015	0.036	0.096	293
Reasons for girls to engage in initiation rituals					
Because of tradition	0.801	0.006	0.789	0.813	4930
To find a husband in the future	0.108	0.012	0.084	0.132	665
As preparation for adulthood	0.284	0.011	0.262	0.306	1748
Other	0.042	0.012	0.018	0.066	259
DK	0.056	0.012	0.032	0.08	345
Reasons for boys to engage in initiation rituals					
Because of tradition	0.808	0.006	0.796	0.82	4973
To find a wife in the future	0.082	0.012	0.058	0.106	505
As preparation for adulthood	0.2	0.011	0.178	0.222	1231
Other	0.043	0.012	0.019	0.067	265
DK	0.08	0.012	0.056	0.104	492
Cost of girls initiation rituals					
No	0.224	0.011	0.202	0.246	1379
≤ 2,500 Kwachas	0.305	0.011	0.283	0.327	1877
2,501-5,000 Kwachas	0.151	0.012	0.127	0.175	929
5,001-10,000 Kwachas	0.067	0.012	0.043	0.091	412
10,001-15,000 Kwachas	0.029	0.013	0.003	0.055	178
15,001-25,000 Kwachas	0.025	0.013	-0.001	0.051	154
25,001-50,000 Kwachas	0.037	0.013	0.011	0.063	228
>50,000 Kwachas	0.027	0.013	0.001	0.053	166
DK	0.136	0.012	0.112	0.16	837
Cost of boys initiation rituals					
No	0.118	0.014	0.09	0.146	524
≤ 2,500 Kwachas	0.339	0.012	0.315	0.363	1504
2,501-5,000 Kwachas	0.17	0.014	0.142	0.198	754
5,001-10,000 Kwachas	0.086	0.014	0.058	0.114	382
10,001-15,000 Kwachas	0.033	0.015	0.003	0.063	146
15,001-25,000 Kwachas	0.019	0.015	-0.011	0.049	84
25,001-50,000 Kwachas	0.026	0.015	-0.004	0.056	115
>50,000 Kwachas	0.013	0.015	-0.017	0.043	58
DK	0.196	0.013	0.17	0.222	870
Receivers of payment for girls initiation rituals					
Counsellor	0.795	0.007	0.781	0.809	3552
Village chief	0.484	0.011	0.462	0.506	2163
Other	0.06	0.015	0.03	0.09	268
DK	0.054	0.015	0.024	0.084	241
Receivers of payment for boys initiation rituals					
Counsellor	0.82	0.007	0.806	0.834	3217
Village chief	0.453	0.012	0.429	0.477	1777
Other	0.049	0.016	0.017	0.081	192
DK	0.077	0.015	0.047	0.107	302
Prevalence of girls sexual initiation rituals					
No girls take part	0.295	0.008	0.279	0.311	2962

APPENDIX F. SAMPLING ERRORS

Few girls take part (<half)	0.062	0.01	0.042	0.082	622
Many girls take part (≥ half)	0.039	0.01	0.019	0.059	392
All girls take part	0.006	0.01	-0.014	0.026	60
DK	0.024	0.01	0.004	0.044	241
Prevalence of boys sexual initiation rituals					
No boys take part	0.331	0.008	0.315	0.347	3323
Few boys take part (<half)	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.06	402
Many boys take part (≥ half)	0.026	0.01	0.006	0.046	261
All boys take part	0.004	0.01	-0.016	0.024	40
DK	0.025	0.01	0.005	0.045	251
Activities in girls sexual initiation rituals					
Counselling on sex and sexuality	0.579	0.017	0.545	0.613	893
Counselling on menstrual hygiene	0.614	0.016	0.582	0.646	947
Dances in public simulating intercourse	0.348	0.021	0.306	0.39	537
Labia stretching	0.519	0.018	0.483	0.555	801
Circumcising genitals	0.134	0.024	0.086	0.182	207
Consensual intercourse	0.396	0.02	0.356	0.436	611
Encouraged intercourse	0.117	0.024	0.069	0.165	181
Forced intercourse	0.083	0.024	0.035	0.131	128
Other	0.01	0.026	-0.042	0.062	15
DK	0.169	0.023	0.123	0.215	261
Activities in boys sexual initiation rituals					
Counselling on sex and sexuality	0.605	0.018	0.569	0.641	725
Circumcising genitals	0.562	0.019	0.524	0.6	674
Consensual intercourse	0.433	0.022	0.389	0.477	519
Encouraged intercourse	0.132	0.027	0.078	0.186	158
Forced intercourse	0.065	0.028	0.009	0.121	78
Other	0.009	0.028	-0.047	0.065	11
DK	0.218	0.026	0.166	0.27	261
Prevalence of Fisi tradition					
No girls take part	0.397	0.008	0.381	0.413	3986
Few girls take part (<half)	0.045	0.01	0.025	0.065	452
Many girls take part (≥ half)	0.016	0.01	-0.004	0.036	161
All girls take part	0.003	0.01	-0.017	0.023	30
DK	0.022	0.01	0.002	0.042	221
Decision makers of girls taking part in Fisi tradition					
Girls decide themselves	0.113	0.03	0.053	0.173	115
Friends encourage each other	0.084	0.03	0.024	0.144	85
Family encourages girls	0.338	0.026	0.286	0.39	343
Village elders encourage girls	0.219	0.028	0.163	0.275	223
The chief promotes the rituals	0.15	0.029	0.092	0.208	152
The church promotes the rituals	0.008	0.031	-0.054	0.07	8

APPENDIX F. SAMPLING ERRORS

Other	0.088	0.03	0.028	0.148	89
DK	0.237	0.027	0.183	0.291	241
Cost of Fisi tradition					
No	0.558	0.021	0.516	0.6	567
<2,500 Kwachas	0.077	0.03	0.017	0.137	78
2,501-5,000 Kwachas	0.03	0.031	-0.032	0.092	30
5,001-10,000 Kwachas	0.027	0.031	-0.035	0.089	27
10,001-15,000 Kwachas	0.007	0.032	-0.057	0.071	7
15,001-25,000 Kwachas	0.015	0.031	-0.047	0.077	15
25,001-50,000 Kwachas	0.008	0.031	-0.054	0.07	8
50,001-100,000 Kwachas	0.002	0.032	-0.062	0.066	2
100,001-250,000 Kwachas	0				0
DK	0.277	0.027	0.223	0.331	281
Experience of Fisi tradition					
Never heard of it	0.643	0.007	0.629	0.657	4307
Yes	0.014	0.012	-0.01	0.038	94
No	0.343	0.01	0.323	0.363	2297
Refused to answer	0.001	0.012	-0.023	0.025	7

Table F.6: Sampling errors: urban sample

Variable	Mean	Standard Error (SE)	Confidence intervals		Observations
			Mean - 2 SE	Mean + 2 SE	
Female	0.558	0.007	0.544	0.572	2795
Female	0.558	0.007	0.544	0.572	2795
Age	34.933	0.334	34.279	35.588	2696
Age	34.933	0.334	34.279	35.588	2696
Husband's/partner's age	42.177	0.550	41.097	43.256	777
Husband's/partner's age	42.177	0.550	41.097	43.256	777
Wife's/partner's age	36.918	0.656	35.629	38.207	584
Wife's/partner's age	36.918	0.656	35.629	38.207	584
Age at first marriage (women)	18.847	0.178	18.498	19.195	1067
Age at first marriage (women)	18.847	0.178	18.498	19.195	1067
Age at first marriage (men)	23.952	0.294	23.374	24.529	592
Age at first marriage (men)	23.952	0.294	23.374	24.529	592
Husband's/partner's age at first marriage	24.386	0.249	23.898	24.874	803
Husband's/partner's age at first marriage	24.386	0.249	23.898	24.874	803
Wife's/partner's age at first marriage	20.035	0.240	19.563	20.506	568
Wife's/partner's age at first marriage	20.035	0.240	19.563	20.506	568
Ideal age of marriage for women (female respondents)	20.726	0.106	20.518	20.935	1339
Ideal age of marriage for women (female respondents)	20.726	0.106	20.518	20.935	1339

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Ideal age of marriage for women (male respondents)	20.298	0.113	20.076	20.521	876
Ideal age of marriage for women (male respondents)	20.298	0.113	20.076	20.521	876
Ideal age of marriage for men (female respondents)	24.508	0.156	24.202	24.815	1309
Ideal age of marriage for men (female respondents)	24.508	0.156	24.202	24.815	1309
Ideal age of marriage for men (male respondents)	23.592	0.146	23.306	23.878	877
Ideal age of marriage for men (male respondents)	23.592	0.146	23.306	23.878	877
Marital status					
Yes, currently married	0.519	0.015	0.489	0.549	1155
Yes, living with a partner	0.143	0.02	0.103	0.183	318
No, not in union / separated	0.338	0.017	0.304	0.372	752
Formation of marriage / partnership					
Customary marriage	0.513	0.018	0.477	0.549	759
Civil marriage (by government)	0.03	0.026	-0.022	0.082	44
Religious marriage	0.34	0.021	0.298	0.382	503
Marriage by reputation or permanent cohabitation	0.111	0.025	0.061	0.161	164
Other	0.007	0.026	-0.045	0.059	10
Percentage of child marriage for females and males					
Females					
Married before age 15	0.096	0.029	0.038	0.154	102
Married before age 18	0.373	0.024	0.325	0.421	398
Males					
Married before age 15	0.03	0.04	-0.05	0.11	18
Married before age 18	0.059	0.04	-0.021	0.139	35
Reasons for marriage / cohabitation					
Planned pregnancy	0.015	0.024	-0.033	0.063	26
Unplanned pregnancy	0.131	0.022	0.087	0.175	226
Start own family	0.717	0.013	0.691	0.743	1240
Become independent	0.219	0.021	0.177	0.261	379
To move to another village	0.002	0.026	-0.05	0.054	3
Poverty	0.12	0.023	0.074	0.166	207
Spend more time with the partner	0.143	0.022	0.099	0.187	247
Religious reason	0.005	0.024	-0.043	0.053	9
Follow local tradition	0.009	0.024	-0.039	0.057	16
Other	0.031	0.024	-0.017	0.079	54
DK	0.002	0.026	-0.05	0.054	3
Decision makers of marriage / cohabitation					
Self decided	0.804	0.011	0.782	0.826	1393
Family	0.07	0.023	0.024	0.116	121
Friends	0.004	0.024	-0.044	0.052	7
The traditional chief	0.001	0.022	-0.043	0.045	2
Village elders	0.003	0.024	-0.045	0.051	5

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Other people in the village	0.001	0.022	-0.043	0.045	2
Religious reason	0.002	0.026	-0.05	0.054	3
Others	0.179	0.022	0.135	0.223	310
DK	0				0
Prevalence of girls initiation rituals					
No girls take part	0.407	0.017	0.373	0.441	874
Few girls take part (<half)	0.286	0.018	0.25	0.322	614
Many girls take part (≥ half)	0.198	0.019	0.16	0.236	425
All girls take part	0.029	0.021	-0.013	0.071	62
DK	0.081	0.021	0.039	0.123	174
Prevalence of boys initiation rituals					
No boys take part	0.509	0.015	0.479	0.539	1093
Few boys take part (<half)	0.232	0.019	0.194	0.27	498
Many boys take part (≥ half)	0.175	0.02	0.135	0.215	376
All boys take part	0.014	0.021	-0.028	0.056	30
DK	0.07	0.021	0.028	0.112	150
Positive aspects about girls initiation rituals					
Educates girls	0.132	0.028	0.076	0.188	150
Teaches how to stay safe from abuse and violence	0.024	0.029	-0.034	0.082	27
Teaches girls how to behave as a woman	0.435	0.022	0.391	0.479	495
Informs girls about local social norms	0.367	0.024	0.319	0.415	418
Teaches about reproduction	0.071	0.029	0.013	0.129	81
Teaches about health	0.058	0.029	0	0.116	66
Teaches about hygiene	0.142	0.027	0.088	0.196	162
Teaches about sex	0.054	0.029	-0.004	0.112	61
Teaches about protected sex	0.073	0.029	0.015	0.131	83
Other	0.039	0.029	-0.019	0.097	44
No positive aspects	0.388	0.023	0.342	0.434	442
Positive aspects about boys initiation rituals					
Educates boys	0.127	0.032	0.063	0.191	110
Teaches how to stay safe from abuse and violence	0.041	0.034	-0.027	0.109	35
Teaches boys how to behave as a man	0.423	0.026	0.371	0.475	365
Informs boys about local social norms	0.356	0.027	0.302	0.41	308
Teaches about reproduction	0.045	0.033	-0.021	0.111	39
Teaches about health	0.062	0.033	-0.004	0.128	54
Teaches about hygiene	0.111	0.032	0.047	0.175	96
Teaches about sex	0.056	0.033	-0.01	0.122	48
Teaches about protected sex	0.067	0.033	0.001	0.133	58
Other	0.07	0.033	0.004	0.136	60
No positive aspects	0.35	0.027	0.296	0.404	302
Activities of girls initiation rituals					

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Counselling	0.481	0.021	0.439	0.523	547
Education	0.203	0.026	0.151	0.255	231
Teach good manners	0.631	0.018	0.595	0.667	718
Teach household skills	0.49	0.021	0.448	0.532	558
Public festivities	0.237	0.026	0.185	0.289	270
Public dancing	0.223	0.026	0.171	0.275	254
Sexual instruction	0.41	0.023	0.364	0.456	467
Sexual practice	0.232	0.026	0.18	0.284	264
Labia stretching	0.403	0.023	0.357	0.449	459
Circumcision	0.085	0.028	0.029	0.141	97
Other	0.017	0.03	-0.043	0.077	19
DK	0.148	0.027	0.094	0.202	168
Activities of boys initiation rituals					
Counselling	0.463	0.025	0.413	0.513	400
Education	0.22	0.03	0.16	0.28	190
Teach good manners	0.499	0.024	0.451	0.547	431
Teach household skills	0.409	0.026	0.357	0.461	353
Public festivities	0.205	0.03	0.145	0.265	177
Public dancing	0.194	0.031	0.132	0.256	168
Sexual instruction	0.352	0.027	0.298	0.406	304
Sexual practice	0.206	0.03	0.146	0.266	178
Circumcision	0.591	0.022	0.547	0.635	511
Other	0.015	0.034	-0.053	0.083	13
DK	0.179	0.031	0.117	0.241	155
Decision makers of girls taking part in initiation rituals					
Girls decide themselves	0.081	0.028	0.025	0.137	92
Friends encourage each other	0.131	0.028	0.075	0.187	149
Family encourage girls	0.665	0.017	0.631	0.699	757
Village elders encourage girls	0.28	0.025	0.23	0.33	319
The chief promotes the rituals	0.132	0.028	0.076	0.188	150
The church promotes the rituals	0.065	0.029	0.007	0.123	74
Other	0.099	0.028	0.043	0.155	113
DK	0.106	0.028	0.05	0.162	121
Decision makers of boys taking part in initiation rituals					
Boys decide themselves	0.108	0.032	0.044	0.172	93
Friends encourage each other	0.149	0.031	0.087	0.211	129
Family encourage boys	0.614	0.021	0.572	0.656	530
Village elders encourage boys	0.253	0.029	0.195	0.311	219
The traditional village chief promotes the rituals	0.117	0.032	0.053	0.181	101
The church promotes the ritual	0.052	0.033	-0.014	0.118	45
Other	0.1	0.032	0.036	0.164	86
DK	0.15	0.031	0.088	0.212	130
Reasons for girls to engage in initiation rituals					
Because of tradition	0.72	0.016	0.688	0.752	819

