FACTS ABOUT ADOLESCENTS FROM THE DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY

Statistical Tables for Program Planning

MALAWI 1992

Population Council

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Foreword

The Population Council initiated its work on adolescents in earnest in the mid-1990s. At that time, those advocating greater attention to adolescent issues were concerned about adolescent fertility—particularly fertility outside of marriage—and, responding to the experiences of Western countries, about adolescent "risk-taking" behavior. As an international scientific organization with its mandate centered around the needs of developing countries, the Population Council sought a more nuanced and context-specific understanding of the opportunities and problems confronting adolescents in the developing world.

As a first step, the Council published a book titled *The Uncharted Passage: Girls' Adolescence in the Developing World* (Mensch, Bruce, and Greene, 1998). In working with our colleagues inside and outside of the Council, at national and international levels, it became clear that information on adolescents, and the way data are organized, were limiting our ability to understand the diversity of their experiences or to develop programs to address that diversity. Even the words used to describe the 10-19-year-old age group (in English) presented an obstacle. Terms such as youth, adolescents, young people, and teenagers are gender-free. An age group spanning a decade was singularly inappropriate given the rapidity of transitions in this period; even five-year cohorts (10-14 and 15-19) are arguably unreasonably large.

While recognizing these limitations, we nonetheless saw the Demographic and Health Survey results as extremely useful to those seeking to understand and plan for adolescents, provided the data were organized with full understanding of their strengths and weaknesses. In the absence of data, many adolescent policies were implicitly based on the premise that the lives of adolescents in developing countries were like those of adolescents in Western countries; that is, mainly living at home with families, not working, in school, and unmarried. In fact there are significant numbers of young people in the West who do not fit this description, but even larger groups within the developing countries. Perhaps the starkest difference is the context of sexual activity: whereas the vast majority of sexually active adolescent girls in the West are unmarried, in the developing countries the vast majority are married.

In dialogue with colleagues at UNICEF, UNFPA, and PATH, and with the financial support of the United Nations Foundation, we have created tables to more clearly describe the diversity of the adolescent experience by drawing on the rich Demographic and Health Survey data. These tables are descriptive. We have included small points of commentary where something is particularly striking. We offer them to you for reflection, as a basis for developing programs, and as a basis, indeed, for arguing for an enrichment of the research attention devoted to the many transitions that occur between the ages of 10 and 19.

In addition to highlighting, wherever we could, salient dimensions and experience (e.g., schooling, work, and marital status) by age, gender, urban/rural, and economic class groupings, we also draw attention to adolescents' living arrangements and the

shape of their families. Earlier work conducted cooperatively between the Council's International Programs and Policy Research Divisions highlighted some very surprising—often counterintuitive—facts about the "family." Whether adolescents live with one, both, or neither parent, and whether they live with and are responsible for their younger siblings, significantly shape their schooling, work, and migration status. With increasing levels of rural-to-urban migration, and the AIDS epidemic, families under stress may tend to transfer adult burdens to their oldest children—especially to girls. Adolescent girls may be required to leave school or work for wages, sometimes in unsafe ways and away from their homes.

Another often neglected dimension of the "adolescent problematique" is the contrast between the experience of married and unmarried adolescents. Very often the experiences of married and unmarried adolescents are considered together—for example, on issues such as their level of information about and use of contraceptives. We believe that married and unmarried adolescents represent significantly different populations. Although differences between the groups may vary by topic, the difference between them is the point. In treating the adolescent population as homogeneous, the profile and needs of married adolescents have very often been completely ignored. Married girls are plausibly the most vulnerable adolescents. Detached from a supportive peer group and from their natal or native home, often married by arrangement and facing a first pregnancy, married adolescent girls deserve our attention. The tabulations presented for some countries provide preliminary and rudimentary evidence that married adolescents are, if not at greater disadvantage than their unmarried counterparts, at least different, and we should plan for those differences.

This project will be ongoing. As data for additional countries and more recent data for the countries covered here become available, we will produce new sets of tables. And as we identify other tables of potential interest we will include them. We welcome your feedback and hope you find these tables useful.

Finally, we would like to acknowledge the significant creative and analytic efforts of our colleagues in producing these tables. We thank Brian Pence, Carey Meyers, Erica Chong, Christine Pace, and Roberta Scheinman for their intellectual contributions and hard work in this undertaking.

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Technical Notes:

1. All tables in this report are calculated from data collected for the 1992 Malawi Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), conducted by the National Statistical Office in Malawi and Macro International, Inc. The Malawi DHS surveyed a nationally representative sample of 5,323 households. The information presented in Tables 1-7 is based on all usual residents within the age group(s) of the selected households. The calculations for Tables 8-12 are based on 4,849 women between ages 15 and 49 who responded to a more detailed individual questionnaire. Data on experience with sexually transmitted diseases and female genital circumcision were not collected for Malawi.

