Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and purpose

The WMS 2005 is a follow-up of the Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire Survey (CWIQ) that was undertaken by the NSO in 2002. Unlike the CWIQ, which was basically a World Bank instrument, the WMS has been adapted to suit local requirements. The objective of the WMS is to provide rapid information on selected core indicators in the population including monitoring changes on a yearly basis.

More specifically, the objectives of the WMS are to provide:

- Indicators for monitoring the living conditions of people in the country
- Indicators for monitoring the attainment of the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS), Malawian Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) and other development programmes like the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
- A regular database for socio-economic research

The WMS is part of the Integrated Household Survey programme being implemented by the NSO. The programme includes the conduct of a comprehensive integrated household survey every five years and a lighter annual welfare monitoring survey between the five years. The sample of households covered in the WMS is therefore drawn from the larger sample of the Integrated Household Survey (IHS).

Emphasis in the WMS is placed on producing results as quickly as possible. Hence the design includes the start of data entry as soon as the first batches of questionnaires are received from the field. Optical scanning using the Eyes and Hands software contributes to speed up data entry.

During data analysis poverty predictors were derived from IHS2 data and these can be used to derive poverty updates from the WMS for the periods between successive rounds of the integrated household surveys.

The WMS covered the following topics:

- Characteristics of household members
- Education
- Health
- Employment
- Crop production
- Housing condition and amenities
- Poverty predictors
- Child information: Births and anthropometrical measures, malaria protection, treatment and vaccination.
- HIV/AIDS knowledge

1.2 About Malawi

1.2.1 Geography and population

Malawi is a landlocked country in sub-Saharan Africa. She shares boundaries with Zambia (to the Northwest), Tanzania (to the North and Northeast) and Mozambique (to the East, South and Southwest). The Republic of Malawi covers an area of 118,484 square kilometres of which 94,276 square kilometres are land. The population is estimated at 12.3 million according to the 1998 Population and Housing Census (2005 projected figure). The country is known for its numerous species of orchids, and for having more fish species than any other inland water country in the world with more than 500 found in Lake Malawi.

The country is divided into three regions: Northern, Central, and Southern regions. There are 28 districts; six in the Northern Region, nine in the Central Region, and thirteen in the Southern Region. Administratively, the districts are subdivided into Traditional Authorities (T/As), presided over by chiefs. The Traditional Authorities are composed of villages. These are the smallest administrative units, and they are presided over by village headmen.

1.2.2 Economy

Malawi has a predominantly agricultural economy, and according to the 1998 Malawi Population and Housing Census about 87 percent live in the rural areas. The country's main export commodities are tobacco, tea and sugar.

1.2.3 Political System

The country was under British rule from 1891 until July 1964, under the name of the Nyasaland Protectorate. In 1953, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was created, which consisted of three countries: Zimbabwe (then Southern Rhodesia), Zambia (then Northern Rhodesia) and Malawi (then Nyasaland). In July 1964, the country became the independent state of Malawi, and gained its republican status in July 1966. In 1994, Malawi became a multiparty state with three main parties in parliament.

1.3 Implementation of the survey

The main aim of this chapter is to briefly describe all the steps made to implement the 2005 Welfare Monitoring Survey

1.3.1 Survey Organisation

The survey was organised as follows:

1.3.1.1 Central Management: The management of the project was the responsibility of the Management team at NSO. The team consisted of senior statisticians from NSO. This team was also responsible for technical and administrative tasks throughout all the survey steps.

1.3.1.2 National supervisors: Supervision is a crucial element in the implementation of the survey. A team of National supervisors was responsible for the overall supervision of the fieldwork, ensuring conformity of data collection and quality control.

1.3.1.3 Mobile teams: The survey work was carried out by mobile teams. Each team consisted of 5 enumerators, and a team supervisor who reported to the National Supervisors. Each team was allocated a vehicle with space for 6-7 people. There were forty-five enumerators engaged during the survey to collect information in the field; nine of them were permanent staff from Agriculture Division of NSO who participated in the 2004 Pilot WMS. The rest were temporary enumerators from 2004/05 Integrated Household Survey (IHS2) who were experienced in data collection.

1.3.2 Sample design

The WMS sample is a subset of the sample that was selected for the second 2004/05 Integrated Household Survey (IHS2). The sample for IHS2 was drawn using a two-stage stratified sampling procedure from a sample frame using the 1998 Population Census enumeration areas (EAs), and the total sample size was 11,280 households (564 EAs x 20 households).

Financial constraints led to a reduced sample size for WMS compared to IHS2. Since the sample for WMS was a subsample of the IHS2 sample, its design properties are basically equal: It was a two-stage stratified sample as follows: -

1.3.2.1 First stage: As in IHS2 there were 4 urban strata: Lilongwe, Blantyre, Mzuzu cities and Zomba Municipality, and 26 rural strata, the latter corresponding to the administrative districts in Malawi with the exception of Likoma Island. From each stratum 10 EAs were randomly selected with probability proportional to size among the EAs in IHS2, ranging from 12 EAs in small strata to 48 EAs in large strata.

1.3.2.2 Second stage: In each of the 300 EAs selected at the first stage, 2 out of the 20 households from IHS2 were discarded at random and used for replacement. Hence a total number of 300 x 18 = 5,400 households were identified for the WMS sample.

1.3.2.3 Weights The WMS strata subsamples are of equal size while number of households range from about 15,000 (Zomba Municipality) to 207,000 (Lilongwe rural). Household inclusion probabilities are correspondingly different. A set of household weights has been calculated to obtain unbiased estimates at national and regional level.

1.3.3 Survey instruments

A questionnaire was used to collect the information about each and every individual in the households selected for the survey. The questionnaire was field-tested in September 2004 during the Pilot Welfare Monitoring Survey. The main objective of the pilot WMS was to test the feasibility of the survey methodology and survey instruments as a preparation for the main National survey.

In addition, an electronic scale was used for weighing under five children, while a measuring board was used to get their heights. This anthropometrical information would help to assess the nutritional status of the Malawian children.

1.3.4 Training

The training of field staff for the main Welfare Monitoring Survey was conducted over a two-week period in July 2005. The training took place at Chilema Ecumenical Lay Training Centre outside the Municipality of Zomba. A total of 54 field enumerators and supervisors were trained.

The training course comprised of instructions in general interviewing techniques and field procedures, a detailed review of items on the questionnaires, instruction and practice in weighing and measuring under five children and group mock interviews of participants, and practical interviews in nearby villages. In-depth discussions of the translations were an important part of the training programme. The training also included 6 members of staff responsible for data processing with knowledge in the Eyes and Hands software for scanning the questionnaires.

1.3.5 Data collection

The data collection commenced on 1st August 2005 and was completed on 20th September 2005. There were nine field teams, each team covering about 33 Enumeration areas (EAs). Two teams were located in the Northern region, three in the Central region and four were in the Southern region. The allocation of work areas to the teams was done in such a way as to minimize travelling time. The allocation of enumerators to teams took into account proficiency in the relevant local languages. The main rule was that enumeration plus travel time amounted to 2 days per Enumeration area, such that the fieldwork should be completed within 2 months. Extensive supervision was carried out to check some of the actual interviews, and to check the quality of the questionnaires before handing them to the data processing unit in Zomba.

1.3.6 Data processing

Data processing for the WMS ran concurrently with the fieldwork. Scanning of the completed questionnaires started seven days after the commencement of the fieldwork.

Data processing involved:-

- Scanning and editing questionnaires, using Eyes and Hands software
- Consistency checks and data cleaning in SPSS
- Designing tabulation programs in SPSS
- Final table editing in Microsoft Excel.

1.3.7 Response rate

The response rate is defined as a ratio that shows the number of households interviewed over the total sampled households. The 2005 WMS results show that out of the 5,400 households sampled, 5,234 were enumerated, giving an overall response rate of 97 percent. Detailed information on response rate in the various regions as well as in urban and rural areas are given in Table 1.1 below.

Table 1.1 Number of hoseholds sampled, interviewed and response rates by stratum

	Number of households in sample	Number of households interviewed	Number of households not enumerated/refused/not found/too ill	Response rate
Malawi	5400	5234	166	97
Urban	720	711	9	99
Rural	4680	4523	157	97
Northern region	1080	1061	19	98
Central region	1800	1706	94	95
Southern region	2520	2467	53	98
Mzuzu city	180	178	2	99
Lilongwe city	180	175	5	97
Zomba Municipality	180	180	0	100
Blantyre city	180	178	2	99

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

1.4 Executive summary

The tables below contain the main social indicators provided by the Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005 (WMS) that can be used to describe and monitor the socio-economic conditions of the Malawian population over time. Indicators that are part of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), as well as those included in the Malawian Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) are highlighted. More detailed information on all indicators can be found in the relevant chapters in the publication. Also included in the tables is a comparison between results obtained for the same indicators in the CWIQ 2002 and WMS 2005 in order to be able to analyse changes over time.

However, not all indicators presented here are comparable between the two surveys due to, for instance, different wording of the question, different selected age groups and different reference period for the data collected. Also, the WMS 2005 contains some information not collected in the CWIQ 2002. In the tables "NA" indicates that the data is not available and "NC" denotes that data are not comparable.

1.4.1 Population

The Welfare Monitoring Survey conducted in August - September 2005 shows:

- A young population: almost half are under 15 years (46 percent)
- Slightly fewer males than females: 96 males for every 100 females
- A considerable number of orphans: 18 percent of children 15 and below have lost one or both parents

Table 1.2 Population and households. Main indicators 2002 and 2005

Indicator	CWIQ 2002	WMS 2005	MDG Indicator	PRS Indicator
Population				
Age				
<15	45	46		
15-64	51	50		
65+	4	4		
Sex ratio	96	96		
Proportion living in urban areas	9	13		
Proportion orphans among children (15 years and below)	12	18		
Proportion orphans among children (20 years and below)	NA	20		
Households				
Percentage of female-headed households	26	25		
Proportion of households headed by				
Children under 20	NA	1		
Person 65 and above		14		
Average household size	4.3	4.7		
Dependency ratio (under 15 + 65 and above as ratio of 15-64)				
Total	0.95	1.03		
Urban	0.72	0.80		
Rural	0.97	1.07		
Percentage of households with deaths last year				
Total	7	9		
Urban	5	6		
Rural	8	9		

1.4.2 Education

The Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005 shows:

- Adult literacy rate of 65 percent, that is, those who are able to read and write a simple sentence. The rate is 78 percent among 15-24 year olds
- Big differences in literacy between men and women: 77 and 54 percent respectively (PRS),
- Big differences between urban and rural literacy rates: 83 and 62 percent
- The differences will decrease as new generations enter into adult ages. Among 15-24 year olds 81 percent of the males and 74 percent of the females are literate (MDG 8).
- Around 80 percent of children 6-13 years are currently in primary school, but only 12 percent of children aged 14-17 attending secondary school
- A low primary school dropout rate (2 percent) , but high repetition rates (23 percent), and these are about the same for boys and girls

Table 1.3 Education. Main indicators 2002 and 2005

Indicator	CWIQ 2002	WMS 2005	MDG Indicator	PRS Indicator
Adult literacy rate				
Total	61	65		
Urban	91	83		
Rural	59	62		
Female literacy rate	49	54		Major impact targets
Literacy rate of 15-24 years old			Indicator 8	
Total	NA	78		
Male		81		
Female		74		
Ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years old	NA	91	Indicator 10	
Primary school				
Net enrolment rate				
Total	71	79		
Male	69	78	Indicator 6	
Female	73	80		
Female gross enrolment	100	107		Pillar 2 basic education
Drop out rate				
Total	2	2		Pillar 2
Male	2	1		basic
Female	2	2		education
Repetition rate				
Total	NA	23		Pillar 2
Male		22		basic
Female		24		education
Proportion not satisfied with school	48	47		
Access (percentage with less than 30 minutes walk)	60	58		
Net primary school enrolment among orphans	NA	82		
Gross primary school enrolment among orphans	NA	116		
Secondary school				
Net enrolment rate	9	12		
Gross enrolment rate	27	34		
Proportion not satisfied with school	50	49		
Access (percentage with less than 30 minutes walk)	18	18		

1.4.3 Health

The Welfare Monitoring Survey, 2005 indicates:

- 13 percent of the population had been sick or injured the last 2 weeks before the survey period
- 11 percent, whether they had been sick or not, had visited a health provider in the same period
- 15 percent had less than 30 minutes walk to the nearest health clinic or hospital
- 59 percent of the births during the last 5 years were attended by skilled health personnel

Table 1.4 Health. Main indicators 2002 and 2005

Indicator	CWIQ 2002	WMS 2005	MDG Indicator	PRS Indicator
Proportion sick /injured last 2 weeks	NC	13		Major impact targets
Proportion who visited health provider	NC	11		
Access to health facility (percentage with less than 30 minutes walk)	19	15		
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	61	59	Indicator 17	

1.4.4 Employment

The Welfare Monitoring Survey, 2005 shows:

- National labour force participation rate was 82 percent and it was higher for men (86 percent) than for women (79 percent)
- National unemployment rate among 15-24 year olds was 9 percent. This rate was higher for women (10 percent) than for men (8 percent)

Table 1.5 Employment. Main indicators 2002 and 2005

Indicator	CWIQ 2002	WMS 2005	MDG Indicator	PRS Indicator
Labour force participation rate				Major impact targets
Total	NA	82		
Male		86		
Female		79		
Unemployment rate of 15-24 year olds			Indicator 45	
Total	NA	9		
Male		8		
Female		10		

1.4.5 Housing conditions and amenities

The Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005 indicates:

- 72 percent of the households had safe drinking water. More than 90 percent of the urban households drank safe water.
- Over 90 percent in both rural and urban areas had less than 30 minutes walk to their source of drinking water
- 31 percent of the households had improved sanitation facilities (flush, VIP or covered pit latrine)
- 6 percent of the households had electricity as their main source of lighting, with 30 percent of the households in urban areas and 2 percent in rural areas.

