Scaling up male circumcision service provision
Results from a randomised evaluation in Malawi
July 2014
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3ie accepted the final version of this report, Scaling up male circumcision service provision: results from a randomised evaluation in March 2014 as partial fulfilment of requirements under grant OW2.165 issued under Open Window 2. The content has been copyedited and formatted for publication by 3ie. Due to unavoidable constraints at the time of publication, a few of the tables or figures were left as submitted by the authors. All of the content is the sole responsibility of the authors and does not represent the opinions of 3ie, its donors or its board of commissioners. Any errors and omissions are also the sole responsibility of the authors. All affiliations of the authors listed in the title page are those that were in effect at the time the final report was accepted. Any comments or queries should be directed to the corresponding author, Rebecca Thornton, rebeccal@umich.edu.

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Scaling up male circumcision service provision: results from a randomised evaluation in Malawi

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Executive summary

As governments and non-governmental organisations in Sub-Saharan Africa attempt to reduce the spread of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), voluntary medical male circumcision is being suggested as one important strategy. However, despite the rigorous medical evidence suggesting medical male circumcision is important for HIV prevention, no studies have yet examined how information and monetary costs affect the demand for circumcision from uncircumcised men. This information can help to inform policymakers, health workers and governments as to which policies might most effectively increase circumcision rates.

This study is among the first population-based surveys to collect baseline data about circumcision practices, beliefs and attitudes among men. While previous studies on the effectiveness of circumcision have included randomised controlled trials, previous studies on the demand for circumcision have typically been cross-sectional, comparing those who report that they are willing to become circumcised with those who report that they are not. This approach crucially omits variables that may bias causal inferences, making it impossible to accurately predict the effects of policies aimed at increasing circumcision. These studies also rely on reported intentions rather than actions.

Only by conducting and assessing a rigorous randomised policy intervention can investigators ensure proper comparison groups with which to make accurate predictions of what determines the demand for circumcision. In this study, we randomise prices of the surgery and the information that medical male circumcision is associated with lower HIV risk. Additionally, our qualitative interviews give additional insight into the decision-making process for getting circumcised. This evaluation aims to fill the gap in knowledge about the demand for voluntary medical male circumcision.
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<thead>
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<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AIDS</td>
<td>Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAM</td>
<td>Christian Health Association of Malawi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV</td>
<td>Human Immunodeficiency Virus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDHS</td>
<td>Malawi Demographic Health Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MWK</td>
<td>Malawi kwacha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VMMC</td>
<td>Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>World Health Organization</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Introduction

Recent randomised controlled trials have found that medical male circumcision significantly and substantially lowers the likelihood of contracting HIV for men (Auvert et al. 2005; Bailey et al. 2007; Gray et al. 2007; National Institutes of Health 2006). Governments across Africa, as well as multilateral organisations such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations, have begun discussing strategies for scaling up medical male circumcision efforts.

While these agencies view medical male circumcision as an important HIV prevention strategy, there are high costs associated with implementation, raising the question of what proportion of the costs could be borne by individuals wanting to protect themselves or their sexual partners, and what proportion of the costs should be subsidised by the government. No study has yet measured how the demand for medical male circumcision responds to prices, informing governments and organisations as to the optimal price to charge or the optimal amount to subsidise. Moreover, very little is known about how information detailing the link between medical male circumcision and reduced risk of HIV affects this demand.

Success in rolling out medical male circumcision in high-priority countries depends on the demand for voluntary medical male circumcision (VMMC), but the decision of how or where to roll out these programmes depends crucially on the cost-effectiveness of this strategy for HIV prevention. Simulations from epidemiological models have suggested that VMMC is cost-effective and that scaling up to 80 per cent male circumcision coverage could avert approximately 22 per cent of forecast HIV infections through 2025, and result in a net saving of US$16.51 billion (Njeuhmeli et al. 2011).¹

However, these calculations depend crucially on the ability to reach scale (80 per cent coverage is more than 20 million men), and depends on the types of men who choose to become circumcised. In particular, the benefit of male circumcision is maximised when men who are most at risk of HIV infection are first adopters. If men who are least at risk of infection are more likely to take up circumcision, cost-effectiveness estimates will have overestimated the benefits of scale-up.

Malawi provided a good opportunity to explore these questions. Not until October 2011 (after the baseline survey in this evaluation) did the government adopt VMMC into its national strategic plan for HIV prevention. Thus, the number of providers of VMMC was limited, as was the level of media coverage and information about HIV and male circumcision. This report presents findings of an impact evaluation conducted in the catchment area of a private provider of VMMC during 2010 and 2011.

1.1 Summary of evaluation approach and research questions

The main goals of this evaluation were to assess how information and price affects the demand for VMMC. The study introduced experimental components in which individuals were allocated vouchers of varying amounts for a discount on a medical circumcision and randomly allocated comprehensive information about HIV risk and male circumcision;

¹ See also UNAIDS/WHO/SACEMA 2009; Hankins et al. 2011; Nagelkerke et al. 2007; White et al. 2008; Williams et al. 2006.
this allowed us to study the causal effects of these interventions on take-up of VMMC. Our evaluation enables evidence-based recommendations with respect to stimulating demand and targeting the rollout of VMMC. Additionally, the evaluation provides updated cost–benefit estimates of scaling up this programme.

The following are several key research questions for this project:

- How does comprehensive information about VMMC affect the demand?
- How does price affect demand for VMMC?
- What types of individuals are more likely to adopt VMMC?

We also implemented qualitative research methods to better understand the decision-making process for choosing surgery. These results complement the findings from the quantitative component of the study.

2. Background and context

2.1 Male circumcision and HIV prevention

It is estimated that more than 40 million people are currently infected with HIV, the majority of whom live in Sub-Saharan Africa. Despite progress with HIV prevention strategies in a small number of countries, HIV and AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome) continues to spread (USAID 2005). However, recent randomised controlled trials in South Africa, Kenya and Uganda have provided strong evidence that male circumcision may provide an important way of reducing the spread of HIV infection.

The South African trial was carried out among HIV-negative men aged 18–24 years. Approximately half were randomly assigned to be offered circumcision surgery, while the remainder were left uncircumcised (Auvert et al. 2005). After 12 months, researchers found a 61 per cent reduction in risk in men who had received circumcision, when adjusted for behaviour factors. The trial in Kenya resulted in a 53 per cent reduction of HIV infection in circumcised men relative to uncircumcised men, while the trial in Uganda resulted in a 48 per cent reduction in HIV infection (National Institute of Health 2006). All participants in the three studies were extensively counselled in HIV prevention and risk-reduction techniques.

The findings were so dramatic that each study was halted earlier than scheduled on the grounds that it would be unethical to proceed without offering the same procedure to the un-circumcised control group. Anthony Fauci, director of the US National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, reported,

> These randomized studies confirm and show definitively that medically performed circumcision can significantly lower the risk of adult males to contracting [sic] HIV. While the initial benefit will be fewer HIV infections in men, ultimately adult male circumcision could lead to fewer infections in women in those areas of the world where HIV is spread primarily through heterosexual intercourse’ (NIH 2006).
It has since been noted by experts that these findings also suggest that circumcision can be safely done in Africa. Fauci reported that circumcision is safe and effective 'when performed by medically trained professionals and when patients receive appropriate care during the healing period following surgery' (NIH 2006).

2.2 Cultural practices and prevalence

Circumcision is not only one of the oldest surgical procedures in the world, with records of the practice dating back to pre-Egyptian times, it is also one of the most commonly practised for both religious and non-religious reasons (Marck 1997; Doyle 2005). Studies have shown that, overall, 62 per cent of adult males in Africa are circumcised (Drain et al. 2004). There is historical evidence of circumcision as a general practice in all areas of Africa, but especially among the Bantu language groups, comprising the largest linguistic group in Africa. Most often among Bantu speakers, male circumcision is associated with adolescent initiation ceremonies and is seen as a rite of passage from childhood to manhood. Among certain groups, men must become circumcised before they can marry or participate in making community decisions (Marck 1997).

Table 1 Percentage of men circumcised in Malawi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Obs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chewa</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumbuka</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lomwe</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonga</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yao</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sena</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nkonde</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngoni</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>3,177</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: MDHS 2004

In Malawi, as in other African countries, circumcision is highly correlated with religion and ethnicity. According to the Malawi Demographic Health Survey (MDHS) in 2004, an average of 24 per cent of men reported being circumcised (Table 1). This is highly correlated with ethnic group, with the majority (86 per cent) of the Yao ethnic group being circumcised, as well as a significant percentage of Lomwes (33 per cent). Circumcision rates are also highly correlated with religion: approximately 93 per cent of Yoaos in Malawi are Muslim, as opposed to less than 2 per cent among other ethnic groups (MDHS 2004).

In Malawi, the Yao and the Lomwe typically practise initiation ceremonies for adolescent boys that include circumcision, as well as rituals involving receiving instruction for future life as a man (Stannus and Davey 1913). Other groups in Malawi practise initiation ceremonies, such as the Gule wamkulu or virombo among the Chewa, although this does
not involve circumcision. In a recent study in Malawi, 21 per cent of boys were circumcised between the ages of 15 and 19 years (Munthali and Zulu 2007). It should be noted that approximately 80 per cent of youth in Malawi have had sex before the age of 18 years, suggesting that, in terms of using circumcision as an HIV-prevention strategy, earlier ages of circumcision might be more optimal (Biddlecom et al. 2007).

2.3 Access to medical male circumcision in Malawi

Malawi’s national strategy to scale up medical male circumcision – not adopted until 2011, well after this evaluation – has outlined a two-pronged approach: short-term intensive campaigns in target areas, and building circumcision delivery capacity within existing health providers. These providers include Ministry of Health facilities, Christian Health Association of Malawi (CHAM), and non-governmental organisations and private-sector providers (Lawson et al. 2008). CHAM and non-governmental facilities typically charge a small fee for their services, which varies by facility. Government facilities officially offer free medical male circumcisions, if the trained personnel are available.

However, in most facilities, VMMC is not available (at least at the time of this evaluation). The Malawi Circumcision Situational Analysis was commissioned by the National AIDS Commission and conducted in 2010 to assess the potential capacity of service providers. That study found that less than 30 per cent of the mission and community hospitals had the capacity to offer VMMC (Bengo et al. 2010). Additionally, ‘only 4 per cent of the country’s medical staff have been trained to carry out the surgical procedure’, according to top health officials (IRIN Plus News 2012).

2.4 Measuring the demand for medical male circumcision

Several studies have examined the acceptability of circumcision. One study in South Africa found that 70 per cent of uncircumcised men reported that they would want to be circumcised if it were proven to be protective against sexually transmitted diseases (Lagarde et al. 2003). Other similar studies in South Africa, Kenya, Malawi and Zimbabwe found positive attitudes towards circumcision (Nnko et al. 2001; Bailey et al. 2002; Halperin et al. 2002; Rain-Taljaard et al. 2003; Ngalande et al. 2006). The typical approach in these studies is to ask uncircumcised men if they would be willing to get circumcised. According to acceptability studies across 13 Sub-Saharan African countries, the median willingness to get circumcised was 65 per cent (Westercamp and Bailey 2007). However, given that these are hypothetical questions and answers, it is unclear how these results translate into actual circumcisions (Westercamp and Bailey 2007; Muula 2007).

Between 2008 and 2010, 3,119 medical male circumcisions were reported to have been conducted in facilities across Malawi. This number pales in comparison with the target of 80 per cent circumcision coverage, which would entail circumcising 2 million men in Malawi (WHO 2011). The number of medical male circumcisions conducted might be a proxy for demand, but may also reflect the limited access and lack of supply. Most statistics on VMMC that are reported only provide the number of men circumcised, and do not provide information on how many men chose not to get circumcised; we are missing the denominator that is needed to calculate the demand.