   More information on the design of and results from the 1992 Malawi DHS is provided in the final report (National Statistical Office and Macro International, Inc. 1994. *Malawi Demographic and Health Survey 1992*. Calverton, Maryland, USA: National Statistical Office [Malawi] and Macro International, Inc.). More information on the Demographic and Health Surveys, including reports, other publications, and original data, is available on the DHS Web site at http://www.measuredhs.com/.

2. The tables report values for which data are available for the 1992 Malawi DHS. An X indicates that the information was not collected for that group in the 1992 survey.

3. Unless specifically designated as "percent distribution," the cells represent percentages that do not sum to 100%. In most cases, the categories either are not mutually exclusive or do not exhaust the total population for the group. A guide to reading and interpreting the tables is included at the bottom of each page.

4. The measurement of economic status used to define the poorest 40%, middle 40%, and richest 20% of households in Tables 4-6 is based on a methodological approach discussed in Filmer, Deon and Lant Pritchett, 1999: "The Effect of Household Wealth on Educational Attainment: Evidence from 35 Countries," *Population and Development Review*, vol. 25(1): 85-120. Derived from their work, indicators of household asset ownership (car, bicycle, television, etc.) and household characteristics (piped water, electricity, etc.) were used to create a single measure of economic status. Although the classification of economic status can be used for relative comparisons of socioeconomic groups within a country, comparisons of groups across countries are not appropriate.

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A Summary of 1992 DHS Data on Adolescents in Malawi

Table 1. Urban-Rural Residence and Population Distribution

- Adolescents ages 10-19 comprise one quarter of Malawi's total population.
- More than four-fifths of Malawi's adolescents live in rural areas.
- Slightly more 15-19-year-old boys live in urban areas than 10-14-year-old boys.

Table 1. Urban-Rural Residence Distribution

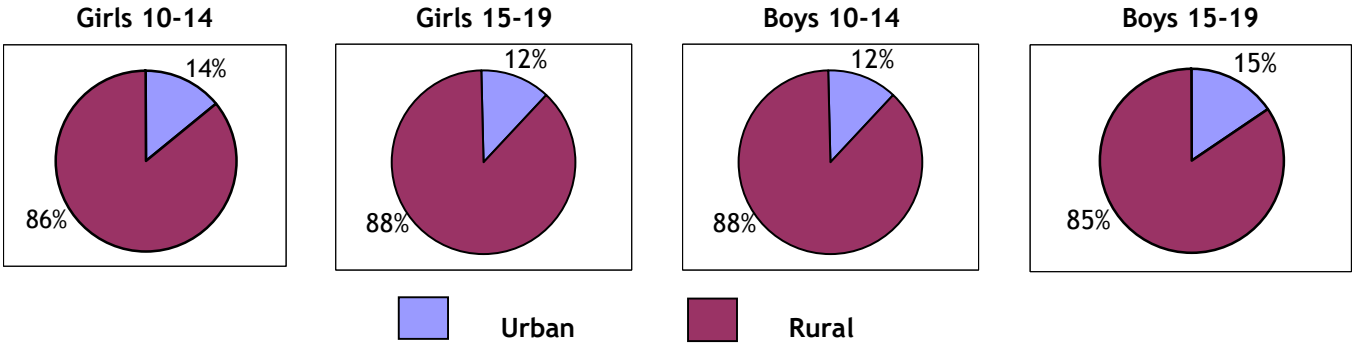


Table 2. Parental Survival Status and Residence in Household

- Almost nine in ten of Malawi's 10-14-year-olds have both parents living, and about half live with both parents.
- Adolescents who live with only one parent are four to five times more likely to live with their mother only than with their father only.
- Approximately one-quarter of adolescents 10-14 years old live in households in which neither parent resides.