Table 1.6 Housing conditions and amenities. Main indicators 2002 and 2005

Indicator	CWIQ 2002	WMS 2005	MDG Indicator	PRS Indicator
Proportion with safe drinking water				Pillar 1, Rural infra-structure
Total	67	72		
Urban	96	92		
Rural	64	69		
Access to drinking water (percentage with less than 30 minutes walk)				
Total	93	93		
Urban	99	98		
Rural	93	93		
Proportion with improved sanitation facilities				Pillar 1, Rural infra-structure
Total	12	31		
Urban	28	43		
Rural	11	30		
Proportion with electricity as main source of lighting				
Total	4	6		
Urban	34	30		
Rural	1	2		

1.4.6 Crop production

According to the Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005:-

- Nationally 92 percent of the households did crop farming. The percentage of households doing crop farming is 97 percent in the rural areas and 54 percent in the urban areas
- Of the crop-growing households almost all grew maize, 98 percent
- Almost 20 percent of the households grew cassava, while less than 10 percent grew other food crops like rice, millet or sorghum

Table 1.7 Crop production

Indicator	CWIQ 2002	WMS 2005	MDG Indicator	PRS Indicator
Proportion who grew crops				
Total		92		
Urban		54		
Rural		97		
Proportion of crop-growers who grew				
Maize		98		
Cassava		19		
Rice		7		
Sorghum		8		
Millet		2		

1.4.7 Poverty

According to the Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005:

- 50 percent of Malawi's population were below the poverty line
- 21 percent were ultra-poor
- More people were poor in rural areas (53 percent) than in urban (24 percent)
- Poverty was most prevalent in rural areas of the Southern region, 60 percent, compared to 51 percent in the Northern region and 46 percent in the Central region
- Poverty has not increased between 2004 (IHS2) and 2005. It seems to have been stable or gone down slightly for all groups in the table below.

Table 1.8 Proportion of poor and ultra-poor. Main indicators 2004 and 2005

Indicator	CWIQ 2002	IHS2 2004	WMS 2005	MDG Indicator	PRS Indicator
Proportion poor	NA	52	50	Indicator 1	Major impact targets
Malawi					
Urban	NA	25	24		
Rural Northern region	NA	56	51		
Rural Central region	NA	47	46		
Rural Southern region	NA	64	60		
Proportion ultra-poor	NA	22	21		
Malawi					
Urban	NA	8	8		
Rural Northern region	NA	26	21		
Rural Central region	NA	16	16		
Rural Southern region	NA	32	30		

1.4.8 HIV/AIDS testing and knowledge

The Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005 indicates:

- 12 percent of the adult population had undergone a HIV/AIDS test during the last 12 months prior to the survey
- The percentage was slightly higher among young adults 15-24 years old and was also higher among females than males
- Young adults were more knowledgeable about potential risk factors and how to protect themselves from the virus

1.9 HIV/AIDS testing and knowledge. Main indicators 2002 and 2005

Indicator	CWIQ 2002	WMS 2005	MDG Indicator	PRS Indicator
Proportion who had undergone an HIV test last 12 months				
All 15 and above	NA	12		
All 15-24		14		
Males 15-24		12		
Females 15-24		16		
Proportion who know that a healthy looking person can transmit HIV/AIDS	NA			
All 15 and above		82	Indicator 19b	
All 15-24		85		
Males 15-24		85		
Females 15-24		85		
Proportion with knowledge that use of condom can prevent HIV/AIDS				
All 15 and above	NA	53		
All 15-24		57	Indicator 19b	
Males 15-24		51		
Females 15-24		60		

1.5 Structure of the report

The remainder of the report is organised as follows. Chapters 2-10 contain the results of the survey. All these chapters start with objectives then followed by definitions. The MDGs and PRS indicators are highlighted accordingly.

The main background variables are sex, age, employment status (which is a proxy for socio-economic status), highest educational level completed, marital status, place of residence and region. These background variables are used both at the individual and household level. They are also chosen in such a way that they are comparable to other surveys carried out by NSO such as the CWIQ 2002 and the IHS 2004.

The topics covered in the chapters above include population characteristics; education; health; employment; and HIV/AIDS. Additional tables have been included in the appendices for further references.

Chapter 2

POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

2.0 Objective

The main objective of this chapter is to present precise and descriptive summary of some demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population that were interviewed in the sampled households during the WMS 2005. Hence the chapter gives a description of the demographic structure of the country, important for policy interventions, as well as demographic and socio-economic information that is vital to interpret the findings of the survey.

2.1 Definitions

Age is number of completed years at ones last birthday

Sex ratio is the proportion of males to females in a population. If this ratio is less than 100, there is a surplus of females, if it is more than 100, there is a surplus of males

Marital status describes a person as never married, married, divorced/separated or widowed.

Orphan is defined as a person aged 20 years or below whose mother or father or both are dead. Hence we have three types of orphans: Mother dead, father dead, both dead.

Household is defined as a person or a group of persons, related or unrelated, who live together in the same dwelling unit, who make common provisions for food and regularly take their food from the pot or share the same grain store (*nkhokwe*), or who pool their income for the purpose of purchasing food.

Usual household member is defined as a person who has stayed in the household for 3 months or more preceding the time of the interview.

The head of household is the person commonly regarded by the household members as their head. The head would usually be the main income earner and decision maker for the household. A household head cannot be a person below the age of ten years.

Household size is the number of usual members of the household

Dependency ratio is the proportion of population 0-14 years and population 65 years and above to the population 15-64 years old. This indicates the burden the population 15-64 has towards the other age groups.

2.2 Age of population

The results in Table 2.1 depict that Malawi has a larger proportion of its population in the younger age groups than in the older age groups for both sexes in urban and rural areas. At the national level, about 66 percent of the population is below 25 years, indicating a young population. The sex ratio for Malawi is 96 percent, indicating a surplus of females in the population. The case is same in most age groups, except age groups 10 through 19 that have a shortfall of females. There are only small differences in age distribution for urban and rural areas.

Table 2.1: Percentage distribution of population by place of residence, sex and sex ratio according to background charateristics, Malawi 2005

Age in years	Place of Residence									
	Urban			Rural			Malawi			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio
0-4	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	92
5-9	14	15	14	17	16	17	17	16	16	100
10-14	12	13	13	15	14	14	15	14	14	106
15-19	10	11	11	11	9	10	11	10	10	110
20-24	12	12	12	8	9	8	8	10	9	81
25-29	11	10	10	7	7	7	7	8	8	93
30-34	8	6	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	100
35-39	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	110
40-44	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	92
45-49	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	74
50-54	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	104
55-59	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	90
60-64	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	87
65+	2	2	2	4	5	5	4	4	4	84
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	96

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

2.3 Place of residence

The majority of the Malawian population, about 87 percent, live in rural areas while 13 percent live in the urban areas. There are small differences between sexes in both urban and rural areas. There is a higher proportion of people living in urban area in the age groups 15 through 24 and 25 through 34 (about 15 percent and 16 percent), respectively. Also, there is a higher proportion of elderly persons living in rural areas of Malawi (about 95 percent), Table 2.2.

Table 2.2: Percentage distribution of persons 15 years and above by place of residence according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	Place of residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Malawi	13	87	100
Sex			
Male	14	86	100
Female	12	88	100
Age			
15-24	15	85	100
25-34	16	84	100
35-49	13	87	100
50-64	10	90	100
65+	5	95	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

2.4 Marital status

At the national level, about 36 percent of the population aged 12 years and above have never been married while about 5 percent and 6 percent are separated and widowed. About 39 percent of the population aged 65 years and over are widowed followed by population in age group 50 through 64 (about 14 percent). The proportion of unmarried is higher for men than women, about 43 and 30 percent respectively. There is also a higher proportion of unmarried persons in the urban area (about 41 percent) than in rural area. The Central region has the highest proportion of unmarried people (about 38 percent) according to Table 2.3.

Table 2.3: Percentage distribution of persons aged 12 years and above by marital status according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	Marital status				
	Never married	Married	Divorced / separated	Widowed	Total
Malawi	36	53	5	6	100
Sex					
Male	43	53	2	1	100
Female	30	52	9	10	100
Age					
12-19	94	6	1	0	100
20-24	40	53	7	1	100
25-34	8	83	7	2	100
35-49	1	83	8	7	100
50-64	1	78	7	14	100
65+	1	54	7	39	100
Place of residence					
Urban	41	51	4	4	100
Rural	36	53	6	6	100
Region of residence					
Northern	34	56	4	6	100
Central	38	53	4	5	100
Southern	35	52	7	6	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

2.5 Orphanhood

Information on orphans is vital to help and assess the degree of orphanhood in Malawi for intervention purposes as a result of AIDS pandemic. About 20 percent of children aged 20 below are orphans in Malawi. Out of this, 10 percent have no fathers, 8 percent have no mothers while 2 percent have lost both parents. There is no mentionable difference between boys and girls. About 11 percent of all children below the age of 5 are orphans. Proportion of orphans increases with age, so among teen-agers 15-20, almost one in every three are orphans. Almost half of the children in female-headed households are orphans. A substantial proportion of the female heads were widows, and their children were orphans (Annex A3). There are small differences between urban and rural areas and between regions (Table 2.4).

Table 2.4: Proportion of persons aged 20 years and below that are orphans by type of orphanhood according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

		Type of orphanhood		
	Proportion of orphans	Mother dead	Father dead	Both dead
Malawi	20	8	10	2
Sex of child				
Male	21	8	11	2
Female	20	8	10	2
Age				
0-4	11	8	3	0
5-9	17	8	8	2
10-14	25	8	14	3
15-20	31	8	19	5
Sex of household head				
Male	14	7	5	2
Female	45	11	29	5
Education level of head				
None	26	8	14	3
Primary 1-5	21	8	11	2
Primary 6-8	16	7	7	2
Secondary and above	21	9	11	2
Employment status of head				
Private bussiness	21	10	8	3
Private Individual	18	8	7	2
Public	19	8	9	2
Self-employed	20	9	9	2
Mlimi	20	7	10	2
Unemployed	25	8	15	2
Not economically active	33	10	18	4
Marital status of head				
Never married	51	17	27	7
Married	13	7	5	2
Divorced/separated	22	9	10	3
Widowed	71	13	52	6
Place of residence				
Urban	23	11	10	3
Rural	20	8	10	2
Region of residence				
Northern	21	9	10	2
Central	19	7	9	2
Southern	22	8	11	3

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

2.6 Household size

The average household size in Malawi is 4.7 persons, and the mean household size is roughly the same in rural (4.6 persons) and urban (4.8 persons) areas and also across regions. There are a high proportion of households with 6 or more members in Malawi (about 33 persons). Male-headed households are bigger than female-headed households with an average household size of 4.9 compared to 3.9 (Table 2.5).

Table 2.5: Mean household size and percentage distribution of households by household by household size according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	Mean household size	Household size categories				
		1	2 - 3	4 - 5	6+	Total
Malawi	4.7	5	29	34	33	100
Sex of household head						
Male	4.9	3	26	35	36	100
Female	3.9	11	38	30	21	100
Age of household head						
10-19	2.2	23	67	10		100
20-24	3.2	7	58	31	4	100
25-34	4.3	3	31	46	20	100
35-49	5.7	2	14	31	53	100
50-64	5.2	5	23	28	44	100
65+	3.6	13	44	24	18	100
Highest level of education attended by household head						
None	4.3	9	30	34	27	100
Primary 1-5	4.7	5	31	30	34	100
Primary 6-8	4.9	2	25	36	36	100
Secondary and above	4.8	3	30	36	32	100
Employment status						
Private bussiness	4.9	3	27	34	36	100
Private Individual	4.6	4	28	40	28	100
Public	5.3	1	22	35	42	100
Self employed	4.7	4	26	39	30	100
Mlimi	4.6	5	29	33	33	100
Unemployed	4.5	5	37	30	28	100
Not economically active	4.1	11	35	25	29	100
Marital status of household head						
Never married	2.4	36	45	14	5	100
Married	5.1	0	25	36	38	100
Divorced/separated	3.7	15	36	30	19	100
Widowed	3.6	16	39	27	18	100
Place of residence						
Urban	4.8	3	27	37	33	100
Rural	4.6	5	29	33	33	100
Region of residence						
Northern	4.9	4	26	34	36	100
Central	4.8	6	25	32	37	100
Southern	4.5	4	32	35	28	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

2.7 Dependency ratio

The dependency ratio for Malawi in 2005 was 1.03. This means that there were more people in the age groups under 15 and over 65, than in the most economically active age groups from 15 to 64 (table 2.6). About 60 percent of the households had a dependency ratio of one or under, while in 40 percent of the households the adult members 15-64 had more than one dependent person to support. The largest percentage of households with a dependency ratio of 2 or more were female-headed and by old people.

Table 2.6: Percentage distribution of households by dependency ratio according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

		Dependency rate			
	Dependency ratio	1 or less	More than 1 and up to 2	More than 2	Total
Malawi	1.03	59	27	14	100
Sex of household head					
Male	1	61	28	10	100
Female	1.19	50	23	27	100
Age of household head					
10-19	0.52	88	6	6	100
20-24	0.63	87	11	2	100
25-34	1.08	60	33	7	100
35-49	1.12	51	36	13	100
50-64	0.69	76	19	5	100
65+	2.04	33	18	49	100
Education level of household head					
None	1.19	50	25	24	100
Primary 1-5	1.11	55	29	17	100
Primary 6-8	1	61	29	9	100
Secondary and above	0.79	72	23	5	100
Employment status of household head					
Private business	0.92	64	26	10	100
Private Individual	0.99	65	27	8	100
Public	0.92	64	28	8	100
Self empolyed	0.97	63	27	11	100
Mlimi	1.07	56	28	16	100
Unemployed	1.11	54	22	24	100
Not economically active	1.19	51	24	25	100
Marital status of household head					
Never married	0.42	88	9	3	100
Married	1.02	60	30	10	100
Divorced/separated	1.2	53	24	23	100
Widowed	1.18	50	18	32	100
Place of Residence					
Urban	0.8	70	23	7	100
Rural	1.07	57	28	15	100
Region of residence					
Northern	1.12	57	30	13	100
Central	1.02	57	28	14	100
Southern	1.02	60	25	15	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

2.8 Households who experienced death last year

About 9 percent of the total households in Malawi had experienced death of a household member during the 12 months preceding the survey. About 82 percent of these households had experienced one death, while about 6 percent had 3 or more deaths. More deaths happened in female-headed households (about 11 percent) compared to male-headed households (about 8 percent).