In general, most previous studies have either measured hypothetical willingness to get circumcised, or reported the number of men getting circumcised. Reporting just this
number neglects to measure the denominator of how many men opt not to be circumcised. Our study is the first in our knowledge to overcome both of these challenges.

Informational campaigns have also been found to have aggregate effects on increasing reported desire for circumcisions. For example, in Botswana, respondents were surveyed before and after an informational session that described the risks and benefits of medical male circumcision. In this study, the proportion reporting they would definitely or probably circumcise a child, if free of charge in a hospital setting, rose from 68 per cent before the informational session to 89 per cent after the session. This increase was similar to the change among the uncircumcised men when asked about going for their own circumcision (Kebaabetswe et al. 2003). While this suggests that information may have a large effect on willingness to become circumcised, the study collected only reported willingness, rather than information on actual circumcisions.

3. Intervention and evaluation

This section summarises the data collection and analysis methods for the evaluation. All research activities were approved by the University of Michigan Institutional Review Board and the Malawi College of Medicine Research and Ethics Committee. All respondents gave informed consent for their participation.

3.1 Data collection methods

Partner clinic

This study was implemented in partnership with a private clinic that provides family planning and basic health services in 31 branches across Malawi. The provider charges a small fee for cost recovery and began offering VMMC in 2010. The price of VMMC at that time was 950 kwacha (MWK) (approx. US$6.75 before devaluation\(^2\)).

Sample

The study was conducted in a working-class neighbourhood in central Lilongwe, within the catchment area of our partner clinic. The sampling strategy consisted of first randomly selecting census enumeration areas within the catchment area. Each selected enumeration area was then divided by neighbourhood blocks, which were then also randomly drawn. For each selected block, a household census was conducted, listing any man between the ages of 18 and 35 years who had slept in the household the night before. Each man was contacted and a screener determined his circumcision status. Only uncircumcised men were eligible.

\(^2\) US$1=MKW140.74 (2010). In May 2012, the kwacha was devalued by 34%, and US$1=MKW 258.54.
Baseline survey

The baseline survey was collected in early 2010. A total of 1,634 uncircumcised men were interviewed during the baseline survey, where they were asked about their basic demographics, sexual behaviour and whether they were willing to be circumcised. The survey lasted approximately 45 minutes. At the end of the survey each man was read a sheet listing the services at the clinic, including prices, as well as the operating hours.

Randomisation

Immediately after the baseline survey, each respondent was given a voucher, valid for approximately three months, for a subsidised circumcision at the partner clinic branch. Vouchers were randomised at the individual level. The value of the vouchers ranged from a discount of MWK50 (US$0.33) to a full subsidy (free circumcision). Figure 1 presents the distribution of vouchers allocated and actually given to respondents by enumerators.

Figure 1 Voucher randomisation

Vouchers contained an ID that could be linked to each respondent, the name of the respondent, as well as an indication that a photo ID would be needed to redeem the voucher.

In addition to the randomisation of the voucher, half of the respondents were randomly assigned to receive comprehensive information about male circumcision and HIV. This information consisted of a discussion about the randomised trials in Kenya, Uganda and South Africa, the mechanisms through which medical circumcision reduces transmission of HIV, and how it is not fully protective against HIV. Those who did not receive the comprehensive information were simply told about the existence of the partner clinic’s services and that medical male circumcision was available there.
Follow-up survey

Follow-up surveys were conducted in 2011 among the men who were interviewed in the baseline. In all, 77 per cent of the men who were interviewed at baseline were re-interviewed one year later. There were no significant differences in the rate of survey completion across the price of medical male circumcision or across the information treatment. The follow-up survey included questions regarding interest in circumcision, experience of circumcision and sexual behaviour.

Clinic data

The partner clinic provided information on each voucher that was redeemed for an adult medical male circumcision up to six months after the start of the baseline survey. There were approximately 41 men whose vouchers were returned to the study team who also had follow-up surveys.

In-depth interviews

Just after the follow-up survey, individual in-depth interviews with a sub-sample of 64 survey respondents provided additional information on men’s decision-making processes regarding circumcision. The original survey sample was stratified by treatment group and by whether the respondent had been circumcised or sought counselling from the partner clinic in the year following the baseline. A random sample of respondents was drawn from each of those groups. If one of the selected men was not available, an interview was conducted with the next randomly selected respondent from the same group. In total, 64 men were interviewed, 29 of whom had been circumcised since the baseline and 35 of whom had not chosen to get circumcised.

Male Malawian interviewers conducted the interviews, each of which lasted between 45 minutes and three hours. The interviews took place in the respondents’ homes, or another location of their choosing. With the consent of the interview participants, the interviews were audio recorded.
Interviewers listened to the audio recording and transcribed the interview into English. A project manager read each transcript as it was completed and provided feedback for improving and targeting future interviews.

During each interview, respondents were asked to describe what they knew about circumcision, what they knew about the link between circumcision and HIV, how interested they were in circumcision, what factors motivated them to consider circumcision, what factors dissuaded them from undergoing the surgery, who they spoke with for advice about circumcision, what influenced their final decision and, if they were circumcised, details of the circumcision process.

3.2 Analysis methods

Quantitative analyses

Researchers analysed the baseline, clinic and follow-up survey data using the statistical software Stata, version 11. Non-randomised studies that measure how the demand for preventative health behaviour or the purchase of goods respond to prices or information suffer from potential omitted variable bias. In the case of medical male circumcision, an individual’s unobservable propensity to undergo surgery is related to his underlying risk preferences, risk type, or demographic or socio-economic characteristics. This makes causal inference difficult. For example, if studying the relationship between information and the demand for male circumcision in a non-randomised evaluation, those who would have more information about medical male circumcision and HIV prevention would likely be those who already had some interest or had thought about the procedure. This would likely bias the estimates upwards, overstating the true causal impact of information. In this report, we illustrate results graphically, although regression results corresponding to the figures are robust to specifications with or without baseline controls or with linear or probit models.

Qualitative analysis

Each of the 64 interview transcripts was read through once to identify common themes among respondents. Qualitative codes were developed based on the common themes. We then read through each interview and applied the codes using HyperRESEARCH, a qualitative coding software. This permitted us to group text by code and review the evidence of each substantive theme. In addition, while reading each interview for the second time, macro-level codes were assigned to each respondent, indicating their level of interest in circumcision. These codes were attributed based on a holistic assessment of the transcript. Finally, as a coding reliability check, a research assistant who was not part of the data collection effort also read through each transcript and assigned macro-level codes to each transcript. The coding results were compared and discrepancies were resolved through a collaborative review and discussion of the transcripts.
4. Results

4.1 Sample characteristics at baseline and follow-up

The sample is on average almost 27 years old and relatively well educated, completing 11 years of school. Individuals spend approximately US$140 per month (median of US$98). Just less than 17 per cent of the respondents are from a circumcising tribe, defined in the Malawi Demographic Health Survey as a tribe with over 20 per cent of men circumcised (MDHS 2010). The ethnic composition of respondents is not representative of the study area due to the fact that only uncircumcised men were eligible for the study. Approximately one third (34.6 per cent) of the men are Chewa, 24.7 per cent Ngoni, 13.5 per cent Lomwe, 12.8 per cent Tumbuka, and the remaining 14.4 per cent include Nkhonde, Nyanja, Tonga, Yao and others (not shown). Almost half of the men (47.6 per cent) reported that they would be willing to become circumcised. This is slightly lower than the median acceptability rate of 65 per cent from circumcision acceptability studies across Sub-Saharan Africa (Westercamp and Bailey 2007), but higher than the Malawi Situational Analysis from Lilongwe, where 37 per cent reported that they would be willing to get circumcised (Bengo et al. 2010).

Most men in the sample had had sex at least once (87.5 per cent, not shown), with approximately 1.6 sexual partners in the last year and on average 4.2 sexual acts in the past month. Just less than half of the men (46.2 per cent) reported abstaining from sex in the past month. Of those who reported having sex in the last month, 37.4 per cent said they used a condom the last time they had sex. As an indicator of recent safe sex, we created a variable that indicates if the respondent either abstained in the past month or used a condom the last time he had sex; according to this indicator, 65.9 per cent of respondents are classified as a ‘safe type’.

Eight men self-reported to interviewers that they were HIV positive. In addition, 20.6 per cent of men reported that they believed there was a high likelihood that they were currently HIV positive. In total, those who reported being HIV positive or having a high likelihood of being currently HIV positive constitute 21 per cent of the sample. Men were also asked to report how likely they thought it was that they would become infected with HIV in the future. In the sample, 33 per cent believed they faced a low risk of HIV in the future, 37 per cent believed they faced a medium risk, 26 per cent believed they faced a high risk, and 4 per cent reported that they did not know. Almost half (48 per cent) of the men had had an HIV test at least once.

A randomised study reduces this possible selection bias by creating a counterfactual that is composed of the same underlying types in each of the treatment groups. Treatment groups are similar along observable baseline characteristics.
4.2 Take-up of voluntary medical male circumcision

Overall, we find low take-up of medical male circumcision. Out of the 1,634 uncircumcised men interviewed at the baseline, 43 men, or 2.6 per cent, had redeemed vouchers before the expiration date, indicating a medical male circumcision had been performed.3

Out of the 1,252 men who were also surveyed at the follow-up, 26 per cent reported that they had had some interaction with the partner clinic; examples of these interactions are having an actual circumcision, being counselled, making a visit to enquire or making a phone call to the clinic.

In addition, 70 additional men reported having received a circumcision after the baseline survey. Of these, 25 men (23 per cent of the total circumcisions) reported getting circumcised at either a non-partner clinic or traditionally, 9 men (8 per cent of total circumcisions) reported getting circumcised at the partner clinic but after the expiration date of the vouchers, and 36 men (33 per cent of total circumcisions) reported getting a circumcision at the partner clinic while the vouchers were still valid. In total, this gives an upper estimate of 111 men or 8.9 per cent receiving a circumcision, either from self-reports or clinical records.

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3 Note that some studies have found mis-reports of circumcision status, in which case circumcision may be overstated (Hewett et al. 2012). However, other studies have found self-reports to be a valid measure of circumcision status (Templeton et al. 2008). We use clinical records as our main outcome, although no results change if we additionally use self-reports of circumcision at the partner clinic before voucher expiration.
**Table 2 Voluntary medical male circumcision take-up**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Panel A: Full sample (N=1,634)</th>
<th>Number of men</th>
<th>% of full sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinic data Circumcised</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>0.0263</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Panel B: Follow-up sample (N=1,252)</th>
<th>Number of men</th>
<th>% of follow-up sample</th>
<th>% of total (clinic or survey circumcisions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinic data Circumcised</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>0.033</td>
<td>0.369</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Survey data**

- Any interaction with the partner clinic about circumcision: 326, 0.260, N/A
- Circumcised at non-partner clinic: 25, 0.020, 0.225
- Circumcised at partner clinic after validity period: 9, 0.007, 0.081
- Circumcised at partner clinic during validity period: 36, 0.029, 0.324

**Total (clinic or survey)**

- Circumcised: 111, 0.089

Figure 3 plots the take-up of medical male circumcision by price as measured by the clinic data and by self-reports. In this figure, ‘free’ indicates that an individual was offered a free circumcision, and 50, 100, 200, 500, 900 are the amounts that were required to be paid for the surgery at the partner clinic. Take-up increases slightly – although not significantly – among those having to pay a small amount and then declines monotonically thereafter with increasing price. No one was circumcised (as measured by the clinic data) who had to pay the highest amount.
There are large and significant effects of price on having any interaction with the clinic. By receiving a higher subsidy, individuals may have been more likely to approach the clinic for more information or counselling even if they did not choose to get circumcised at the end of that enquiry process. Every dollar (approximately MWK150) increase in price reduces interactions with the clinic by 2.2 percentage points. Those offered free circumcisions are 12.4 percentage points more likely to have had any interactions with the clinic than those offered a circumcision at MWK900.