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To find a husband in the future	0.112	0.028	0.056	0.168	127
As preparation for adulthood	0.33	0.024	0.282	0.378	376
Other	0.039	0.029	-0.019	0.097	44
DK	0.116	0.028	0.06	0.172	132
Reasons for boys to engage in initiation rituals					
Because of tradition	0.721	0.016	0.689	0.753	820
To find a wife in the future	0.089	0.028	0.033	0.145	101
As preparation for adulthood	0.248	0.026	0.196	0.3	282
Other	0.063	0.029	0.005	0.121	72
DK	0.144	0.027	0.09	0.198	164
Cost of girls initiation rituals					
No	0.185	0.027	0.131	0.239	211
≤ 2,500 Kwachas	0.209	0.026	0.157	0.261	238
2,501-5,000 Kwachas	0.161	0.027	0.107	0.215	183
5,001-10,000 Kwachas	0.049	0.029	-0.009	0.107	56
10,001-15,000 Kwachas	0.019	0.029	-0.039	0.077	22
15,001-25,000 Kwachas	0.03	0.029	-0.028	0.088	34
25,001-50,000 Kwachas	0.032	0.029	-0.026	0.09	36
>50,000 Kwachas	0.007	0.029	-0.051	0.065	8
DK	0.309	0.025	0.259	0.359	352
Cost of boys initiation rituals					
No	0.156	0.031	0.094	0.218	135
≤ 2,500 Kwachas	0.179	0.031	0.117	0.241	155
2,501-5,000 Kwachas	0.191	0.031	0.129	0.253	165
5,001-10,000 Kwachas	0.07	0.033	0.004	0.136	60
10,001-15,000 Kwachas	0.017	0.033	-0.049	0.083	15
15,001-25,000 Kwachas	0.021	0.034	-0.047	0.089	18
25,001-50,000 Kwachas	0.027	0.034	-0.041	0.095	23
>50,000 Kwachas	0.003	0.032	-0.061	0.067	3
DK	0.336	0.028	0.28	0.392	290
Receivers of payment for girls initiation rituals					
Counsellor	0.663	0.02	0.623	0.703	535
Village chief	0.416	0.027	0.362	0.47	336
Other	0.028	0.034	-0.04	0.096	23
DK	0.214	0.031	0.152	0.276	173
Receivers of payment for boys initiation rituals					
Counsellor	0.662	0.022	0.618	0.706	475
Village chief	0.391	0.029	0.333	0.449	280
Other	0.025	0.037	-0.049	0.099	18
DK	0.23	0.033	0.164	0.296	165
Prevalence of girls sexual initiation rituals					
No girls take part	0.389	0.017	0.355	0.423	835
Few girls take part (<half)	0.088	0.021	0.046	0.13	189
Many girls take part (≥ half)	0.055	0.021	0.013	0.097	118
All girls take part	0.005	0.021	-0.037	0.047	11
DK	0.074	0.021	0.032	0.116	159
Prevalence of boys sexual initiation rituals					

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No boys take part	0.432	0.016	0.4	0.464	928
Few boys take part (<half)	0.063	0.021	0.021	0.105	135
Many boys take part (≥ half)	0.037	0.021	-0.005	0.079	79
All boys take part	0.005	0.021	-0.037	0.047	11
DK	0.073	0.021	0.031	0.115	157
Activities in girls sexual initiation rituals					
Counselling on sex and sexuality	0.453	0.038	0.377	0.529	169
Counselling on menstrual hygiene	0.507	0.036	0.435	0.579	189
Dances in public simulating intercourse	0.205	0.046	0.113	0.297	76
Labia stretching	0.372	0.041	0.29	0.454	139
Circumcising genitals	0.082	0.049	-0.016	0.18	31
Consensual intercourse	0.345	0.042	0.261	0.429	129
Encouraged intercourse	0.115	0.049	0.017	0.213	43
Forced intercourse	0.058	0.05	-0.042	0.158	22
Other	0.015	0.05	-0.085	0.115	6
DK	0.281	0.044	0.193	0.369	105
Activities in boys sexual initiation rituals					
Counselling on sex and sexuality	0.422	0.044	0.334	0.51	125
Circumcising genitals	0.5	0.041	0.418	0.582	149
Consensual intercourse	0.347	0.047	0.253	0.441	103
Encouraged intercourse	0.125	0.054	0.017	0.233	37
Forced intercourse	0.048	0.057	-0.066	0.162	14
Other	0.005	0.071	-0.137	0.147	1
DK	0.358	0.047	0.264	0.452	106
Prevalence of Fisi tradition					
No girls take part	0.522	0.015	0.492	0.552	1121
Few girls take part (<half)	0.06	0.021	0.018	0.102	129
Many girls take part (≥ half)	0.016	0.022	-0.028	0.06	34
All girls take part	0.003	0.022	-0.041	0.047	6
DK	0.076	0.021	0.034	0.118	163
Decision makers of girls taking part in Fisi tradition					
Girls decide themselves	0.029	0.063	-0.097	0.155	7
Friends encourage each other	0.036	0.062	-0.088	0.16	9
Family encourages girls	0.214	0.055	0.104	0.324	55
Village elders encourage girls	0.212	0.056	0.1	0.324	54
The chief promotes the rituals	0.155	0.057	0.041	0.269	40
The church promotes the rituals	0				0
Other	0.081	0.06	-0.039	0.201	21
DK	0.429	0.047	0.335	0.523	109
Cost of Fisi tradition					
No	0.369	0.05	0.269	0.469	94
<2,500 Kwachas	0.03	0.06	-0.09	0.15	8
2,501-5,000 Kwachas	0.025	0.064	-0.103	0.153	6
5,001-10,000 Kwachas	0.019	0.061	-0.103	0.141	5

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10,001-15,000 Kwachas	0				0
15,001-25,000 Kwachas	0.012	0.063	-0.114	0.138	3
25,001-50,000 Kwachas	0				0
50,001-100,000 Kwachas	0.005	0.071	-0.137	0.147	1
100,001-250,000 Kwachas	0.002	0.045	-0.088	0.092	1
DK	0.537	0.043	0.451	0.623	137
Experience of Fisi tradition					
Never heard of it	0.474	0.018	0.438	0.51	731
Yes	0				0
No	0.523	0.018	0.487	0.559	807
Refused to answer	0.003	0.024	-0.045	0.051	5

Table F.7: Sampling errors: Mangochi sample

Variable	Mean	Standard Error (SE)	Confidence intervals		Observations
			Mean - 2 SE	Mean + 2 SE	
Female	0.607	0.011	0.585	0.630	732
Age	38.323	0.684	36.979	39.667	629
Husband's/partner's age	44.307	1.561	41.215	47.398	145
Wife's/partner's age	35.253	0.960	33.344	37.163	108
Age at first marriage (women)	18.303	0.269	17.773	18.833	276
Age at first marriage (men)	23.080	1.398	20.298	25.863	106
Husband's/partner's age at first marriage	23.266	0.413	22.448	24.085	140
Wife's/partner's age at first marriage	18.826	0.341	18.147	19.504	98
Ideal age of marriage for women (female respondents)	19.591	0.164	19.269	19.914	330
Ideal age of marriage for women (male respondents)	19.801	0.216	19.375	20.228	170
Ideal age of marriage for men (female respondents)	22.785	0.228	22.336	23.234	319
Ideal age of marriage for men (male respondents)	22.811	0.288	22.241	23.381	172
Prevalence of girls initiation rituals					
No girls take part	0.075	0.042	-0.009	0.159	40
Few girls take part (<half)	0.124	0.04	0.044	0.204	67
Many girls take part (≥ half)	0.435	0.032	0.371	0.499	234
Prevalence of boys initiation rituals					
No boys take part	0.059	0.042	-0.025	0.143	32
Few boys take part (<half)	0.121	0.04	0.041	0.201	65
DK	0.033	0.042	-0.051	0.117	18
Educates girls	0.1	0.042	0.016	0.184	51
Teaches how to stay safe from abuse and violence	0.034	0.044	-0.054	0.122	17

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Teaches girls how to be- have as a woman	0.32	0.037	0.246	0.394	162
Teaches about sex	0.019	0.043	-0.067	0.105	10
Teaches about protected sex	0.004	0.045	-0.086	0.094	2
Other	0.035	0.043	-0.051	0.121	18
No positive aspects	0.447	0.033	0.381	0.513	226
Positive aspects about boys initiation rituals					
Educates boys	0.156	0.041	0.074	0.238	79
Teaches how to stay safe from abuse and violence	0.045	0.043	-0.041	0.131	23
Teaches boys how to be- have as a man	0.309	0.037	0.235	0.383	157
Informs boys about local social norms	0.495	0.032	0.431	0.559	251
Teaches about protected sex	0.003	0.039	-0.075	0.081	2
Other	0.079	0.043	-0.007	0.165	40
No positive aspects	0.152	0.041	0.07	0.234	77
Activities of girls initiation rituals					
Counselling	0.445	0.033	0.379	0.511	225
Education	0.189	0.04	0.109	0.269	95
Teach good manners	0.598	0.028	0.542	0.654	302
Sexual instruction	0.251	0.038	0.175	0.327	127
Sexual practice	0.126	0.041	0.044	0.208	64
Labia stretching	0.159	0.041	0.077	0.241	80
Circumcision	0.012	0.044	-0.076	0.1	6
Other	0.016	0.044	-0.072	0.104	8
DK	0.168	0.041	0.086	0.25	85
Activities of boys initiation rituals					
Counselling	0.419	0.034	0.351	0.487	213
Education	0.191	0.04	0.111	0.271	97
Teach good manners	0.465	0.032	0.401	0.529	236
Teach household skills	0.287	0.037	0.213	0.361	146
Public festivities	0.313	0.037	0.239	0.387	159
Circumcision	0.867	0.016	0.835	0.899	440
Other	0.003	0.039	-0.075	0.081	2
DK	0.044	0.044	-0.044	0.132	22
Decision makers of girls taking part in initiation rit- uals					
Girls decide themselves	0.076	0.043	-0.01	0.162	38
Friends encourage each other	0.063	0.043	-0.023	0.149	32
Family encourages girls	0.853	0.017	0.819	0.887	431
Village elders encourage girls	0.173	0.041	0.091	0.255	87
The chief promotes the rituals	0.084	0.043	-0.002	0.17	42
Decision makers of boys taking part in initiation rit- uals					
Boys decide themselves	0.091	0.042	0.007	0.175	46
Friends encourage each other	0.068	0.043	-0.018	0.154	35

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Family encourages boys	0.909	0.013	0.883	0.935	462
Village elders encourage boys	0.127	0.041	0.045	0.209	65
The chief promotes the rituals	0.107	0.042	0.023	0.191	54
The church promotes the rituals	0.097	0.042	0.013	0.181	49
Other	0.008	0.045	-0.082	0.098	4
DK	0.039	0.043	-0.047	0.125	20
Reasons for girls to engage in initiation rituals					
Because of tradition	0.831	0.018	0.795	0.867	420
To find a husband in the future	0.055	0.043	-0.031	0.141	28
As preparation for adulthood	0.121	0.042	0.037	0.205	61
Other	0.016	0.044	-0.072	0.104	8
DK	0.128	0.041	0.046	0.21	65
Reasons for boys to engage in initiation rituals					
Because of tradition	0.873	0.016	0.841	0.905	443
To find a wife in the future	0.067	0.043	-0.019	0.153	34
As preparation for adulthood	0.161	0.041	0.079	0.243	82
Cost of girls initiation rituals					
No	0.08	0.043	-0.006	0.166	40
≤ 2,500 Kwachas	0.396	0.035	0.326	0.466	200
2,501-5,000 Kwachas	0.24	0.039	0.162	0.318	121
5,001-10,000 Kwachas	0.033	0.043	-0.053	0.119	17
10,001-15,000 Kwachas	0.03	0.044	-0.058	0.118	15
15,001-25,000 Kwachas	0.007	0.042	-0.077	0.091	4
25,001-50,000 Kwachas	0.02	0.044	-0.068	0.108	10
>50,000 Kwachas	0.016	0.044	-0.072	0.104	8
DK	0.178	0.04	0.098	0.258	90
Cost of boys initiation rituals					
No	0.087	0.042	0.003	0.171	44
≤ 2,500 Kwachas	0.366	0.035	0.296	0.436	186
2,501-5,000 Kwachas	0.276	0.038	0.2	0.352	140
5,001-10,000 Kwachas	0.059	0.043	-0.027	0.145	30
10,001-15,000 Kwachas	0.026	0.044	-0.062	0.114	13
15,001-25,000 Kwachas	0.012	0.044	-0.076	0.1	6
25,001-50,000 Kwachas	0.018	0.044	-0.07	0.106	9
>50,000 Kwachas	0.01	0.044	-0.078	0.098	5
Receivers of payment for girls initiation rituals					
Counsellor	0.745	0.024	0.697	0.793	343
Village chief	0.646	0.028	0.59	0.702	298
Other	0.019	0.046	-0.073	0.111	9
DK	0.097	0.044	0.009	0.185	45
Other	0.018	0.047	-0.076	0.112	8
DK	0.073	0.045	-0.017	0.163	34
Prevalence of girls sexual initiation rituals					
All girls take part	0.011	0.043	-0.075	0.097	6
DK	0.06	0.042	-0.024	0.144	32