Table 2.7: Proportion of households who experienced death in the household and percentage distribution of households by number of persons who died during the last 12 months according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	Proportion with deaths	Percentage distribution of the number of persons who			Total
		1	2	3+	
Malawi	9	82	12	6	100
Sex of household head					
Male	8	84	12	4	100
Female	11	77	12	11	100
Age of household head					
10-19	15	97	3		100
20-24	9	85	15		100
25-34	8	87	7	6	100
35-49	8	81	11	8	100
50-64	8	83	8	9	100
65+	12	72	22	6	100
Highest level of education attended by head					
None	9	79	13	8	100
Primary 1-5	10	82	11	8	100
Primary 6-8	8	82	13	5	100
Secondary and above	7	90	7	3	100
Employment status					
Private business	9	90	10		100
Private Individual	9	86	8	6	100
Public	4	92	8		100
Self employed	8	68	22	11	100
Mlimi	9	83	10	7	100
Unemployed	14	95	5		100
Not economically active	12	73	20	7	100
Marital status of household head					
Never married	9	65	22	13	100
Married	7	86	10	4	100
Divorced/separated	9	83	6	11	100
Widowed	16	73	17	11	100
Place of Residence					
Urban	6	88	2	10	100
Rural	9	82	12	6	100
Region of residence					
Northern	6	90	7	3	100
Central	8	85	11	4	100
Southern	10	79	13	8	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

There are larger proportions of deaths in households headed by younger and older persons (about 15 and 12 percent). Also more deaths occurred in households headed by unemployed and inactive persons (about 14 and 12 percent) respectively. It is also evident that there exists a higher proportion of deaths in rural than urban areas representing about 9 and 6 percent respectively. Households in the Southern region had more deaths than Central and Northern regions (about 10, 8 and 6 percent) respectively, Table 2.7

Chapter 3

EDUCATION

3.0 Objectives

Universal primary education in all countries by 2015 is the second goal under the social development sector in the MDG. The objectives of this chapter are to assess the human capital of the Malawian population as well as the efficiency of the educational system in achieving the MDGs as stated above. To assess the human capital of the Malawian population the following indicators will be presented:

- Adult literacy rate
- Proportion of the adult population who never attended school
- Highest level of education completed among the adult population

The questions on education were administered to all persons 5 years and above

3.1 Definitions

The gender gap in education is shown, defined as the proportion of literate females to literate males. The closer this figure is to 100, the smaller the gender gap.

Adult is defined as 15 years and above.

Literate refers to a person aged 5 and above who can read and write a simple sentence in any language

School attendance rate indicates the proportion of pupils in the defined age groups attending school, regardless of grade attended to the total population of that age group

Primary net enrolment rate indicates children in primary school going ages (6-13 years) attending primary school (grades 1-8) as a proportion of children in primary school going ages (6-13 years)

Secondary net enrolment rate indicates children in secondary school going ages (14-17 years) attending secondary school (grades 9-14) as a proportion of children in secondary school going ages (14-17 years)

Primary gross enrolment rate indicates children attending primary school (grades 1-8) regardless of age as a proportion of children in primary school going age (6-13 years)

Secondary gross enrolment rate indicates children attending secondary school (grades 9-14) regardless of age as a proportion of children in secondary school going age (14-17 years)

Repetition and drop out rates describe the flow of pupils through the education system.

Repetition rates produced using the WMS indicate the percentage of pupils currently in school who attended the same standard (or level) now in 2005, as they did in the 2004 school year.

Dropout rates were based on persons not currently attending school, but who were attending school the previous academic year, as a percentage of those who attended school last year.

Satisfaction with the school was based on information from the eligible persons, those currently in school, whether they had any problems with the school. Such problems include lack of books or supplies, poor teaching, facilities in bad condition etc

Reason for not attending school was given for those in various school going ages, currently not attending school. Also, information of type of school attended was presented for primary and secondary school children

Highest education attended implies that a person has completed at least one year of education at a level specified in the education categories.

Highest educational qualification acquired implies that an individual has obtained a certificate, diploma or degree for any level of schooling

3.2 Literacy

The survey results indicate that two out of three Malawian were literate. Males were more literate than females, with about 77 and 54 percent respectively. The literacy levels decline as the age increases, and the lowest literacy rates were among the aged (65+). About 15 percent of the females and 60 percent of the males in this age group can read and write. Mlimi have the lowest literacy levels, especially for females, about 49 percent. All other economically active people have literacy level over 70 percent.

Table 3.1 also shows that among the unmarried Malawians about 80 percent were literate. The widowed had the lowest literacy rates for both sexes with about 47 percent for males and 30 percent for females. This has to do with the fact that most unmarried were young, and most of the widowed were old. The literacy rates were higher in urban than in rural areas, and the difference between males and females were bigger in rural than urban areas.

Table 3.1: Proportion of literate persons aged 15 years and above by sex, proportion of literate females to literate males, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	Malawi	Male	Female	Proportion of literate females to literate males
Malawi	65	77	54	70
Age				
15-24	78	81	74	92
25-34	68	78	57	73
35-49	60	78	44	56
50-64	49	71	28	39
65+	36	60	15	26
Employment status				
Private business	83	90	67	75
Private Individual	76	82	60	73
Public	92	95	84	89
Self employed	74	81	62	77
Mlimi	59	71	49	68
Unemployed	67	76	62	81
Not economically active	69	81	61	76
Marital status				
Never married	81	80	81	100
Married	63	76	51	67
Divorced/separated	51	67	48	71
Widowed	32	47	30	65
Place of residence				
Urban	83	90	76	85
Rural	62	75	51	68
Region of residence				
Northern	76	86	66	77
Central	65	76	54	71
Southern	63	76	51	67

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

3.3 Ever attended school

One in four Malawians 15 years and above have never attended school. More of females (31 percent) than males (14 percent) have never attended. The proportion that never attended increases with age, and it increases more among females than males. The proportion who never attended school was highest among not economically active and unemployed, about 20 per cent. Among economically active people, Mlimi had the highest share of those who never attended school, about 27 percent.

Table 3.2: Proportion of persons aged 15 years and above who never attended school by sex according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	Malawi	Male	Female
Malawi	23	14	31
Age group			
15-24	9	6	11
25-34	21	14	28
35-49	29	17	40
50-64	39	21	55
65+	54	36	69
Employment status			
Private business	13	7	26
Private Individual	13	9	21
Public	6	4	13
Self employed	18	14	26
Mlimi	27	18	35
Unemployed	19	14	21
Not economically active	20	11	26
Marital status			
Never married	8	8	8
Married	25	16	32
Divorced/separated	33	23	34
Widowed	54	45	55
Place of residence			
Urban	10	6	14
Rural	25	16	33
Region of residence			
Northern	18	11	25
Central	23	16	31
Southern	23	14	32

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

Very few in the urban population had never attended school compared to the rural, about 10 and 25 percent respectively.

3.4 Highest qualification acquired

Three out of four Malawians had no formal educational qualification. More males than females had acquired some formal educational qualification, about 30 and 17 percent respectively.

Table 3.3: Percentage distribution of persons aged 15 years and above by highest educational qualification acquired according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	Highest educational qualification acquired					
	None	PSLC	JCE	MSCE	Post secondary	Total
Malawi	77	10	8	4	1	100
Sex						
Male	70	13	9	6	2	100
Female	83	8	7	2	0	100
Age						
15-24	72	13	10	4		100
25-34	72	10	10	6	1	100
35-49	79	9	6	4	2	100
50-64	86	7	3	3	1	100
65+	96	2	1	1		100
Employment status						
Private business	56	12	10	17	4	100
Private Individual	71	14	9	5	2	100
Public	28	9	20	31	13	100
Self employed	70	12	10	7	1	100
Mlimi	86	8	5	1	0	100
Unemployed	68	13	13	5		100
Not economically active	69	14	14	3	1	100
Marital status						
Never married	67	14	13	5	1	100
Married	79	9	7	4	1	100
Divorced/separated	83	9	7	1		100
Widowed	89	5	3	2	1	100
Place of residence						
Urban	50	15	18	12	5	100
Rural	81	10	6	3	0	100
Region of residence						
Northern	71	16	9	4	1	100
Central	79	8	8	4	1	100
Southern	76	11	8	4	1	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

In the public sector 72 percent of the employees had acquired any formal education. Half of the urban population had acquired formal educational qualifications compared to 19 percent in rural population.

3.5 Education completed

Of all persons 15 years and above 1 percent had completed one year or more of post secondary education, while 17 percent had completed a year or more of secondary education. Most of the elderly, 65 years and above, about 55 percent had not completed a year in school and at any level of education.

Table 3.4: Percentage distribution of persons aged 15 years and above by highest educational level attended according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	Highest education level attended						
	None	Junior primary	Senior primary	Junior secondary	Senior secondary	Post secondary	Total
Malawi	24	33	27	8	8	1	100
Sex							
Male	15	32	31	9	11	2	100
Female	32	33	22	6	5	1	100
Age							
15-24	9	36	32	11	10	1	100
25-34	22	29	27	8	12	1	100
35-49	30	30	28	5	6	2	100
50-64	41	33	19	3	3	2	100
65+	55	33	9	1	1	0	100
Employment status							
Private business	13	23	29	8	22	5	100
Private Individual	14	31	35	10	8	2	100
Public	6	10	18	13	38	14	100
Self employed	19	31	28	9	11	1	100
Mlimi	28	37	26	5	4	0	100
Unemployed	21	30	24	10	13	1	100
Not economically active	21	27	28	13	10	1	100
Marital status							
Never married	9	33	31	12	13	2	100
Married	26	33	27	6	7	1	100
Divorced/separated	33	34	22	7	4	1	100
Widowed	55	28	9	4	3	1	100
Place of residence							
Urban	11	20	28	15	21	5	100
Rural	26	35	27	6	6	1	100
Region of residence							
Northern	19	20	43	10	8	1	100
Central	24	35	25	7	8	2	100
Southern	24	34	24	8	8	1	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

Public sector employees had high proportions, about 65 percent, who completed at least one year of secondary school. The widowed (55 percent) had the least percentage of persons that had completed any level of education, compared to divorced (33 percent), married (26 percent) and never married (9 percent).

3.6 School attendance rate

School attendance was highest in the 11-13 year age group (90 percent) compared to age groups 6-10 years (74 percent), 14-17 years (75 percent), 18-19 years (31 percent) and 20-24 years (13 percent). Attendance declines with age, but more among females than males, and especially beyond 17 years. The attendance rates in all age groups increase with the education level of the household head, from 64 percent for those with no education to 90 percent for those with secondary education and above for 6-13 age group.

Table 3.5: School attendance rate by age and sex according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005 (Continued)

	Age group								
	6 - 10			11 - 13			14 - 17		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Malawi	73	76	74	90	91	90	77	73	75
Orphanhood									
Orphan	76	81	78	90	88	89	74	66	70
Not orphan	73	75	74	90	91	91	79	75	77
Sex of head									
Male	74	76	75	92	90	91	79	74	77
Female	70	77	73	85	92	88	74	69	71
Education level of head									
None	64	64	64	85	83	84	68	60	65
Primary 1-5	68	75	71	88	88	88	72	71	72
Primary 6-8	79	82	80	94	96	95	86	79	83
Secondary and above	88	91	90	96	95	96	89	84	87
Employment status of head									
Private business	84	85	85	95	94	94	89	88	88
Private Individual	79	76	78	91	90	90	73	71	72
Public	88	90	89	98	94	96	87	88	87
Self-employed	73	80	77	91	90	90	82	71	77
Mlimi	69	72	70	88	90	89	75	71	73
Unemployed	68	83	74	97	92	95	75	43	61
Not economically active	79	82	80	85	91	87	77	69	74
Place of residence									
Urban	86	91	88	97	95	96	80	73	76
Rural	72	74	73	89	90	90	77	73	75
Region of residence									
Northern	83	86	85	95	96	95	90	81	85
Central	69	73	71	89	90	90	78	74	76
Southern	74	75	75	90	89	89	75	69	72

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

Girls from households with heads that were unemployed had the lowest attendance rates; about 43 percent for age 14-17 compared to those from not economically active (69 percent), self-employed, private individual and Mlimi (71 percent) and public and private business (88 percent). School attendance rates were higher in urban than rural areas except among the males in age group 18-19 years with 51 and 56 percent respectively. There was a big difference in female attendance rates for age group 18-19 between urban (62 percent) and rural (26 percent)

Table 3.5: School attendance rate by age and sex according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	Age group					
	18-19			20-24		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Malawi	55	31	43	21	7	13
Orphanhood						
Orphan	46	39	43	34	10	22
Not orphan	60	28	43	44	14	26
Sex of head						
Male	57	29	43	19	6	12
Female	50	36	43	28	9	18
Education level of head						
None	46	22	35	16	1	8
Primary 1-5	51	25	38	15	4	9
Primary 6-8	64	33	48	26	5	15
Secondary and above	60	47	53	26	15	20
Employment status of head						
Private business	64	46	53	22	11	16
Private Individual	50	26	36	10	6	8
Public	58	71	63	42	29	36
Self-employed	53	26	41	19	5	10
Mlimi	54	27	41	21	4	11
Unemployed	72	10	41	7	3	5
Not economically active	50	42	46	22	8	14
Place of residence						
Urban	51	62	56	28	12	20
Rural	56	26	41	20	6	12
Region of residence						
Northern	63	34	47	24	6	14
Central	55	31	44	19	8	13
Southern	53	30	41	23	6	13

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

3.7 Primary school net and gross enrolment rate

The survey results indicate that the net enrolment rate for Malawi was 79 percent with 78 percent for males and 80 percent for females. Orphans have a higher net enrolment rate (82) compared to non orphans (79 percent) for both sexes. The net enrolment rate increases with the level of education of household head and it rose from 70 percent for the least educated to 90 percent for the most educated. The net enrolment rate was 90 percent for children from households whose heads work in public sector. The primary school gross enrolment rate for males, (112 percent) was higher than for females, (107 percent). The gross enrolment rate was higher among orphans (116 percent) compared to non orphans (107 percent).

Table 3.6: Primary school net and gross enrollment rates by sex according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	Net enrollment rate			Gross enrollment rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Malawi	78	80	79	112	107	110
Orphanhood						
Orphan	80	83	82	120	111	116
Not orphan	78	80	79	109	106	107
Sex of household head						
Male	80	80	80	113	107	110
Female	74	82	78	111	107	109
Education level of household head						
None	70	70	70	106	91	98
Primary 1-5	75	79	77	108	107	107
Primary 6-8	83	87	85	120	118	119
Secondary and above	89	90	90	118	117	117
Employment status of household head						
Private business	88	86	87	128	117	122
Private Individual	82	80	81	106	111	108
Public	90	90	90	114	113	113
Self-employed	79	83	81	114	109	112
Mlimi	75	77	76	110	104	107
Unemployed	79	87	82	112	102	108
Not economically active	79	85	82	121	120	121
Place of residence						
Urban	88	91	89	118	118	118
Rural	77	79	78	112	106	109
Region of residence						
Northern	87	89	88	115	121	118
Central	75	79	77	112	106	110
Southern	79	79	79	111	105	108

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

Children of the least educated household heads had the lowest gross enrolment rate 98 percent, compared to the highly educated, 117 percent. The gross enrolment rate in urban areas was the same for both sexes (118 percent), and higher than for rural (109 percent).