In terms of actual circumcisions as measured by the clinic’s records, every dollar increase in price reduced the likelihood of take-up by almost one percentage point. Those offered a free circumcision were 3.1 percentage points more likely to adopt than those offered a circumcision for MWK900, while those offered a price of MWK50 were 4.1 percentage points more likely to be circumcised.
In terms of the response to information, the only significant effect was on circumcisions measured by the clinic data. Those who were given the comprehensive information were 1.4 percentage points more likely to get circumcised than those who were not given the information.

4.3 Determinants of take-up

Determinants of take-up

One of the most important predictors of getting circumcised was openness to a circumcision, defined as reporting willingness to be circumcised at the baseline. Those who reported being willing to undergo circumcision at the baseline were between 2.6 and 3.1 percentage points more likely to receive a circumcision, as reported by the clinic, and almost 9 percentage points more likely to have had any interaction with the clinic.

There is no statistically significant effect of age on actual take-up, despite the large proportion of men at the baseline who stated being ‘too old’ as a reason not to get circumcised. This result should be viewed in the context of our sample, which only included men between ages 18 and 35 years. Moreover, most men, when stating they were ‘too old’, were comparing themselves to the age at which most Malawian boys are traditionally circumcised: between 10 and 18 years old.

While opportunity cost may be an important factor for the decision to get circumcised, data on income or employment is unavailable. Total household expenditure – included in the regressions – is one proxy for these other variables. Expenditures are not associated with circumcision take-up. This is somewhat contradictory to the finding that take-up was so responsive to price, suggesting that credit constraints may be important. One explanation may be that measurement error in expenditure data biases the coefficient towards zero. Another possibility is that the immediate small costs are more important than the actual ability to pay. We have some evidence of this. Men who were circumcised at the partner clinic were asked what their perceived opportunity cost was of receiving the surgery (i.e. lost wages); on average they reported MWK11,000 (approximately
US$73; not shown). Expanding the sample to men who reported getting circumcised anywhere (i.e. including self-reports), they reported a loss of MWK14,720 (US$98). In both cases, the median reported opportunity cost is MWK5,000 (US$33). In contrast to these estimates, the voucher amounts are quite small.

Distance to the clinic is negatively associated with take-up, but not with having any interaction with the clinic. Having heard of someone getting a circumcision at the clinic is also significantly associated with getting circumcised or having any interaction at the clinic.

Those who have ever had an HIV test are 6.4 percentage points more likely to have any interaction at the clinic, potentially indicating selection on risk preferences. However, there is no relationship between prior HIV testing and actual circumcisions. There is also no significant effect of beliefs of being infected on getting a circumcision, or an interaction between beliefs and having been tested for HIV.

However, the in-depth interview responses demonstrate that risk of HIV is seen as an important motivator for circumcision. Benjamin explained that he got circumcised because of his fear of HIV.

> Most of the people that are being found to be HIV positive these days are the youth. Most of them are less than 25 years old, which is our group, we youth. Things are not ok, so without circumcision, eishh! So for me I support circumcision.

Benjamin, respondent

Many of the interview respondents who had not undergone a circumcision also explained that protection from HIV was the reason they were still interested in getting the surgery. They explained that other methods of HIV prevention were not always adequate, so they wanted the added protection of circumcision. In particular, many described the limitations of condoms and an inability to trust one’s sexual partners.

Lastly, we find that those who used a condom at last sex were significantly more likely to get circumcised – when the definition of circumcision is expanded to include self-reports. Our data are limited given the small take-up rate, but the extent of selection based on ex-ante risk would significantly affect the efficacy of medical male circumcision rollout, and is important for future studies and programmes to consider.

In the in-depth interviews, a majority of those who had chosen to be circumcised expressed that they had been interested in circumcision even before the arrival of the research team. They were happy to receive the vouchers because they provided financial assistance and additional motivation to get circumcised. Thomas was happy when he received the voucher.

> I received it happily because at that time I also had the thoughts to do things like these [to get circumcision], yeah. So, when I received that voucher I was very happy to say, ‘Maybe now I can do the things I wanted freely, yeah.

Thomas, respondent

As evidenced in the quantitative results, those who were open to circumcision were more likely to take advantage of the opportunity provided by the research project.
Other barriers to take-up

In addition to the cost of the circumcision surgery, during the in-depth interviews men reported several other barriers to undergoing circumcision. First, among the interview respondents who had not been circumcised in the year following the baseline survey, approximately half reported having no interest in circumcision. This corresponds with the finding from the baseline survey that about 50 per cent of respondents were not willing to be circumcised. Matthews, one of the respondents who did not get circumcised, said, ‘I don’t even desire to do it in any way even though it is good and I know its advantage. But for me to go and get it, no, I don’t do that.’ He explained that he was not interested no matter what the benefit of circumcision.

Other interview respondents continued to express interest in circumcision. However, opportunity costs, fear, lack of accurate information and inadequate service provision prevented them from acting on their stated desire to get circumcised.

Opportunity costs: Part of contemplating circumcision is considering the opportunity costs associated with the surgery. After the procedure, men are typically out of work for approximately one week while their wound heals. Many respondents were unable to prioritise circumcision over a week of income generation opportunities because they use their daily earnings to feed themselves and their families.

I have a family and one child, I pay rent, and everything I do it on my own. So I say; aah, with that, if I can go to the hospital to do that [get circumcised] how am I going to pay rent, what am I going to eat?

Michael, respondent

Before undergoing the surgery, men explained that they would have to save for the impending income loss. Such planning requires a high degree of commitment.

Fear: Many men expressed fear of pain and of the potential for botched surgery. Some of the respondents described images of worst-case scenarios that discouraged them from seeking a circumcision. For example, Zachariah said, ‘My only fears concerned the outcome of poor surgery, which would consequently lead to one being disabled and that would compel the surgeons to completely cut the whole thing off.’ Intense fear discouraged the respondents from making circumcision a priority.

Availability of accurate information: Often men’s fears were compounded by the spread of rumours and by difficulties in obtaining accurate information about the process and/or outcome of the circumcision surgery. Men reported receiving a lot of conflicting information. Juma gave a detailed explanation of his decision-making. When he got the voucher for circumcision from the research team, he first went to his friends for advice. Some of his friends relayed rumours they had heard about circumcisions gone wrong, while others encouraged him to get the surgery. He described his considerations when deciding whether or not to get circumcised.

Obviously the first thing was what my friends told me that once I get circumcised the wound would not heal and eventually my private parts will start to disintegrate up to the point that they will just cut them so as to prevent me from dying. Then I said to myself that it was not worth dying for. I said I was going to
think deeply over this. And then I asked another person, then another one, and again another one, then I said I think the other one was telling me lies. Then I said this one is telling the truth, just like this one is also saying the truth. I said to myself that I was still going to get the real answer.

Juma, respondent

Like other respondents, Juma’s decision-making was delayed because he had to seek information from multiple sources and sort through conflicting information and advice.

Unreliable service provision: The provision of circumcisions at the partner clinic was often unreliable. Most of the men who got circumcised had to return to the clinic multiple times before getting the surgery. One interview respondent, Prince, tried several times to get circumcised at the partner clinic and finally gave up.

I went there and I was told the doctor was not available. I waited for an hour and later left. I went there the following morning where I produced the voucher and had to wait again for an hour or so and the doctor did not show up. I was told to wait because the doctor was coming. I went there again. I really wanted to do it but the person [doctor] I was looking for was not available. This is what brought this whole thing to a halt.

Prince, respondent

To meet the goals of ongoing circumcision campaigns, supply of circumcision services will need to be scaled up dramatically.

At the baseline, men who reported that they were unwilling to get circumcised were asked why they were unwilling. The most common answers were cultural or religious reasons, fear of pain, being too old or just not wanting to get a circumcision.

Figure 5 Reasons against medical male circumcision
To gain insight into the low overall take-up, we examine how offering the vouchers and the comprehensive information affected attitudes towards medical male circumcision.

Men at the follow-up – who had not undergone a circumcision – were again asked whether or not they would be willing to be circumcised. Approximately 75 per cent reported they would be willing to get circumcised, despite the fact that they had not yet done so (not shown). Those who were unwilling were asked why they were unwilling and those who reported being willing were asked why they had not yet received a circumcision. We pool these responses together; there are some differences in responses across the two groups of men, but these are not large enough to change the main results (not shown).

There were no significant effects of information or price on cultural or religious reasons, the fear of pain, believing one is too old, or just simply not wanting to be circumcised. Importantly, these were the most commonly stated reasons for not getting circumcised at the baseline.

Prices had some effects on reported barriers to circumcision. Those who were offered less expensive circumcisions were less likely to say expense was a barrier. They were also more likely to report being too busy.

Information also had effects on barriers to medical male circumcision. Those receiving the comprehensive information were more likely to say that they were not at risk, less likely to say that they didn’t have enough information, and more likely to report that a family member objected to the surgery. In total, there was a small significant increase in the total number of barriers or reasons given among those who were provided with the comprehensive information.

Importantly, there was no impact of either information or price on expressing any positivity towards circumcision – as coded from the open-ended questions – or on the willingness to be circumcised.
Table 3: Attitudes towards circumcision

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dependent variable: Barrier to circumcision due to</th>
<th>Culture or religion</th>
<th>Fear of pain</th>
<th>Too old</th>
<th>Just don’t want</th>
<th>Too expensive</th>
<th>Lost or expired voucher</th>
<th>Too busy</th>
<th>Not at risk</th>
<th>Not enough info</th>
<th>Family objects</th>
<th>Number of reasons</th>
<th>Positive about VMMC</th>
<th>Willing</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>0.009</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>0.016</td>
<td>0.014</td>
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<td>0.017</td>
<td>-0.016</td>
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<tr>
<td>Free</td>
<td>-0.046</td>
<td>-0.031</td>
<td>0.739</td>
<td>0.7772</td>
<td>0.198</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.103***</td>
<td>-0.005</td>
<td>-0.024</td>
<td>-0.018</td>
<td>-0.072</td>
<td>0.011</td>
<td>0.019</td>
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<tr>
<td>MWK50</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>-0.031</td>
<td>-0.005</td>
<td>-0.023</td>
<td>-0.052</td>
<td>0.034**</td>
<td>0.080*</td>
<td>-0.008</td>
<td>0.006</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.029</td>
<td>0.011</td>
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<td>MWK100</td>
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<td>7.1278</td>
<td>0.884</td>
<td>0.902</td>
<td>0.949</td>
<td>0.8428</td>
<td>0.077*</td>
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<td>MWK200</td>
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<td>-0.013</td>
<td>-0.04</td>
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<td>0.101**</td>
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<td>MWK500</td>
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<td>-0.005</td>
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<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.068*</td>
<td>0.028</td>
<td>-0.003</td>
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<td>MWK1000</td>
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<td>[0.028]</td>
<td>[0.037]</td>
<td>[0.020]</td>
<td>[0.044]</td>
<td>[0.016]</td>
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<td>[0.054]</td>
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<td>[0.042]</td>
<td>[0.021]</td>
<td>[0.032]</td>
<td>[0.034]</td>
<td>[0.024]</td>
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<td>[0.035]</td>
<td>[0.021]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Incl. controls?</td>
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<td>Y</td>
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<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Y</td>
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<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ave of dep variable</td>
<td>0.270</td>
<td>0.146</td>
<td>0.048</td>
<td>0.061</td>
<td>0.046</td>
<td>0.049</td>
<td>0.170</td>
<td>0.019</td>
<td>0.230</td>
<td>0.088</td>
<td>1.128</td>
<td>0.083</td>
<td>0.747</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
Robust standard errors clustered by block. Control variables include: age, age squared, logged total expenditures, years of schooling, whether the respondent is of a circumcising tribe, whether the respondent reported he was willing to be circumcised, whether the respondent thought his risk of having HIV was high, whether the respondent had ever had an HIV test, the interaction of belief of high risk and having an HIV test, whether the respondent correctly believed that circumcision was associated with lower risk of HIV, distance to the clinic, and indicators of being low risk and high risk. We also include circumcision price indicators and an information treatment indicator. For covariates with missing values, the median has been inputted, and a dummy included for whether or not the covariate is missing. * significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%.
MC = male/medical circumcision. Interaction with the partner clinic includes medical male circumcision, counselling, visits or phone calls.
These results help to explain the low take-up in this study and why the information and price interventions were unable to increase it substantially. Although many men state that they are willing to get circumcised, in actuality providing comprehensive information about the benefit and providing free clinical circumcisions are not enough to reduce the main barriers that constitute over half of the stated reasons against circumcision.