Table 2. Patterns of Parent/Child Co-residence

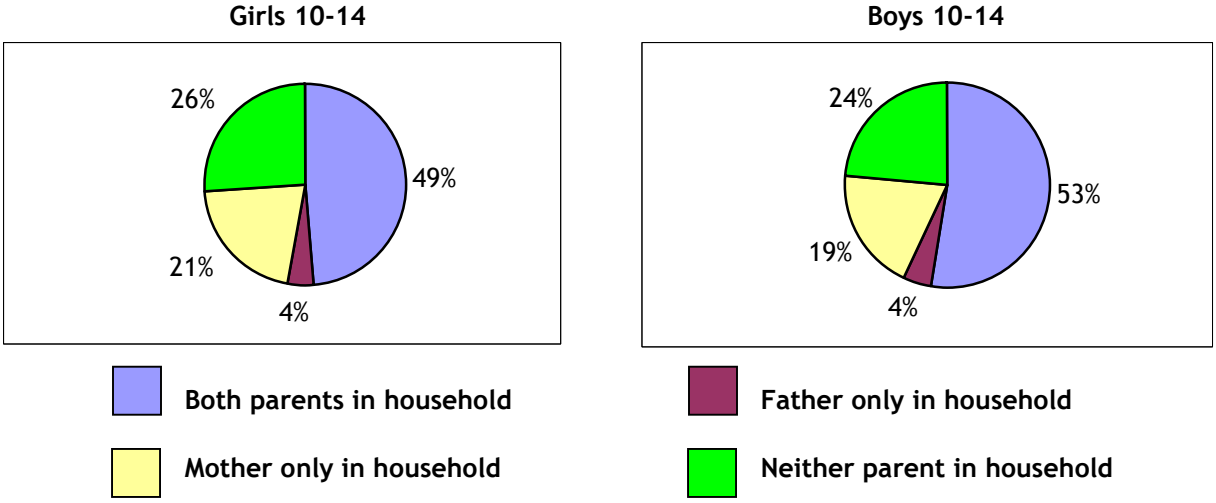


Table 3. Characteristics of Head of Household

- Approximately 25% of adolescents live in female-headed households.
- About 30% of adolescents 10-14 years old live in households headed by someone other than their biological parent.

Table 4. Educational Enrollment and Attainment

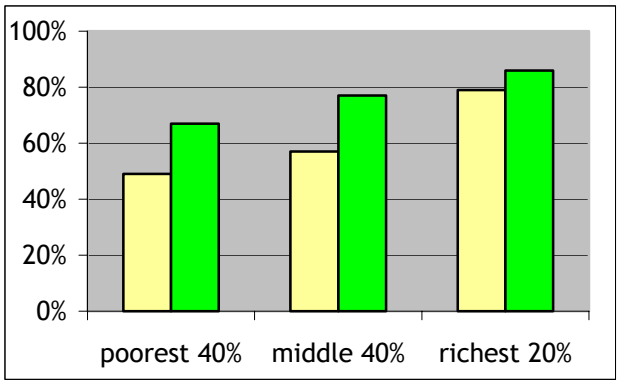
- A higher percentage of girls than boys are not enrolled in school; this difference is particularly pronounced among 15-19-year-olds.
- While about half of adolescents 15-19 years old completed four or more years of schooling, relatively few completed primary school. For instance, 47% of girls completed at least four years of school while only 12% of girls completed primary school.
- Girls 15-19 years old are more likely than older cohorts of girls to have completed four or more years of education, while boys of the same age are less likely than older cohorts of boys to have completed four or more years.
- There is a strong positive relationship between economic status and educational attainment for both sexes; this is especially true for girls.

Tables 5-7. Educational Enrollment and Attainment in Urban and Rural Areas

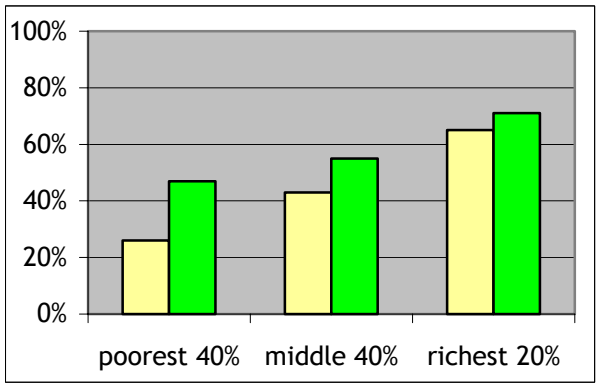
- More urban adolescents are enrolled in school than rural adolescents. Seventy-two percent of rural girls ages 15-19 are not in school.
- Urban adolescents attain a higher level of education than rural adolescents; this is especially true when comparing primary school completion rates.
- The positive relationship between economic status and educational attainment for 15-19-year-olds is apparent in both urban and rural areas; the relationship appears strongest for girls in rural areas.