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Prevalence of boys sexual initiation rituals					
All boys take part	0.011	0.043	-0.075	0.097	6
DK	0.084	0.041	0.002	0.166	45
Activities in girls sexual initiation rituals					
Counselling on sex and sexuality	0.515	0.075	0.365	0.665	45
Counselling on menstrual hygiene	0.404	0.083	0.238	0.57	35
Dances in public simulating intercourse	0.32	0.088	0.144	0.496	28
Labia stretching	0.208	0.096	0.016	0.4	18
Forced intercourse	0.03	0.098	-0.166	0.226	3
Other	0.022	0.104	-0.186	0.23	2
DK	0.282	0.09	0.102	0.462	25
Activities in boys sexual initiation rituals					
Counseling on sex and sexuality	0.41	0.091	0.228	0.592	29
Circumcising genitals	0.438	0.089	0.26	0.616	31
Consensual intercourse	0.248	0.102	0.044	0.452	18
DK	0.368	0.095	0.178	0.558	26
Prevalence of Fisi tradition					
All girls take part	0				0
DK	0.075	0.042	-0.009	0.159	40
Family encourages girls	0.225	0.112	0.001	0.449	14
Village elders encourage girls	0.201	0.116	-0.031	0.433	12
The chief promotes the rituals	0.074	0.117	-0.16	0.308	5
The church promotes the rituals	0				0
Other	0.046	0.121	-0.196	0.288	3
DK	0.495	0.091	0.313	0.677	30
Cost of Fisi tradition					
No	0.223	0.111	0.001	0.445	14
<2,500 Kwachas	0.034	0.128	-0.222	0.29	2
2,501-5,000 Kwachas	0.054	0.13	-0.206	0.314	3
5,001-10,000 Kwachas	0.114	0.12	-0.126	0.354	7
10,001-15,000 Kwachas	0.011	0.104	-0.197	0.219	1
DK	0.565	0.085	0.395	0.735	34
Experience of Fisi tradition					
Never heard of it	0.788	0.022	0.744	0.832	349
Yes	0.007	0.048	-0.089	0.103	3
No	0.205	0.042	0.121	0.289	91
Refused to answer	0				0

Table F.8: Sampling errors: Mulanje sample

Variable	Mean	Standard Error (SE)	Confidence intervals		Observations
			Mean - 2 SE	Mean + 2 SE	
Female	0.562	0.008	0.546	0.579	922
Age	37.700	0.583	36.554	38.846	875
Husband's/partner's age	42.419	0.964	40.520	44.317	275
Wife's/partner's age	38.033	1.064	35.933	40.133	191
Age at first marriage (women)	17.226	0.219	16.795	17.657	395
Age at first marriage (men)	23.146	0.440	22.276	24.016	185
Husband's/partner's age at first marriage	22.327	0.257	21.821	22.833	360
Wife's/partner's age at first marriage	19.250	0.420	18.419	20.081	167
Ideal age of marriage for women (female respondents)	19.427	0.158	19.117	19.737	453
Ideal age of marriage for women (male respondents)	19.384	0.164	19.061	19.706	281
Ideal age of marriage for men (female respondents)	22.360	0.166	22.034	22.685	452
Ideal age of marriage for men (male respondents)	22.374	0.219	21.942	22.806	282
Prevalence of girls initiation rituals					
No girls take part	0.018	0.037	-0.056	0.092	13
Few girls take part (<half)	0.251	0.032	0.187	0.315	182
Many girls take part (≥ half)	0.595	0.024	0.547	0.643	431
Prevalence of boys initiation rituals					
No boys take part	0.027	0.036	-0.045	0.099	20
Few boys take part (<half)	0.26	0.032	0.196	0.324	189
DK	0.023	0.036	-0.049	0.095	17
Educates girls	0.45	0.028	0.394	0.506	320
Teaches how to stay safe from abuse and violence	0.386	0.029	0.328	0.444	274
Teaches girls how to behave as a woman	0.561	0.025	0.511	0.611	399
Teaches about sex	0.072	0.036	0	0.144	51
Teaches about protected sex	0.046	0.036	-0.026	0.118	33
Other	0.005	0.035	-0.065	0.075	4
No positive aspects	0.222	0.033	0.156	0.288	158
Positive aspects about boys initiation rituals					
Educates boys	0.447	0.028	0.391	0.503	316
Teaches how to stay safe from abuse and violence	0.395	0.029	0.337	0.453	279
Teaches boys how to behave as a man	0.546	0.025	0.496	0.596	385
Informs boys about local social norms	0.571	0.025	0.521	0.621	403

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Teaches about protected sex	0.064	0.036	-0.008	0.136	45
Other	0.013	0.038	-0.063	0.089	9
No positive aspects	0.17	0.034	0.102	0.238	120
Activities of girls initiation rituals					
Counselling	0.63	0.023	0.584	0.676	448
Education	0.472	0.027	0.418	0.526	336
Teach good manners	0.72	0.02	0.68	0.76	512
Sexual instruction	0.507	0.026	0.455	0.559	360
Sexual practice	0.424	0.028	0.368	0.48	301
Labia stretching	0.489	0.027	0.435	0.543	348
Circumcision	0.052	0.037	-0.022	0.126	37
Other	0.006	0.039	-0.072	0.084	4
DK	0.023	0.037	-0.051	0.097	16
Activities of boys initiation rituals					
Counselling	0.593	0.024	0.545	0.641	419
Education	0.446	0.028	0.39	0.502	315
Teach good manners	0.645	0.022	0.601	0.689	455
Teach household skills	0.619	0.023	0.573	0.665	437
Public festivities	0.211	0.033	0.145	0.277	149
Circumcision	0.539	0.026	0.487	0.591	381
Other	0.006	0.039	-0.072	0.084	4
DK	0.034	0.037	-0.04	0.108	24
Decision makers of girls taking part in initiation rituals					
Girls decide themselves	0.166	0.034	0.098	0.234	118
Friends encourage each other	0.097	0.036	0.025	0.169	69
Family encourages girls	0.851	0.014	0.823	0.879	605
Village elders encourage girls	0.115	0.035	0.045	0.185	82
The chief promotes the rituals	0.106	0.036	0.034	0.178	75
Decision makers of boys taking part in initiation rituals					
Boys decide themselves	0.202	0.034	0.134	0.27	143
Friends encourage each other	0.17	0.034	0.102	0.238	120
Family encourages boys	0.854	0.014	0.826	0.882	603
Village elders encourage boys	0.134	0.035	0.064	0.204	95
The chief promotes the rituals	0.114	0.036	0.042	0.186	80
The church promotes the rituals	0.067	0.036	-0.005	0.139	47
Other	0.004	0.036	-0.068	0.076	3
DK	0.028	0.037	-0.046	0.102	20
Reasons for girls to engage in initiation rituals					
Because of tradition	0.759	0.018	0.723	0.795	540
To find a husband in the future	0.058	0.037	-0.016	0.132	41
As preparation for adulthood	0.323	0.031	0.261	0.385	230

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Other	0.018	0.037	-0.056	0.092	13
DK	0.028	0.037	-0.046	0.102	20
Reasons for boys to engage in initiation rituals					
Because of tradition	0.809	0.016	0.777	0.841	571
To find a wife in the future	0.047	0.037	-0.027	0.121	33
As preparation for adulthood	0.288	0.032	0.224	0.352	203
Cost of girls initiation rituals					
No	0.077	0.036	0.005	0.149	55
≤ 2,500 Kwachas	0.212	0.033	0.146	0.278	151
2,501-5,000 Kwachas	0.158	0.034	0.09	0.226	112
5,001-10,000 Kwachas	0.309	0.031	0.247	0.371	220
10,001-15,000 Kwachas	0.063	0.036	-0.009	0.135	45
15,001-25,000 Kwachas	0.051	0.037	-0.023	0.125	36
25,001-50,000 Kwachas	0.038	0.037	-0.036	0.112	27
>50,000 Kwachas	0.008	0.036	-0.064	0.08	6
DK	0.083	0.036	0.011	0.155	59
Cost of boys initiation rituals					
No	0.031	0.037	-0.043	0.105	22
≤ 2,500 Kwachas	0.191	0.034	0.123	0.259	135
2,501-5,000 Kwachas	0.155	0.035	0.085	0.225	109
5,001-10,000 Kwachas	0.322	0.031	0.26	0.384	227
10,001-15,000 Kwachas	0.102	0.036	0.03	0.174	72
15,001-25,000 Kwachas	0.065	0.036	-0.007	0.137	46
25,001-50,000 Kwachas	0.04	0.037	-0.034	0.114	28
>50,000 Kwachas	0.01	0.038	-0.066	0.086	7
Receivers of payment for girls initiation rituals					
Counsellor	0.937	0.01	0.917	0.957	623
Village chief	0.676	0.022	0.632	0.72	450
Other	0.122	0.036	0.05	0.194	81
DK	0.029	0.038	-0.047	0.105	19
Other	0.091	0.037	0.017	0.165	62
DK	0.032	0.038	-0.044	0.108	22
Prevalence of girls sexual initiation rituals					
All girls take part	0.036	0.037	-0.038	0.11	26
DK	0.041	0.036	-0.031	0.113	30
Prevalence of boys sexual initiation rituals					
All boys take part	0.019	0.036	-0.053	0.091	14
DK	0.052	0.036	-0.02	0.124	38
Activities in girls sexual initiation rituals					
Counselling on sex and sexuality	0.804	0.022	0.76	0.848	315
Counselling on menstrual hygiene	0.693	0.028	0.637	0.749	272
Dances in public simulating intercourse	0.623	0.031	0.561	0.685	244
Labia stretching	0.595	0.032	0.531	0.659	233
Forced intercourse	0.011	0.052	-0.093	0.115	4
Other	0.003	0.055	-0.107	0.113	1
DK	0.068	0.048	-0.028	0.164	27

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Activities in boys sexual initiation rituals					
Counseling on sex and sexuality	0.762	0.027	0.708	0.816	256
Circumcising genitals	0.594	0.035	0.524	0.664	200
Consensual intercourse	0.409	0.042	0.325	0.493	137
DK	0.099	0.052	-0.005	0.203	33
Prevalence of Fisi tradition					
All girls take part	0.01	0.038	-0.066	0.086	7
DK	0.062	0.036	-0.01	0.134	45
Family encourages girls	0.234	0.05	0.134	0.334	72
Village elders encourage girls	0.397	0.044	0.309	0.485	122
The chief promotes the rituals	0.108	0.054	0	0.216	33
The church promotes the rituals	0.003	0.055	-0.107	0.113	1
Other	0.054	0.055	-0.056	0.164	17
DK	0.129	0.053	0.023	0.235	40
Cost of Fisi tradition					
No	0.649	0.034	0.581	0.717	200
<2,500 Kwachas	0.075	0.055	-0.035	0.185	23
2,501-5,000 Kwachas	0.023	0.057	-0.091	0.137	7
5,001-10,000 Kwachas	0.009	0.055	-0.101	0.119	3
10,001-15,000 Kwachas	0.007	0.059	-0.111	0.125	2
DK	0.216	0.05	0.116	0.316	67
Experience of Fisi tradition					
Never heard of it	0.459	0.032	0.395	0.523	237
Yes	0.06	0.043	-0.026	0.146	31
No	0.436	0.033	0.37	0.502	225
Refused to answer	0.045	0.043	-0.041	0.131	23

Table F.9: Sampling errors: Phalombe sample

Variable	Mean	Standard Error (SE)	Confidence intervals		Observations
			Mean - 2 SE	Mean + 2 SE	
Female	0.562	0.010	0.543	0.581	930
Age	37.166	0.633	35.921	38.411	903
Husband's/partner's age	42.103	0.948	40.236	43.969	268
Wife's/partner's age	37.005	0.959	35.113	38.897	222
Age at first marriage (women)	18.120	0.343	17.446	18.795	391
Age at first marriage (men)	20.797	0.351	20.104	21.491	198
Husband's/partner's age at first marriage	21.959	0.243	21.480	22.437	279
Wife's/partner's age at first marriage	17.986	0.288	17.417	18.556	176
Ideal age of marriage for women (female respondents)	19.441	0.114	19.218	19.664	452

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Ideal age of marriage for women (male respondents)	18.902	0.136	18.634	19.169	299
Ideal age of marriage for men (female respondents)	22.132	0.187	21.764	22.500	444
Ideal age of marriage for men (male respondents)	21.422	0.162	21.102	21.742	300
Prevalence of girls initiation rituals					
No girls take part	0.02	0.036	-0.052	0.092	15
Few girls take part (<half)	0.284	0.03	0.224	0.344	219
Many girls take part (≥ half)	0.61	0.022	0.566	0.654	470
Prevalence of boys initiation rituals					
No boys take part	0.03	0.036	-0.042	0.102	23
Few boys take part (<half)	0.314	0.03	0.254	0.374	242
DK	0.011	0.037	-0.063	0.085	8
Educates girls	0.121	0.034	0.053	0.189	92
Teaches how to stay safe from abuse and violence	0.15	0.033	0.084	0.216	114
Teaches girls how to behave as a woman	0.455	0.027	0.401	0.509	344
Teaches about sex	0.053	0.035	-0.017	0.123	40
Teaches about protected sex	0.039	0.035	-0.031	0.109	30
Other	0.034	0.036	-0.038	0.106	26
No positive aspects	0.462	0.027	0.408	0.516	350
Positive aspects about boys initiation rituals					
Educates boys	0.126	0.034	0.058	0.194	94
Teaches how to stay safe from abuse and violence	0.188	0.033	0.122	0.254	141
Teaches boys how to behave as a man	0.49	0.026	0.438	0.542	367
Informs boys about local social norms	0.363	0.029	0.305	0.421	272
Teaches about protected sex	0.047	0.036	-0.025	0.119	35
Other	0.021	0.036	-0.051	0.093	16
No positive aspects	0.423	0.028	0.367	0.479	317
Activities of girls initiation rituals					
Counselling	0.432	0.027	0.378	0.486	327
Education	0.197	0.033	0.131	0.263	149
Teach good manners	0.645	0.022	0.601	0.689	488
Sexual instruction	0.67	0.021	0.628	0.712	507
Sexual practice	0.609	0.023	0.563	0.655	461
Labia stretching	0.667	0.021	0.625	0.709	505
Circumcision	0.136	0.034	0.068	0.204	103
Other	0.019	0.036	-0.053	0.091	14
DK	0.054	0.035	-0.016	0.124	41
Activities of boys initiation rituals					
Counselling	0.441	0.027	0.387	0.495	330
Education	0.211	0.032	0.147	0.275	158
Teach good manners	0.629	0.022	0.585	0.673	471
Teach household skills	0.578	0.024	0.53	0.626	433