It is important also to note that there may have been administrative or logistical barriers to take-up as well. Because the voucher was only valid for three months, men may have demanded a circumcision at a different time or season when the opportunity costs were lower. Additionally, there were some reports that men were unable to schedule a time at the clinic when the clinician was available. This speaks to the importance of the need to promote both demand and ensure supply of medical male circumcision services. Among those men who made any contact with the clinic, there was an average of 2.25 calls made to the clinic, 2.12 visits, and 1.9 attempts for surgery. Even among those who eventually got circumcised it took some effort; these men made 1.75 calls, 1.33 visits and 2 attempts at surgery.

5. Recommendations and conclusions

This report measures the demand for medical male circumcision and the response to price using a randomised trial. The study findings provide insights into the delivery and demand for circumcision in the setting of an actual health provider. Overall, the demand was relatively low, ranging from 3.3 per cent based on clinic data to 8.9 per cent on clinic and self-reported data. This is particularly low when compared with rollout campaigns in other areas of Sub-Saharan Africa, such as Kenya, and relative to the targets set for medical male circumcision rollout strategies. Importantly, those who were most open to circumcision and those who were safer types as determined by sexual behaviour were more likely to adopt medical male circumcision. Although the delivery of services was unreliable at times, the results from this intervention provide important new information relevant for policymakers interested in scaling up medical male circumcision. Below we discuss the main lessons learned and recommendations.

- **Price was not the only barrier to receiving a male circumcision, but it was certainly a major barrier for some.**

Current policies from some donors, such as the US President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, require circumcisions to be provided free of charge, which is likely to have impacts on increasing demand. However, we found strong interaction effects with price and risk of HIV infection, such that lowering prices is more likely to attract those who will yield the least benefit from the protection given by medical male circumcision. It should be noted that opportunity costs are likely to be far greater than the actual costs of circumcision and our results are not informative for predicting responses to ‘negative prices’ or financial incentives.
• Providing information was not enough to stimulate demand for medical male circumcision.

Given the results in this paper, other interventions for medical male circumcision should be rigorously evaluated to determine their effects on increasing demand. There is some experimental evidence that suggests that merely providing information is not an effective strategy to promote demand. In this study, in addition to randomising the price of medical male circumcisions, intense information about the protective benefits of male circumcision was randomly disseminated to respondents at the end of the baseline survey. Despite the detailed information given out, overall adoption of male circumcision remained low. There was a significant impact of receiving the information on take-up, but this effect was small. These results are similar to a separate study in which information about male circumcision and HIV was given to respondents, randomly allocated by village, in rural Malawi. There was no significant difference in the take-up of circumcisions among uncircumcised men one year after the information was disseminated (Godlonton et al. 2012).

• The decision to become circumcised currently requires time for consideration and a high degree of motivation.

In the qualitative interviews, several respondents explained that the decision to get circumcised takes time. In the current social environment of urban Malawi, where medical male circumcision is uncommon, it can take time for men to decide whether they want to prioritise circumcision. For example, Thomas used his voucher to get circumcised, but he admitted that he had wanted a circumcision for 1.5 years before the arrival of the research team and had never attempted to get the surgery. He explained his period of inaction by saying that it takes people time to accept a new social practice.

Yes, there is something I would like to add and it is that when you people are doing research there is need for you to tell the people things zogwiramtim [that touch their heart]. We people have difficulty to understand what we knew a long time ago to be changed within a matter of a day; it is something difficult....Because when you are putting into the mind of a person something that you are saying is good, you have to oppose something that he knows before you tell him, you see that? Or what their parents told them, yeah.

Thomas, respondent

He highlights the fact that the new messages about circumcision conflict with previous understandings of the procedure, learned from older generations, as a practice that was conducted only on young Yao or Muslim boys. With the promotion of medical male circumcision as an HIV prevention strategy, circumcision has become an important option to many men for whom it was previously an irrelevant practice. Thomas explained that it takes time for people to adjust to a new understanding of an existing social practice.

As demonstrated in the quantitative analyses, this resulted in a select group of men who opted for circumcision. The decision-making process for men contemplating circumcision is likely to change, however, as take-up increases and VMMC becomes a more common practice. There is a need for additional studies of selection and take-up at later stages of the scale-up of VMMC for HIV prevention.
It is important to note that the results in this report may not generalise to other Sub-Saharan African countries or to other service delivery models. In addition, these results are among the very first adopters and the findings may not generalise to other contexts or to later in the adoption process. However, the findings do provide the first rigorous estimates of the demand for medical male circumcision and shed light on some of the real challenges for scaling up circumcision coverage to meet global targets.

With the goal of reducing HIV infections, scaling up medical male circumcisions has become a high priority. However, there must be joint efforts on both increasing demand, particularly among high-risk groups, and ensuring a reliable supply of quality services during scale-up. We have shown that reducing the price to zero was not sufficient to reach targeted levels of medical male circumcision coverage. How to incentivise high-risk adult men in endemic areas to get circumcised is an important question for future research.
Appendix A: Sample design

The study involves approximately 1,600 men living in the catchment area of a partner clinic in Lilongwe, Malawi. While this population is not representative of the overall male population of Malawi because they live in a peri-urban centre, in order to start the scale-up of the programme, we focus among those who are able to reach the partner clinic. Our randomisation is at the individual level, which helps to increase power for statistical analysis. While spillovers, particularly in terms of information, may be a concern, we will collect GPS coordinates of the men to measure neighbourhood effects of living in the vicinity of those receiving the information about male circumcision (Miguel and Kremer 2004). In addition, our questionnaires at baseline and in the clinic will help to measure potential information spillovers.
### Appendix B: Survey instrument: household listing

#### UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN: Family and Household Roster: February - April 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>Eligible</th>
<th>Eligible Eligibility Calculation</th>
<th>Respondent ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
- For the respondent is list all people who regularly resides in this household and their age and sex.
- The completed row should be started with the names of the household. Please provide full names including nick names, all possible names and family names.
- AGE: Age of adult (18 years or older) and (20-64 years). The age for the elderly or older than 64 in "0".
- RELIGION: Specify religion as one of the following: Catholic, Protestant, Hindu, Muslim, Jewish, or Other.
- ELIGIBLE: Specify eligibility status as "Eligible", "Eligible with children", or "Not eligible, END".

---

**Instructions:**
- Please fill out the form for each household.
- Use the "Begin your survey" button to proceed to the next page.

---

**Survey Directions:**
- This survey is voluntary and anonymous.
- Your responses will help us better understand the needs of our community.

---

**Contact Information:**
- If you have any questions, please contact the research team at 123-456-7890.

---

**Acknowledgments:**
- This survey was funded by the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services.
- Special thanks to all participants who shared their time and insights.

---

**Additional Notes:**
- All data collected will be kept confidential and used only for research purposes.
- This survey is part of a larger study on household demographics in Michigan.

---

**End of Survey:**
- Please sign and date the survey form to confirm your participation.

---

**Thank you for your time and cooperation.**
Appendix C: Survey instrument: baseline survey

University of Michigan
URBAN SURVEY - FEBRUARY - APRIL 2010
R. Respondent

Complete the first part of the cover sheet by transcribing information from the listing form (R1 through R6).

R.1. Respondent's name
(If applicable, note all names in the list (spouses, relatives, friends, etc.)

R.2. Respondent's ID:

R.3. Area ID:

R.4. Block ID:

R.5. Interviewer ID:

R.6. Running Number:

R.7. Contact Address: (Do not write a postal address, we need a residential address. If no residential address is available, please describe how to find the household. Specify any stores, churches, schools, malls as well as any street intersections and any other notable features.)

R.8. GPS Coordinates:
Latitude (South):
Longitude (East):

R.9. Is the respondent available at home now? Yes [ ] No [ ]

R.10. How many persons (0 to 6) usually away from home?

R.11a. In what area does the respondent work (if the respondent does not have a job)?
Old Town [ ] Kenmo [ ] Blue Triangle [ ] Other [ ]

R.11b. Also, what is the name of the place where he works?

R.12. Do you have (or does he have) a telephone?
Yes [ ] No [ ]

R.13. If yes, please record a phone number and name of a member of the household or a neighbor on which you can be reached:
Name:
Phone number:


A. Date (DD/MM/W?)
B. Information day?
C. Current time (24h clock)
D. Interviewer name:
E. Interviewer number:
F. Household name:
G. Important notes:
H. Appointment booked for (Date, Time):

[Form Footer]

Page 1 of 3
Part of this study is on your background experiences. Just a few questions for you before we start.

5.1 On a scale of 0 - 10, with 0 being very unhappy and 10 being very happy, how happy are you right now?
Scale (0 - 10): __________

5.2 What is your favourite football team in Malawi? (No abbreviations, please write out in full)
Name: __________

5.3 What is your date of birth (day, month and year)?
- [ ] Day
- [ ] Month
- [ ] Year
- [ ] Don't know date
- Age: __________

5.4a Do you have a voter identification?
- [ ] Yes [Go to 5.5]
- [ ] No [Go to 5.4b]

5.4b Do you have any other picture identification?
- [ ] Yes (Specify: __________)
- [ ] No

5.5 What is your ethnic group?
- [ ] Chichewa
- [ ] Tunduza
- [ ] Ngwato
- [ ] Sena
- [ ] Other: __________

5.6a What is your level of education?
- [ ] Primary
- [ ] Secondary
- [ ] Tertiary
- [ ] Don't know

5.7 Is it quite common for men who get circumcised not to have the whole foreskin removed?
- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No
- [ ] Don't know

5.8 Would you ever get circumcised?
- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No
- [ ] Don't know

5.9 What are some of the reasons that you would not get circumcised?
- [ ] The pain will be too great
- [ ] I am too old
- [ ] I would be bad for my health
- [ ] I am afraid of dying
- [ ] I don't agree with the religious practice
- [ ] Women won't like it
- [ ] It discourages pre-marital sex
- [ ] It is too expensive
- [ ] Other: __________ (Specify: __________)

5.10 Have you fathered any children?
- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No

5.11 How many children have you fathered?
- [ ] Number of Boys: __________
- [ ] Number of Girls: __________

5.12 Interviewer Check: Using question 5.3 is the respondent circumcised?
- [ ] Yes [Go to 5.13]
- [ ] No [Go to 5.11]

5.13 Interviewer Check: Does respondent ID end with an odd number (1, 3, 5, 7, 9)?
- [ ] Yes [Go to 5.12]
- [ ] No [Go to 5.11]

Go to Section 6.0.
A. Background

A.1 In which district were you born?
District Name: ____________________________

A.2 What is your religion?

- 1. Catholic
- 2. Baptist
- 3. Church of Christ
- 4. Non Denominational
- 5. Methodist
- 6. Anglican
- 7. Seventh Day Adventist
- 8. Other, Specify: ____________________________

A.3 What is the name of the church/mosque that you currently attend?
Name: ____________________________
Area: ____________________________

A.4 How frequently do you attend services and activities held at this church/mosque? More than once a week; Once a week; 2-3 times per week; Once a month, or Less than once a month?