Tables 5 and 6. Educational Attainment

Urban youth 15-29 completing 4+ years of school



Rural youth 15-29 completing 4+ years of school



Girls

Boys

Table 7. Educational Enrollment

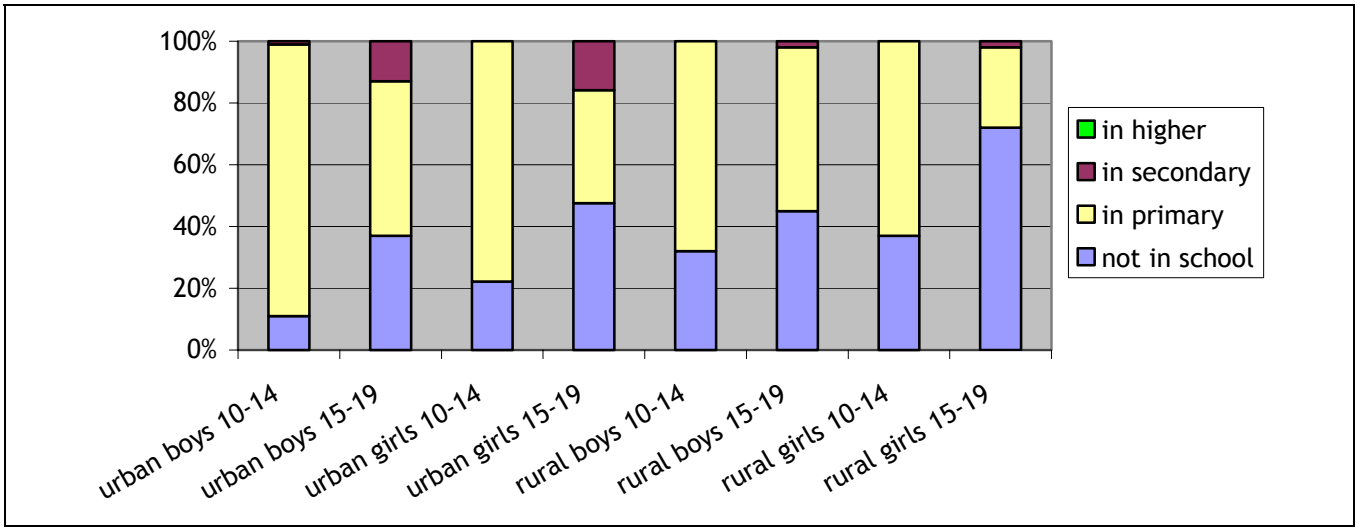


Table 8. Marital Status

- More than one-third of girls 15-19 years old are currently married or in a cohabiting union.
- The median age at marriage for girls ages 20-24 is 17.7, the same as it is for girls ages 25-29.
- There has been little change between the two age cohorts in the proportion of girls getting married at ages 15, 18, and 20.

Table 8. Age at Marriage

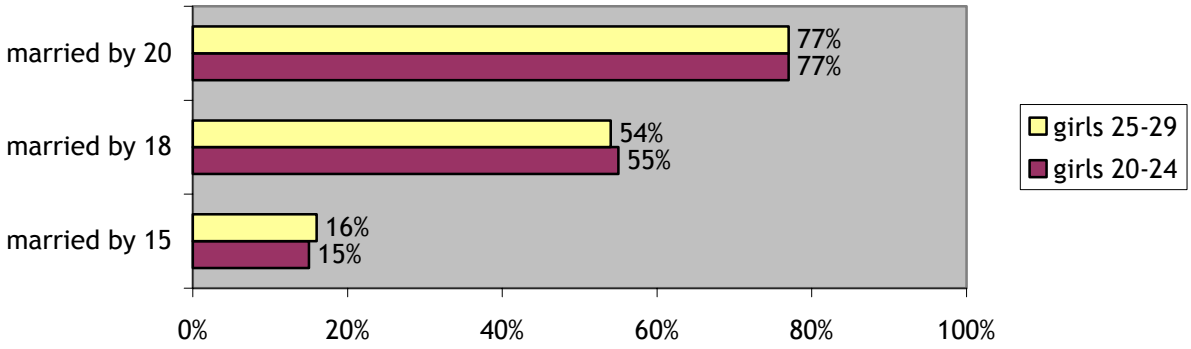


Table 9. Sexuality and Childbearing

- Over a third of girls ages 15-19 have ever been pregnant, and over a quarter have ever had a child.
- More than half of ever-married girls but very few never-married girls (6%) have had a child.

Table 10. Educational Enrollment and Work Status

- Unmarried girls without children are most likely to be in school; over half are in school. Three percent or less of married girls are in school.
- More than three-quarters of married girls and two-thirds of unmarried girls with children are neither in school nor working.
- About 20% of girls are working; unmarried girls with children are most likely to be working.