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Public festivities	0.376	0.029	0.318	0.434	282
Circumcision	0.673	0.021	0.631	0.715	504
Other	0.005	0.035	-0.065	0.075	4
DK	0.053	0.035	-0.017	0.123	40
Decision makers of girls taking part in initiation rituals					
Girls decide themselves	0.259	0.031	0.197	0.321	196
Friends encourage each other	0.169	0.033	0.103	0.235	128
Family encourages girls	0.914	0.011	0.892	0.936	692
Village elders encourage girls	0.128	0.034	0.06	0.196	97
The chief promotes the rituals	0.126	0.034	0.058	0.194	95
Decision makers of boys taking part in initiation rituals					
Boys decide themselves	0.27	0.031	0.208	0.332	202
Friends encourage each other	0.195	0.033	0.129	0.261	146
Family encourages boys	0.916	0.011	0.894	0.938	686
Village elders encourage boys	0.132	0.034	0.064	0.2	99
The chief promotes the rituals	0.121	0.034	0.053	0.189	91
The church promotes the rituals	0.05	0.036	-0.022	0.122	37
Other	0.01	0.038	-0.066	0.086	7
DK	0.017	0.036	-0.055	0.089	13
Reasons for girls to engage in initiation rituals					
Because of tradition	0.913	0.011	0.891	0.935	691
To find a husband in the future	0.049	0.035	-0.021	0.119	37
As preparation for adulthood	0.16	0.033	0.094	0.226	121
Other	0.026	0.036	-0.046	0.098	20
DK	0.024	0.036	-0.048	0.096	18
Reasons for boys to engage in initiation rituals					
Because of tradition	0.935	0.009	0.917	0.953	700
To find a wife in the future	0.043	0.036	-0.029	0.115	32
As preparation for adulthood	0.152	0.034	0.084	0.22	114
Cost of girls initiation rituals					
No	0.042	0.035	-0.028	0.112	32
≤ 2,500 Kwachas	0.176	0.033	0.11	0.242	133
2,501-5,000 Kwachas	0.338	0.03	0.278	0.398	256
5,001-10,000 Kwachas	0.233	0.032	0.169	0.297	176
10,001-15,000 Kwachas	0.057	0.035	-0.013	0.127	43
15,001-25,000 Kwachas	0.017	0.036	-0.055	0.089	13
25,001-50,000 Kwachas	0.016	0.036	-0.056	0.088	12
>50,000 Kwachas	0.002	0.032	-0.062	0.066	2
DK	0.119	0.034	0.051	0.187	90
Cost of boys initiation rituals					

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No	0.031	0.036	-0.041	0.103	23
≤ 2,500 Kwachas	0.155	0.034	0.087	0.223	116
2,501-5,000 Kwachas	0.287	0.031	0.225	0.349	215
5,001-10,000 Kwachas	0.26	0.031	0.198	0.322	195
10,001-15,000 Kwachas	0.077	0.035	0.007	0.147	58
15,001-25,000 Kwachas	0.033	0.036	-0.039	0.105	25
25,001-50,000 Kwachas	0.022	0.037	-0.052	0.096	16
>50,000 Kwachas	0.01	0.038	-0.066	0.086	7
Receivers of payment for girls initiation rituals					
Counsellor	0.947	0.009	0.929	0.965	688
Village chief	0.801	0.017	0.767	0.835	582
Other	0.086	0.036	0.014	0.158	62
DK	0.04	0.036	-0.032	0.112	29
Other	0.076	0.036	0.004	0.148	55
DK	0.033	0.036	-0.039	0.105	24
Prevalence of girls sexual initiation rituals					
All girls take part	0.006	0.035	-0.064	0.076	5
DK	0.033	0.036	-0.039	0.105	25
Prevalence of boys sexual initiation rituals					
All boys take part	0.004	0.036	-0.068	0.076	3
DK	0.032	0.035	-0.038	0.102	25
Activities in girls sexual initiation rituals					
Counselling on sex and sexuality	0.701	0.031	0.639	0.763	224
Counselling on menstrual hygiene	0.836	0.023	0.79	0.882	268
Dances in public simulating intercourse	0.576	0.036	0.504	0.648	184
Labia stretching	0.736	0.029	0.678	0.794	236
Forced intercourse	0.07	0.054	-0.038	0.178	22
Other	0.004	0.063	-0.122	0.13	1
DK	0.073	0.054	-0.035	0.181	23
Activities in boys sexual initiation rituals					
Counseling on sex and sexuality	0.831	0.026	0.779	0.883	210
Circumcising genitals	0.691	0.035	0.621	0.761	175
Consensual intercourse	0.526	0.043	0.44	0.612	133
DK	0.092	0.06	-0.028	0.212	23
Prevalence of Fisi tradition					
All girls take part	0.008	0.036	-0.064	0.08	6
DK	0.036	0.035	-0.034	0.106	28
Family encourages girls	0.232	0.061	0.11	0.354	48
Village elders encourage girls	0.354	0.056	0.242	0.466	74
The chief promotes the rituals	0.15	0.064	0.022	0.278	31
The church promotes the rituals	0				0
Other	0.115	0.065	-0.015	0.245	24
DK	0.124	0.065	-0.006	0.254	26
Cost of Fisi tradition					
No	0.679	0.039	0.601	0.757	142

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<2,500 Kwachas	0.081	0.066	-0.051	0.213	17
2,501-5,000 Kwachas	0.005	0.071	-0.137	0.147	1
5,001-10,000 Kwachas	0				0
10,001-15,000 Kwachas	0.008	0.063	-0.118	0.134	2
DK	0.21	0.061	0.088	0.332	44
Experience of Fisi tradi- tion					
Never heard of it	0.441	0.033	0.375	0.507	232
Yes	0.038	0.043	-0.048	0.124	20
No	0.522	0.03	0.462	0.582	275
Refused to answer	0				0

Appendix G

Survey Instruments

- Part I: Household composition and characteristics
 - Household information panel
 - List of household members
 - Household characteristics
 - Water and sanitation
- Part II: Women's questionnaire
 - Women's information panel
 - Women's background
 - Marriage/union
 - Initiation rituals
 - Sexual violence
 - Daughters
 - Sons
- Part III: Men's questionnaire
 - Men's information panel
 - Men's characteristics
 - Marriage/union
 - Initiation rituals
 - Daughters
 - Sons

PART I: Household Composition and Characteristics [HOUSEHOLD HEAD]

HOUSEHOLD'S INFORMATION PANEL		HH
HH1. Cluster number: ____ ____ ____	HH2. Household number: ____ ____	
HH3. Household heads name: NAME ____ ____	HH4. Supervisor's name and number: NAME ____ ____	
HH5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME ____ ____	HH6. Day / Month / Year of interview: ____ / ____ / 20__	

GPS READING: ELEVATION, LATITUDE, LONGITUDE	HH7. Record the time:	
	HOURS	: MINUTES
	____	: ____
HH8. Hello, my name is (your name). We are from the National Statistical Office. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about your personal and your household's characteristics, your family composition, local traditions, and other topics like marriage and other important life events. The goal of this study is to observe what cultural practices exist in different regions of Malawi and find out why people in different regions of Malawi follow different cultural practices. This interview usually takes about number minutes. We are also interviewing other members of your household. This could be your partner, one of your children older than 15 years or some other adult who lives in your household. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. Some households may be visited a second time and therefore we take note of the location of each household. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. Do you have any questions? May I start now?		
YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN1		1 ⇨ LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN2		2 ⇨ HH9

HH9. Result of Household Head's interview. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	COMPLETED01 NOT AT HOME02 REFUSED03 PARTLY COMPLETED04 INCAPACITATED (specify)05 OTHER (specify)96
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LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS						HL
First complete HL1 for all members of the household. Then proceed with HL2 and HL3 vertically. Once HL1-HL3 are complete for all members, <u>make sure to probe</u> for additional members: Those that are not currently at home, any infants or small children and any others who may not be family (such as domestic workers, friends) but who mainly live in this household.						
	HL1. Please give me the names of the persons who usually live under the same roof as you, starting with the head of the household.	HL2. What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household? See codes below	HL3. Is (NAME) male of female?	HL4. What is (NAME)'s month and year of birth? Probe!	HL5. How old is (NAME)? Probe!	
				DK98	DK998	DK98
LINE	NAME	RELATION*	M F	MONTH	YEAR	AGE
01		0 1	1 2	— —	— — — —	— —
02		— —	1 2	— —	— — — —	— —
03		— —	1 2	— —	— — — —	— —
04		— —	1 2	— —	— — — —	— —
05		— —	1 2	— —	— — — —	— —
06		— —	1 2	— —	— — — —	— —
07		— —	1 2	— —	— — — —	— —
08		— —	1 2	— —	— — — —	— —
09		— —	1 2	— —	— — — —	— —
10		— —	1 2	— —	— — — —	— —
11		— —	1 2	— —	— — — —	— —
12		— —	1 2	— —	— — — —	— —
13		— —	1 2	— —	— — — —	— —
14		— —	1 2	— —	— — — —	— —
15		— —	1 2	— —	— — — —	— —
* Codes for HL2: Relationship to head of household:		01 HEAD 02 SPOUSE / PARTNER 03 SON / DAUGHTER 04 SON-IN-LAW / DAUGHTER-IN-LAW	05 GRANDCHILD 06 PARENT 07 PARENT-IN-LAW 08 BROTHER / SISTER	09 BROTHER-IN-LAW / SISTER-IN-LAW 10 UNCLE/AUNT 11 NIECE / NEPHEW 12 OTHER RELATIVE	13 ADOPTED / FOSTER / STEPCHILD 14 DOMESTIC WORKER (LIVE-IN) 96 OTHER (NOT RELATED) 98 DK	

HL6. Who is the primary caregiver of children age 8-17 in your household?

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
HC1. What religious denomination, if any, does the household head belong to?	ANGLICAN 1	
	CATHOLIC 2	
	CCAP (CHURCH OF CENTRAL AFRICA PRESBYTERIAN) 3	
	MUSLIM 4	
	SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST/BAPTIST 5	
	OTHER CHRISTIAN DENOMINATIONS 6	
	NO RELIGION 7	
	OTHER 9	
HC2. What ethnic group does the household head belong to?	CHEWA 1	
	LOMWE 2	
	MANG'ANJA 3	
	NGONI 4	
	NKHONDE 5	
	NYANJA 6	
	SENA 7	
	TONGA 8	
	TUMBUKA 9	
	YAO 10	
HC3. What is the main source of the household income?	OTHER 11	
	FARMING 1	
	LIVESTOCK/FISHING 2	
	SALE OF FIREWOOD 3	
	BUSINESS WORK 4	
	PAID JOB 5	
	GANYU (PIECE WORK) 6	
	REMITTANCES 7	
	BARTER OF HOUSEHOLD ASSETS 8	
	BARTER OF LIVESTOCK 9	
	OTHER 10	
HC4A. What is the value of the weekly food consumption of your household in Kwachas? This is if you calculate the value of any food you consume at the value you would pay if you had to buy it. <i>[by weekly we mean 7 days]</i>	<=1,000 KWACHAS/WEEK 0	
	1,001-2,500 KWACHAS/WEEK 1	
	2,501-5,000 KWACHAS/WEEK 2	
	5,001-7,500 KWACHAS/WEEK 3	
	7,501-10,000 KWACHAS/WEEK 4	
	10,001-12,500 KWACHAS/WEEK 5	
	12,501-15,000 KWACHAS/WEEK 6	
	15,001-17,500 KWACHAS/WEEK 7	
	17,501-20,000 KWACHAS/WEEK 8	
	20,001-22,500 KWACHAS/WEEK 9	
	22,501-25,000 KWACHAS/WEEK 10	
	>25,000 KWACHAS/WEEK 11	

HC4B. What is the value of the weekly non-food expenditures of your household in Kwachas? This is if you calculate the value of any non-food item you used at the value you would pay if you had to buy it.	<=1,000 KWACHAS/WEEK..... 0 1,001-2,500 KWACHAS/WEEK..... 1 2,501-5,000 KWACHAS/WEEK..... 2 5,001-7,500 KWACHAS/WEEK..... 3 7,501-10,000 KWACHAS/WEEK 4 10,001-12,500 KWACHAS/WEEK 5 12,501-15,000 KWACHAS/WEEK 6 15,001-17,500 KWACHAS/WEEK 7 17,501-20,000 KWACHAS/WEEK 8 20,001-22,500 KWACHAS/WEEK 9 22,501-25,000 KWACHAS/WEEK 10 >25,000 KWACHAS/WEEK 11	
HC5. Does any member of your household have a mobile telephone?	YES..... 1 NO 2	
HC6. Which of the following media do members of your household access at least once a week? <i>[Read 1-4 and tick all that apply]</i>	RADIO..... 1 TV 2 NEWSPAPER..... 3 INTERNET 4 NONE OF THE ABOVE..... 9	
HC7. Does your household have access to internet at home? <i>[Probe: This includes WhatsApp/Facebook, ect through mobile phones.]</i>	YES..... 1 NO 2	
HC8. Does any member of your household own a bicycle?	YES..... 1 NO 2	
HC9. Observe the main building of the household. Note the main material of the wall.	BURNT BRICKS 1 UNBURNT BRICKS..... 2 CONCRETE 3 CEMENT BLOCKS 4 MUD/WATTLE/DUNG 5 REEDS/STRAW..... 6 WOOD/PLANKS 7 OTHER..... 9	
HC10. Observe and note the main material of the roof	NO ROOF..... 1 GRASS-THATCH..... 2 IRON SHEETS..... 3 IRON WITH TILES 4 ASBESTOS 5 CEMENT..... 6 WOODEN..... 7 OTHER..... 9	

HC11. Observe and note the main material of the floor	EARTH/SAND 1 DUNG 2 WOOD/PLANKS 3 PALM/BAMBOO 4 BROKEN BRICKS 5 PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD 6 VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS 7 CERAMIC TILES 8 CEMENTS 9 BRICKS 10 OTHER 11	
HC12. Do you have a satellite dish?	YES 1 NO 2	
HC13. Do you or someone living in this household own this dwelling?	YES 1 NO 2	2 → HC13B
HC13B. Do you or someone living in this household rent this dwelling?	YES 1 NO 2	
HC14. Does any member of this household own any land for agricultural use?	YES 1 NO 2	2 → HC16
HC15. How many hectares/acres/football pitches of agricultural land do members of this household own? <i>[use the unit respondent uses only one unit allowed]</i>	ACRES _____. _____. _____. HECTARES _____. _____. _____. FOOTBALL PITCHES _____. _____. _____. DK 999	
HC16. Does any member of this household rent any land for agricultural use?	YES 1 NO 2	2 → HC18
HC17. How many hectares/acres/football pitches of agricultural land do members of this household rent? <i>[use the unit respondent uses only one unit allowed]</i>	ACRES _____. _____. _____. HECTARES _____. _____. _____. FOOTBALL PITCHES _____. _____. _____. DK 999	
HC18. Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES 1 NO 2	
HC19. Has your household suffered from financial constraints due to natural disasters (droughts, floods, storms, etc.) in the last 5 years? <i>[Read 1-7 and tick all that apply]</i>	NO 1 YES, THIS YEAR 2 YES, 1 YEAR AGO 3 YES, 2 YEARS AGO 4 YES, 3 YEARS AGO 5 YES, 4 YEARS AGO 6 YES, 5 YEARS AGO 7	
HC20. Does your family follow a matrilineal family system (children descend from their mothers), a patrilineal family system (children descend from their fathers), or a bilateral family system (children descend from mothers and fathers)?	MATRILINEAL 1 PATRILINEAL 2 BILATERAL 3 DK 9	