- 1. More than once a week
- 2. Once a week
- 3. 2-3 times per week
- 4. Once a month
- 5. Less than once a month

A.5 What is the highest level of education you have completed?

- 1. None
- 2. Std 2
- 3. Std 6
- 4. Std 1
- 5. Std 4
- 6. Std 7
- 7. Std 2
- 8. Std 5
- 9. Form 1
- 10. Form 2
- 11. Form 3
- 12. Form 4
- 13. College or more

A.6 Can you read and write in:
- A. Chichewa?
  - 1. Yes
  - 2. No
- B. English?
  - 1. Yes
  - 2. No

A.7 Can you write a letter in:
- A. Chichewa?
  - 1. Yes
  - 2. No
- B. English?
  - 1. Yes
  - 2. No

A.8 Which of the following applies to your current living situation?

- A. Own/rent a house or flat alone
- B. Own/rent a house or flat with relatives
- C. Pay rent
- D. Rent a room in a house
- E. Live with relatives without renting
- F. Other

A.9 Do you have electricity in the household in which you reside?
- 1. Yes
- 2. No

A.10 How much do you spend on the following items? (circle yes or no)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. School</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Working TV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Bicycle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Washing Machine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Working Computer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Washing System</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Working Hotplate/Steak</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Working Refrigerator</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A.11 Approximately how much did you spend in the last month? This includes money you spent on yourself or others.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
A. Clothes, fabric, or shoes
B. Medical expenses at a doctor, drugstore, pharmacy, hospital
C. Expenses on food: makes, meat, milk, eating out
D. Expenses on transportation
E. Airtime (This should include all units spent including that at a phone booth, please also report even if you don't own a phone)

A.12 How would you compare this household's current financial situation to that of other households in Nkhotakhota, would you say much better than others, about the same as others, slightly worse, or much worse?

Read out all options and mark one

☐ 1. Much better than most
☐ 2. Slightly better than most
☐ 3. About the same as most
☐ 4. Slightly worse than most
☐ 5. Much worse than most
☐ 6. Don't know (FVOL)

A.13 Now, I am going to ask you some questions about what you might expect to happen in the future. Sometimes the future is difficult to know, but I would like to have your best guess.

Do you think that you will live up to?

Interviewer: Ask for each age until R answers "No".

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Ch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A.14 Current Time:

A.15 Interviewer Check:

Is the Respondent Circumspect?

☐ 1. Yes
☐ 2. No

END THE INTERVIEW - Go to Section C

B. General Sexual Behavior

There are many types of different types of sexual interactions existing in Malawi. Generally our sexual interactions also change over time and past experiences don’t necessarily define our current sexual interactions. We would like to ask you about your sexual history generally. We will not be, slightly better than others, about the same as others, slightly worse, or much worse.

We would like to encourage you to answer as truthfully as possible bearing in mind that this information shared here will be kept confidential and no one else will find out.

First some questions for you, even if you have never had sex:

B.1 In the past year, how many women have you wanted to sleep with you? This should include all women including both those with whom you slept with and those that you did not.

Number:

B.2 In the past month, how many women have you wanted to sleep with you? This should include all women including both those with whom you slept with and those that you didn’t.

Number:

B.3 Have you ever heard of receiving oral sex from a woman?

☐ 1. Yes
☐ 2. No

Go to B.4

B.4 Do you know of any of your friends who have received oral sex from a woman?

☐ 1. Yes
☐ 2. No

B.5 Have you ever received oral sex from a woman?

☐ 1. Yes
☐ 2. No

Now I am going to ask you about your own sexual behavior. I’d like to remind you that I’m not going to ask if you are married, or anything that might reveal details about your partner or partners.

B.6 At what age did you first have vaginal sex?

Age

Go to Section C.

Go to Section C.
B.7 How many people overall have you ever had sex with in your lifetime?
Number: ____________________________

B.8 Have you ever used a condom?
☐ 1. Yes  ☐ 2. No

Go to B.10

B.9 Which of these condoms have you ever used?
☐ A. Chimpanzees  ☐ B. Free condoms
☐ C. BLM brand  ☐ D. Many other
☐ E. Contempo Brand (exc. Rough Rider, Bareback, King)
☐ F. Have you used any other condoms? If yes, specify:

B.10 Which brand of condom do you use most often (Chimpanzees, Free condoms, BLM brand, Many other, Contempo Brand, Any other)?
☐ 1. Chimpanzees
☐ 2. Free condoms
☐ 3. BLM brand
☐ 4. Many other
☐ 5. Contempo Brand (Exc. Rough Rider, Bareback, King)
☐ 6. Other, Specify:

B.11 When choosing a condom, what is your most important consideration such as availability, Price, Quality, Strength, Partner Preference, Anything else?
☐ 1. Availability
☐ 2. Price
☐ 3. Quality
☐ 4. Strength
☐ 5. Partner Preference
☐ 6. Other, Specify:

B.12 If you were designing your own condom, what characteristics would be important to you (Flavour, Size, Sensitivity for you, Sensitivity for her, Strength, Colour, Anything else)?
☐ 1. Flavour
☐ 2. Sensitivity for you
☐ 3. Sensitivity for her
☐ 4. Size
☐ 5. Colour
☐ 6. Other, Specify:

B.13 How many different women did you have sex with in the past 12 months?
Number: ____________________________

Go to B.16

B.14 How many different women did you have sex with in the past month?
Number: ____________________________

Go to B.16

B.15 Thinking about all of your different partners over the past month, how many times in the past month did you have sex?
Number: ____________________________

B.16 Is your opinion, what is the likelihood (chance) that you are infected with HIV/AIDS now?
☐ 1. No Likelihood
☐ 2. Low Likelihood
☐ 3. Medium Likelihood
☐ 4. High Likelihood
☐ 5. Don't Know

B.17 If you have learned that you do not have HIV, what is the likelihood (chance) that you will become infected with HIV/AIDS in the future?
☐ 1. No Likelihood
☐ 2. Low Likelihood
☐ 3. Medium Likelihood
☐ 4. High Likelihood

C. Primary Sexual Partner

Section C: Introduction
If you have had more than one sexual partner in the last year, please think about the one with whom you share the most time with and who you think has the most chance of a lasting relationship. This could be a wife, girlfriend or any other sexual partner.

Let me name her/him Hope.
Now, I am going to ask you some general questions about Hope, but remember that I am not going to ask you for her real name nor her
C.1 In what year did you first meet her?
Year: ____________________________
C.2 Where did you first meet her? School, Church, At work, in the neighborhood, Through family or a mutual friend?

- [ ] 1. In primary school
- [ ] 2. In secondary school
- [ ] 3. In college
- [ ] 4. At mosque
- [ ] 5. At work
- [ ] 6. In my neighborhood
- [ ] 7. In a bar/restaurant
- [ ] 8. Met through a mutual friend
- [ ] 9. Met through family
- [ ] 10. Other: Specify: ________________

C.3 From the time you first met her, how many years have you had her staying with you?

- [ ] 1: 1 year
- [ ] 2: 2 years
- [ ] 3: 3 years
- [ ] 4: 4 years
- [ ] 5: 5 years
- [ ] 6: 6 years
- [ ] 7: 7 years
- [ ] 8: 8 years
- [ ] 9: 9 years
- [ ] 10: 10 years

C.4 How old is she now?

Interviewer: If exact age is not known, estimate.

Age: ________________

C.5 How many years of schooling has she completed?

Interviewer: If not known, estimate.

- [ ] 0: None
- [ ] 1: Std 1
- [ ] 2: Std 2
- [ ] 3: Std 3
- [ ] 4: Std 4
- [ ] 5: Std 5
- [ ] 6: Std 6
- [ ] 7: Std 7
- [ ] 8: Std 8
- [ ] 9: Form 1
- [ ] 10: Form 2
- [ ] 11: Form 3
- [ ] 12: Form 4
- [ ] 13: College or more

C.6 What is her ethnicity?

- [ ] 1: Chevra
- [ ] 2: Yao
- [ ] 3: Tumbuka
- [ ] 4: Lumwe
- [ ] 5: Ngoni
- [ ] 6: Sena
- [ ] 7: Tonga
- [ ] 8: Other: ________________

C.7 I want to find out approximately how close you live to each other. Where does she live - In Kavale, in Lilingwe but not in Kavale, in rural Lilingwe, or in another district?

- [ ] 1: In Kavale
- [ ] 2: In Lilingwe but not in Kavale
- [ ] 3: In rural Lilingwe
- [ ] 4: Other district: Specify: ________________
- [ ] 5: Other country: Specify: ________________

C.8 How often do you see her? Would you say every day, several times per week, once a week, several times per month, once a month, several times a year, less than once a year?

Read out options and mark one

- [ ] 1: Every day
- [ ] 2: Several times per week
- [ ] 3: Once a week
- [ ] 4: Several times per month
- [ ] 5: Once a month
- [ ] 6: Less than once a year
- [ ] 7: Stopped meeting with her
- [ ] 8: Several times in a year
C.9 When was the last time that you had sex with this partner?

Read out options and mark one:

1. In the last week
2. In the last 2 weeks
3. In the last month

Go to C.11

C.10 In the past week, how many times did you have sex with this partner?

Times: ____________

C.11 In the past month, how many times did you have sex with this partner?

Times: ____________

C.12 The last time you had sex, did you use a condom?

Yes ____________
No ____________

C.13 How frequently do you use a condom with this partner - Every time we have sex; Most of the time we have sex; Some of the time; Rarely; or Never?

1. Every time we have sex
2. Most of the time
3. Some of the time
4. Rarely

C.14 Have you ever used any of these methods to prevent this partner from getting pregnant?

Interviewer: Ask each and mark all that apply:

A. Pill ____________
B. Injections ____________
C. Condom ____________
D. Male Sterilization ____________
E. Female Sterilization ____________
F. Withdrawal ____________
G. Intrauterine Device ____________
H. KO ____________

I. Other ____________

C.15 Many people in Malawi have multiple sexual relationships, even if they are in a committed relationship. Which of the following statements do you think best characterizes this partner during the time that she has been in a committed relationship with you, I know she has had another partner and I have proof, I think she has had multiple other partners but I have no proof, I think she has had multiple other partners and I have proof, I think she has had one other partner and I have heard rumours supporting this, No possibility she has had another partner, and I can confirm this, I don't think she has had another partner but I can't prove it, I think she has had one other partner but I can't prove it.

Interviewer: Ask each and mark only one option:

1. I know she has had another partner and I have proof
2. I think she has had multiple other partners but I have no proof
3. I think she has had multiple other partners and I have proof
4. I think she has had one other partner and I have heard rumours supporting this
5. No possibility she has had another partner, and I can confirm that
6. I don't think she has had another partner but I can't prove it
7. I think she has had one other partner but I can't prove it

D. HIV Attitudes and Beliefs

Note: I'd like to talk about your own attitudes and beliefs about HIV.

D.1 If you took a group of 100 people linking to care, how many of them do you think would now have HIV/AIDS?

Number ____________

D.2 If a person gets HIV today, how many years would they have to live, if they had no drugs (ARVs) from the clinic to help them?

Years ____________

D.3 If a person gets HIV today, how many years would they have to live, if they had drugs (ARVs) from the clinic to help them?

Years ____________

D.4 If 100 men slept with a woman who is HIV positive last night and did NOT use a condom, how many of them do you think would get HIV?

(English version not provided, but it appears to be a question about HIV transmission and prevention.)
Section E: Health related and BLM specific

E.1 Have you ever purchased condoms?

E.2 In the past month, did you purchase condoms from:

E.3 Have you been given any free condoms in the past month?

E.4 In the past month did you get free condoms from any of the following:
E.5 I will not ask about the results. Have you ever been tested for HIV?

| 1. Yes | 0. No |

Go to E.6

E.6 When was the last time that you had a test for HIV?