Table 10. Educational Enrollment and Work Status of Girls 15-19 Years Old

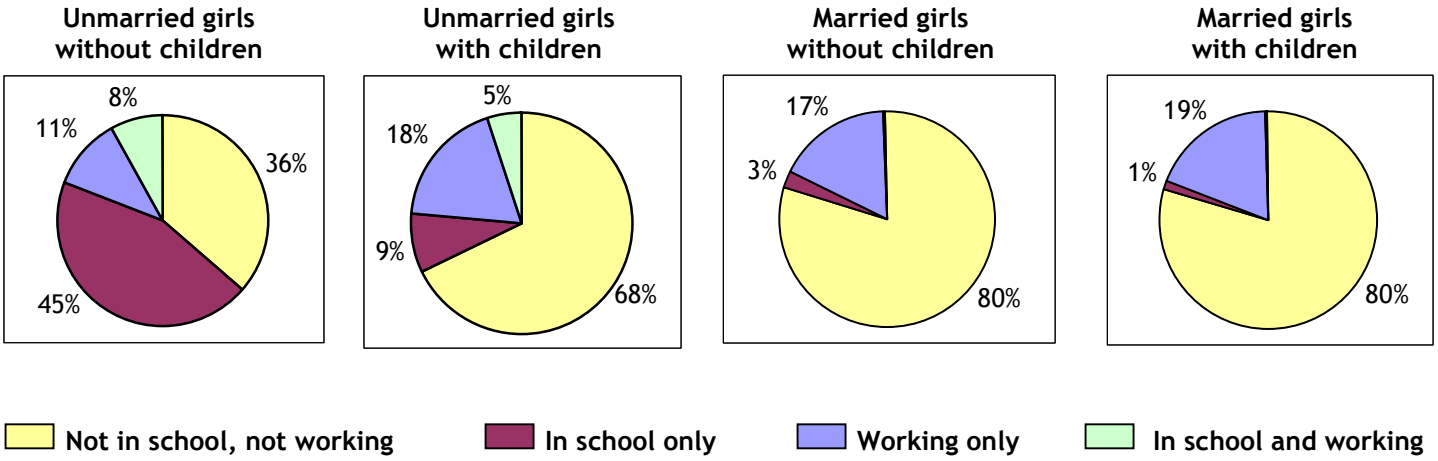


Table 11. Awareness and Use of Modern Contraceptive Methods

- The majority of girls 15-19 years old know of a modern method of contraception; ever-married girls are more knowledgeable than never-married girls (86% vs. 65%).
- Ever-married girls are also more likely than never-married girls to have ever used a modern method of contraception, although usage for both groups is still low (12% vs. 3%).

Table 12. Awareness of HIV/AIDS

- Nearly all girls 15-19 years old have heard of HIV/AIDS.
- Of girls who have heard of HIV/AIDS, two-thirds know that a person with HIV/AIDS can look healthy.

Table 1
Urban-Rural Residence and Population Distribution

	Percent Distribution			Percent of Total Population
	Urban[a]	Rural[a]	Total	
Girls				
10-14	14.2	85.8	100.0	7.8
15-19	12.4	87.6	100.0	4.9
Boys				
10-14	11.5	88.5	100.0	7.0
15-19	15.4	84.6	100.0	5.4

[a] Refer to the DHS report cited in the Technical Notes for the definitions used for urban and rural areas.

Guide to reading the table:

- In the first column of percentages (under "Urban"), read the first number as the percentage of girls 10-14 years old who live in urban areas.
- In the fourth column of percentages (under "Percent of Total Population"), read the first number as the percentage of the total population who are girls 10-14 years old.

Table 2
Parental Survival Status and Residence in Household
(Percent Distribution)

	Parental Survival Status				
	Both Parents Alive	**Father Alive, Mother Dead**	**Mother Alive, Father Dead**	**Neither Parent Alive**	**Total**
Girls					
10-14	87.7	4.1	6.9	1.4	100.0
15-19	X	X	X	X	X
Boys					
10-14	85.5	5.5	6.5	2.5	100.0
15-19	X	X	X	X	X

	Parents Resident in Household[a]				
	Both Parents in Household	**Father Only in Household**	**Mother Only in Household**	**Neither Parent in Household**	**Total**
Girls					
10-14	48.7	4.0	21.0	26.2	100.0
15-19	X	X	X	X	X
Boys					
10-14	52.6	4.4	19.4	23.7	100.0
15-19	X	X	X	X	X

[a] An adolescent is defined as not living with a parent if the parent is deceased or does not live in the household in which the adolescent resides.

Guide to reading the table:

- In the first column of percentages in the upper panel (under "Both Parents Alive"), read the first number as the percentage of girls 10-14 years old whose parents are living.
- In the first column of percentages in the lower panel (under "Both Parents in Household"), read the first number as the percentage of girls 10-14 years old who live in households where both parents reside.

Table 3
Characteristics of Head of Household[a]
(Percent)

	Female Household Head	Non-Parent Household Head
Girls		
10-14	25.2	32.5
15-19	24.9	X
Boys		
10-14	23.6	29.6
15-19	21.3	X

[a] The head of each household was identified by the member of that household responding to the household survey.