HC21. If a woman in your family gets married does she move to the village of her husband, does the husband move to the village of the wife, or does the couple move to a new village?	WIFE MOVES TO HUSBAND'S VILLAGE .. 1 HUSBAND MOVES TO WIFE'S VIL- LAGE..... 2 COUPLE MOVES TO NEW VILLAGE 3 OTHER 8 DK 9	
HC22. In your family, does the family of the husband give money or gifts to the family of the wife (LOCAL NAMES) as part of the wedding agreement?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ HC24
HC23. What is roughly the value of these payments or gifts?	<=2,500 KWACHAS 1 2,501-5,000 KWACHAS..... 2 5,001-10,000 KWACHAS 3 10,001-15,000 KWACHAS 4 15,001-25,000 KWACHAS 5 25,001-50,000 KWACHAS 6 50,001-100,000 KWACHAS 7 100,001-250,000 KWACHAS 8 250,001-500,000 KWACHAS 9 >500,000 KWACHAS 10 DK 99	
HC24. In your family, does the family of the wife give money or gifts to the family of the husband (LOCAL NAMES) as part of the wedding agreement?	YES..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇒ END HC
HC25. What is roughly the value in Kwacha of these payments or gifts?	<=2,500 KWACHAS 1 2,501-5,000 KWACHAS..... 2 5,001-10,000 KWACHAS 3 10,001-15,000 KWACHAS 4 15,001-25,000 KWACHAS 5 25,001-50,000 KWACHAS 6 50,001-100,000 KWACHAS 7 100,001-250,000 KWACHAS 8 250,001-500,000 KWACHAS 9 >500,000 KWACHAS 10 DK 99	

Water and Sanitation		WS
WS1. What is the <u>main</u> source of drinking water used by members of your household? <i>If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect drinking water (collection point).</i>	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE.....14 TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE21	11 ⇨ WS7 12 ⇨ WS7 13 ⇨ WS3 14 ⇨ WS3 21 ⇨ WS3
	DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL31 UNPROTECTED WELL32 SPRING PROTECTED SPRING41 UNPROTECTED SPRING42 RAINWATER.....51 TANKER-TRUCK.....61 CART WITH SMALL TANK71 WATER KIOSK72 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL).....81 PACKAGED WATER BOTTLED WATER.....91 SACHET WATER92 OTHER (<i>specify</i>)96	31 ⇨ WS3 32 ⇨ WS3 41 ⇨ WS3 42 ⇨ WS3 51 ⇨ WS3 61 ⇨ WS4 71 ⇨ WS4 72 ⇨ WS4 81 ⇨ WS3 96 ⇨ WS3

WS2. What is the <u>main</u> source of water used by members of your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing? <i>If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect water for other purposes.</i>	PIPED WATER PIPED INTO DWELLING11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE.....14 TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE21 DUG WELL PROTECTED WELL31 UNPROTECTED WELL32 SPRING PROTECTED SPRING41 UNPROTECTED SPRING42 RAINWATER.....51 TANKER-TRUCK61 CART WITH SMALL TANK71 WATER KIOSK72 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL).....81 OTHER (specify)96	11 ⇨ WS7 12 ⇨ WS7 61 ⇨ WS4 71 ⇨ WS4 72 ⇨ WS4
WS3. Where is that water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT2 ELSEWHERE3	1 ⇨ WS7 2 ⇨ WS7
WS4. How long does it take for members of your household to go there, get water, and come back?	MEMBERS DO NOT COLLECT.....000 NUMBER OF MINUTES__ __ __ DK.....998	000 ⇨ WS7
WS5. Who usually goes to this source to collect the water for your household? <i>Record the name of the person and copy the line number of this person from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS Module.</i>	NAME LINE NUMBER.....__ __	
WS6. Since last [<i>day of the week</i>], how many times has this person collected water?	NUMBER OF TIMES__ __ DK.....98	
WS7. In the last month, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water?	YES, AT LEAST ONCE1 NO, ALWAYS SUFFICIENT.....2 DK.....8	2 ⇨ WS9 8 ⇨ WS9

WS8. What was the main reason that you were unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed?	WATER NOT AVAILABLE FROM SOURCE.....1 WATER TOO EXPENSIVE.....2 SOURCE NOT ACCESSIBLE.....3 OTHER (<i>specify</i>)6 DK.....8	
WS9. Do you or any other member of this household do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	2 ⇒ WS11 8 ⇒ WS11
WS10. What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? <i>Probe:</i> Anything else? <i>Record all methods mentioned.</i>	BOILA ADD BLEACH / CHLORINEB STRAIN IT THROUGH A CLOTHC USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.).....D SOLAR DISINFECTIONE LET IT STAND AND SETTLE.....F OTHER (<i>specify</i>)X DK.....Z	
WS11. What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? <i>If 'Flush' or 'Pour flush', probe:</i> Where does it flush to? <i>If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.</i>	FLUSH / POUR FLUSH FLUSH TO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM.....11 FLUSH TO SEPTIC TANK.....12 FLUSH TO PIT LATRINE13 FLUSH TO OPEN DRAIN14 FLUSH TO DK WHERE18 PIT LATRINE VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE21 PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB / OPEN PIT.....23 COMPOSTING TOILET31 BUCKET.....41 HANGING TOILET / HANGING LATRINE51 NO FACILITY / BUSH / FIELD.....95 OTHER (<i>specify</i>)96	11 ⇒ WS14 14 ⇒ WS14 18 ⇒ WS14 41 ⇒ WS14 51 ⇒ WS14 95 ⇒ End 96 ⇒ WS14
WS12. Has your [<i>answer from WS11</i>] ever been emptied?	YES, EMPTIED WITHIN THE LAST 5 YEARS.....1 MORE THAN 5 YEARS AGO.....2 DON'T KNOW WHEN3 NO, NEVER EMPTIED.....4 DK.....8	 4 ⇒ WS14 8 ⇒ WS14

WS13. The last time it was emptied, where were the contents emptied to? <i>Probe:</i> Was it removed by a service provider?	REMOVED BY SERVICE PROVIDER TO A TREATMENT PLANT1 BURIED IN A COVERED PIT2 TO DON'T KNOW WHERE.....3 EMPTIED BY HOUSEHOLD BURIED IN A COVERED PIT4 TO UNCOVERED PIT, OPEN GROUND, WATER BODY OR ELSEWHERE5 OTHER (<i>specify</i>)6 DK8	
WS14. Where is this toilet facility located?	IN OWN DWELLING1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT.....2 ELSEWHERE3	
WS15. Do you share this facility with others who are not members of your household?	YES1 NO2	2 ⇒ End
WS16. Do you share this facility only with members of other households that you know, or is the facility open to the use of the general public?	SHARED WITH KNOWN HOUSEHOLDS (NOT PUBLIC)1 SHARED WITH GENERAL PUBLIC2	2 ⇒ End
WS17. How many households in total use this toilet facility, including your own household?	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (IF LESS THAN 10)0 ____ TEN OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS.....10 DK98	

PART II: Women's questionnaire

WOMEN'S INFORMATION PANEL		WM						
WM1. Cluster number: _ _ _ _	WM2. Household number:..... _ _ _							
WM3. Woman's name: NAME _ _ _ _	WM4. Supervisor's name and number: NAME _ _ _ _							
WM5. Interviewer's name and number: NAME _ _ _ _	WM6. Day / Month / Year of interview: _ _ / _ _ / <u>2</u> <u>0</u> <u>1</u>							
Check woman's age in HL5 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, ask for adult consent for interview if guardian is around. If guardian denies consent, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in WM10.		WM7. Record the time: <table border="1"> <tr> <td>HOURS</td> <td>:</td> <td>MINUTES</td> </tr> <tr> <td>__</td> <td>:</td> <td>__</td> </tr> </table>	HOURS	:	MINUTES	__	:	__
HOURS	:	MINUTES						
__	:	__						
WM8. Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?	YES, INTERVIEWED AL-READY 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW..... 2	1 ⇒ WM9B 2 ⇒ WM9A						
WM9A. Hello, my name is (your name). We are from the National Statistical Office . We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families and households. I would like to talk to you about your education, your family composition, local traditions, and other topics. The goal of this study is to observe what cultural practices exist in different regions of Malawi and find out why people in different regions of Malawi follow different cultural practices. This interview usually takes about number minutes. We are also interviewing guardians about their children. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. Do you have any questions? May I start now?	WM9B. Now I would like to talk to you about your education, your family composition, local traditions, and other topics in more detail. This interview will take about number minutes. We are also interviewing guardians about their children. Again, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. If you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview, please let me know. Do you have any questions? May I start now?							
YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN..... 2	1 ⇒ WOMAN'S BACKGROUND Module 2 ⇒ WM10							
WM10. Result of woman's interview. Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.	COMPLETED 01 NOT AT HOME..... 02 REFUSED 03 PARTLY COMPLETED..... 04 INCAPACITATED (<i>specify</i>) 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17..... 06 INTERVIEWEE TOO YOUNG..... 07 OTHER (<i>specify</i>) 96							

WOMAN'S BACKGROUND		WB
WB1. In what month and year were you born?	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH..... __ __ DK MONTH..... 98 YEAR __ __ __ __ DK YEAR..... 9998	*Probing questions!!!
WB2. How old are you? <i>Probe: How old were you at your last birthday?</i> <i>[If responses to WB1 and WB2 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.]</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) __ __	
WB3. Have you ever attended school or any early childhood education programme?	YES1 NO2	2 ⇒ WB7
WB4. What is the highest school class you have attended or you are currently attending?	EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION0 JUNIOR PRIMARY (STANDARD 1-4)1 SENIOR PRIMARY (STANDARD 5-8)....2 JUNIOR SECONDARY (FORM 1-2)3 SENIOR SECONDARY (FORM 3-4)4 HIGHER.....5	0 ⇒ WB7
WB5. Did you complete that grade?	YES1 NO2	
WB6. When did you last attend school?	STILL ATTENDING0 LESS THAN 1 YEAR AGO1 1 YEAR AGO2 ... 10 YEARS AGO11 MORE THAN 10 YEARS AGO.....99	0 ⇒ WB8
WB7. Why did you not go to school for any longer? <i>[Tick all that apply]</i>	EDUCATION PROGRAM ENDED.....1 COULD NOT AFFORD SCHOOL FEES2 COULD NOT AFFORD USER FEES (EXAMINATION FEES AND DEVELOPMENT FUND) 3 SCHOOL WAS TOO FAR AWAY4 WAS NOT ALLOWED TO GO TO SCHOOL .5 TO WORK6 TO TAKE CARE OF RELATIVES.....7 GOT MARRIED/STARTED LIVING WITH SOMEONE.....8 TO START A FAMILY9 OTHER.....10	
WB8. Did you engage in any work at least one hour during the past 12 months? (As employee, self employed, employer or unpaid family worker)	YES1 NO2	

WB9. When is the first time you have engaged in any work? (As employee, self employed, employer or unpaid family worker)	LESS THAN 1 YEAR AGO	0
	1 YEAR AGO	1
	2 YEARS AGO	2
	...	
	10 YEARS AGO	10
	MORE THAN 10 YEARS AGO.....	98
	NEVER WORKED	99

MARRIAGE/UNION		MA
I will now ask you some questions about marriage and reproduction. Can I proceed? [yes] [no]		
MA1. Are you currently married or living together with someone as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED..... 1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER..... 2 NO, NOT IN UNION/SEPARATED 3	3 ⇒ MA4
MA2. How was this marriage/partnership formalized?	CUSTOMARY MARRIAGE (WITH “ANKHOSWE”)..... 1 CIVIL MARRIAGE (BY GOVERNMENT) 2 RELIGIOUS MARRIAGE 3 MARRIAGE BY REPUTATION OR PERMANENT COHABITATION..... 4 OTHER (SPECIFY) 5	
MA3. How old is your (husband/partner)? <i>Probe:</i> How old was your (husband/partner) on his last birthday?	AGE IN YEARS..... _ _ DK 98	⇒ MA6
MA4. Have you ever been married or lived together with someone as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED..... 1 YES, FORMERLY LIVED WITH PARTNER. 2 NO 3	3 ⇒ MA 21
MA5. What is your relationship status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated?	WIDOWED 1 DIVORCED..... 2 SEPARATED 3	
MA6. Have you been married or lived with someone only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1 ⇒ MA7A, MA8A, MA9A 2 ⇒ MA7B, MA8B, MA9B
MA7A. In what month and year did you start living with your (husband/partner)?	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH..... _ _ DK MONTH..... 98	
MA7B. In what month and year did you start living with your <u>first</u> (husband/partner)?	YEAR _ _ _ _ DK YEAR..... 9998	

MA8A. How old were you when you started living with your (husband/partner)? MA8B. How old were you when you started living with your <u>first</u> (husband/partner)?	AGE IN YEARS..... __ __ DK 98	
MA9A. How old was your (husband/partner) when you started living with him? MA9B. How old was your <u>first</u> (husband/partner) when you started living with him?	AGE IN YEARS..... __ __ DK 98	
MA10. Why did you start living with this (husband/partner) <i>[TICK ALL THAT APPLY]</i> <i>Probe: any other reasons?</i>	GOT PREGNANT 1 START OWN FAMILY 2 BECOME INDEPENDENT 3 TO MOVE TO ANOTHER VILLAGE..... 4 POVERTY 5 SPEND MORE TIME WITH THE PARTNER 6 RELIGIOUS REASON 7 FOLLOW LOCAL TRADITION..... 8 OTHER (SPECIFY) 9 DK 10	1 ⇒MA 10B OTHERWISE MA11
MA10b. Did you want to get pregnant?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 9	
MA11. Who decided that you start living with this husband/partner? <i>[TICK ALL THAT APPLY]</i> <i>Probe: anyone else?</i>	I DECIDED MYSELF 1 MY FAMILY 2 MY FRIENDS 3 THE TRADITIONAL CHIEF 4 VILLAGE ELDERS 5 OTHER PEOPLE IN THE VILLAGE 6 RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION 7 OTHERS (SPECIFY) 8 DK 9	
I will now ask you for your own, personal opinion on some topics.		
MA21. In your opinion, what is the right age of marriage for females?	AGE IN YEAR..... __ __ DK 98	