A. Year
B. Month

E.7 Where were you tested the last time you were tested for HIV?

Clinic Name/Other VCT center: ID. Home

E.8 Now, I'd like to ask you some questions about the Bana La Mshogo Clinic.

Do you know where the Bana La Mshogo (BLM) Clinic is?

1. Yes
2. No

Go to E.54

E.9 How many minutes would it take you to walk to the BLM Clinic? Even if you have not been how long do you think it will take to get there?

Interviewer: indicate time for usual mode of transport. ONLY MARK ONE UNLESS USES MORE MODES OF TRANSPORT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode of Transport</th>
<th>Minutes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Foot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Bicycle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Car or Bus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Motorcycle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Don't know</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E.10 Have you ever been to Bana La Mshogo Clinic?

1. Yes
2. No

Go to E.54

E.11 When was the last time you went to Bana La Mshogo Clinic?

A. Year
B. Month

E.12 Why did you go to the Bana La Mshogo Clinic the last time you went?

E.13 How many times in total have you been to the Bana La Mshogo Clinic?

Number of times:

E.14 Which of the following services do you think are offered at Bana La Mshogo Clinic? Even if you have never been there, please could you also tell me which of the services that you think they offer you have ever sought services for at their clinic?

A. Antiretroviral therapy
B. ART treatment
C. Family Planning
D. HIV testing
E. Male circumcision
F. TB testing/treatment
G. Malaria testing and treatment
H. Treatment for cough
I. Treatment for diarrhea

E.14a Do they offer it?

| 1. Yes | 2. No |

Go to E.54

E.15 Have you heard of anyone who was circumcised at Bana La Mshogo Clinic?

1. Yes
2. No

Go to E.57
E.16 What is your relationship to these people (or persons) that you know were circumcised at Banja La Mwagolo Kavete clinic?

A. Friend: [ ] Yes [ ] No
B. Relative: [ ] Yes [ ] No
C. Work colleague: [ ] Yes [ ] No
D. Neighbour: [ ] Yes [ ] No
E. Just heard stories/heard don’t know personally: [ ] Yes [ ] No

If you went today, what do you think is the estimated cost that would be incurred if you would go for a circumcision at:

A. CHAM Mission Clinic:
B. Kamuzu Central Hospital:
C. Private doctor/Private Clinic:
D. Banja La Mwagolo (Kavete Clinic):

Kwacha: [ ] 90.00 [ ] 98.00 [ ] 98.00 [ ] 98.00
F. VOUCHER

Now, read through the voucher script and ask for comment for issuing the voucher.

F.1 What amount is indicated on the voucher that the respondent received:

- 0. Respondent pays 0 Kwacha; Subsidy is 950 Kwacha
- 1. Respondent pays 50 Kwacha; Subsidy is 900 Kwacha
- 2. Respondent pays 100 Kwacha; Subsidy is 850 Kwacha
- 3. Respondent pays 200 Kwacha; Subsidy is 750 Kwacha
- 4. Respondent pays 500 Kwacha; Subsidy is 450 Kwacha
- 5. Respondent pays 800 Kwacha; Subsidy is 50 Kwacha

F.2 On a scale from 0 - 10, with 0 being very unhappy and 10 being very happy, how happy are you right now?

Scale (0 - 10):

F.3 Please record the voucher ID:

F.4 Please record the expiry date of the voucher (write in words):

F.5 Please record what type of photo identification you noted on the back of the voucher:

- 1. Voter ID
- 2. Driver’s license
- 3. Passport
- 4. Other; specify:

F.6 What do you think people should be receiving in Malawi?

F.7 Current Name:
### G. INFORMATION DAY

**G.0** Current Time: 

**G.1** Interviewer Check: Is this respondent assigned to receiving information? (Check Coversheet)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1. Yes</th>
<th>0. No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Go to Section H.

---

**G.2** Which one of the following statements applies best to you?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1. I have heard all of this information before</th>
<th>4. I have heard none of this information before</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. I have heard most of this information before</td>
<td>3. I have heard some of this information before</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Go to G.3.

**G.3** In what year did you hear this information?

---

**G.4** Where have you heard this information before?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A. From a friend or relative in Kavala</th>
<th>B. From a friend or relative outside of Kavala</th>
<th>C. At a clinic</th>
<th>D. On the television</th>
<th>E. On the radio</th>
<th>F. In the newspaper</th>
<th>G. On the internet</th>
<th>H. Other: Specify</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Yes</td>
<td>0. No</td>
<td>1. Yes</td>
<td>0. No</td>
<td>1. Yes</td>
<td>0. No</td>
<td>1. Yes</td>
<td>0. No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**G.5** How believable is the information that I read to you?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1. I believe it without any doubts</th>
<th>2. It might be true but I'm not completely convinced</th>
<th>3. I don't think it is true</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

---

**G.6** Current Time: 

---
O. OFFICE:

Before leaving the household, give the respondent his 200 units of airtime and thank him for his time.
After leaving the household please complete the following set of questions. These MUST be completed by you as the interviewer and not by asking the respondent himself.

[ ] 1. No other person was around at ANY point
[ ] 2. 1 or more people were in hearing range for the DURATION of the interview
[ ] 3. 1 or more people were in hearing range during PART of the interview

Q.2 Were there any interruptions during the interview?
[ ] No
[ ] Yes

If yes, what type of interruptions:

Q.3 How well do you know the respondent?
[ ] 1. Not at all
[ ] 2. Know his family
[ ] 3. I have heard of him
[ ] 4. I know him quite well
[ ] 5. Relative
[ ] 6. Other. Specify:

Q.4 How wealthy is the individual relative to other individuals in Kavala?
[ ] 1. Much wealthier than others
[ ] 2. Slightly wealthier than others
[ ] 3. About equally wealthy
[ ] 4. Slightly poorer than others
[ ] 5. Much poorer than others
[ ] 6. Don't know

Q.5 Was respondent interviewed at his home?
[ ] Yes
[ ] No

Go to Q.7

Q.6 How wealthy is the household relative to other households in Kavala?
[ ] 1. Much wealthier than others
[ ] 2. Slightly wealthier than others
[ ] 3. About equally wealthy
[ ] 4. Slightly poorer than others
[ ] 5. Much poorer than others
[ ] 6. Don't know

Q.7 How patient was the respondent during the interview?
[ ] 1. Very impatient
[ ] 2. Somewhat impatient
[ ] 3. Somewhat patient
[ ] 4. Very patient

Q.8 Any additional notes/observations you have?

Please remember to fill out the result code on the coversheet

TO BE COMPLETED BY SUPERVISORS AND DATA CAPTURERS:

Q.9 Interview Checked by:

Q.10 Requires Callback
[ ] Yes
[ ] No

Q.11 Callback Checked by:

Q.12 Data entered
[ ] Yes
[ ] No
Appendix D: Survey instrument: follow-up survey
R.2 Contact Address: If the respondant has moved please capture the new information on how to locate the individual. If the respondent has not moved, tick the box and provide any additional details for locating the household (Do NOT write down a postal address, we need a residential address. If no residential address is available, please describe how to find the household. Specify any stores, churches, schools nearby as well as any street intersections and any other notable features.)

☐ Respondent has NOT moved

R.4 GPS Coordinates (These coordinates are only to be recorded if the respondent has moved or the coordinates are missing on the front page and you are at the house of the respondent.)

Longitude (Dec): -

Latitude (Dec): -

R.5 What hours are you (or is he) usually away from home?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Tues</th>
<th>Weds</th>
<th>Thurs</th>
<th>Fri</th>
<th>Sat</th>
<th>Sun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

R.6 In what area do you work or does the respondent work (If he is not available at home)?

☐ Respondent works in same place

☐ 1. Old town

☐ 2. City Centre

☐ 3. Kenyatta

☐ 4. More to town

☐ 5. Within Ward

☐ 99. Other: Specify:

R.7 Also, what is the name of the place at which you (or he) works?

R.8 Do you or does he have a cellphone?

☐ 1. Yes

☐ 2. No

If yes, what is this number:

R.9 If you please record a phone number and name of a member of the household or a neighbor on which you can be reached:

Name: __________________________

Phone number: __________________________

R.10 Visit 1 | Visit 2 | Visit 3 | Visit 4

A Date (DD/MM/YY): __________________________

C Current Time (24hr clock): __________________________

D Interviewer Number: __________________________

E Interviewer Name: __________________________

F.1 Exit (see codes): __________________________

F.2 Specify (if moved, or other): __________________________

Q Important notes: __________________________

H Appointment booked for (Date, Time): __________________________

R.11 Where did the interview take place?

☐ 1. At home

☐ 2. At his work

☐ 39. Other: Specify:

READ THE CONSENT FORM NOW IF YOU HAVE NOT ALREADY DONE SO.
S. Starter

Part of this study is on your background experiences. Just to begin,
5.1 On a scale from 0 - 10, with 0 being very unhappy and 10 being very happy, how happy are you right now?
Score (0 - 10): ___

A. Survey Recall and Information Acquisition

A.1 Do you remember being asked questions early last year (February, March, or April) as part of a survey about male circumcision?

☐ 1. Yes
☐ 2. No

A.2 Did you receive a coupon or voucher at the end of the survey?

☐ 1. Yes
☐ 2. No ➔ Go to A.17

A.3 What was the voucher for?

A.4 How much was the voucher worth? It's okay if you don't remember, just tell us your best guess.

☐ Do not READ out responses

☐ 1. 500 MKW subsidy; MC was free
☐ 2. 800 MKW subsidy; MC cost 100 MKW
☐ 3. 750 MKW subsidy; MC cost 50 MKW
☐ 4. 450 MKW subsidy; MC cost 200 MKW
☐ 5. 500 MKW subsidy; MC cost 200 MKW

A.5 How confident/certain are you that you remember this correctly?

☐ 1. Very confident (Certain)
☐ 2. A little confident
☐ 3. Not at all confident
☐ 4. I'm guessing

A.6 Has the voucher expired?

☐ 1. Yes
☐ 2. No ➔ Go to A.8

A.7 When did the voucher expire?

☐ 1. Year:
☐ 2. Month (1-12):
☐ 3. Day (if known):
☐ 4. Don't know

A.8 What color was it?

☐ 1. Red
☐ 2. Yellow
☐ 3. Green
☐ 4. White
☐ 5. Blue
☐ 6. Pink
☐ 7. Don't know

A.9 Do you still have the voucher?

☐ 1. Yes
☐ 2. No

A.10a Can you see the voucher?

☐ 1. Yes
☐ 2. No ➔ Go to A.12

A.10b If yes, how much was the voucher worth?

☐ 1. 500 MKW subsidy; MC was free
☐ 2. 800 MKW subsidy; MC cost 100 MKW
☐ 3. 750 MKW subsidy; MC cost 50 MKW
☐ 4. 500 MKW subsidy; MC cost 100 MKW
☐ 5. 450 MKW subsidy; MC cost 200 MKW

A.11 Why do you not have the voucher?

☐ Do not READ responses, Mark ALL that apply.

☐ 1. I used it when I went to BLM for MC
☐ 2. I gave it to a friend
☐ 3. I lost it
☐ 4. It expired so I thought it was useless
☐ 5. I threw it away as I didn't need to use it
☐ 6. Other: Specify:

A.12 Did you receive any money or gifts after being asked questions as part of a survey?

☐ 1. Yes
☐ 2. No ➔ Go to A.14

A.13 What did you receive before or after the survey by the interviewer?

Airtime number of units:

☐ 1. None
☐ 2. Other: Specify:

Respondent 12 __________ 3

39
A.14 At the time when the person interviewed you, were you told any information about circumcision?

☐ 1. Yes  ☐ 0. No

A.15 If yes, what information? (If respondent says No, then ask the respondent what information he has heard or been told about circumcision in the last 12 months.)