3.8 Secondary school net and gross enrolment rate

The secondary school net enrolment rate was 12 percent. There was no difference between males and females. Net enrolment rate was higher for children from female headed households (14 percent) than male headed households (11 percent). For boys the net enrolment rate was the same regardless of the sex of the household head, but for girls the net enrolment rate was higher if their household was female headed (17 percent), compared to male headed (11 percent). The net enrolment rate of 38 percent for children of the most educated heads was large compared to 3 percent for children at heads with no education. Girls from households headed by private business employees or unemployed person had high net enrolment rate (33 and 10 percent) compared to boys with the same background (18 and 2 percent). Urban net enrolment rate (30 percent) was bigger than rural (9 percent).

The secondary school gross enrolment rate was 34 percent, thus 39 percent for males and 29 percent for females. The orphans gross enrolment rate of 34 percent was larger compared to 24 percent for the non-orphans.

Table 3.7: Secondary school net and gross enrollment rates by sex according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	Net enrollment rate			Gross enrollment rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Malawi	11	12	12	39	29	34
Orphanhood						
Orphan	13	15	14	35	32	34
Not orphan	11	11	11	27	21	24
Sex of household head						
Male	11	10	11	38	27	33
Female	11	17	14	41	34	38
Education level of household head						
None	3	4	3	17	8	13
Primary 1 - 5	7	5	6	26	15	21
Primary 6 - 8	10	11	10	47	25	37
Secondary and above	38	37	38	92	86	89
Employment status of household head						
Private business	18	33	25	44	70	56
Private Individual	13	8	10	41	27	34
Public	38	38	38	105	83	93
Self-employed	16	16	16	49	32	42
Mlimi	6	6	6	29	17	24
Unemployed	2	10	5	12	13	13
Not economically active	15	3	10	43	21	34
Place of Residence						
Urban	29	30	30	86	75	80
Rural	9	9	9	34	22	28
Region of residence						
Northern	15	11	13	52	30	40
Central	10	11	10	37	29	33
Southern	12	13	13	38	29	34

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

The gross enrolment rate for girl orphans was 32 percent and not orphans (21 percent) .The gross enrolment rate increase with education level of household head and ranges from 13 percent for the least educated to 89 percent for the most educated. Children from heads who were unemployed had the lowest gross enrolment rate, 13 percent, compared to those from heads who were in public sector with gross enrolment rate of 93 percent. The secondary school gross enrolment rates were higher for urban than for rural areas, 80 and 28 percent respectively.

3.9 Primary school drop out rate and repetition rate

The survey results indicate that drop out rate in primary schools was 2 percent, thus 1 percent for female and 2 percent for male. There were only small differences in dropout rates between children from various backgrounds.

Table 3.8: Primary school drop out and repetition rates (6 - 13 year olds) by sex according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	Dropout rate			Repetition rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Malawi	2	1	2	22	24	23
Orphanhood						
Orphan	2	1	1	23	22	23
Not orphan	2	1	2	22	24	23
Sex of household head						
Male	2	1	1	21	25	23
Female	3	1	2	24	20	22
Education level of household head						
None	3	1	2	23	19	21
Primary 1-5	2	1	2	24	27	25
Primary 6-8	2	0	1	21	25	23
Secondary and above	1	1	1	17	21	19
Employment status of household head						
Private business	1		1	23	23	23
Private Individual	5	1	3	25	24	25
Public	1	1	1	15	18	17
Self-employed	3	2	2	21	28	24
Mlimi	2	1	1	23	24	23
Unemployed	3		2	24	28	26
Not economically active	3	1	2	17	20	18
Place of residence						
Urban	1	1	1	24	23	24
Rural	2	1	2	22	24	23
Region of residence						
Northern	0	0	0	12	12	12
Central	3	2	3	23	24	23
Southern	4	2	3	24	27	25

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

The repetition rate was 23 percent, 24 percent for females and 22 for males. The children from households whose heads work in public sector have the lowest repetition rates, about 17 percent, compared to 23 percent from the unemployed heads. Dropout rates were lower in the Northern region (12 percent) than in Central and Southern region (23 and 25 percent respectively).

3.10 Secondary school drop out rate and repetition rate

The survey results show that 2 percent of secondary school students dropped out. Fewer males (2 percent) dropped out compared to females (3 percent). Female drop out rates are lower in rural areas, 3 percent compared to urban, 5 percent. No females dropped out of school in Northern region compared to 5 percent in Southern region

Table 3.9: Secondary school drop out and repetition rates (14-17year olds) by sex according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	Dropout rate			Repetition rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Malawi	2	3	2	21	18	20
Orphanhood						
Orphan	2	3	2	16	18	17
Not orphan	2	3	3	23	18	21
Sex of household head						
Male	2	3	2	20	18	19
Female	2	3	3	22	18	20
Education level of household head						
None	3	4	3	17	20	18
Primary 1-5	4	1	2	27	19	23
Primary 6-8	1	5	3	22	16	19
Secondary and above		3	1	13	19	16
Employment status of household head						
Private business		4	2	27	14	21
Private Individual	8	7	7	24	26	25
Public		1	0	14	19	17
Self-employed	5	4	5	24	21	23
Mlimi	2	2	2	21	17	19
Unemployed		12	4	31	22	28
Not economically active		3	1	12	18	14
Place of residence						
Urban	2	5	4	19	17	18
Rural	2	3	2	21	18	20
Region of residence						
Northern	1	0	1	14	10	12
Central	2	2	2	20	20	20
Southern	2	5	3	23	18	21

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

The secondary school repetition rate was 20 percent, thus 18 percent for females and 21 percent for males. The rate was higher for non-orphans, 21 percent compared to 17 percent for orphans. More males, 31 percent, from households headed by unemployed persons repeated classes than females, 22 percent. In rural areas, the rate was 20 percent and 18 percent in urban areas.

3.11 Type of school attended-Primary school

The survey results indicate that most primary school pupils, about 82 percent, attend government primary schools, compared to religious institutions (14 percent) and private institutions (4 percent). Generally, more orphans (87 percent) attend to government primary schools compared to non orphans (81 percent).

Table 3.10: Percentage distribution of pupils in primary school by type of school attending according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	Type of school				
	Government	Religious institution	Private institution	Private individual	Total
Malawi	82	14	3	1	100
Sex					
Male	82	14	3	1	100
Female	83	14	3	1	100
Orphanhood					
Orphan	87	10	2	1	100
Not orphan	81	15	3	1	100
Sex of household head					
Male	81	15	3	1	100
Female	87	11	2	0	100
Education level of household head					
None	84	13	3	1	100
Primary 1-5	83	14	2	1	100
Primary 6-8	80	15	3	1	100
Secondary and above	82	12	4	1	100
Employment status of household head					
Private business	82	13	3	1	100
Private Individual	83	14	2	0	100
Public	81	13	5	1	100
Self-employed	82	14	3	1	100
Mlimi	82	14	3	1	100
Unemployed	87	11	2		100
Not economically active	86	12	2	1	100
Place of residence					
Urban	86	10	3	1	100
Rural	82	14	3	1	100
Region of residence					
Northern	80	16	3	1	100
Central	83	13	3	1	100
Southern	82	14	3	1	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

More pupils from female-headed households (87 percent) attended government schools compared to 81 percent from male-headed households. More male heads send pupils to religious institutions (15 percent) compared to 11 percent among female-headed households. Heads with secondary education and above sent more pupils to private institutions (6 percent) compared to none, 3 and 5 percent for heads with no education, primary (1-5) and primary (6-8) respectively. More pupils in urban areas attended government schools (85 percent) compared to rural (82 percent). More pupils in Northern region (16 percent) attend religious institution schools compared to Central (13 percent) and Southern (14 percent). In rural areas 14 percent of primary school pupils attended school run by religious institutions, compared to 10 percent in urban areas.

3.12 Type of school attended-Secondary school

Most students, 78 percent, attended government schools, while 15 and 7 percent attended religious and private institutions. About 6 percent of pupils from male headed households go to private institution schools, compared to 1 percent from female headed households. Household heads with primary education 6-8 send more pupils to religious institution schools (21 percent), compared to those with secondary and above (11 percent).

Table 3.11: Percentage distribution of pupils in secondary school by type of school attending according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	Type of school				
	Government	Religious institution	Private institution	Private individual	Total
Malawi	78	15	5	2	100
Sex					
Male	78	15	4	2	100
Female	78	14	6	2	100
Orphanhood					
Orphan	88	11	1	1	100
Not orphan	75	16	6	2	100
Sex of household head					
Male	73	18	6	3	100
Female	90	8	1	1	100
Education level of head					
None	87	13			100
Primary 1-5	79	15	3	3	100
Primary 6-8	72	21	5	2	100
Secondary and above	80	11	6	3	100
Employment status of head					
Private business	76	15	6	3	100
Private Individual	86	13	2		100
Public	79	12	6	3	100
Self-employed	77	15	7	1	100
Mlimi	76	18	3	3	100
Unemployed	87	13			100
Not economically active	89	6	3	2	100
Place of residence					
Urban	85	9	5	1	100
Rural	76	17	5	3	100
Region of residence					
Northern	74	21	3	1	100
Central	77	16	4	3	100
Southern	80	12	5	2	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

Religious institutions are attended by more secondary school students in rural areas (17 percent) than in urban (9 percent). More students in Northern region attend religious institution secondary schools (21 percent) compared to 16 and 12 percent from Central and Southern regions respectively.

3.13 Problems experienced in school

About half of the pupils in primary school, 47 percent, experienced problems with the school. Of all pupils, 21 percent mentioned either lack of books/supplies or poor teaching.

Among pupils from household heads who had secondary education and above 49 percent experienced no problems with school. About 11 percent of pupils from these households felt that lack of teachers was a problem in schools. Among children of unemployed household heads, 13 percent, felt that lack of teachers was a major problem, compared to 7 percent of children of heads who worked for a private individual.

Table 3.12: Proportion of pupils in primary school experiencing problems in school by type of problem according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	Type of problem					
	No problem	Lack of books / supplies	Poor teaching	Lack of teachers	Facilities in bad conditions	Other
Malawi	53	21	21	9	5	10
Sex						
Male	53	21	21	9	4	9
Female	53	21	21	8	5	10
Orphanhood						
Orphan	59	19	18	6	4	8
Not orphan	52	21	21	10	5	10
Sex of household head						
Male	51	21	22	10	5	10
Female	61	20	17	5	2	8
Education level of household head						
None	57	20	18	7	4	9
Primary 1-5	53	22	21	9	4	8
Primary 6-8	53	20	22	9	5	11
Secondary and above	49	23	21	11	6	11
Employment status of household head						
Private business	52	22	21	9	5	10
Private Individual	47	25	20	7	5	15
Public	52	21	21	9	6	8
Self-employed	52	22	20	10	5	10
Mlimi	55	21	20	9	4	9
Unemployed	49	21	24	13	8	2
Not economically active	57	15	25	8	3	11
Place of residence						
Urban	49	21	22	8	7	13
Rural	54	21	20	9	4	9
Region of residence						
Northern	53	18	23	8	3	5
Central	51	20	22	10	5	9
Southern	56	22	19	8	5	11

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

Pupils from rural areas, 54 percent did not experience problems with school compared to 49 percent from urban areas. Of pupils in urban areas 7 percent felt that facilities were in bad condition, compared to 4 percent of pupils from rural areas. As in primary schools, about half of the students in secondary school have some problem with school.

Problem of lack of teachers was felt more by pupils from Central region, 10 percent, compared to 8 percent for both Northern and Southern regions (Annex table A11).

3.14 Reasons for not attending school (6-13 years)

Apart from 11 percent of children who completed school, 51 percent were not attending school because they felt it was uninteresting. The proportion of children in this age group who found school as being uninteresting was highest in the Northern region, 61 percent, compared to Central region, 49 percent and Southern region, 52 percent.

Table 3.13: Proportion of children aged 6-13 years not in school by reason for not currently attending school according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005 (Continued)

	Completed school	Working	Too old	Too far	Too expensive	Useless
Malawi	11	7	4	2	3	5
Sex of household head						
Male	11	8	4	1	3	5
Female	11	6	4	4	4	6
Education level of household head						
None	12	8	4	2	5	6
Primary 1-5	13	7	4	3	2	5
Primary 6-8	7	6	4	2	3	6
Secondary and above	4	9	5	2	2	4
Employment status of household head						
Private business	9	6	9	1		
Private Individual	20	13	5	3	0	4
Public	5	14	5			6
Self-employed	12	4	6	1	7	7
Mlimi	10	7	3	3	4	5
Unemployed	9	4	2			
Not economically active	20	8	3	4	2	10
Marital status of household head						
Never married	25			14		
Married	10	8	4	2	3	6
Divorced/separated	12	6	3	1	5	5
Widowed	19	6	7	6	3	4
Place of residence						
Urban	11	8	5	1	5	1
Rural	11	7	4	3	3	6
Region of residence						
Northern	9	4	1	2	4	6
Central	11	8	4	2	3	5
Southern	12	7	4	3	4	6

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

About 16 percent of pupils were not attending school due to lack of food. More girls than boys were not in school because of lack of food 18 and 14 percent respectively. Children of household heads working in public sector had the highest percentage not attending school due to lack of food, 29 percent, compared to 2 percent among children of unemployed heads.

Table 3.13: Proportion of children aged 6-13 years not in school by reason for not currently attending school according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	Uninteresting	Illness	Failed exam	Married	Lack of food	Other reason
Malawi	51	2	5	8	16	22
Sex of household head						
Male	53	2	5	7	14	21
Female	49	1	6	9	18	23
Education level of household head						
None	52	0	3	9	13	20
Primary 1-5	51	3	7	6	19	23
Primary 6-8	49	3	6	10	16	25
Secondary and above	57	6	5	4	15	21
Employment status of household head						
Private bussiness	56	8	4	3	13	15
Private Individual	53	2	2	5	7	11
Public	46		2	4	29	33
Self-employed	54	1	4	7	15	24
Mlimi	50	2	6	9	17	23
Unemployed	57				2	25
Not economically active	45		5	4	8	21
Marital status of household head						
Never married	47	14		14		
Married	51	2	6	8	16	22
Divorced/separated	52		2	10	21	25
Widowed	49		1	4	5	18
Place of residence						
Urban	49	6	3	6	18	24
Rural	51	2	5	8	16	22
Region of residence						
Northern	61		2	3	7	13
Central	49	3	7	12	22	26
Southern	52	1	4	5	11	19

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

3.15 Reasons for not attending school (14-19 years)

A high proportion of children 14-19 years, who were not in school, 43 percent, felt that school was uninteresting, 15 percent that they were too old, another 15 percent was married, 12 percent lacked food and 11 percent were working.