MA22. Let's assume marriage below 18 was legal. Suppose someone offers you money for you to prevent your daughters from marrying before 18. How much would this person have to pay you in order for you to postpone the marriages of your daughters until they turn 18?	<=2,500 KWACHAS..... 1 2,501-5,000 KWACHAS..... 2 5,001-10,000 KWACHAS 3 10,001-15,000 KWACHAS 4 15,001-25,000 KWACHAS 5 25,001-50,000 KWACHAS 6 50,001-100,000 KWACHAS 7 100,001-250,000 KWACHAS 8 250,001-500,000 KWACHAS 9 >500,000 KWACHAS/MONEY CAN'T CHANGE MY MIND 10 NA/DK..... 99	
MA26. In your opinion, what is the right age of marriage for males?	AGE IN YEAR — — DK 98	

Initiation Rituals		IR
I will now ask you some questions about initiation rites. Can I proceed? [yes] [no→ skip IR]		
I will now ask you some questions about girl's initiation rites.		
IR1. In some regions of Malawi, girls take part in initiation rites that mark the transition from childhood to adulthood. According to your judgment, how common are such initiation rites for girls in your village? <i>[Read out options 0-3]</i>	NO GIRLS TAKE PART 0 FEW GIRLS TAKE PART (< HALF) 1 MANY GIRLS TAKE PART (>=HALF) 2 ALL GIRLS TAKE PART 3 DK 9	0 ⇒ IR8
IR2. In your opinion, what are positive aspects about these girls initiation rites? <i>[TICK ALL THAT APPLY]</i> <i>Probe: anything else?</i>	EDUCATES GIRLS 0 TEACHES HOW TO STAY SAFE FROM ABUSE AND VIOLENCE 1 TEACHES GIRLS HOW TO BEHAVE AS A WOMAN 2 INFORMS GIRLS ABOUT LOCAL SOCIAL NORMS 3 TEACHES ABOUT REPRODUCTION 4 TEACHES ABOUT HEALTH 5 TEACHES ABOUT HYGENE 6 TEACHES ABOUT SEX 7 TEACHES ABOUT PROTECTED SEX 8 OTHER 9 NO POSITIVE ASPECTS 10	
IR3. What activities are typically part of these girl's initiation rites in your village? <i>[READ 0-8 AND TICK ALL THAT APPLY]</i> <i>Probe: anything else?</i>	COUNSELING 0 EDUCATION 1 TEACH GOOD MANNERS 2 TEACH HOUSEHOLD SKILLS 3 PUBLIC FESTIVITIES 4 PUBLIC DANCING 5 SEXUAL INSTRUCTION 6 SEXUAL PRACTICE 7 LABIA STRETCHING 8 CIRCUMCISION 9 OTHER (SPECIFY) 10 DK 99	
IR4. Who influences girls whether to take part in these rituals? <i>[TICK ALL THAT APPLY]</i> <i>Probe: anybody else?</i>	GIRLS DECIDE THEMSELVES 0 FRIENDS ENCOURAGE EACH OTHER 1 FAMILY ENCOURAGES GIRLS 2 VILLAGE ELDERS ENCOURAGE GIRLS 3 THE CHIEF PROMOTES THE RITUALS 4 THE CHURCH PROMOTES THE RITUALS 5 OTHER (SPECIFY) 8 DK 9	

IR5. Why are girls encouraged to participate in these rituals? <i>[TICK ALL THAT APPLY]</i> <i>Probe: anything else?</i>	BECAUSE OF TRADITION 0 TO FIND A HUSBAND IN THE FUTURE 1 AS PREPARATION FOR ADULTHOOD 2 OTHER (SPECIFY) 8 DK 9	
IR6. Is the family of the girl expected to pay anything in kind or in cash for the participation in the initiation rites? If yes what is the value of these payments?	NO 0 <=2,500 KWACHAS..... 1 2,501-5,000 KWACHAS..... 2 5,001-10,000 KWACHAS 3 10,001-15,000 KWACHAS 4 15,001-25,000 KWACHAS 5 25,001-50,000 KWACHAS 6 >50,000 KWACHAS..... 7 DK 99	0 ⇔ IR8
IR7. Who receives the payment for the initiation? <i>[TICK ALL THAT APPLY]</i>	COUNSELLOR 0 VILLAGE CHIEF 1 OTHER (SPECIFY) 8 DK 9	
I will now ask you some questions about boy's initiation rites.		
IR8. According to your judgment, how common are initiation rites for boys in your village? <i>[Read out options 0-3]</i>	NO BOYS TAKE PART 0 FEW BOYS TAKE PART (< HALF) 1 MANY BOYS TAKE PART (>= HALF) 2 ALL BOYS TAKE PART 3 DK 9	0 ⇔ IR15
IR9. In your opinion, what are positive aspects about these boys initiation rites? <i>[TICK ALL THAT APPLY]</i> <i>Probe: anything else?</i>	EDUCATES BOYS..... 0 TEACHES HOW TO STAY SAFE FROM ABUSE AND VIOLENCE..... 1 TEACHES BOYS HOW TO BEHAVE AS A MAN 2 INFORMS BOYS ABOUT LOCAL SOCIAL NORMS 3 TEACHES ABOUT REPRODUCTION 4 TEACHES ABOUT HEALTH..... 5 TEACHES ABOUT HYGENE 6 TEACHES ABOUT SEX 7 TEACHES ABOUT PROTECTED SEX 8 OTHER..... 9 NO POSITIVE ASPECTS..... 10	

IR10. What activities are typically part of these boys's initiation rites in your village? <i>[READ 0-7 AND TICK ALL THAT APPLY]</i> <i>Probe: anything else?</i>	COUNSELING 0 EDUCATION 1 TEACH GOOD MANNERS 2 TEACH HOUSEHOLD SKILLS 3 PUBLIC FESTIVITIES 4 PUBLIC DANCING 5 SEXUAL INSTRUCTION 6 SEXUAL PRACTICE 7 CIRCUMCISION 8 OTHER (SPECIFY) 9 DK 10	
IR11. Who influences boys whether to take part in these rituals? <i>[TICK ALL THAT APPLY]</i> <i>Probe: anybody else?</i>	BOYS DECIDE THEMSELVES 0 FRIENDS ENCOURAGE EACH OTHER 1 FAMILY ENCOURAGES BOYS 2 VILLAGE ELDERS ENCOURAGE BOYS 3 THE TRADITIONAL VILLAGE CHIEF PROMOTES THE RITUALS 4 THE CHURCH PROMOTES THE RITUALS 5 OTHER (SPECIFY) 8 DK 9	
IR12. Why are boys encouraged to participate in these rituals? <i>[TICK ALL THAT APPLY]</i> <i>Probe: anything else?</i>	BECAUSE OF TRADITION 0 TO FIND A WIFE IN THE FUTURE 1 AS PREPARATION FOR ADULTHOOD 2 OTHER (SPECIFY) 8 DK 9	
IR13. Is the family of the boy expected to pay anything in kind or in cash for the participation in the initiation rites? If yes what is the value of these payments?	NO 0 <=2,500 KWACHAS 1 2,501-5,000 KWACHAS 2 5,001-10,000 KWACHAS 3 10,001-15,000 KWACHAS 4 15,001-25,000 KWACHAS 5 25,001-50,000 KWACHAS 6 >50,000 KWACHAS 7 DK 99	
IR14. Who receives the payment? <i>[TICK ALL THAT APPLY]</i>	COUNSELLOR 0 VILLAGE CHIEF 1 OTHER (SPECIFY) 8 DK 9	
IR15. In some regions of Malawi initiation rites for girls and boys involve sexual components. We refer to these as sexual initiation rituals. Have you ever heard of this practice?	YES 1 NO 2 DK 9	2 ⇔ IR21

IR16. How common are these sexual initiation rituals for girls in your village? <i>[Read out options 0-3]</i>	NO GIRLS TAKE PART 0 FEW GIRLS TAKE PART (< HALF) 1 MANY GIRLS TAKE PART (>= HALF) 2 ALL GIRLS TAKE PART 3 DK 9	0 ⇒ IR18
IR17. What activities are typically part of these sexual initiation rituals for girls? <i>[READ 1-8 AND TICK ALL THAT APPLY]</i> <i>Probe: anything else?</i>	COUNSELING ON SEX AND SEXUALITY.. 1 COUNSELING ON MENSTRUAL HYGENE 2 DANCES IN PUBLIC SIMULATING INTER-COURSE..... 3 LABIA STRETCHING 4 CIRCUMCISING GENITALS 5 CONSENSUAL INTERCOURSE (PERSON DECIDES HERSELF/HIMSELF) 6 ENCOURAGED INTERCOURSE (OTHER PEOPLE EXPECT/TRY TO PERSUADE TO HAVE SEX) 7 FORCED INTERCOURSE 8 OTHER (SPECIFY) 9 DK 99	
IR18. How common are sexual initiation rituals for boys in your village? <i>[Read out options 0-3]</i>	NO BOYS TAKE PART 0 FEW BOYS TAKE PART (< HALF) 1 MANY BOYS TAKE PART (>= HALF) 2 ALL BOYS TAKE PART 3 DK 9	0 ⇒ IR20
IR19. What activities are typically part of these sexual initiation rituals for boys? <i>[READ 1-5 AND TICK ALL THAT APPLY]</i> <i>Probe: anything else?</i>	COUNSELING ON SEX AND SEXUALITY.. 1 CIRCUMCISING GENITALS 2 CONSENSUAL INTERCOURSE (PERSON DECIDES HERSELF/HIMSELF) 3 ENCOURAGED INTERCOURSE (OTHER PEOPLE EXPECT/TRY TO PERSUADE TO HAVE SEX) 4 FORCED INTERCOURSE 5 OTHER (SPECIFY) 8 DK 9	
IR20. Which types of sexual initiation rituals have you participated in? <i>[READ 1-8 AND TICK ALL THAT APPLY]</i> <i>Probe: anything else?</i>	COUNSELING ON SEX AND SEXUALITY.. 1 COUNSELING ON MENSTRUAL HYGENE 2 DANCES IN PUBLIC VIEW SIMULATING INTERCOURSE 3 LABIA STRETCHING 4 CIRCUMCISING GENITALS 5 CONSENSUAL INTERCOURSE (PERSON DECIDES HERSELF/HIMSELF) 6 ENCOURAGED INTERCOURSE (OTHER PEOPLE EXPECT/TRY TO PERSUADE TO HAVE SEX) 7 FORCED INTERCOURSE 8 OTHER (SPECIFY) 9 NONE 0	0 ⇒ IR22

IR21. In some regions of Malawi girls are visited by a man who performs sexual intercourse with them to conclude the sexual initiation. We refer to this practice as “Fisi tradition / kusasa fumbi”. Have you ever heard of this practice in the context of initiation rites?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DK 9	2 ⇒END IR
IR22. How common is the Fisi tradition / kusasa fumbi for girls in your village? <i>[Read out options 0-3]</i>	NO GIRLS TAKE PART 0 FEW GIRLS TAKE PART (< HALF) 1 MANY GIRLS TAKE PART (>=HALF) 2 ALL GIRLS TAKE PART 3 DK 9	
IR23. Who influences girls whether to take part in the Fisi tradition / kusasa fumbi? <i>[TICK ALL THAT APPLY]</i> <i>Probe: anybody else?</i>	GIRLS DECIDE THEMSELVES 0 FRIENDS ENCOURAGE EACH OTHER 1 FAMILY ENCOURAGES GIRLS..... 2 VILLAGE ELDERS ENCOURAGE GIRLS.... 3 THE CHIEF PROMOTES THE RITUALS 4 THE CHURCH PROMOTES THE RITUALS . 5 OTHER (SPECIFY) 8 DK 9	
IR24. Is the family of the girl expected to pay anything in kind or in cash for the participation in the Fisi tradition / kusasa fumbi? If yes what is the value of these payments?	NO 0 <=2,500 KWACHAS..... 1 2,501-5,000 KWACHAS..... 2 5,001-10,000 KWACHAS 3 10,001-15,000 KWACHAS 4 15,001-25,000 KWACHAS 5 25,001-50,000 KWACHAS 6 50,001-100,000 KWACHAS..... 7 100,001-250,000 KWACHAS..... 8 250,001-500,000 KWACHAS..... 9 >500,000 KWACHAS 10 DK 99	
IR25. Have you yourself had sexual intercourse with a Fisi / kusasa fumbi as a part of your sexual initiation?	YES..... 1 NO 2 REFUSES TO ANSWER 9	2 ⇒END IR
IR26. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse with a Fisi/ kusasa fumbi?	AGE IN YEARS..... — — DK 99	