Guide to reading the table:

- In the first column of percentages (under "Female Household Head"), read the first number as the percentage of girls 10-14 years old who live in households with a female head.
- In the second column of percentages (under "Non-Parent Household Head"), read the first number as the percentage of girls 10-14 years old who live in households with someone other than their mother or father as head.

Table 4
Educational Enrollment and Attainment

	Current Enrollment (Percent Distribution)				
	Not in School	**In Primary[a]**	**In Secondary[b]**	**In Higher**	**Total**
Girls					
10-14	34.9	64.9	0.2	0.1	100.0
15-19	68.9	27.4	3.7	0.0	100.0
Boys					
10-14	29.3	70.6	0.1	0.0	100.0
15-19	44.0	52.4	3.5	0.1	100.0

	Educational Attainment (Percent)	
	Completed 4+ Years	**Completed Primary School**
Girls		
15-19	46.6	11.9[d]
20-24	42.7	15.0
25-29	36.9	14.6
Girls 15-29		
Poorest 40%[c]	26.9	5.0
Middle 40%	43.9	10.3
Richest 20%	71.1	37.0
Boys		
15-19	55.6	17.0[d]
20-24	60.4	28.4
25-29	64.5	34.4
Boys 15-29		
Poorest 40%[c]	48.0	13.5
Middle 40%	57.4	21.0
Richest 20%	77.1	45.9

[a] Primary school in Malawi consists of eight grades.
[b] Secondary school in Malawi consists of four grades.
[c] For an explanation of these categories, refer to the Technical Notes at the beginning of this document.
[d] Because some 15-19-year-olds may still be attending primary school, caution should be used when comparing primary school completion rates of 15-19-year-olds to completion rates in older age groups or across countries.

Guide to reading the table:

- In the first column of percentages in the upper panel (under "Not in School"), read the first number as the percentage of girls 10-14 years old who are not currently enrolled in school.
- In the first column of percentages in the lower panel, read the fourth number (opposite "Poorest 40%") as the percentage of girls 15-29 years old in the poorest 40% of households who have completed four or more years of formal education.

Table 5
Educational Enrollment and Attainment in Urban Areas[a]

	Current Enrollment (Percent Distribution)				
	Not in School	In Primary[b]	In Secondary[c]	In Higher	Total
Girls					
10-14	22.0	77.3	0.4	0.4	100.0
15-19	47.6	36.7	15.9	0.0	100.0
Boys					
10-14	11.1	87.9	1.0	0.0	100.0
15-19	36.5	50.5	12.5	0.5	100.0

	Educational Attainment (Percent)	
	Completed 4+ Years	Completed Primary School
Girls		
15-19	74.1	35.8[e]
20-24	71.3	42.1
25-29	64.1	42.7
Girls 15-29		
Poorest 40%[d]	49.2	14.3
Middle 40%	56.8	19.1
Richest 20%	78.6	52.4
Boys		
15-19	79.0	38.1[e]
20-24	81.7	56.2
25-29	85.9	69.0
Boys 15-29		
Poorest 40%[d]	67.1	23.4
Middle 40%	76.7	42.1
Richest 20%	85.9	60.6

[a] Refer to the DHS report cited in the Technical Notes for the definitions used for urban and rural areas.
[b] Primary school in Malawi consists of eight grades.
[c] Secondary school in Malawi consists of four grades.
[d] For an explanation of these categories, refer to the Technical Notes at the beginning of this document.
[e] Because some 15-19-year-olds may still be attending primary school, caution should be used when comparing primary school completion rates of 15-19-year-olds to completion rates in older age groups or across countries.

Guide to reading the table:

- In the first column of percentages in the upper panel (under "Not in School"), read the first number as the percentage of girls 10-14 years old living in urban areas who are not currently enrolled in school.
- In the first column of percentages in the lower panel, read the fourth number (opposite "Poorest 40%") as the percentage of girls 15-29 years old in the poorest 40% of households and living in urban areas who have completed four or more years of formal education.

Table 6
Educational Enrollment and Attainment in Rural Areas[a]

	Current Enrollment (Percent Distribution)				
	Not in School	In Primary[b]	In Secondary[c]	In Higher	Total
Girls					
10-14	37.1	62.8	0.1	0.0	100.0
15-19	71.9	26.1	2.0	0.0	100.0
Boys					
10-14	31.7	68.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-19	45.4	52.7	1.9	0.0	100.0

	Educational Attainment (Percent)	
	Completed 4+ Years	Completed Primary School
Girls		
15-19	42.6	8.5[e]
20-24	37.9	10.4
25-29	31.8	9.3
Girls 15-29		
Poorest 40%[d]	26.1	4.7
Middle 40%	42.6	9.4
Richest 20%	65.1	25.1
Boys		
15-19	51.4	13.1[e]
20-24	56.1	22.9
25-29	59.6	26.3
Boys 15-29		
Poorest 40%[d]	47.1	13.0
Middle 40%	55.3	18.6
Richest 20%	70.8	35.1

[a] Refer to the DHS report cited in the Technical Notes for the definitions used for urban and rural areas.
[b] Primary school in Malawi consists of eight grades.
[c] Secondary school in Malawi consists of four grades.
[d] For an explanation of these categories, refer to the Technical Notes at the beginning of this document.
[e] Because some 15-19-year-olds may still be attending primary school, caution should be used when comparing primary school completion rates of 15-19-year-olds to completion rates in older age groups or across countries.