Table 3.14: Proportion of children aged 14-19 years not in school by reason for not currently attending school according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005 (Continued)

	Completed school	Working	Too old	Too far	Too expensive	Useless
Malawi	16	11	15	3	5	8
Sex of household head						
Male	14	11	5	4	7	9
Female	18	10	23	3	3	8
Education level of household head						
None	17	9	5	4	5	9
Primary 1-5	18	13	16	3	7	9
Primary 6-8	15	11	24	4	3	5
Secondary and above	13	6	20	2	2	9
Employment status of household head						
Private business	27	10	24	3	2	1
Private Individual	17	18	27	3	1	13
Public	29	13	8	2	6	18
Self-employed	13	7	13	4	6	5
Mlimi	15	11	14	4	5	8
Unemployed	5	2	25		5	8
Not economically active	25	6	3	2	3	7
Marital status of household head						
Never married	11	24	3		3	3
Married	16	10	19	4	5	8
Divorced/separated	14	13	7	3	3	7
Widowed	19	7	7	3	5	10
Place of residence						
Urban	16	5	16	3	4	16
Rural	16	11	15	3	5	7
Region of residence						
Northern	10	14	22	2	0	7
Central	17	11	15	3	6	7
Southern	17	10	14	4	4	10

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

More boys than girls felt school was not interesting, 49 and 38 percent respectively. About 17 percent of girls aged 14-19 years were not in school because of marriage, compared to 11 percent of the boys. About 18 percent of children from heads who work in public felt that school were useless, compared to 1 percent of those from heads in private business.

Table 3.14: Proportion of children aged 14-19 years not in school by reason for not currently attending school according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	Uninteresting	Illness	Failed exam	Married	Lack of food	Other reason
Malawi	43	2	3	15	12	23
Sex of household head						
Male	49	3	5	11	13	21
Female	38	1	2	17	12	25
Education level of household head						
None	47	2	5	11	13	24
Primary 1-5	41	2	2	17	14	25
Primary 6-8	39	1	3	16	10	21
Secondary and above	47	1		16	10	21
Employment status of household head						
Private business	36		5	22	25	28
Private Individual	38	1	2	18	11	28
Public	42		4	5	3	15
Self-employed	48	4	1	19	12	17
Mlimi	43	2	3	14	12	23
Unemployed	43		7	28	23	35
Not economically active	46	1	1	4	11	22
Marital status of household head						
Never married	54			57	5	10
Married	40	1	4	12	13	24
Divorced/separated	52	4	1	19	14	24
Widowed	50	2	1	13	8	21
Place of residence						
Urban	46	2	3	10	8	24
Rural	43	2	3	15	13	23
Region of residence						
Northern	49	2	1	8	3	18
Central	41	2	3	13	14	23
Southern	43	1	3	17	12	24

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

Lack of food was an obstacle to schooling to 13 percent of children from rural areas, compared to 8 percent from urban. More urban children, 16 percent felt that school was useless compared to 7 percent among rural children.

3.16 School feeding program

The survey results indicate that 8 percent of primary school children participated in a school-feeding program. There were small differences between boys and girls. More girls from heads with no education, 11 percent, participated in the program compared to 6 percent from heads with secondary education and above. The Northern region had the least proportion, about 3 percent that participated in school feeding program compared to 12 percent from Southern region.

Table 3.15: Proportion of primary school children who participated in a school feeding programme during the last 12 months by sex according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
Malawi	8	9	8
Orphanhood			
Orphan	10	9	9
Not orphan	7	9	8
Education level of household head			
None	9	11	10
Primary 1-5	8	8	8
Primary 6-8	8	9	8
Secondary and above	6	6	6
Employment status of household head			
Private bussiness	8	16	12
Private Individual	3	6	5
Public	6	8	7
Self-employed	9	9	9
Mlimi	8	8	8
Unemployed	12	12	12
Not economically active	13	15	14
Marital status of household head			
Never married	4	6	5
Married	8	9	8
Divorced/separated	6	8	7
Widowed	10	11	10
Place of residence			
Urban	5	7	6
Rural	8	9	8
Region of residence			
Northern	3	4	3
Central	5	6	6
Southern	12	12	12

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

Chapter 4

HEALTH

4.0 Objective

The overall policy goal of the Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP) is to reduce the incidence of illness and occurrence of death in the population through the development of the health delivery system. The purpose of this chapter is to assess the health condition of the population as well as their use of health facilities, to be able to monitor the above stated policy over time. Another objective is to monitor access to food on a daily basis. The questions on health and meals were administered to all respondents.

The reference point for food intake was 'yesterday', while for illness/injury, and use of health facilities, the reference period was 2 weeks prior to the survey. This differs from CWIQ 2002 where the reference period was 4 weeks.

4.1 Definitions

Sickness/injury is defined as a health condition that prevented the person from performing his/her daily activities, like going to work, going to school or doing the normal household chores

A meal is defined as consisting of a staple food (maize, cassava, rice, potatoes, bread or other staple) eaten with some relish, with or without meat or fish.

A snack is anything eaten in between the main meals.

Skilled birth attendant is defined as medically trained personnel; doctor, clinical officer or nurse.

Malnutrition: Three standard indices of physical growth that describe the nutritional status of children have been calculated from information on the weight and height of children between 6 and 60 months: Height-for-age, weight-for height, and weight-for-age. Height-for-age is a measure of growth and a child who is considered short for his/her age is *stunted*, a condition reflecting chronic malnutrition. Weight-for-height assesses a child's current nutritional status. A child who is considered too thin for his/her height is *wasted*, a condition reflecting an acute or recent nutritional deficit. Weight-for-age, *underweight*, does not distinguish between wasting or stunting and is an overall indicator of nutritional health and is the one of the Millennium Development Goal indicators.

4.2 Incidence of sickness or injury

During the 2 weeks preceding the survey, 13 percent of the Malawian population suffered from an illness or injury. Among those who were sick, fever or Malaria was the most frequent illness, suffered by 46 percent of the sick persons. Other illnesses with relatively high frequencies were diarrhoea (16 percent) and eye/ear/nose/throat illnesses (11 percent). One should bear in mind that the fieldwork was conducted in the dry season, when both malaria and diarrhoea is less abundant than in the rainy season.

Persons aged between 5 and 24 years reported less sickness than infants and people over 24. The incidences of sickness were high for persons 0-4 years and those 50 years and above. The proportion suffering from illness or injury during the 2 weeks preceding the survey was about 20 for the youngest and also for those between 50 and 64 years, while it was 27 for the oldest. There were only small differences between males and females, where the proportions were 11 and 14. There were no mentionable differences between urban and rural areas or regions.

Table 4.1: Proportion of persons who suffered from an injury or illness in the last 2 weeks prior to the survey; proportion of persons with various types of illnesses according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	Prortion of sick person	Malaria or fever	Diarrhoea	Skin	Dental	Eye,ear, nose and throat	Injury or accident	other
Malawi	13	46	16	6	3	11	4	24
Sex								
Male	11	45	16	6	3	11	4	24
Female	14	49	15	7	3	10	4	24
Age								
0-4	21	45	15	7	2	14	5	23
5-9	8	43	13	10	3	11	5	23
10-14	7	41	16	6	5	15	7	22
15-24	8	47	15	7	2	12	5	21
25-34	12	48	15	4	3	7	3	28
35-49	14	52	16	6	5	9	2	21
50-64	19	41	18	3	3	9	4	32
65+	27	52	18	7	3	9	1	27
Place of Residence								
Urban	12	40	14	5	2	15	2	27
Rural	13	47	16	6	3	11	4	24
Region								
Northern	13	41	11	4	3	20	4	28
Central	13	44	13	6	2	8	3	32
Southern	12	49	20	7	4	11	5	16

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

Among those who were sick during the two weeks prior to the survey there were no big differences between males and females regarding what type of illnesses they reported, and no systematic differences between age groups. More of those who had been sick in the Southern region suffered from malaria, 49 percent, compared to 41 and 44 in Northern and Central regions.

Diarrhoea was also more frequent among the sick in the Southern region, 20 percent, compared to 11 and 13 in the Northern and Central regions. On the other hand illnesses in eyes, ear, nose and throat were more frequent among sick people in the Northern region, 20 percent, compared to 8 and 11 in the Central and Southern regions respectively.

4.4 Incidence of sickness or injury among children 0-14 years

One out of eight children in the age group 0-14 years was sick during the two weeks preceding the survey. The proportion sick was highest, about 21 percent, among infants (less than five years). About 45 percent of these infants were suffering from malaria or fever.

Table 4.2: Proportion of children 0-14 years who were sick or injured in the last 2 weeks prior to the survey; proportion of children with various types of illnesses according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

		Proportion with various types of illnesses						
	Proportion who were sick	Malaria / fever	Diarrhoea	Injury or accident	Dental problem	Skin problem	Eye,ear, nose or throat	Other
Malawi	12	44	15	5	3	8	9	23
Sex								
Male	12	44	16	5	3	8	10	21
Female	13	43	14	6	3	7	8	24
Orphanhood								
Orphanhood	10	43	15	4	2	5	10	26
Not orphan	13	44	15	5	3	8	9	22
Sex of household head								
Male	12	43	16	5	3	7	9	23
Female	12	45	11	6	3	9	10	21
Education level of household head								
None	11	43	19	5	3	11	4	19
Primary 1-5	12	39	15	6	2	9	7	28
Primary 6-8	13	47	14	5	4	4	13	20
Secondary and above	13	47	12	5	3	7	10	23
Employment status of household head								
Private bussiness	13	44	19	5	1	2	14	17
Private Individual	17	41	15	7	3	8	6	28
Public	10	61	10	9	6	6	7	11
Self employed	12	42	9	3	5	6	9	24
Mlimi	12	44	16	5	2	9	9	22
Unemployed	11	25	12		4	2	8	52
Not economically active	9	32	21	4	4	5	15	30
Place of Residence								
Urban	14	36	12	3	2	5	13	29
Rural	12	45	15	6	3	8	8	22
Region of residence								
Northern	12	43	11	6	2	6	22	22
Central	13	43	12	4	2	7	7	30
Southern	11	44	19	6	4	8	7	16

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

There were no big differences in types of sickness suffered between boys and girls, or between children from male- or female-headed households. However, among sick children from households headed by a person with secondary education diarrhoea was less frequent than among children of uneducated household heads, 12 and 19 percent respectively.

4.5 Incidence of sickness or injury among adults, 15 years and above

Among persons aged 15 years and above 13 percent were sick during the two weeks preceding the survey. About 27 percent in the age group 65 years and older were sick, compared to 8-19 percent in the other age groups. Of the elderly that had been sick, about 52 percent were suffering from malaria or fever.

Table 4.3: Proportion of person aged 15 years and above who were sick or injured in the last 2 weeks prior to the survey; proportion of persons aged 15 years and above with various types of illnesses according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

		Proportion with various types of illnesses						
	Proportion sick	Malaria/ fever	Diarrhoea	Injury or accident	Dental problem	Skin problem	Eye,ear, nose or throat	Other
Malawi	13	48	16	3	3	5	2	25
Sex								
Male	11	49	12	5	5	5	2	23
Female	14	47	19	2	2	5	2	27
Employment status of household head								
Private bussiness	10	54	8	3		6	1	25
Private Individual	13	50	15	2	6	5	1	28
Public	8	62	6		11	4	3	13
Self employed	13	53	12	3	3	4	1	23
Mlimi	11	50	18	4	3	6	1	22
Unemployed	13	49	18	1	3	5	1	26
Not economically active	10	38	17	3	2	5	2	35
Education level of household head								
None	13	45	19	2	3	1	1	31
Primary 1-5	11	52	18	4	3	1	1	21
Primary 6-8	10	43	10	3	3	2	2	27
Secondary and above	9	53	13	3	5	1	0	21
Marital status of household head								
Never Married	7	36	15	8	1	8	1	25
Married	14	49	16	2	4	5	1	25
Divorced	17	50	16	2	1	3	1	29
Widowed	27	55	18	2	3	4	3	25
Place of residence								
Urban	12	45	15	2	2	6	2	26
Rural	13	49	17	3	3	5	2	25
Region of residence								
Northen	13	39	10	3	4	2	3	34
Central	13	44	13	2	2	5	1	34
Southern	12	53	20	4	4	6	2	16

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

Adults with high education were less sick than those with little or no education. Among the widowed, about 27 percent were sick, compared to 7 to 17 percent in other marital status

categories. There were small differences between groups of adults concerning the types of illnesses experienced by those who were sick. People with secondary education or above were less likely to suffer from diarrhoea (13 percent of the sick) than people with no education (19 percent of the sick). As among children diarrhoea seems to be a more frequent type of illness in the Southern region (20 percent of the sick) than in the Northern and Central region (10 and 13 percent respectively).

4.6 Duration of sickness

For those who got sick or injured during the 2 weeks preceding the survey, the mean number of sick days was 5.2. The mean number of sick days was higher in the age groups over 24 years, compared to younger age groups. Persons below 24 years stopped their normal activities for an average number of between 4.5 and 4.7 days. Mean number of sick days for the elderly, 65 and above, was 6.6.

There were small differences between males and females and between rural and urban areas. Still, females had to stop their normal activities longer then males, and persons from rural areas longer than persons from urban areas. However, it seems that people in Southern region have generally fewer days away from normal activity than people in the Northern and Central regions.

Table 4.4: Percentage distribution of sick persons by number of days normal activities had to be stopped during sickness/injury last 2 weeks and mean number of days normal activities had to be stopped according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

		Number of days				
	Mean number of days	1	2-3	4-5	6+	Total
Malawi	5.2	7	35	18	40	100
Sex						
Male	5.0	7	37	19	38	100
Female	5.3	6	34	18	42	100
Age						
0-4	4.7	8	39	19	34	100
5-9	4.7	8	41	15	36	100
10-14	4.8	5	35	22	38	100
15-24	4.5	9	40	21	31	100
24-34	5.7	6	31	18	45	100
35-49	5.5	5	33	17	45	100
50-64	5.8	3	32	15	49	100
65+	6.6	5	23	15	57	100
Place of Residence						
Urban	4.9	10	40	17	32	100
Rural	5.2	6	34	18	41	100
Region of residence						
Northern	5.5	3	36	17	44	100
Central	5.4	6	35	18	41	100
Southern	4.9	8	35	18	38	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

4.7 Type of health provider visited

The proportion among the Malawian population who consulted a health provider or traditional healer for any reason during the two weeks preceding the survey was 11 percent. Females visited health providers more often than males; the proportion was 12 percent for females and 9 percent for males.