APPENDIX G. SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

SEXUAL VIOLENCE: SEXUAL ABUSE																																																										
Girls and women may experience unwanted sexual contact by people they know well, such as a romantic partner, family member or friend, or by strangers. Your answers are confidential and you can skip any questions that you don't feel comfortable answering.																																																										
F700	Has anyone ever touched you in a sexual way without your permission, but did not try and force you to have sex? Touching in a sexual way without permission includes fondling, pinching, grabbing, or touching you on or around your sexual body parts.	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW/DECLINED..... 99	→ F800																																																							
F800	These next questions ask you about sex, by sex I mean vaginal, oral or anal sex or the insertion of an object into your vagina or anus.																																																									
	Has anyone ever <u>tried</u> to make you have sex against your will but did not succeed?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW/DECLINED.... 99																																																								
F900	Has anyone ever <u>physically forced</u> you to have sex and did succeed?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW/DECLINED.... 99																																																								
F1000	Has anyone ever <u>pressured</u> you to have sex, through harassment, threats or tricks and did succeed?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW/DECLINED.... 99																																																								
F1100	SV SERVICES Thinking about all your unwanted sexual experiences, did you ever have to miss school because of what happened?	YES..... NO..... DON'T KNOW/DECLINED.....	1 2 99																																																							
F1101	Thinking about all your unwanted sexual experiences, did you know a hospital/clinic, police station, Child helpline (<i>Tithandizane Helpline - 116</i>), social welfare, or legal office to go for help?	YES..... NO..... DON'T KNOW/DECLINED.....	1 2 99	→ F1106																																																						
F1102	Did you try to seek help from any of these places for any of these experiences?	YES..... NO..... DON'T KNOW/DECLINED.....	1 2 99	→ F1104																																																						
F1103	What was the <u>main reason</u> you did not try to seek help from a hospital/clinic, police station, helpline, social welfare or legal office? <i>[Replace name for helpline and social welfare office to relevant country specific name]</i>	AFRAID OF GETTING IN TROUBLE..... EMBARRASSED FOR SELF/FAMILY..... COULD NOT AFFORD SERVICES..... DEPENDENT ON PERPETRATOR..... PERPETRATOR THREATENED ME..... DID NOT THINK IT WAS A PROBLEM..... FELT IT WAS MY FAULT..... AFRAID OF BEING ABANDONED..... DID NOT NEED/WANT SERVICES..... OTHER (SPECIFY):..... DON'T KNOW/DECLINED.....	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 99	→ F1106																																																						
F1104	Did you receive any help for any of these experiences from a hospital/clinic, police station, helpline, social welfare or legal office? <i>[Replace name for helpline and social welfare office to relevant country specific name]</i>	YES..... NO..... DON'T KNOW/DECLINED.....	1 2 99	→ F1106																																																						
F1105	A. Did you receive help from: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A) A doctor, nurse or other healthcare worker?</td> <td>→</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>B) Police or other security personnel?</td> <td>→</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>C) A lawyer, judge, magistrate or other legal professional, other than police?</td> <td>→</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>D) A social worker or counselor?</td> <td>→</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>E) A helpline? (incl. phone/internet/website – <i>replace with relevant country specific names</i>)</td> <td>→</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> B. (If "Yes" to part A category, ask ...) How much did they help you: not at all, a little, some or a lot? <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Not at all</th> <th>A little</th> <th>Some</th> <th>A lot</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A) A doctor, nurse or other healthcare worker?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B) Police or other security personnel?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C) A lawyer, judge, magistrate or other legal professional, other than police?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D) A social worker or counselor?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E) A helpline? (incl. phone/internet/website – <i>replace with relevant country specific names</i>)</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Yes	No		A) A doctor, nurse or other healthcare worker?	→			B) Police or other security personnel?	→			C) A lawyer, judge, magistrate or other legal professional, other than police?	→			D) A social worker or counselor?	→			E) A helpline? (incl. phone/internet/website – <i>replace with relevant country specific names</i>)	→				Not at all	A little	Some	A lot	A) A doctor, nurse or other healthcare worker?	1	2	3	4	B) Police or other security personnel?	1	2	3	4	C) A lawyer, judge, magistrate or other legal professional, other than police?	1	2	3	4	D) A social worker or counselor?	1	2	3	4	E) A helpline? (incl. phone/internet/website – <i>replace with relevant country specific names</i>)	1	2	3	4
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Daughters		DA
DA1. How many living daughters from 8-17 do you have (including age 8 and 17)? <i>[This also includes girls that may not be biological daughters, like nieces, if the respondent is/was the main caregiver.]</i>	--	<i>use for consistency check</i>
DA2. Check DA1: Number of living daughters?	NO LIVING DAUGHTERS 0 AT LEAST ONE LIVING DAUGHTER 1	0 ⇒ End DA

DA3. What are the names of these daughters (between age 8-17). Start with the oldest daughter and tell me their names one by one.
--

	[D1] OLDEST	[D2] 2 ND OLDEST	[D3] 3 RD OLDEST	[D4] 4 TH OLDEST
DA4. Name of daughter	_____	_____	_____	_____
DA5. How old is (name)?	AGE..... ____	AGE ____	AGE ____	AGE ____
DA6. Does (name) attend school?	NO 1 YES 2 1 ⇒ DA7 2 ⇒ DA8	NO 1 YES 2 1 ⇒ DA7 2 ⇒ DA8	NO 1 YES 2 1 ⇒ DA7 2 ⇒ DA8	NO 1 YES 2 1 ⇒ DA7 2 ⇒ DA8
DA7. Why does (name) not attend school? <i>[TICK ALL THAT APPLY]</i>	EDUCATION PROGRAM ENDED 1 COULD NOT AFFORD SCHOOL FEES 2 COULD NOT AFFORD USER FEES (EXAMINATION FEES AND DEVELOPMENT FUND) 3 SCHOOL IS TOO FAR AWAY 4 WAS NOT ALLOWED TO GO TO SCHOOL 5 TO WORK 6 TO TAKE CARE OF RELATIVES 7 GOT MARRIED/STARTED LIVING WITH SOMEONE 8 TO START A FAMILY 9 OTHER (SPECIFY) 10 DK 11	EDUCATION PROGRAM ENDED 1 COULD NOT AFFORD SCHOOL FEES 2 COULD NOT AFFORD USER FEES (EXAMINATION FEES AND DEVELOPMENT FUND) 3 SCHOOL IS TOO FAR AWAY 4 WAS NOT ALLOWED TO GO TO SCHOOL 5 TO WORK 6 TO TAKE CARE OF RELATIVES 7 GOT MARRIED/STARTED LIVING WITH SOMEONE 8 TO START A FAMILY 9 OTHER (SPECIFY) 10 DK 11	EDUCATION PROGRAM ENDED 1 COULD NOT AFFORD SCHOOL FEES 2 COULD NOT AFFORD USER FEES (EXAMINATION FEES AND DEVELOPMENT FUND) 3 SCHOOL IS TOO FAR AWAY 4 WAS NOT ALLOWED TO GO TO SCHOOL 5 TO WORK 6 TO TAKE CARE OF RELATIVES 7 GOT MARRIED/STARTED LIVING WITH SOMEONE 8 TO START A FAMILY 9 OTHER (SPECIFY) 10 DK 11	EDUCATION PROGRAM ENDED 1 COULD NOT AFFORD SCHOOL FEES 2 COULD NOT AFFORD USER FEES (EXAMINATION FEES AND DEVELOPMENT FUND) 3 SCHOOL IS TOO FAR AWAY 4 WAS NOT ALLOWED TO GO TO SCHOOL 5 TO WORK 6 TO TAKE CARE OF RELATIVES 7 GOT MARRIED/STARTED LIVING WITH SOMEONE 8 TO START A FAMILY 9 OTHER (SPECIFY) 10 DK 11

DA8. What is the highest school grade (name) has attended or is attending? 0 → DA10	NEVER ATTENDED....0 EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION.....1 JUNIOR PRIMARY.....2 SENIOR PRIMARY.....3 SECOND-ARY.....4 HIGHER.....5	NEVER ATTENDED....0 EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION.....1 JUNIOR PRIMARY.....2 SENIOR PRIMARY.....3 SECOND-ARY.....4 HIGHER.....5	NEVER ATTENDED....0 EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION.....1 JUNIOR PRIMARY.....2 SENIOR PRIMARY.....3 SECOND-ARY.....4 HIGHER.....5	NEVER ATTENDED....0 EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION.....1 JUNIOR PRIMARY.....2 SENIOR PRIMARY.....3 SECOND-ARY.....4 HIGHER.....5
DA9. Did (name) complete that grade?	NO 1 YES 2	NO 1 YES 2	NO 1 YES 2	NO 1 YES 2
DA10. Is (name) currently married or living together with someone as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED..... 1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER..... 2 NO, NOT IN UNION / SEPARATED..... 3	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED 1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER..... 2 NO, NOT IN UNION / SEPARATED..... 3	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER.....2 NO, NOT IN UNION / SEPARATED3	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER2 NO, NOT IN UNION / SEPARATED3
DA11. Has (name) been married or lived with someone only once, more than once, or never?	ONLY ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2 NEVER..... 3 1 ⇒ DA11A, DA12A, DA13A 2 ⇒ DA11B, DA12B, DA13B 3 ⇒ DA16	ONLY ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE..... 2 NEVER 3 1 ⇒ DA11A, DA12A, DA13A 2 ⇒ DA11B, DA12B, DA13B 3 ⇒ DA16	ONLY ONCE.....1 MORE THAN ONCE.....2 NEVER3 1 ⇒ DA11A, DA12A, DA13A 2 ⇒ DA11B, DA12B, DA13B 3 ⇒ DA16	ONLY ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE.....2 NEVER.....3 1 ⇒ DA11A, DA12A, DA13A 2 ⇒ DA11B, DA12B, DA13B 3 ⇒ DA16
DA12A. In what month and year did (name) start living with her husband/partner? DA12B. In what month and year did (name) start living with her <u>first</u> husband/partner?	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH __ __ DK MONTH..... 98 YEAR __ __ __ __ DK YEAR....9998	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH __ __ DK MONTH 98 YEAR. __ __ __ __ DK YEAR....9998	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH.....__ __ DK MONTH98 YEAR. __ __ __ __ DK YEAR....9998	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH.....__ __ DK MONTH98 YEAR. __ __ __ __ DK YEAR....9998

DA13A. How old was (name) when she started living with her husband/partner?	AGE IN YEARS ____ DK98	AGE IN YEARS ____ DK98	AGE IN YEARS ____ DK98	AGE IN YEARS ____ DK98
DA13B. How old was (name) when she started living with her <u>first</u> husband/partner?	AGE IN YEARS ____ DK98	AGE IN YEARS ____ DK98	AGE IN YEARS ____ DK98	AGE IN YEARS ____ DK98
DA14A. How old was (name) 's partner/husband when he started living with (name) ?	AGE IN YEARS ____ DK98	AGE IN YEARS ____ DK98	AGE IN YEARS ____ DK98	AGE IN YEARS ____ DK98
DA14B. How old was (name) 's <u>first</u> partner/husband when he started living with (name) ?	AGE IN YEARS ____ DK98	AGE IN YEARS ____ DK98	AGE IN YEARS ____ DK98	AGE IN YEARS ____ DK98
DA15 How was this relationship formalized?	CUSTOMARY MARRIAGE (WITH "ANKHOSWE") 1 CIVIL MARRIAGE (BY GOVERNMENT) 2 RELIGIOUS MARRIAGE 3 MARRIAGE BY REPUTATION OR PERMANENT COHABITATION 4	CUSTOMARY MARRIAGE (WITH "ANKHOSWE") 1 CIVIL MARRIAGE (BY GOVERNMENT) 2 RELIGIOUS MARRIAGE 3 MARRIAGE BY REPUTATION OR PERMANENT COHABITATION 4	CUSTOMARY MARRIAGE (WITH "ANKHOSWE") 1 CIVIL MARRIAGE (BY GOVERNMENT) 2 RELIGIOUS MARRIAGE 3 MARRIAGE BY REPUTATION OR PERMANENT COHABITATION 4	CUSTOMARY MARRIAGE (WITH "ANKHOSWE") 1 CIVIL MARRIAGE (BY GOVERNMENT) 2 RELIGIOUS MARRIAGE 3 MARRIAGE BY REPUTATION OR PERMANENT COHABITATION 4
DA16. Why did (name) get married/started living with someone? <i>[TICK ALL THAT APPLY]</i> <i>Probe: any other reasons?</i>	GOT PREGNANT 1 START OWN FAMILY 2 BECOME INDEPENDENT 3 TO MOVE TO ANOTHER VILLAGE 4 POVERTY 5 SPEND MORE TIME WITH THE PARTNER 6 RELIGIOUS REASON .. 7 OTHER (SPECIFY) 8 DK 9	GOT PREGNANT 1 START OWN FAMILY 2 BECOME INDEPENDENT 3 TO MOVE TO ANOTHER VILLAGE 4 POVERTY 5 SPEND MORE TIME WITH THE PARTNER 6 RELIGIOUS REASON .. 7 OTHER (SPECIFY) 8 DK 9	GOT PREGNANT 1 START OWN FAMILY 2 BECOME INDEPENDENT 3 TO MOVE TO ANOTHER VILLAGE 4 POVERTY 5 SPEND MORE TIME WITH THE PARTNER 6 RELIGIOUS REASON . 7 OTHER (SPECIFY) 8 DK 9	GOT PREGNANT 1 START OWN FAMILY 2 BECOME INDEPENDENT 3 TO MOVE TO ANOTHER VILLAGE 4 POVERTY 5 SPEND MORE TIME WITH THE PARTNER 6 RELIGIOUS REASON .. 7 OTHER (SPECIFY) 8 DK 9
DA17. Does (name) have any children?	DK 0 YES 1 ⇨ D17B NO 2	DK 0 YES 1 ⇨ D17B NO 2	DK 0 YES 1 ⇨ D17B NO 2	DK 0 YES 1 ⇨ D17B NO 2
DA17B. Was (names) first child planned?	DK 0 YES 1 NO 2	DK 0 YES 1 NO 2	DK 0 YES 1 NO 2	DK 0 YES 1 NO 2