Guide to reading the table:

- In the first column of percentages in the upper panel (under "Not in School"), read the first number as the percentage of girls 10-14 years old living in rural areas who are not currently in school.
- In the first column of percentages in the lower panel, read the fourth number (opposite "Poorest 40%") as the percentage of girls 15-29 years old in the poorest 40% of households and living in rural areas who have completed four or more years of formal education.

Table 7
Educational Enrollment in Urban and Rural Areas[a]: Comparison Summary

	Current Enrollment (Percent)			
	Not in School		In Primary[b]	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Girls				
10-14	22.0	37.1	77.3	62.8
15-19	47.6	71.9	36.7	26.1
Boys				
10-14	11.1	31.7	87.9	68.3
15-19	36.5	45.4	50.5	52.7

	In Secondary[c]		In Higher	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Girls				
10-14	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.0
15-19	15.6	2.0	0.0	0.0
Boys				
10-14	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	12.5	1.9	0.5	0.0

[a] Refer to the DHS report cited in the Technical Notes for the definitions used for urban and rural areas.
[b] Primary school in Malawi consists of eight grades.
[c] Secondary school in Malawi consists of four grades.

Guide to reading the table:

- In the first column of percentages in the upper panel (under "Not in School: Urban"), read the first number as the percentage of girls 10-14 years old living in urban areas who are not currently enrolled in school.
- In the second column of percentages in the upper panel (under "Not in School: Rural"), read the first number as the percentage of girls 10-14 years old living in rural areas who are not currently enrolled in school.

Table 8
Marital Status
(Percent Distribution)

	Never-Married	Currently Married or in Union[a]	Separated, Divorced, or Widowed	Total
Girls				
10-14	X	X	X	X
15-19	58.8	35.8	5.3	100.0
Boys				
10-14	X	X	X	X
15-19	X	X	X	X

	Married by Age 15 (Percent)[b]	Married by Age 18 (Percent)[b]	Married by Age 20 (Percent)[b]	Median Age at First Marriage (Years)
Girls				
20-24	14.9	54.9	76.6	17.7
25-29	16.3	53.8	76.9	17.7
Boys				
20-24	X	X	X	X
25-29	X	X	X	X

[a] "In union" refers to girls who are in unions of cohabitation.
[b] Defined as the percentage of girls in each age group who were married or in union by their 15th, 18th, or 20th birthday, respectively.

Guide to reading the table:

- In the first column of percentages in the upper panel (under "Never-Married"), read the second number as the percentage of girls 15-19 years old who have never been married.
- In the first column of percentages in the lower panel (under "Married by Age 15"), read the second number as the percentage of girls 25-29 years old who were married by their 15th birthday.
- In the last column of percentages in the lower panel (under "Median Age at First Marriage"), read the second number as the age by which 50% of girls 25-29 years old were married.

Table 9
Sexuality and Childbearing
(Percent)

	Ever Had Sexual Intercourse			Sexually Active			Of Sexually Active, the Percent Married
	Of Never-Married	Of Total	Median Age at 1st Sex (Years)	Of Unmarried	Of Married	Of Total	
Girls							
10-14							
15-19							
			Data not collected for Malawi				
Boys							
10-14							
15-19							

	Ever Pregnant [a]			Ever Had Child		
	Of Never-Married	Of Ever-Married[b]	Of Total	Of Never-Married	Of Ever-Married[b]	Of Total
Girls						
10-14	X	X	X	X	X	X
15-19	7.7	73.1	34.7	5.5	58.3	27.2

[a] The DHS collected information on past live births and current pregnancy status at the time of the interview. Information was not collected on miscarriages, stillbirths, or abortions, and hence is not included in the calculation of "ever pregnant." This statistic, therefore, is likely to be an underestimate of the true percentage of girls who have ever been pregnant.
[b] "Ever-married" refers to girls who are currently married, in union, separated, divorced, or widowed.

Guide to reading the table:

- In the first column of percentages in the lower panel (under "Ever Pregnant: Of Never-Married"), read the second number as the percentage of never-married girls 15-19 years old who have ever been pregnant.