Persons below 4 years and above 65 years visited health providers more often than other age groups. Persons from urban districts had more often visited a health provider than persons from rural districts.

Table 4.5: Proportion of persons who visited a health provider by type of health provider consulted according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

		Type of Health Provider Visited						
	Proportion who visited health provider	Government Hospital, Clinic	Mission hospital or health centres	Private hospital	Traditional healer	Pharmacy or shop	Mobil clinic	Other
Malawi	11	90	1	3	2	3	0	1
Sex								
Male	9	91	1	3	2	2	0	1
Female	12	90	1	3	2	3	0	2
Age								
0-4	21	91	1	4	1	3	0	1
5-9	7	86	0	6	3	4		2
10-14	5	89		5	3	5		1
15-24	6	91	1	1	2	3		1
24-34	11	94	1	2	2	1	0	0
35-49	12	90	1	3	2	1		3
50-64	15	89	1	2	2	5		2
65+	23	88	3	2	2	3		2
Place of residence								
Urban	14	95		2	1	0		2
Rural	10	89	1	3	2	3	0	1
Region residence								
Northern	10	70	3	14	4	9	0	6
Central	9	89	1	2	2	4	0	1
Southern	12	95	1	1	1	0	0	1

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

4.8 Reasons for not seeking medical care

About 90 percent of the Malawian population did not use medical care during the two weeks preceding the survey. The proportion is lowest, 82, for persons below 4 years and above 65 years, and highest, about 94, for persons between 5 and 24 years.

The main reason given for not seeking care was that they did not need medical care. Three out of four of the persons not seeking medical care said that they did not need medical care. The percentage was highest for persons above 25 years and from rural districts. Another 23 per cent said that they did not use medical care because it is too expensive; here the percentage was highest for persons below 25 years and from urban districts.

Table 4.6: Proportion of persons who did not seek medical care and percentage distribution of those persons by reason for not seeking medical care according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

		Reason for not seeking care			
	Proportion who did not seek care	No need	Too expensive	Too far	Other
Malawi	90	75	23	10	9
Sex					
Male	92	75	23	14	7
Female	89	75	24	6	10
Age					
0-4	82	71	29	4	12
5-9	94	73	26	14	5
10-14	95	68	30	10	5
15-24	94	70	29	5	8
25-34	90	85	14	8	10
35-49	89	87	9	26	8
50-64	87	85	12	24	11
65+	82	78	19	12	15
Place of residence					
Urban	88	72	26	10	10
Rural	91	76	23	10	8
Region of residence					
Northern	91	75	24	12	8
Central	91	75	23	12	8
Southern	89	75	23	8	9

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

4.9 Number of meals

Most Malawians had 2 or 3 meals a day. The mean number of meals was 2.3. The numbers of meals decreased with age. Children under 2 years had on average 3.2 meals. After the age of 2 years the mean number of meals decreased to 2.4 and end at 2.0 for persons above 65 years. Persons from urban areas had more meals, 2.7 than persons from rural areas, 2.2.

Table 4.7: Mean number of meals taken per household members and percentage distribution of persons by number of meals taken according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

		Number of meals					
	Mean number of meals	0	1	2	3	4+	Total
Malawi	2.3	2	13	46	37	2	100
Sex							
1 Male	2.3	2	13	46	37	2	100
2 Female	2.3	2	13	45	37	2	100
Age							
0-1	3.2	4	8	29	40	18	100
2-4	2.4	2	10	46	41	2	100
5-9	2.2	2	13	49	36	0	100
10-14	2.2	2	14	48	36	0	100
15-24	2.3	3	12	44	40	0	100
25-34	2.3	1	12	47	39	0	100
35-49	2.2	2	15	47	36	0	100
50-64	2.1	1	17	50	31		100
65+	2.0	1	25	50	25	0	100
Place of residence							
Urban	2.7	2	7	19	70	2	100
Rural	2.3	2	14	50	32	2	100
Region of residence							
Northern	2.5	2	9	39	48	2	100
Central	2.3	3	12	50	34	2	100
Southern	2.3	2	15	44	37	1	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

4.10 Number of snacks

Almost four out of ten of the respondents did not eat any snack the day before the interview. Almost an equal share said they had only one snack, while one out of four had two or more snacks the day before. The average number of snacks was one.

Children below two years had taken on average 2.6 snacks while children aged 2-4 had eaten on average 1.2 snacks. As with meals, the number of snacks tends to decrease with age. People in urban areas ate more snacks than people in rural areas, on average 1.3 and 1 respectively.

Table 4.8: Mean number of snacks taken per household members and percentage distribution of persons by number of snack taken according to background characteristics

	Mean number of snacks	Number of snack					
		0	1	2	3	4+	Total
Malawi	1.0	39	36	15	5	4	100
Sex							
Male	1.0	40	36	15	5	4	100
Female	1.1	39	36	16	6	4	100
Age							
0-1	2.6	33	16	11	9	31	100
2-4	1.2	33	34	19	9	5	100
5-9	1.0	38	36	17	7	2	100
10-14	0.9	40	38	16	5	1	100
15-24	0.9	40	36	16	6	2	100
25-34	0.9	40	39	14	4	2	100
35-49	0.8	43	39	14	3	1	100
50-64	0.7	45	40	13	2	1	100
65+	0.8	45	40	11	2	1	100
Place of Residence							
Urban	1.3	31	33	22	7	7	100
Rural	1.0	41	36	14	5	4	100
Region of residence							
Northern	0.9	39	39	17	4	2	100
Central	1.1	40	34	16	6	4	100
Southern	1.1	40	37	14	5	4	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

4.11 Place of child delivery

In almost two out of three cases Malawian children born during the five years preceding the survey were delivered in a medical institution (hospital, health clinic or health centre). The proportion of children delivered in hospitals was higher for mothers with secondary education, than for mothers with less education.

In urban areas three out of four children were delivered in medical institutions, compared to less than 60 per cent in rural areas. Most of the difference is due to the larger numbers of deliveries in hospitals in the urban areas than in the rural, 52 and 30 percent respectively.

Table 4.9: Percentage distribution of under - 5 children by place of delivery according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	Place of delivery						
	Hospital/ Maternity	Health Clinic	Health centre	Health post	At home	Other	Total
Malawi	33	12	15	0	29	11	100
Sex of child							
Male	32	12	17	0	29	10	100
Female	33	12	14	0	29	12	100
Age of mother							
14 and below	33	18	4	3	32	10	100
15-24	36	10	16	0	27	11	100
25-34	29	12	17	0	32	10	100
35-49	31	14	14	1	26	14	100
50 and above	32	17	10		31	10	100
Mother not a household member	40	16	12		26	6	100
Education of the mother							
None	21	11	13	1	42	12	100
Primary 1-5	28	12	15	0	30	15	100
Primary 6-8	38	13	17	0	24	8	100
Secondary and above	57	9	19		10	4	100
Mother not a household member	40	16	12		26	6	100
Place of Residence							
Urban	52	11	13	0	16	7	100
Rural	30	12	16	0	30	11	100
Region of residence							
Northern	48	9	11	0	28	4	100
Central	32	9	10	0	31	18	100
Southern	29	16	21	0	27	6	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

4.12 Personnel who assisted in child delivery

Medical personnel assisted in the delivery of almost two out of three children born in Malawi. In most cases (54 percent) the delivery was assisted by a nurse or midwife. As is the case with place of delivery, a higher percentage of the educated mothers than the uneducated ones, and a higher percentage from urban areas than rural areas, were assisted by medical personnel.

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Table 4.10: Percentage distribution of under - 5 children by who assisted in their delivery according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	Delivery assisted by					
	Doctor/ clinical officer	Midwife/ Nurse	Trained T.B.A	Other	Self	Total
Malawi	5	54	26	13	1	100
Sex of child						
Male	5	55	26	12	2	100
Female	5	53	26	14	1	100
Age of mother						
14 and below	4	52	22	20	2	100
15-24	7	54	26	13	1	100
25-34	5	52	27	14	1	100
35-49	4	55	25	14	3	100
50 and above	1	59	28	12		100
Mother not a household member	5	61	22	11	1	100
Education of the mother						
None	5	41	35	17	2	100
Primary 1-5	5	50	30	14	2	100
Primary 6-8	6	61	19	14	0	100
Secondary and above	10	76	11	3	0	100
Mother not a household member	5	61	22	11	1	100
Place of Residence						
Urban	11	65	17	6	1	100
Rural	5	52	27	14	1	100
Region of residence						
Northern	5	63	15	16	2	100
Central	6	45	38	10	1	100
Southern	5	60	18	15	1	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

4.13 Child nutrition status

Of all Malawian children under five years 43 percent were stunted, that is, under the minimum height for their age. This is associated with insufficient nourishment over a long period. One percent of the children were wasted (under the minimum weight for their height), an indicator of acute or recent malnutrition. Almost 20 percent were underweight.

Mother's age seems to have little bearing on the children's nutritional status, and there were small differences between urban and rural areas. However, mother's education has an effect, as fewer children have been malnourished among mothers with high education than among mothers with little or no education.

About 4 percent of the under five children participated in the nutrition program. The differences between various groups were small.

Table 4.11: Percentage distribution of under - 5 children who were malnourished and proportion who participated in nutrition programmes according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	Proportion malnourished			
	Stunted	Wasted	Underweight	Partcipated in a nutrition programme
Malawi	43	1	18	4
Sex of the child				
Male	44	1	19	4
Female	42	1	18	5
Childs age in months				
6-9	19	1	15	1
10-11	33	1	19	3
12-15	46	2	23	3
16-23	50	1	22	5
24-35	40	1	18	5
36-47	46	0	13	5
48-59	47	1	19	5
Age of mother				
14 and below	46		16	3
15-24	42	1	18	5
25-34	42	1	17	4
35-49	45	1	20	3
50 and above	52	7	20	2
Mother not a household member	40	1	19	4
Education of the mother				
None	47	1	21	6
Primary 1-5	44	1	19	4
Primary 6-8	41	1	15	4
Secondary and above	36	1	15	4
Mother not a household member	40	1	20	4
Place of Residence				
Urban	41	1	15	5
Rural	43	1	19	4
Region of residence				
Northern	48	1	17	3
Central	41	1	19	3
Southern	42	1	18	6

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

4.14 Malaria prevention

Two out of five children under five in Malawi (40 percent) usually sleep under a bed net. A smaller proportion, 30 percent, slept under a bed net the night before the interview (conducted in August or first half of September). Finally, less than one in five of all Malawian children slept under a bed net that had been chemically treated or bought within the last 12 months. The proportion who used bed nets, treated or not treated, increases with mother's education, and was higher in urban than in rural areas.

Table 4.12: Proportion of under - 5 children who benefited from malaria preventive measure according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	Maleria preventive measure		
	Proportion who: Usually sleep under bednet	Proportion who: Slept under bednet last night	Proportion: Whose bed net was treated with chemicals or was bought last 12 months
Malawi	40	30	17
Sex of child			
Male	38	29	16
Female	41	31	18
Age of mother			
14 and below	33	21	12
15-24	43	34	22
25-34	40	29	16
35-49	37	28	13
50 and above	36	28	12
Mother not a household member	23	16	4
Education of the mother			
None	27	20	11
Primary 1-5	34	25	15
Primary 6-8	50	37	22
Secondary and above	70	58	31
Mother not a household member	23	16	4
Place of Residence			
Urban	58	51	33
Rural	37	27	15
Region of residence			
Northern	38	33	16
Central	35	27	16
Southern	44	32	18

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

Chapter 5

EMPLOYMENT

5.0 Objective

This section seeks to capture the labour force participation rate in the population, and hence also to measure the employment and unemployment rates. Further, the section intends to capture various characteristics of the employed persons, as well as reasons for not participating in the labour force for the economically inactive persons.

Employment questions were asked of all household members aged 5 years and above. In this publication, however, employment information was presented only for the population in the economically active age group, that was 15 years and above.

The information in this chapter further pertains to current economic activity, with the reference period being the last 7 days preceding the enumeration. The amount of time devoted to work, as defined below, was anything above 1 hour during the reference period

5.1 Definitions

Work was defined as both formal and informal work, both paid work (in cash, in kind, or barter), and unpaid work contributing to the livelihood of the household, including work on the agricultural holding, not only for the owner, but for family members helping out without pay.

Employed was defined as either working or temporarily absent from work during the reference period

Unemployed was defined as not working during the reference period but were looking for and ready to work during the last 4 weeks preceding the survey.

Economically inactive was defined as not working and not looking for work in the reference periods stated.

Labour force participation rate indicates employed and unemployed persons as a proportion of the population 15 years and above.

Employment rate indicates employed persons as a proportion of persons in 15 years and above.

Unemployment rate indicates unemployed persons as a proportion of persons in the labour force

Main job was defined as the job the respondent worked the longest hours at last week.

Employment status was defined on the basis of the employer in the main job and has the following categories:

Private sector, including private individual, private business and mission/NGO

Public sector, including Parastatal and Public/Government

Mlimi, which was subsistence farming

Unemployed, those looking for and available for work

Economically inactive, those not belonging to the labour force were added

5.2 Labour force participation

The labour force participation rate in Malawi was 82 percent and the rate was higher among men than women, 86 percent and 79 percent respectively. The labour force participation rate was lowest among those with secondary education and above. The never married were the least likely to seek employment compared to the other marital status groups. Rural labour force participation rate was higher than urban labour force participation rate. Regionally labour force participation rate is lowest in the North, 72 percent.

The national employment rate was 78 percent (82 percent for males and 73 percent for females). The employment rate was higher in rural areas, 81 percent, 51 percent in the urban areas. The employment rate 80 percent in the Southern region, 78 percent Central region, and 68 percent in the Northern region.

Table 5.1: Labourforce participation rate, unemployment rate and unemployment rate by sex according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	Labour force participation			Employment rate			Unemployment rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Malawi	82	86	79	78	82	73	6	4	7
Age									
15-24	71	73	70	65	67	64	9	8	10
25-34	90	95	85	85	93	78	6	3	9
35-49	92	97	88	88	94	84	4	3	5
50-64	89	93	85	87	91	83	2	2	2
65+	74	82	68	71	80	64	4	2	6
Education level									
None	84	88	83	80	84	78	5	5	5
Primary 1-5	86	88	83	81	85	77	5	4	7
Primary 6-8	81	85	76	77	82	71	5	4	7
Secondary and above	75	82	64	68	77	54	9	6	16
Marital status									
Never married	66	70	59	60	63	53	9	9	10
Married	90	95	84	85	93	78	5	2	7
Divorced/separated	88	90	88	83	83	83	6	8	5
Widowed	77	74	77	73	71	74	4	4	4
Place of residence									
Urban	66	77	53	55	70	39	16	9	26
Rural	85	87	83	81	84	78	5	4	5
Region of residence									
Northern	72	78	67	68	75	61	6	4	8
Central	83	86	81	78	81	74	7	5	9
Southern	84	88	81	80	85	76	5	4	6

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

The national unemployment rate stood at 5 percent, and this rate was about the same between males and females. Those with secondary education and above were almost twice as likely to be unemployed as those with either no education or lower education. The unemployment rate was between two and three times higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas.