APPENDIX G. SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

DA19. Which types of sexual initiation rituals has (name) participated in? [READ 1-8 AND TICK ALL THAT APPLY] Probe: anything else?	COUNSELING ON SEX AND SEXUALITY 1 COUNSELING ON MENSTRUAL HY-GENE 2 DANCES IN PUBLIC SIMULATING INTER-COURSE 3 LABIA STRETCHING.. 4 CIRCUMCISING GENITALS 5 CONSENSUAL INTER-COURSE (PERSON DECIDES HER-SELF/HIMSELF) 6 ENCOURAGED INTER-COURSE (OTHER PEOPLE EX-PECT/TRY TO PER-SUADE TO HAVE SEX)..... 7 FORCED INTER-COURSE 8 OTHER (SPECIFY) 9 NONE X DK Z	COUNSELING ON SEX AND SEXUALITY 1 COUNSELING ON MENSTRUAL HY-GENE 2 DANCES IN PUBLIC SIMULATING INTER-COURSE 3 LABIA STRETCHING.. 4 CIRCUMCISING GENITALS 5 CONSENSUAL INTER-COURSE (PERSON DECIDES HER-SELF/HIMSELF) 6 ENCOURAGED INTER-COURSE (OTHER PEOPLE EX-PECT/TRY TO PER-SUADE TO HAVE SEX)..... 7 FORCED INTER-COURSE 8 OTHER (SPECIFY) 9 NONE X DK Z	COUNSELING ON SEX AND SEXUALITY 1 COUNSELING ON MENSTRUAL HY-GENE 2 DANCES IN PUBLIC SIMULATING INTER-COURSE 3 LABIA STRETCHING . 4 CIRCUMCISING GENITALS 5 CONSENSUAL INTER-COURSE (PERSON DECIDES HER-SELF/HIMSELF) 6 ENCOURAGED INTER-COURSE (OTHER PEOPLE EX-PECT/TRY TO PER-SUADE TO HAVE SEX) 7 FORCED INTER-COURSE 8 OTHER (SPECIFY) 9 NONE X DK Z	COUNSELING ON SEX AND SEXUALITY1 COUNSELING ON MENSTRUAL HY-GENE.....2 DANCES IN PUBLIC SIMULATING INTER-COURSE.....3 LABIA STRETCHING ..4 CIRCUMCISING GENITALS5 CONSENSUAL INTER-COURSE (PERSON DECIDES HER-SELF/HIMSELF).....6 ENCOURAGED INTER-COURSE (OTHER PEOPLE EX-PECT/TRY TO PER-SUADE TO HAVE SEX)7 FORCED INTER-COURSE.....8 OTHER (SPECIFY)9 NONE.....X DK Z
DA19B. How old was (name) when this first happened? [IF UNSURE, PROBE AND ASK TO GUESS]	AGE IN YEARS FOR 1-9 IN DA19 _ _ [Age window should pop up whenever one of the categories is ticked above]	AGE IN YEARS FOR 1-9 IN DA19 _ _ [Age window should pop up whenever one of the categories is ticked above]	AGE IN YEARS FOR 1-9 IN DA19 _ _ [Age window should pop up whenever one of the categories is ticked above]	AGE IN YEARS FOR 1-9 IN DA19 _ _ [Age window should pop up whenever one of the categories is ticked above]
DA21. Did (name) have sexual intercourse with an adult man (“Fisi”) during her sexual initiation?	DK 0 YES 1 NO 2 ♀ DA22	DK 0 YES 1 NO 2 ♀ DA22	DK 0 YES 1 NO 2 ♀ DA22	DK 0 YES 1 NO 2 ♀ DA22
DA22. How old was (name) when this occurred? If the respondent does not know the age, probe to get an estimate.	AGE _ _ DK 98	AGE _ _ DK 98	AGE _ _ DK 98	AGE _ _ DK 98
DA23. Is there another daughter?	YES 1 ♀ [DA4 OF D2] NO 2 ♀ END DA	YES 1 ♀ [DA4 OF D3] NO 2 ♀ END DA	YES 1 ♀ [DA4 OF D4] NO 2 ♀ END DA	YES 1 ♀ [DA4 OF D5] NO 2 ♀ END DA

Sons		SO
SO1. How many living sons from 8-17 do you have (including age 8 and 17)? <i>[This also includes boys that may not be biological sons, like nephews, if the respondent is/was the main caregiver.]</i>	--	
SO2. Check SO1: Number of living sons?	NO LIVING SONS0 AT LEAST ONE LIVING SON1	0 ⇒ End SO

SO3. What are the names of these sons (between age 8-17). Start with the oldest daughter and tell me their names one by one.

	[S1] OLDEST	[S2] 2 ND OLDEST	[S3] 3 RD OLDEST	[S4] 4 TH OLDEST
SO4. Name of son	_____	_____	_____	_____
SO5. How old is (name)?	AGE..... ____	AGE ____	AGE ____	AGE ____
SO6. Does (name) attend school?	NO 1 YES 2 1 ⇒ SO7 2 ⇒ SO8	NO1 YES2 1 ⇒ SO7 2 ⇒ SO8	NO1 YES2 1 ⇒ SO7 2 ⇒ SO8	NO 1 YES 2 1 ⇒ SO7 2 ⇒ SO8
SO7. Why does (name) not attend school? <i>[TICK ALL THAT APPLY]</i>	EDUCATION PROGRAM ENDED 1 COULD NOT AFFORD SCHOOL FEES 2 COULD NOT AFFORD USER FEES (EXAMINATION FEES AND DEVELOPMENT FUND) 3 SCHOOL IS TOO FAR AWAY 4 WAS NOT ALLOWED TO GO TO SCHOOL. 5 TO WORK 6 TO TAKE CARE OF RELATIVES 7 GOT MARRIED/STARTED LIVING WITH SOMEONE 8 TO START A FAMILY. 9 OTHER (SPECIFY) 10 DK 11	EDUCATION PROGRAM ENDED 1 COULD NOT AFFORD SCHOOL FEES 2 COULD NOT AFFORD USER FEES (EXAMINATION FEES AND DEVELOPMENT FUND) 3 SCHOOL IS TOO FAR AWAY 4 WAS NOT ALLOWED TO GO TO SCHOOL. 5 TO WORK 6 TO TAKE CARE OF RELATIVES 7 GOT MARRIED/STARTED LIVING WITH SOMEONE 8 TO START A FAMILY 9 OTHER (SPECIFY) 10 DK 11	EDUCATION PROGRAM ENDED 1 COULD NOT AFFORD SCHOOL FEES 2 COULD NOT AFFORD USER FEES (EXAMINATION FEES AND DEVELOPMENT FUND) 3 SCHOOL IS TOO FAR AWAY 4 WAS NOT ALLOWED TO GO TO SCHOOL 5 TO WORK 6 TO TAKE CARE OF RELATIVES 7 GOT MARRIED/STARTED LIVING WITH SOMEONE 8 TO START A FAMILY 9 OTHER (SPECIFY) 10 DK 11	EDUCATION PROGRAM ENDED1 COULD NOT AFFORD SCHOOL FEES2 COULD NOT AFFORD USER FEES (EXAMINATION FEES AND DEVELOPMENT FUND)3 SCHOOL IS TOO FAR AWAY4 WAS NOT ALLOWED TO GO TO SCHOOL .5 TO WORK6 TO TAKE CARE OF RELATIVES7 GOT MARRIED/STARTED LIVING WITH SOMEONE8 TO START A FAMILY .9 OTHER (SPECIFY)10 DK 11

SO8. What is the highest school grade (name) has attended or is attending?	NEVER ATTENDED.....0 EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION.....1 JUNIOR PRIMARY.....2 SENIOR PRIMARY.....3 SECOND-ARY.....4 HIGHER.....5	NEVER ATTENDED.....0 EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION.....1 JUNIOR PRIMARY.....2 SENIOR PRIMARY.....3 SECOND-ARY.....4 HIGHER.....5	NEVER ATTENDED.....0 EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION.....1 JUNIOR PRIMARY.....2 SENIOR PRIMARY.....3 SECOND-ARY.....4 HIGHER.....5	NEVER ATTENDED.....0 EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION.....1 JUNIOR PRIMARY.....2 SENIOR PRIMARY.....3 SECOND-ARY.....4 HIGHER.....5
SO9. Did (name) complete that grade?	NO 1 YES 2	NO1 YES 2	NO.....1 YES.....2	NO..... 1 YES.....2
SO10. Is (name) currently married or living together with someone as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED..... 1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER..... 2 NO, NOT IN UNION / SEPARATED..... 3	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED 1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER..... 2 NO, NOT IN UNION / SEPARATED..... 3	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER.....2 NO, NOT IN UNION / SEPARATED3	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER2 NO, NOT IN UNION / SEPARATED3
SO11. Has (name) been married or lived with someone only once, more than once, or never?	ONLY ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2 NEVER..... 3 1 ⇒ SO12A, SO13A, SO14A 2 ⇒ SO12B, SO13B, SO14B 3 ⇒ SO17	ONLY ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2 NEVER 3 1 ⇒ SO12A, SO13A, SO14A 2 ⇒ SO12B, SO13B, SO14B 3 ⇒ SO17	ONLY ONCE.....1 MORE THAN ONCE.....2 NEVER3 1 ⇒ SO12A, SO13A, SO14A 2 ⇒ SO12B, SO13B, SO14B 3 ⇒ SO17	ONLY ONCE 1 MORE THAN ONCE.....2 NEVER.....3 1 ⇒ SO12A, SO13A, SO14A 2 ⇒ SO12B, SO13B, SO14B 3 ⇒ SO17
SO12A. In what month and year did (name) start living with his (wife/partner)?	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH DK MONTH..... 98 YEAR DK YEAR 9998	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH DK MONTH 98 YEAR..... DK YEAR.....9998	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH..... DK MONTH98 YEAR..... DK YEAR....9998	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH..... DK MONTH98 YEAR..... DK YEAR....9998
SO12B. In what month and year did (name) start living with his <u>first</u> (wife/partner)?				
SO13A. How old was (name) when he started living with his (wife/partner)?	AGE IN YEARS DK98	AGE IN YEARS DK98	AGE IN YEARS DK98	AGE IN YEARS DK98
SO13B. How old was (name) when he started living with his <u>first</u> (wife/partner)?	AGE IN YEARS DK98	AGE IN YEARS DK98	AGE IN YEARS DK98	AGE IN YEARS DK98

SO14A. How old was (name) 's partner/wife when she started living with (name) ?	AGE IN YEARS _____ DK98	AGE IN YEARS _____ DK98	AGE IN YEARS _____ DK98	AGE IN YEARS _____ DK98
SO14B. How old was (name) 's <u>first</u> partner/wife when she started living with (name) ?	AGE IN YEARS _____ DK98	AGE IN YEARS _____ DK98	AGE IN YEARS _____ DK98	AGE IN YEARS _____ DK98
SO15. How was this relationship formalized?	CUSTOMARY MARRIAGE (WITH "ANKHOSWE") 1 CIVIL MARRIAGE (BY GOVERNMENT) 2 RELIGIOUS MARRIAGE 3 MARRIAGE BY REPUTATION OR PERMANENT COHABITATION 4	CUSTOMARY MARRIAGE (WITH "ANKHOSWE") 1 CIVIL MARRIAGE (BY GOVERNMENT) 2 RELIGIOUS MARRIAGE 3 MARRIAGE BY REPUTATION OR PERMANENT COHABITATION 4	CUSTOMARY MARRIAGE (WITH "ANKHOSWE") 1 CIVIL MARRIAGE (BY GOVERNMENT) 2 RELIGIOUS MARRIAGE 3 MARRIAGE BY REPUTATION OR PERMANENT COHABITATION 4	CUSTOMARY MARRIAGE (WITH "ANKHOSWE") 1 CIVIL MARRIAGE (BY GOVERNMENT) 2 RELIGIOUS MARRIAGE 3 MARRIAGE BY REPUTATION OR PERMANENT COHABITATION 4
SO16. Why did (name) get married/started living with someone? [TICK ALL THAT APPLY] Probe: any other reasons?	GOT PREGNANT 1 START OWN FAMILY 2 BECOME INDEPENDENT 3 TO MOVE TO ANOTHER VILLAGE 4 POVERTY 5 SPEND MORE TIME WITH THE PARTNER 6 RELIGIOUS REASON 7 OTHER (SPECIFY) 8 DK 9	GOT PREGNANT 1 START OWN FAMILY 2 BECOME INDEPENDENT 3 TO MOVE TO ANOTHER VILLAGE 4 POVERTY 5 SPEND MORE TIME WITH THE PARTNER 6 RELIGIOUS REASON 7 OTHER (SPECIFY) 8 DK 9	GOT PREGNANT 1 START OWN FAMILY 2 BECOME INDEPENDENT 3 TO MOVE TO ANOTHER VILLAGE 4 POVERTY 5 SPEND MORE TIME WITH THE PARTNER 6 RELIGIOUS REASON 7 OTHER (SPECIFY) 8 DK 9	GOT PREGNANT 1 START OWN FAMILY 2 BECOME INDEPENDENT 3 TO MOVE TO ANOTHER VILLAGE 4 POVERTY 5 SPEND MORE TIME WITH THE PARTNER 6 RELIGIOUS REASON 7 OTHER (SPECIFY) 8 DK 9
SO17. Which types of sexual initiation rituals has (name) participated in? [READ 1-6 AND TICK ALL THAT APPLY] Probe: anything else?	COUNSELING ON SEX AND SEXUALITY 1 CIRCUMCISING GENITALS 2 CONSENSUAL INTERCOURSE (PERSON DECIDES HERSELF/HIMSELF) 3 ENCOURAGED INTERCOURSE (OTHER PEOPLE EXPECT/TRY TO PERSUADE TO HAVE SEX) 4 FORCED INTERCOURSE 5 OTHER (SPECIFY) 7 NONE 8 DK 9	COUNSELING ON SEX AND SEXUALITY 1 CIRCUMCISING GENITALS 2 CONSENSUAL INTERCOURSE (PERSON DECIDES HERSELF/HIMSELF) 3 ENCOURAGED INTERCOURSE (OTHER PEOPLE EXPECT/TRY TO PERSUADE TO HAVE SEX) 4 FORCED INTERCOURSE 5 OTHER (SPECIFY) 7 NONE 8 DK 9	COUNSELING ON SEX AND SEXUALITY 1 CIRCUMCISING GENITALS 2 CONSENSUAL INTERCOURSE (PERSON DECIDES HERSELF/HIMSELF) 3 ENCOURAGED INTERCOURSE (OTHER PEOPLE EXPECT/TRY TO PERSUADE TO HAVE SEX) 4 FORCED INTERCOURSE 5 OTHER (SPECIFY) 7 NONE 8 DK 9	COUNSELING ON SEX AND SEXUALITY 1 CIRCUMCISING GENITALS 2 CONSENSUAL INTERCOURSE (PERSON DECIDES HERSELF/HIMSELF) 3 ENCOURAGED INTERCOURSE (OTHER PEOPLE EXPECT/TRY TO PERSUADE TO HAVE SEX) 4 FORCED INTERCOURSE 5 OTHER (SPECIFY) 7 NONE 8 DK 9

SO18. How old was (name) when this first happened? <i>if unsure, probe and ask to guess</i>	AGE IN YEARS FOR 1-9 IN SO17 __ __ <i>[Age window should pop up whenever one of the categories is ticked above]</i>	AGE IN YEARS FOR 1-9 IN SO17 __ __ <i>[Age window should pop up whenever one of the categories is ticked above]</i>	AGE IN YEARS FOR 1-9 IN SO17 __ __ <i>[Age window should pop up whenever one of the categories is ticked above]</i>	AGE IN YEARS FOR 1-9 IN SO17 __ __ <i>[Age window should pop up whenever one of the categories is ticked above]</i>
SO19. Is there another son?	YES 1 ♡ [SO4 OF S2] NO 2 ♡ END SO	YES1 ♡ [SO4 OF S3] NO2 ♡ END SO	YES1 ♡ [SO4 OF S4] NO2 ♡ END SO	YES1 ♡ [SO4 OF S5] NO2 ♡ END SO

PART III: Men's questionnaire

- **Men's information panel**
- **Men's characteristics**
- **Marriage/union**
- **Initiation rituals**
- **Daughters**
- **Sons**

The men's questionnaire is identical to the women's questionnaire, apart from gender pronouns and dropping questions not applicable to men. Please refer to the women's questionnaire for more details.

