

Supplementary Material - Patrilineal Preferences in a Matrilineal Society: Changing norms among Himba pastoralists – Scelza et al.

Table S1: Group level descriptives

	School Group	Young Group	Old Group
N	20	17	14
Age (range = 15 - 100)	19.3	23	60.6
Ethnic marker score (range = 0 – 3)	0.85 (0.37)	2.29 (0.69)	2.93 (0.27)
Traditionalism score (range = 0 – 5)	2.05 (1.93)	3.71 (1.76)	3.93 (1.64)

Figure S1: Coded responses were summed for an overall score, where traditional responses = 1 and western responses = 0, and differences between groups displayed below:

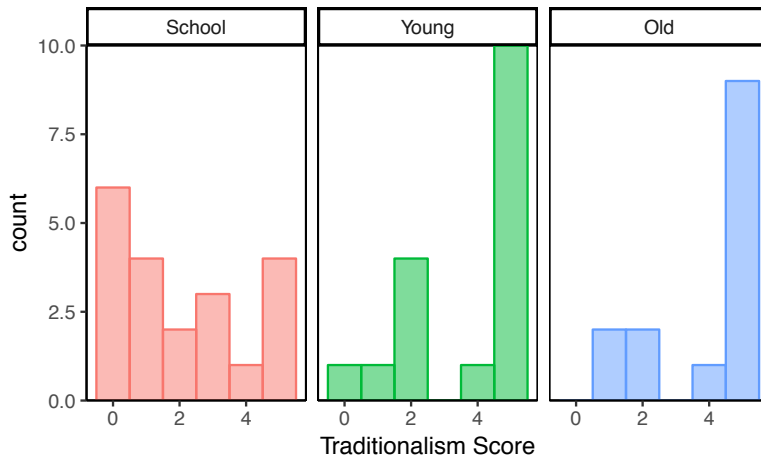


Figure S2: Comparison of job preference and future location preference by group



Table S2: Results of regressions predicting ethnic marker and traditionalism score, job preference, and preference for patriliney. Both age and education are binary variables. Ethnic marker and traditionalism score were predicted with poisson regression, while preferences were predicted with logistic regression.

Outcome	Intercept	Age	Education
Ethnic Marker Score	0.83 (P < 0.0005)	0.24 (P = 0.28)	-0.99 (P = 0.0006)
Traditionalism Score	1.31 (P < 0.0005)	0.06 (P = 0.75)	-0.59 (P = 0.003)
Job Preference	0.88 (P = 0.10)	-0.29 (P = 0.71)	-1.97 (P = 0.008)
Preference for patriliney	0.62 (P = 0.23)	-0.62 (P = 0.41)	0.49 (P = 0.50)

Female Autonomy, Mobility, and Household Decision Making

To assess perceptions of **female autonomy** and level of decision making within the household, participants were asked to describe who in the household makes the following decisions:

1. Take a sick child to the clinic
2. Take a sick wife to the clinic
3. Send a child to school
4. Sell a husband's cow
5. Purchase a household item (eg pot)
6. Who a daughter should marry
7. Take a new co-wife

Response categories were coded as follows: Husband only = 0, Primarily husband = 1, Husband and wife equal = 2, Primarily Wife = 3, Wife only = 4. Coded responses were summed and divided by the number of items for an overall average score.

Figure S3: Distributions of results of the female autonomy scale by group

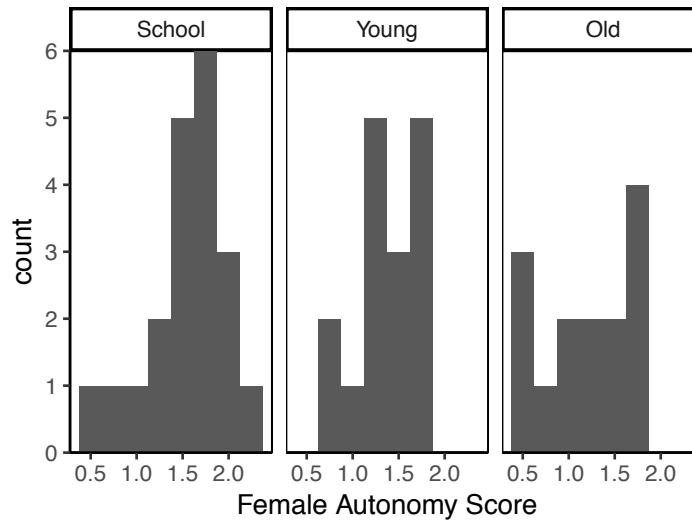


Figure S4: To ascertain judgments about the allowance of **female mobility**, all participants were asked the following; “How long is it OK for a wife to be away from her husband visiting family?” Results were coded into days, differences between groups displayed below:

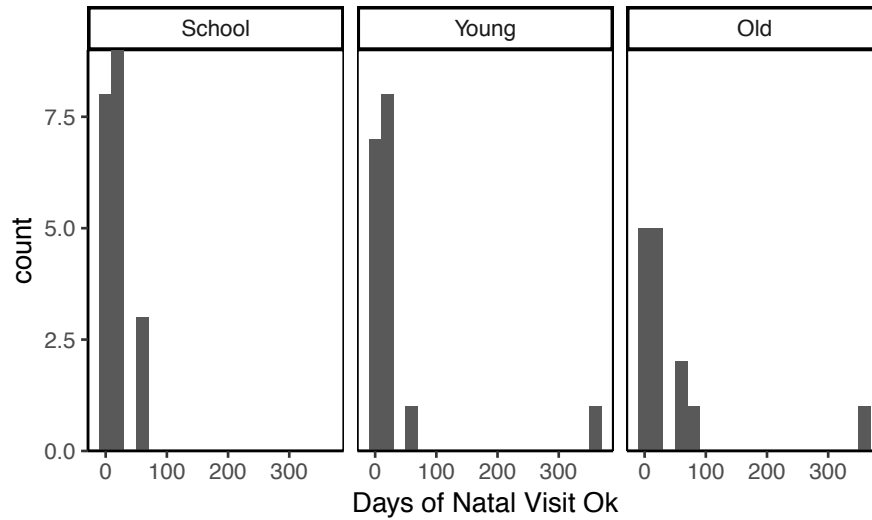


Table S3: To assess perceptions of **female freedom of movement**, participants were asked the following yes or no questions, and binary responses summed for an overall score (where higher score = higher freedom of movement). Question prompt: “Is your wife/should. Your wife be permitted to:” and percent by group who responded allowed reported below.

Question	School	Young	Old
Travel to her natal compound by herself?	50%	41.2%	57.1%
Travel to a funeral/ceremony by herself?	30%	23.5%	57.1%
Travel to the clinic by herself?	65%	52.9%	78.6%
Travel to Opuwo by herself	65%	41.2%	64.3%

Figure S5: Distributions of the results of the freedom of movement score by group

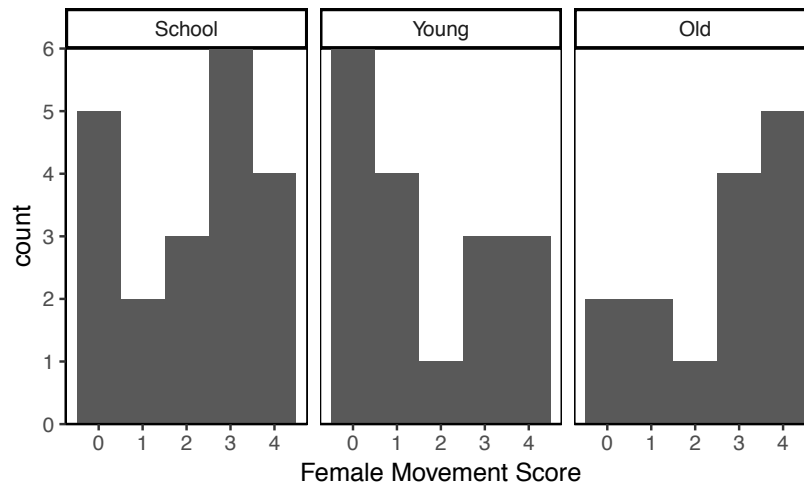


Table S4: Results of regression to predict female autonomy. Age, education, and preference for patriliney were coded as binary variables. Freedom of movement was predicted with poisson regression, natal visit in days and sum autonomy was predicted by gaussian regression, and norm violation allowed was predicted by logistic regression.

Outcome	Intercept	Age	Education	Preference for Patriliney
Norm Violation OK	-2.17 (P = 0.0162)	2.05 (P = 0.0279)	0.89 (P = 0.33)	0.23 (P = 0.75)
Freedom of movement score	0.73 (P = 0.0009)	0.41 (P = 0.1066)	0.33 (P = 0.1830)	-0.46 (P = 0.0233)
Log Natal Visit Days	2.61 (P < 0.0005)	0.27 (P = 0.576)	-0.04 (P = 0.92)	0.11 (P = 0.788)
Sum Autonomy Score – model 1	1.47 (P < 0.0005)	-0.27 (P = 0.049)		
Sum Autonomy Score – model 2	1.28 (P < 0.0005)		0.29 (P = 0.0188)	
Sum Autonomy Score – model 3	1.37 (P < 0.005)	-0.15 (P = 0.34)	0.23 (P = 0.15)	-0.04 (P = 0.77)