5.3 Economically inactive

Persons who did not work the last 7 days preceding the survey were asked to explain the main reason for not working. Studying was the main reason for not working, 27 percent while 24 percent mentioned household/family duties and 19 percent, unavailability of work. Females were four times more likely than males to be economically inactive because of household/family duties, while males were twice as likely as females to be economically inactive because of studying.

People in urban areas were twice more likely to be economically inactive because of household/family chores than their rural counterparts. There were no regional differences in being economically inactive due to unavailability of work.

Table 5.2: Percentage distribution of currently economically inactive persons aged 15 years and above by reason they are economically inactive according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	Reasons economically inactive							
	No work available	Seasonal inactivity	Student	Household/ family duties	Too old/ Too	Infimity	Other reasons	Total
Malawi	19	7	27	24	9	4	10	100
Sex								
Male	21	8	40	9	7	5	9	100
Female	17	6	18	34	10	4	10	100
Age								
15-24	16	5	46	22	3	2	6	100
25-34	30	9	4	39	0	4	14	100
35-49	29	14	1	30	3	6	16	100
50-64	16	13		24	14	12	22	100
65+	7	6	0	5	62	11	9	100
Education level								
None	23	10	2	18	22	10	15	100
Primary 1-5	19	10	18	26	10	5	13	100
Primary 6-8	19	6	35	30	3	1	6	100
Secondary and above	15	2	51	22	3	1	7	100
Marital status								
Never married	15	4	56	13	3	3	6	100
Married	25	11	1	40	7	4	12	100
Divorced/separated	23	9	0	28	6	8	25	100
Widowed	10	7	0	7	55	8	13	100
Place of residence								
Urban	21	1	28	39	5	2	4	
Rural	18	9	26	19	10	5	12	100
Region of residence								
Northern	18	12	20	24	15	2	9	100
Central	19	8	28	19	9	6	11	100
Southern	19	5	28	29	7	3	9	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

5.4 Type of payment

Of all employed Malawians 72 percent were Mlimi (subsistence farmer) and were not paid, while 10 percent were paid wages or salaries and 10 percent were self employed. The remaining 8 percent were paid in kind, doing casual work (ganyu) or unpaid family business workers.

Table 5.3: Percentage distribution of currently employed persons aged 15 years and above by type of payment in main job according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	Type of payment						
	Mlimi - not paid	Wages/ salary	Payment in kind	Casual (hourly/ dairly), Ganyu	Unpaid family bussiness worker	Self - employed	Total
Malawi	72	10	0	4	3	10	100
Sex							
Male	62	16	0	5	3	13	100
Female	82	4	0	2	4	7	100
Age							
15-24	78	6	1	4	4	7	100
25-34	64	13	0	5	4	14	100
35-49	66	15	0	4	4	12	100
50-64	78	9	0	2	2	9	100
65+	86	3	0	3	1	7	100
Education level							
None	83	3	0	3	2	7	100
Primary 1-5	78	5	1	4	4	9	100
Primary 6-8	70	10	0	4	3	12	100
Secondary and above	43	34	0	3	5	14	100
Marital status							
Never married	77	9	1	4	4	6	100
Married	70	11	0	4	3	12	100
Divorced/separated	75	7	0	5	3	10	100
Widowed	79	7	0	3	2	7	100
Place of residence							
Urban	16	42	1	4	6	31	100
Rural	78	7	0	4	3	8	100
Region of residence							
Northern	73	9	0	3	3	11	100
Central	73	9	1	5	3	9	100
Southern	70	12	0	3	3	11	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

The percentage being Mlimis were higher among females than among males. In rural areas almost 80 percent of the employed were Mlimi, compared to 16 percent of urban employed.

5.5 Type of employer

Table 5.4 shows that 71 percent of the employed were Mlimis (self employed), while 2 percent were employed by Mlimi. Another 10 percent were self employed, while 5 percent were employed by private business, 8 percent by a private individual and 4 percent were employed in the public sector.

More females were Mlimis, 81 percent, compared to males, 61 percent. The percentages of Mlimis were higher in rural areas, 77 percent, compared to 15 percent in the urban areas. There were no regional differences in the proportion of Mlimis in the economically active population.

Table 5.4: Percentage distribution of currently employed persons aged 15 years and above by type of employer according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	Private business	Private individual	Public	Self-employed	Employed by Mlimi	Mlimi (self employed)	Total
Malawi	5	8	4	10	2	71	100
Sex							
Male	7	11	6	12	2	61	100
Female	3	5	2	8	2	81	100
Age							
15-24	4	8	1	8	2	77	100
25-34	7	10	5	14	2	63	100
35-49	6	8	8	11	3	65	100
50-64	4	5	4	8	1	77	100
65+	2	3	2	8	0	84	100
Education level							
None	3	4	1	8	2	82	100
Primary 1-6	4	7	1	9	3	77	100
Primary 6-8	6	10	3	11	2	69	100
Secondary and above	12	10	18	15	1	42	100
Marital status							
Never married	5	8	2	7	2	76	100
Married	6	8	5	11	2	68	100
Divorced/separated	3	7	4	10	2	74	100
Widowed	3	6	4	7	2	78	100
Place of residence							
Urban	16	24	14	30	1	15	100
Rural	4	6	3	8	2	77	100
Region							
Northern	5	10	4	9	0	71	100
Central	5	7	4	10	2	73	100
Southern	6	8	4	11	2	69	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

In the urban areas 14 percent were employed in the public sector, while 3 percent in the rural areas worked in the public sector. More people in urban than in rural areas were working for a private business (16 percent) or a private individual (24 percent), compared to 4 and 6 percent respectively in the rural areas.

5.6 Type of industry

The survey indicates that 80 percent of all the employed persons were working in the agriculture/mining industry. The percentage working in the agriculture/mining industry was higher among females than males, 87 percent and 73 percent respectively. In rural areas 86 percent worked in this industry, compared to 20 percent in the urban areas. There was no regional variation in employment within the agriculture/mining industry.

Table 5.5: Percentage distribution of currently employed persons aged 15 years and above by main activity according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	Agriculture /mining	Manufacturing/ Utilities	Construction	Markerting	Transport	Finance/ Social services	Total
Malawi	80	3	3	8	1	6	100
Sex							
Male	73	4	5	9	2	8	100
Female	87	1	1	6	0	3	100
Age							
15-24	85	2	2	7	1	3	100
25-34	73	3	4	11	1	8	100
35-49	75	3	4	8	1	8	100
50-64	84	3	3	4	1	4	100
65+	90	4	1	2	1	2	100
Education level							
None	90	2	2	3	0	2	100
Primary 1-5	86	2	3	6	0	2	100
Primary 6-8	78	3	4	9	1	5	100
Secondary and above	51	6	3	16	4	21	100
Marital status							
Never married	84	2	3	6	1	3	100
Married	78	3	3	8	1	7	100
Divorced/separated	82	3	2	9	1	4	100
Widowed	85	3	2	7	0	3	100
Place of residence							
Urban	20	8	8	33	5	27	100
Rural	86	2	3	5	1	3	100
Region of residence							
Northern	80	5	2	7	1	6	100
Central	80	3	3	7	1	6	100
Southern	80	3	3	8	1	5	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

Chapter 6

CROP PRODUCTION

6.0 Objective

Information on the food situation in the country is very important for planning purposes. Food security issues play an important role in the poverty programs implemented by the Malawian Government. The proportion of the households who grew some staple food, and the amount and duration of their crops were important information pertaining to food security. The objective of the crop production section of the WMS was to assess the availability of staple food at household level. Another objective was to find out the proportion of households that had benefited from (TIP) programs, especially free seeds, and how the free seeds had been utilized. The reference period was the 2004 / 2005 agricultural growing season.

6.1 Definition

Staple food crop was defined as maize, rice, cassava, millet and sorghum.

6.2 Crop production

The survey indicates that 92 percent of the households grew crops in the 2004 / 2005 agricultural season. Of these crop-growing households, 98 percent grew maize and 19 percent grew cassava. The elderly grew more cassava, 22 percent compared to 19 percent of the other age groups. Sorghum was grown by 10 percent of those with no education and 5 percent of those with secondary education and above. Maize was grown by all crop growing households whose heads worked in the public sector or for a private individual, compared to 93 percent of households headed by unemployed. Cassava was grown by 26 percent of households headed by public sector employees, compared to 9 percent of those headed by privately employed individuals.

Maize was grown by almost all crop growing households in urban and rural areas. Rice was grown by 8 percent of households in rural and 1 percent in urban. Cassava was grown by 20 percent of rural households compared to 7 percent of urban households. In the Northern region 41 percent grew cassava, compared to 24 and 8 percent in Southern and Central regions respectively. Sorghum was mainly grown in the Southern region by about 16 percent of households, compared to less than one percent in the Central region and 1 percent in Northern region.

Table 6.1: Proportion of crop-growing households and proportion of households who grew various staple crops according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

		Type of staple crop				
	Proportion of crop growing household	Maize	Rice	Cassava	Millet	Sorghum
Malawi	92	98	7	19	2	8
Sex of household head						
Male	92	98	8	19	3	7
Female	92	98	7	19	2	8
Age of household head						
10-19	92	98	8	19	3	8
20-24	88	99	6	19	2	6
25-34	88	98	7	19	2	7
35-49	93	98	8	19	3	8
50-64	96	98	6	19	2	8
65+	97	98	6	22	4	11
Highest level of education attended by head						
None	96	97	8	16	3	10
Primary 1-5	96	98	7	19	2	8
Primary 6-8	92	98	8	23	3	7
Secondary and above	77	99	6	20	2	5
Employment status for houshold head						
Private bussiness	80	99	7	19	2	9
Private Individual	79	100	5	9	3	7
Public	82	100	4	26	0	9
Self employed	82	96	9	19	3	7
Mlimi	100	99	8	20	2	8
Unemployed	87	93	6	16	3	9
Not economically active	90	95	6	26	3	7
Marital status of household head						
Never married	64	99	1	21	0	1
Married	93	98	8	19	2	7
Divorced/separated	91	99	8	23	2	10
Widowed	91	98	5	17	2	11
Place of Residence						
Urban	54	100	1	7	1	3
Rural	97	98	8	20	3	8
Region of residence						
Northern	92	96	7	41	3	1
Central	92	98	4	8	0	0
Southern	91	99	11	24	4	16

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

6.3 Seeds distribution for the 2004/05 agriculture season

Of the 46 percent of the crop-growing households who received seeds in the 2004 / 2005 agriculture season, 87 percent used it all. More households headed by the elderly (65+), (60 percent) received seeds compared to 41 percent of heads in age group 20-24. Among the household heads with secondary education and above that received seeds, 89 percent of them used it all**.**

Fewer households headed by a person employed by private individuals, 21 percent, received seed compared to 51 percent of Mlimi. Almost half of the rural households, 48 percent were given seeds compared to about 21 percent of the urban households. In Central region 81 percent of households received seeds, compared to 94 and 90 percent in Northern and Southern regions respectively.

Table 6.2: Proportion of crop-growing households who received any seeds for 2004/5 growing season and how the seeds were used according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	Proportion who received seed	Used all of it
Malawi	46	87
Sex of household head		
Male	46	87
Female	46	87
Age of household head		
10-19	47	88
20-24	41	86
25-34	43	87
35-49	44	88
50-64	53	87
65+	60	88
Highest level of education attended by head		
None	50	86
Primary 1-5	52	88
Primary 6-8	44	87
Secondary and above	31	89
Employment status		
Private bussiness	43	84
Private Individual	21	77
Public	35	92
Self employed	39	89
Mlimi	51	87
Unemployed	49	91
Not economically active	47	94
Marital status of household head		
Never married	37	99
Married	44	87
Divorced/separated	53	87
Widowed	55	88
Place of Residence		
Urban	21	86
Rural	48	87
Region of residence		
Northern	41	94
Central	38	81
Southern	55	90

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

Chapter 7

HOUSING CONDITIONS AND AMENITIES

7.0 Objective

Housing and shelter are important indicators when it comes to assessing living conditions of a population. As one of the most basic human necessities, water is the object of many government and community schemes, hence access to safe water and sanitation are among the Millennium Development Goals.

Time to walk to the nearest facility such as supply of drinking water, food market, public transport, "all season" road, primary school, secondary school, health clinic or hospital is an important indicator on access to crucial facilities and of importance for the well being as well as the safety of the population. Hence the objective of this chapter is to provide information on various indicators on housing conditions and amenities, including the MDG's mentioned above.

7.1 Definitions

Safe /improved water sources are boreholes (or communal standpipes), protected wells, and tap water (piped into dwelling unit or compound).

Safe/improved sanitation is defined as the use of toilet facilities that are flush to sewer, ventilated improved pit latrine or covered pit latrine.

All season road is defined as a road that is accessible all year round by the prevailing means of rural transport (often a pick-up truck or a truck that does not have 4 wheel drive).

7.2 Type of tenure

Most Malawian households, 85 percent, own their dwellings, and only 9 percent pay rent according to Table 7.1. The percentage of owner-occupied dwellings is much higher in rural areas (90 percent) than in urban areas (48 percent). Relatively few households headed by a never married person owned their own dwelling (50 percent).

Renting a dwelling was the most common among households headed by a person employed in the public sector (46 percent), with secondary education (34 percent) and living in urban areas (44 percent).