_____________________________________________________________________

A.16 During the interview that was conducted last year did you hear about a scientific study that took place in Africa about circumcision and HIV?

☐ 1. Yes  ☐ 0. No

B. Beliefs and Attitudes

Now, I'd like to ask you some questions about your attitudes and beliefs about circumcision.

B.1 If 100 uncircumcised men each slept with a woman who is HIV positive last night and did not use a condom, how many of them do you think would get HIV?

Number __________

B.2 If 100 circumcised men each slept with a woman who is HIV positive last night and did not use a condom, how many of them do you think would get HIV?

Number __________

B.3 Who faces a higher risk in contracting HIV: a circumcised man, an uncircumcised man, or do they face the same risk?

☐ 1. Circumcised man faces higher risk  ☐ 2. Uncircumcised man faces higher risk  ☐ 3. The face the same risk  ☐ 4. Don't know

B.4 Have you ever heard about a scientific study that took place in Africa about circumcision and HIV?

☐ 1. Yes  ☐ 0. No

B.5 Do you remember in which countries the study was conducted?

Even if you haven't heard about such a study, where do you think that such a scientific study would have taken place.


B.6 Do you recall what the study showed as to who (a circumcised man, an uncircumcised man) faces higher risk of contracting HIV?

Even if you haven't heard about such a study, do you think such a scientific study about circumcision and HIV would show that a circumcised, or uncircumcised man faces higher risk, or would it be the same?

☐ 1. Circumcised man faces higher risk  ☐ 2. Uncircumcised man faces higher risk  ☐ 3. The face the same risk  ☐ 4. Don't know

Now I would like to talk about some of your opinions about HIV/AIDS

B.7 How many people born to you do you suspect have died from AIDS overall?

Number __________

B.8 If we took a group of 10 people from this area—just normal people who live around you—how many of them do you think would now have HIV/AIDS?

Number __________

Respondent 12 __________
B.9 Now, I am going to ask you some questions about what you might expect to happen in the future. Sometimes the future is difficult to know, but I would like to know your best guess.

Do you think that you will live to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zaka</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>DK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[cross: I do not know]

B.10 If 100 babies were born today, how many of them do you think would live up to age 75?

Number: __________

B.11 Think about 10 people in the area who live around you and are the same age as you. How many of them do you think will die before you do?

Number: __________

C. Male Circumcision: General

Now, I am going to ask some questions about male circumcision as well as any experiences you had at the BLH Health clinic pertaining to male circumcision. Circumcision is the removal of the foreskin from the penis. This can be conducted in the clinic or traditionally (in the bush). It can be the removal of the entire foreskin or only part of the foreskin. Some people agree with circumcision, some people do not agree with circumcision. It is really a matter of opinion. Please feel free in filling out what you think. We don't mind whether you agree or disagree with us. We are just interested to know what YOUR opinion is.

C.1 In the past year, did you or any of your partners contemplate (think about) getting a male circumcision?

[ ] Yes
[ ] No

C.2 In the past year, did you have your partner tell you about MC (whether or not you got circumcised)?

[ ] Yes
[ ] No

C.3 In the past year, did you speak to any of your friends or relatives about MC (whether or not you got circumcised)?

[ ] Yes
[ ] No

C.4 In the past year, did you speak to any of your male friends or relatives about MC (think about) getting a male circumcision?

[ ] Yes
[ ] No

C.5 Think of all your male friends and relatives. How many of them are circumcised?

Number: __________

C.6 In the past year, how many of your male friends or relatives got circumcised?

Number: __________

C.7 Have you ever discussed sexual or reproductive health with a health care provider?

[ ] Yes
[ ] No

C.8 At any time when your partner was pregnant, did you discuss with a doctor or any health care provider about the health of the mother or the pregnancy?

[ ] Yes
[ ] No

C.9 Have you ever taken one of your children to a health facility for care?

[ ] Yes
[ ] No

C.10 In the past year, did you contemplate (think about having your male child or a young male relative circumcised?)

[ ] Yes
[ ] No
C.11 In the past year, did you have one of your sons (or a young male relative) circumcised?

- Yes
- No

Go to C.15

C.12 How many sons and young male relatives did you have circumcised in the past year?

Number: __________

C.13 For each of your sons and young male relatives that you had circumcised in the past year, please could you tell us:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child 1</th>
<th>Child 2</th>
<th>Child 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Own child</td>
<td>1. Own child</td>
<td>1. Own child</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Year: Month: Age: ____________________
| Year: Month: Age: ____________________
| Year: Month: Age: ____________________

C.14 Where did you have your son or male relative circumcised?

- Clinic
- Village: ____________________
- Area/Ghetto: ____________________
- Other: ____________________

(If multiple children were circumcised at different locations, please provide details: ____________________)

C.15 Did you ever try to call (by phone) BLM about anything relating to Male Circumcision (whether or not you ended up visiting the clinic for the surgery)?

- Yes
- No

Go to C.19

C.16 Including all of the times you were successful and those times you were not successful, how many times did you attempt to call?

Times: __________

C.17 When was the first time you called (by phone) BLM about anything related to Male Circumcision?

A. Year: __________ B. Month: __________

C.17b. Was it early, middle, or late in the month?

- Early
- Middle
- Late

C.18 Of those times, how many times were you successful in reaching a BLM staff member or the BLM clinic?

Times: __________

C.19 How much money (in Kwacha) did you use in attempting to contact BLM about their MC service over the phone for ALL calls that you made?

Kwacha: __________

C.20 In the past year, did you ever go to the BLM Kavota clinic to get more information about MC or to attend MC counselling (if you were successful or if you were unsuccessful)?

- Yes
- No

Go to C.23b

C.21 When was the first time you went to BLM to get information about MC or to try to attend MC counselling?

A. Year: __________ B. Month: __________

C.21b. Was it early, middle, or late in the month?

- Early
- Middle
- Late

C.22 How many times did you go to the BLM Kavota clinic to get more information about MC or to try to attend MC counselling (if you were unsuccessful or if you were successful)?

Times: __________
C.23a Including the traveling time to and from the clinic, as well as the waiting time at the BLM Kavadi clinic, approximately how long (thinking about all visits) in total in minutes did you spend at the BLM Kavadi clinic to get more information about MC or to attend MC counselling?

Time (in minutes): __________________________

C.23b Even if you never went to the BLM Kavadi clinic, approximately how long do you think it would take in total in minutes if you were to go to the BLM Kavadi clinic to get more information about MC or to attend MC counselling (including traveling time to and from the clinic and waiting time at the clinic)?

Time (in minutes): __________________________

C.24 In the past year, did you ever go to the BLM Kavadi clinic to get MC surgery (even if you were unsuccessful or decided not to have it)?

☐  1. Yes  ☐  2. No  → Go to C.27a

C.25a When was the first time you went to BLM to get MC Surgery? A. Year ___________ B. Month ___________

☐  1. Early  ☐  2. Middle  ☐  3. Late

C.25b Was it early, middle, or late in the month?

☐  1. Yes  ☐  2. No  → Go to C.27b

C.26 How many times did you go to the BLM Kavadi clinic to get MC surgery (even if you were unsuccessful or decided not to have it)?

Times: __________________________

C.27a Including the traveling time to and from the BLM clinic and the waiting time at the BLM Kavadi clinic, approximately how long (thinking about all visits) in total in minutes did you spend at the BLM Kavadi clinic to get MC surgery?

Time (in minutes): __________________________

C.27b Even if you never went to the BLM Kavadi clinic, approximately how long do you think it would take in total in minutes if you were to go to the BLM Kavadi clinic to get MC surgery (including traveling time to and from the clinic and waiting time at the clinic)?

Time (in minutes): __________________________

C.28 Interviewer Check: Did respondent ever interact with BLM for whatever reason, whether or not they were successful in making contact? (Select "YES" if this respondent answered "YES" to any of the following questions: C.15; C.16 and C.24.)

☐  1. Yes  → Go to C.36  ☐  2. No

C.29 Which of the following statements do you agree with?

☐  1. I had no interactions with BLM because I wasn't interested in a consultation

☐  2. I had no interaction with BLM because I was too busy

☐  3. I had no interaction with BLM because I thought it was too costly

☐  4. I had no interactions with BLM because I wasn't interested in a consultation

☐  5. I had no interaction with BLM because I was too busy

☐  6. I had no interaction with BLM because I thought it was too costly

C.30 Did you go anywhere such as a clinic, NGO, or other resource, other than BLM to get more information about MC or to attend MC counselling?

☐  1. Yes  ☐  2. No  → Go to C.33

C.31 Where did you go (if multiple places, please list all places)?

Name of places: __________________________

C.32 Including the traveling time and waiting time at this place, approximately how long (thinking about all visits) in total in minutes did you spend there to get more information about MC or to attend MC counselling?

Time (in minutes): __________________________

C.33 Did you go anywhere such as a clinic or NGO, other than BLM to get MC surgery?

☐  1. Yes  ☐  2. No  → Go to Section D

Respondent 12 __________________________
C.34 Where did you go (if multiple places, please list all places)?
Name of places: ____________________________________________

C.35 Indicate the travelling and waiting time at this location, approximately how long (thinking about all visits) in total in minutes did you spend there to get HIC surgery?
Time (in minutes): __________________________________________

D. Male Circumcision: Specific

Now, I am going to ask you about your circumcision status. Recall circumcision is the removal of the foreskin from the penis. This can be conducted in the clinic or traditionally (in the bush), it can be the removal of the entire foreskin or only part of the foreskin. It is extremely important to us that you tell us your true experiences and beliefs. There is no right or wrong answer. We care most about YOUR opinion and YOUR actual experiences.

D.1 Are you circumcised?

☐ 1. Yes
☐ 2. No
☐ 3. Don’t know

D.2 It is quite common for men who get circumcised not to have the whole foreskin removed.

How much of your foreskin was removed:

☐ 1. The entire foreskin
☐ 2. Most of the foreskin
☐ 3. Only some of the foreskin

D.3 What year did you get circumcised?

☐ Y Y Y Y
☐ 0. Don’t know

D.4 What month (1-12) do you get circumcised?

☐ 0. Don’t know

D.5 Where did you get circumcised?

☐ 1. In Lilongwe at a government clinic
☐ 2. In Lilongwe at BLIM
☐ 3. In Lilongwe at a private clinic (not BLIM)
☐ 4. Other: Specify

D.6 What is painted on the ceiling of the BLIM operating room?

☐ 1. No picture
☐ 2. Don’t remember
☐ 3. Description: __________________________________________

D.7 What is the name of the clinic or village where you were circumcised?

Clinic: __________________________ Village: __________________________

TA/ Area: __________________________ District: __________________________

D.8 How much did you pay for the circumcision out of pocket for the surgery? Even if you can’t remember exactly, please give us your best estimate.
Kwacha: __________________________

D.9 How confident are you that you remember this correctly?

☐ 1. Very confident (Certain)
☐ 2. A little confident
☐ 3. Not at all confident
☐ 4. Don’t know

Respondent ID: __________________________
D.10 After receiving the MC surgery, did you have any of the following complications?:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>I. Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Wound did open</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Foreskin missing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Glans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Swelling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Lacerations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D.11 On a scale from 0 - 10 how severe would you say the complications you experienced were? (Think of 10 as the most severe and 0 as no complications)

D.12a Did you receive/buy any medications from the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medication</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>I. Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. BM</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Pharmacy or other hospital</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D.12b If yes, how much did you spend on medicine?

D.12c What medicine was it?

D.13 What was the most painful part of the procedure?

D.14 How many days did it take until your penis was completely healed after being circumcised?

D.15 How many days after the circumcision did you wait until you had sex after circumcision?

D.16 In what way has sex changed for you since you got circumcised?