Table 10
Educational Enrollment and Work[a] Status[b]
(Percent Distribution)

	Not in School, Not Working	In School Only	Working Only	In School and Working	Total
			Unmarried[c], Without Children		
Girls					
10-14	X	X	X	X	X
15-19	36.3	44.5	11.3	7.9	100.0
			Unmarried[c], With Children		
Girls					
10-14	X	X	X	X	X
15-19	67.6	8.7	18.4	5.1	100.0
			Married[d], Without Children		
Girls					
10-14	X	X	X	X	X
15-19	79.6	2.4	17.4	0.6	100.0
			Married[d], With Children		
Girls					
10-14	X	X	X	X	X
15-19	79.6	1.4	18.9	0.5	100.0

[a] Work is defined as both formal and informal, and excludes housework. It includes activities that are paid in cash or in kind, as well as work for a family farm or business.
[b] Information on work and parental status was not collected for boys.
[c] "Unmarried" refers to girls who are currently neither married nor in unions of cohabitation. It includes those who are separated, divorced, or widowed.
[d] "Married" refers to girls who are currently married or in unions of cohabitation.

Guide to reading the table:

- In the first column of percentages in the upper panel (under "Unmarried, Without Children: Not in School, Not Working"), read the second number as the percentage of unmarried girls 15-19 years old, without children, who are neither in school nor working.

Table 11
Awareness and Use of Modern Contraceptive Methods
(Percent)

	Heard of a Modern Method of Contraception[a]	Ever Used a Modern Method	Of Sexually Active[b], Currently Using a Modern Method
		Never-Married	
Girls			
10-14	X	X	X
15-19	64.5	2.8	X
Boys			
10-14	X	X	X
15-19	X	X	X
		Ever-Married[c]	
Girls			
10-14	X	X	X
15-19	85.6	11.7	X
Boys			
10-14	X	X	X
15-19	X	X	X

[a] "Modern methods" of contraception include the oral contraceptive pill, intrauterine device, injections, diaphragm/foam/jelly, condom, female sterilization, male sterilization, and implants, including Norplant®.
[b] "Sexually active" is defined as reporting having had sexual intercourse within the last 28 days.
[c] The term "ever-married" includes girls who are currently married, in union, separated, divorced, or widowed.

Guide to reading the table:

- In the first column of percentages (under "Heard of a Modern Method of Contraception: Never-Married"), read the second number as the percentage of girls ages 15-19 who have heard of a modern method of contraception, among those who have never been married.

Table 12
Awareness of HIV/AIDS
(Percent)

	Heard of HIV/AIDS			Know Someone Who Has or Has Died of HIV/AIDS[b]
	Of Never-Married	Of Ever-Married[a]	Of Total	
Girls				
10-14	X	X	X	X
15-19	94.0	95.4	94.5	X
Boys				
10-14	X	X	X	X
15-19	X	X	X	X

	Know a Healthy-Looking Person Can Have HIV/AIDS[b]	Perceive Themselves to Be at Moderate or Great Risk of HIV/AIDS[b,c]	Of Sexually Active[d], Use Condom[e]
Girls			
10-14	X	X	X
15-19	66.6	X	X
Boys			
10-14	X	X	X
15-19	X	X	X

[a] "Ever-married" refers to girls who are currently married, in union, separated, divorced, or widowed.
[b] These calculations exclude those who have not heard of HIV/AIDS.
[c] Respondents were asked whether they think their risk of getting AIDS is small, moderate, great, or whether they have no risk at all. Respondents could also volunteer the information that they were infected with HIV. These latter respondents were excluded from the calculation.
[d] "Sexually active" is defined as reporting having had sexual intercourse within the last 28 days.
[e] "Use condom" refers to those who report condoms as their primary current contraceptive method. This statistic may be an undercount, since information on multiple method use is not collected.

Guide to reading the table:

- In the first column of percentages in the upper panel (under "Heard of HIV/AIDS: Of Never-Married"), read the second number as the percentage of girls 15-19 years old who have heard of HIV/AIDS among those who have never been married.

Table 13
Experience with Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)
(Percent)

	Heard of an STD	Have Had an STD in Last 12 Months	Sought Advice During Last Episode of an STD
Girls			
10-14			
15-19			
		Data not collected for Malawi	
Boys			
10-14			
15-19			

Table 14
Female Genital Circumcision
(Percent)

	Circumcised	Median Age at Circumcision (Years)	Have Circumcised / Will Circumcise Eldest Daughter
		Never-Married	
Girls			
10-14			
15-19		**Data not collected for Malawi**	
20-24			
		Ever-Married	
Girls			
10-14			
15-19		**Data not collected for Malawi**	
20-24			