D.17 Would you say you enjoy sex more, less or about the same now than you are circumcised compared to when you were not circumcised?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Choice</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>I. Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Enjoy sex more</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Enjoy sex less</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Enjoy sex the same as before</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D.18 Would you say your partner enjoys sex more, less or about the same now than you are circumcised compared to when you were not circumcised?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Choice</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>I. Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Enjoy sex more</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Enjoy sex less</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Enjoy sex the same as before</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. No partner</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D.19 How many days after the circumcision did you return to the clinic to have the stitches removed?

D.20 How much money did you lose when you went through the process of MC. Total for all of the time it took?

Wages lost (Amount in Kwacha):

D.21 Interviewer's circumcised: (Refer to question D.1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Circumcised</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Uncircumcised</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Circumcised</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D.22 How much money do you think you would have, if you had to go through a MC surgery. Total for all of the time it would need to take?

Wages lost (Amount in Kwacha):
D.23 How many days after circumcision do you think you would have to wait until you had sex after circumcision?
   Days: ____________

D.24 Do you think you would enjoy sex more, less or about the same if you were to become circumcised compared to now?
   1. Enjoys sex more  2. Enjoys sex less  3. Enjoys sex the same as before

D.25 Do you think your partner would enjoy sex more, less or about the same if you were to become circumcised compared to now?
   1. Enjoys sex more  2. Enjoys sex less  3. Enjoys sex the same as before
   4. No partner

D.26 If you were to get circumcised, how many days after the circumcision do you think it would take before your penis would be completely healed?
   Days: ____________

D.27 Would you ever get circumcised?
   1. Yes  0. No

D.28a Why have you not opted for circumcision?

D.28b Why would you not get circumcised?

D.29 How much is the cost of a circumcision at BLIM? Even if you do not know, please give your best estimate.
   Kshs: ____________

D.30 Have you ever heard of BLIM giving free circumcisions?
   1. Yes  0. No

E. Sexual Behavior

E.1 I will not ask about the results. Have you ever been tested for HIV?
   1. Yes  0. No

E.2 When was the last time that you had a test for HIV?
   (A. Year  B. Month)

E.3 Where were you tested the last time you were tested for HIV?
   (Clinic Name/Other VCT center)

Note: I am going to ask you about your own sexual behavior. I'd like to remind you that I'm not going to ask if you are married, or anything that might reveal details about your partner or partners.

E.4 In your opinion, what is the likelihood (chance) that you are infected with HIV/AIDS now (No likelihood, Low likelihood, Medium likelihood, and High likelihood)?

Only if volunteered by respondent:
   6. I know I'm HIV-
   7. I know I'm HIV-
   8. I know I am HIV-

Respondent ID: ____________________________
E.5 In your opinion, if you learned that you do not have HIV, what is the likelihood (chance) that you will become infected with HIV/AIDS in the future?

1. No likelihood
2. Low likelihood
3. Medium likelihood
4. High Likelihood
5. Don't Know

E.6 How think about yourself, do you think you are at higher, lower or equal risk than the average man of becoming infected with HIV/AIDS?

1. I am at higher risk
2. I am at lower risk
3. I am at equal risk
4. Don't Know

E.7 Some men experience pain during urination, have an unusual discharge from the penis, or have sores in the genital area. During the past 4 weeks, have you had:

1. Pain during urination? Yes No
2. Unusual discharge from the penis? Yes No

E.8 When was the last time that you had sex?

1. In the last week
2. In the last 2 weeks
3. In the last month
4. In the last 6 months
5. In the last year
6. Prior to one year ago

Go to E.11

E.9 Thinking about all your different partners over the past month, in the past week, how many times did you have sex?

Times:

E.10 How many of these times did you use a condom?

Times:

E.11 Thinking about all your different partners over the past month, in the past month, how many times did you have sex?

Times:

E.12 How many of these times did you use a condom?

Times:

E.13 How many different women did you have sex with in the past month?

Number:

E.14 How many different women did you have sex with in the past year?

Number:

10. No sex in the past year

E.15 The last time you had sex, how many minutes did it take before ejaculation?

Minutes:

E.16 The last time you had sex, did you use a condom?

1. Yes 2. No

Go to E.18

E.17 What was the main reason a condom was not used this last time?

1. Wanted to get pregnant
2. Partner refused
3. Cannot get pregnant
4. Fell asleep
5. Other FP method used
6. Other

Specify:

E.18

Respondent ID: ____________________

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E.19 Do you have a condom with you? If you do, can I see it?

- A: Yes, and saw condom
- B: Yes, but didn’t see it
- C: No condom with me

F. Economics

F.1 In the past year, have you participated in the following as a primary activity or occupation?

A. Salaried job
B. Being a student
C. Just Sitting
D. Day Labor

F.2 How much do you earn in the past month?

Kwacha

F.3 Have you ever worked as an enumerator/interviewer?

- A: Yes
- B: No

F.4 How many times?

- Times:

F.5 Which of the following actions did you have to complete as part of the job recruitment process for your current job or your most recent past work experience? Think about jobs as very general.

- A. Did you have to compete with other applicants for the position?
- B. Did you have to take a test as part of the recruitment process?
- C. Did you have to undergo an interview?
- D. Did you have to attend a training?

F.6 Thinking about the last 5 years, how many times have you attended an interview for a job (include those interviews you attended but were never successful in getting the job)?

- A. Never attended a job interview
- B. 1 - 5 times
- C. 6 - 10 times
- D. More than 10 times
X. Gender Norms

For this section, I will read you some statements. Please tell me if you agree, partially agree, or disagree with each statement.

X.1 It is the man who decides when to have sex:
- 1. Agree
- 2. Partially agree
- 3. Disagree

X.2 There are times when a woman deserves to be beaten:
- 1. Agree
- 2. Partially agree
- 3. Disagree

X.3 You don't talk about sex, you just do it:
- 1. Agree
- 2. Partially agree
- 3. Disagree

X.4 Changing diapers, giving the kids a bath, and feeding the kids are a woman's responsibility:
- 1. Agree
- 2. Partially agree
- 3. Disagree

X.5 I would be outraged if my wife asked me to use a condom:
- 1. Agree
- 2. Partially agree
- 3. Disagree

X.6 A man should have the final word about decisions in his home:
- 1. Agree
- 2. Partially agree
- 3. Disagree

X.7 It is a woman's responsibility to avoid getting pregnant when a pregnancy is not desired:
- 1. Agree
- 2. Partially agree
- 3. Disagree

X.8 Women need health services more than men:
- 1. Agree
- 2. Partially agree
- 3. Disagree

X.9 A woman can feel ashamed if a man is suffering:
- 1. Agree
- 2. Partially agree
- 3. Disagree

X.10 If a woman is given too much money, a man can control her:
- 1. Agree
- 2. Partially agree
- 3. Disagree

X.11 Men need sex more than women do:
- 1. Agree
- 2. Partially agree
- 3. Disagree

X.12 A man needs other women, even if things are fine with his wife:
- 1. Agree
- 2. Partially agree
- 3. Disagree

X.13 Men are always ready to have sex:
- 1. Agree
- 2. Partially agree
- 3. Disagree
Just to finish off.

**X 14** On a scale from 0 - 10, with 0 being very unhappy and 10 being very happy, how happy are you right now?

Scale (0 - 10):

---

**X 16** Current Time:

---

**Section G: Condom Purchases**

**G 1** I would now like to give you 50 Kwacha to thank you for your time today. Please sign here that you have received this money.

Signature:

**G 2** I also have brought with me shisango condoms. They are available for you to purchase for a discounted price. You can purchase a pack for 5 Kwacha, or if you would just like one condom, you may purchase it for 2 Kwacha. I will also record your condom purchase here.

Would you like to purchase any condoms today?

1. Yes 2. No

---

**G 3** How many condoms would you like to purchase?

Number:

---

**OFFICE:**

Before leaving the household, give the respondent his allocation of activite and thank him for his time. After leaving the household please complete the following set of questions. These MUST be completed by you as the interviewer and not by asking the respondent himself.

**Q 1** Were other persons within hearing range at anytime during the interview?

1. No other person was around at ANY point 2. 1 or more people were in hearing range for the DURATION of the interview

---

**Q 2** Were there any interruptions during the interview?

1. No 2. Yes

---

**Q 3** How well do you know the respondent?

1. Not at all 2. Know his family 3. I have heard of him 4. I know him quite well 5. Relative 6. Other, specify:
O.4 How wealthy is the individual relative to other individuals in Kavale?
   [ ] 1. Much wealthier than others
   [ ] 2. Slightly wealthier than others
   [ ] 3. About equally wealthy
   [ ] 4. Slightly poorer than others
   [ ] 5. Much poorer than others
   [ ] 6. Don't know

O.5 Was respondent interviewed at his home?
   [ ] 1. Yes
   [ ] 2. No

O.6 How wealthy is the household relative to other households in Kavale?
   [ ] 1. Much wealthier than others
   [ ] 2. Slightly wealthier than others
   [ ] 3. About equally wealthy
   [ ] 4. Slightly poorer than others
   [ ] 5. Much poorer than others
   [ ] 6. Don't know

O.7 How patient was the respondent during the interview?
   [ ] 1. Very impatient
   [ ] 2. Somewhat impatient
   [ ] 3. Somewhat patient
   [ ] 4. Very patient

O.8 Any additional notes/observations you have?

O.9 Do you think the respondent was truthful about his declaration status? Explain:

Please remember to fill out the result code on the coversheet.

Questionnaire Tracking - To be completed by Supervisors:

O.10 Questionnaire remains with core team
   [ ] 1. Yes
   [ ] 2. No
   [ ] 3. Supervisor:

O.11 Questionnaire is Kavale tracking team
   [ ] 1. Yes
   [ ] 2. No
   [ ] 3. Supervisor:

O.12 Questionnaire is tracking team
   [ ] 1. Yes
   [ ] 2. No
   [ ] 3. Supervisor:

O.13 Questionnaire is Qualitative team
   [ ] 1. Yes
   [ ] 2. No
   [ ] 3. Supervisor:

O.14 Questionnaire is Data capture team
   [ ] 1. Yes
   [ ] 2. No
   [ ] 3. Supervisor:

To be completed by Supervisors:

O.15 Interview checked by:
O.16 Requires callback
   [ ] 1. Yes
   [ ] 2. No
O.17 Callback checked by:

To be completed by Data Capturers:

O.18 Data entered
   [ ] 1. Yes
   [ ] 2. No
O.19 Data entered by:

Respondent 12

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Appendix E: Power calculations

From our experience, we expect very low refusal rates in participation. Initially, we had not planned on conducting a follow-up survey and thus did not account for attrition to the follow-up study.

Power calculations were conducted examining one main outcome variable: circumcision at the clinic. Statistical power is a function of the expected effect size, the level of significance desired and sample size (Kish 1965; Cohen 1977). In health research, standardised effect sizes of approximately 0.20–0.30 are considered worth detecting. With one site in Malawi with 1,600 men, we would be able to detect minimum effect sizes of 0.16 for the effect of information. Testing across voucher amounts between the lowest and highest two amounts consists of a sample size of approximately 900 men; this yields a minimum detectable effect size of 0.21 with 90 per cent power.

Figure 6 Power calculation for different sample sizes
References


Bengo, JM et al., 2010. *Situation Analysis of Male Circumcision in Malawi*. Blantyre Malawi: University of Malawi College of Medicine.


Publications in the 3ie Impact Evaluation Report Series

The following reports are available from http://www.3ieimpact.org/en/publications/3ie-impact-evaluation-reports/3ie-impact-evaluations/


This report presents results from a randomised evaluation of how price and information affects the take-up of voluntary medical male circumcision in Lilongwe, Malawi. Overall, take-up was low, and price and information were still barriers. However, the main barriers to male circumcision – cultural norms and fear of pain – were not affected by prices or information.

Qualitative research about male decision-making showed that social networks play an important role in deciding to have a circumcision, and that men take time to gather information before making their decision. Significant demand-generation efforts are needed for this HIV prevention strategy to be effective.