Table 7.1: Proportion of households by type of tenure according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	Type of tenure				
	Owner occupied	Rent	Uses without paying rent	Other	Total
Malawi	85	9	6	0	100
Sex of household head					
Male	84	11	6	0	100
Female	88	5	7	0	100
Age of household head					
10-19	61	13	23	3	100
20-24	75	12	13	0	100
25-34	79	14	6	0	100
35-49	83	11	6	0	100
50-64	93	3	4	0	100
65+	95	1	4		100
Highest level of education attended by head					
None	93	2	5	0	100
Primary 1-5	91	3	6	0	100
Primary 6-8	86	7	6	0	100
Secondary and above	57	34	8	0	100
Employment status of household head					
Private bussiness	69	21	9	2	100
Private Individual	73	18	9		100
Public	40	46	14		100
Self employed	72	21	8		100
Mlimi	95	0	4	0	100
Unemployed	89	7	4	0	100
Not economically active	92	2	5		100
Marital status of household head					
Never married	50	28	19	2	100
Married	85	10	5	0	100
Divorced/separated	85	7	8	1	100
Widowed	89	4	7	0	100
Place of residence					
Urban	48	44	8		100
Rural	90	4	6	0	100
Region of residence					
Northern	89	5	5	0	100
Central	86	8	6	0	100
Southern	83	11	6	0	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

Only 6 percent of the households occupied a dwelling without owning it or paying rent. This was most common among households headed by young persons (23 percent) and persons never married (19 percent)

7.3 Access to safe water and proper sanitation

More than 70 percent of the households in Malawi have access to safe water, while one third have access to proper sanitation according to Table 7.2. There is not much difference between male and female-headed households. On the other hand, over 40 percent of the households in the urban areas had access to proper sanitation, as compared to 30 percent in the rural areas.

Table 7.2: Proportion of households with access to safe water and proper sanitation according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	Proportion with access to safe water	Proportion with access to proper sanitation
Malawi	72	31
Sex of household head		
Male	72	32
Female	71	31
Age of household head		
10-19	71	34
20-24	73	34
25-34	73	31
35-49	73	34
50-64	70	30
65+	70	25
Highest level of education attended by head		
None	68	21
Primary 1-5	68	26
Primary 6-8	70	31
Secondary and above	87	54
Employment status of household head		
Private bussiness	80	35
Private Individual	91	61
Public	81	37
Self employed	73	35
Mlimi	66	25
Unemployed	78	39
Not economically active	71	30
Marital status of household head		
Never married	77	33
Married	71	33
Divorced/separated	72	21
Widowed	75	26
Place of residence		
Urban	92	43
Rural	69	30
Region of residence		
Northern	62	27
Central	65	33
Southern	79	30

rce: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

7.4 Fuels for cooking

Firewood was the most common source of fuel for cooking in Malawi, used by 87 percent. One percent used electricity according to the table 7.3.

Almost nine in every ten of the households used firewood in the rural areas, compared to four in every ten in the urban areas. However, 10 percent of the urban households used electricity for cooking and almost none in the rural areas.

Table 7.3: Percentage distribution of households by main source for fuel for cooking according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	Main source of fuel for cooking					
	Electricity	Gas/paraffin	Charcoal	Firewood	Straw/crop residue/saw dust	Total
Malawi	1	1	9	87	2	100
Sex of household head						
Male	2	1	10	86	2	100
Female	1	1	6	88	4	100
Age of household head						
10-19			6	92	2	100
20-24	1	1	10	86	2	100
25-34	1	1	14	82	2	100
35-49	2	1	8	85	3	100
50-64	2	1	4	91	2	100
65+	0	0	4	92	4	100
Highest level of education attended by head						
None	0	1	3	92	4	100
Primary 1-5	0	1	4	92	3	100
Primary 6-8	1	0	9	88	1	100
Secondary and above	8	1	26	65	0	100
Employment status of household head						
Private bussiness	6	1	20	72	1	100
Private Individual	2	0	18	75	4	100
Public	11	0	24	63	2	100
Self employed	1	1	21	76	1	100
Mlimi	0	1	2	95	2	100
Unemployed			10	83	7	100
Not economically active	0	1	8	88	2	100
Marital status of household head						
Never married	8	0	18	73	1	100
Married	1	1	9	87	2	100
Divorced/separated	1	1	7	89	2	100
Widowed	2	1	6	87	4	100
Place of residence						
Urban	10	1	49	37	3	100
Rural	0	1	3	93	2	100
Region of residence						
Northern	1	1	3	96		100
Central	2	1	5	89	3	100
Southern	1	1	13	82	3	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

7.5 Fuels for lighting

Four-fifths of the households in Malawi used paraffin as the main source of fuel for lighting and only 6 percent use electricity according to table 7.4. In the urban areas 30 percent of the households used electricity, as compared to 2 percent in the rural areas.

Level of education of the household head had an influence on the use of fuels for lighting. One quarter of the households whose heads have secondary education and above used electricity for lighting, compared to one percent with no education.

Table 7.4: Percentage distribution of households by main source for fuel for lighting according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	Main source of lighting fuel						
	Electricity/ solar	Gas/ paraffin	Candle	Firewood	Grass	Other	Total
Malawi	6	81	3	3	7	1	100
Sex of household head							
Male	6	83	3	2	5	0	100
Female	3	76	2	6	12	1	100
Age of household head							
10-19		89	6		5		100
20-24	3	85	5	2	4		100
25-34	7	84	4	1	4	0	100
35-49	7	81	3	2	5	0	100
50-64	5	81	1	4	9	1	100
65+	2	74	1	8	14	1	100
Highest level of education attended by head							
None	1	79	0	6	13	2	100
Primary 1-5	1	86	2	4	7	0	100
Primary 6-8	4	88	3	1	3	0	100
Secondary and above	25	65	8	1	1	0	100
Employment status of household head							
Private bussiness	16	76	4	2	2	0	100
Private Individual	9	76	6	4	6	0	100
Public	34	57	6	1	1		100
Self employed	8	77	9	2	3	0	100
Mlimi	0	88	1	3	7	1	100
Unemployed	3	80	3	4	7	3	100
Not economically active	3	70	3	5	17	1	100
Marital status of household head							
Never married	14	71	9	1	6		100
Married	6	84	3	2	5	0	100
Divorced/separated	3	80	2	4	11	0	100
Widowed	5	69	1	8	14	2	100
Place of residence							
Urban	30	53	15	1	1	0	100
Rural	2	85	1	3	7	1	100
Region of residence							
Northern	4	89	0	2	4	0	100
Central	5	81	2	1	10	1	100
Southern	6	80	4	5	4	0	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

7.6 Materials used for walls of the main dwelling units

About 36 percent of the main dwelling units in Malawi had mud bricks as the main material used for the walls, and 32 percent had burnt bricks. Two-fifths of the households with a never-married head had their dwelling units constructed with burnt bricks, and only a quarter for the divorced.

Over 40 percent of the main dwelling units in the urban areas were constructed with burnt bricks or concrete, as compared to 33 percent in the rural areas.

Table 7.5: Percentage distribution of households by main type of materials used for walls according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	Main type of building material								
	Grass	Mud	Compacted earth	Mud brick	Burnt bricks	Concrete	Wood	Other	Total
Malawi	1	6	23	36	32	2	1	0	100
Sex of household head									
Male	0	6	24	34	33	3	1	0	100
Female	1	6	19	44	29	1	1	0	100
Age of household head									
10-19			14	48	29	8		1	100
20-24	1	7	23	43	22	2	1	1	100
25-34	0	5	22	43	27	2	0	0	100
35-49	0	6	22	33	34	3	1	0	100
50-64	1	5	26	31	35	2	1	0	100
65+	1	8	22	31	36	1	0	0	100
Highest level of education attended by head									
None	1	7	26	41	24	0	1	0	100
Primary 1-5	1	7	24	38	29	1	1	0	100
Primary 6-8	0	5	24	35	33	2	0	1	100
Secondary and above	1	2	12	28	48	7	0	1	100
Employment status of household head									
Private bussiness		2	5	48	39	6	0	0	100
Private Individual	0	8	16	41	29	5	0	0	100
Public		2	11	23	55	8	0	1	100
Self employed	1	6	13	44	31	4	0	1	100
Mlimi	1	6	28	34	29	0	1	0	100
Unemployed		7	25	40	26	2	0	0	100
Not economically active	2	6	29	30	33	0	0	0	100
Marital status of household head									
Never married		3	9	39	41	7	1	0	100
Married	1	6	25	34	33	2	1	0	100
Divorced/separated		7	17	49	25	1	1	0	100
Widowed	1	6	19	41	30	2	1	0	100
Place of residence									
Urban	0	2	2	53	32	10	0	1	100
Rural	1	6	25	34	32	1	1	0	100
Region of residence									
Northern	1	8	38	9	40	2	1	1	100
Central	0	4	44	22	27	2	1	0	100
Southern	1	7	2	54	33	2	0	0	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

7.7 Materials used for the roof of the main dwelling units

Grass is the most common material used for roofing houses in Malawi, comprising about 70 percent of the main dwelling units. Only a quarter had iron sheets as roofing material. Dwelling units in the rural areas were predominantly grass thatched four in every five, as opposed to one in every five in the urban areas.

Table 7.6: Percentage distribution of households by main type of materials used for roofing according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	Main type of roofing material					
	Grass	Iron sheets	Cray tile	Plastic sheeting	Other	Total
Malawi	73	26	0	0	0	100
Sex of household head						
Male	72	27	0	0	0	100
Female	76	23	0	0	0	100
Age of household head						
10-19	80	20	0			100
20-24	81	19	0	1	0	100
25-34	75	25	0	0	0	100
35-49	69	30	0	0		100
50-64	74	25	1	0	0	100
65+	73	27	0	0	0	100
Highest level of education attended by head						
None	87	12	0	0	0	100
Primary 1-5	81	18	0	1	0	100
Primary 6-8	73	27	0	0	0	100
Secondary and above	39	60	1	0	0	100
Employment status of household head						
Private bussiness	47	51	1	1	0	100
Private Individual	65	34	0	0	0	100
Public	28	71	1	0	0	100
Self employed	60	39	0	0	0	100
Mlimi	85	15	0	0	0	100
Unemployed	83	17	0	0	0	100
Not economically active	76	24	0	0	0	100
Marital status of household head						
Never married	57	43	0	0	0	100
Married	73	26	0	0	0	100
Divorced/separated	80	19	0	1	0	100
Widowed	73	27	0		0	100
Place of residence						
Urban	24	76	1	0	0	100
Rural	80	19	0	0	0	100
Region of residence						
Northern	77	22	1	0	0	100
Central	76	23	0	0	0	100
Southern	70	30	0	0	0	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

Households headed by public sector employees are more likely to live in dwelling units with iron sheet roofs than households headed by mlimi, 71 percent as compared to 15 percent.

7.8 Materials used for the floor of the main dwelling units

About 78 percent of the households in Malawi used smooth mud as the main type of material for making the floor, while only 19 percent used smooth cement. There was no big difference between male- and female-headed households. Household heads who attended at least secondary education were the most likely to use smooth cement (55 percent).

Table 7.7: Percentage distribution of households by main type of materials used for floor according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	Main type of floor material				
	Sand	Smooth mud	Smooth cement	Other	Total
Malawi	3	78	19	0	100
Sex of household head					
Male	3	76	20	0	100
Female	3	81	16	0	100
Age of household head					
10-19		76	24	0	100
20-24	3	81	15	0	100
25-34	2	77	20	0	100
35-49	3	75	22	0	100
50-64	3	79	17	0	100
65+	5	79	16	0	100
Highest level of education attended by head					
None	5	88	7	0	100
Primary 1-5	3	86	10	0	100
Primary 6-8	2	78	20	0	100
Secondary and above	2	43	55	0	100
Employment status of household head					
Private bussiness	1	57	40	1	100
Private Individual	3	69	27		100
Public	1	34	65	0	100
Self employed	2	67	30	0	100
Mlimi	4	88	8	0	100
Unemployed	2	84	14	0	100
Not economically active	3	77	20	0	100
Marital status of household head					
Never married	1	60	39		100
Married	3	77	20	0	100
Divorced/separated	3	86	11	0	100
Widowed	4	77	20	0	100
Place of residence					
Urban	4	31	64	0	100
Rural	3	84	13	0	100
Region of residence					
Northern	0	81	19	0	100
Central	5	78	17	0	100
Southern	2	76	21	0	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

Finally, urban households were five times more likely to use smooth cement for making floors than rural ones. Rural households use smooth mud almost three times as much as urban ones when constructing the floor

7.9 Ownership of assets

Table 7.8 indicates that over 55 percent of the households in Malawi either owned an axe or sickle or a radio. More male headed households than female headed households owned these assets. A larger proportion of rural households owned axes or sickles, compared to urban ones, where a larger proportion owned radios.

Table 7.8: Proportion of households who own assets in working condition according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005 (Continued)

	Type of asset owned							
	Axe	Sickle	Sewing Machine	Oxcart	Bicycle	Modern Stove	Car	Motorcycle
Malawi	62	56	5	3	37	9	2	1
Sex of household head								
Male	66	58	5	4	43	10	2	1
Female	48	47	3	1	14	7	0	0
Age of household head								
10-19	67	58	6	4	38	10	2	1
20-24	55	50	5	2	34	12	3	1
25-34	57	51	3	2	37	12	2	1
35-49	65	60	6	4	40	10	2	1
50-64	72	64	7	4	34	6	3	1
65+	65	56	5	3	24	4	1	0
Education level of household head								
None	57	52	2	3	24	3	0	0
Primary 1-5	60	59	3	2	37	4	0	0
Primary 6-8	69	62	6	4	41	9	1	1
Secondary and above	63	46	9	4	47	30	8	1
Employment status of household head								
Private bussiness	52	47	5	2	32	18	4	2
Private Individual	64	43	6	3	54	32	7	1
Public	78	46	16	0	46	29	10	4
Self employed	64	47	9	4	41	16	3	0
Mlimi	64	63	4	3	37	3	0	0
Unemployed	54	56	4	2	24	5	0	0
Not economically active	65	54	4	3	21	7	3	0
Marital status of household								
Never married	40	28	0	0	23	24	3	1
Married	66	59	5	4	43	10	2	1
Divorced/separated	42	42	1	1	10	7	1	0
Widowed	52	49	4	1	14	8	1	0
Place of residence								
Urban	44	22	9	1	29	37	7	1
Rural	65	61	4	3	38	6	1	1
Region of residence								
Northern	89	76	4	3	31	3	2	0
Central	63	60	5	4	39	9	3	1
Southern	55	48	5	2	37	11	1	1

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

Table 7.8 also shows that the most commonly owned asset in Malawi during the survey period was a hoe, with 90 percent of the households indicating ownership. Ownership of a hoe did not vary between male–headed and female–headed households. However rural households are almost twice likely to own a hoe than urban.

Table 7.8: Proportion of households who own assets in working condition according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	Type of asset owned								
	Watch	Bed	Table	Chair	Hoe	Iron	Refregirator	Radio	TV
Malawi	40	35	43	51	90	25	3	61	9
Sex of household head									
Male	44	37	46	55	91	27	4	68	10
Female	22	26	28	35	90	15	2	33	5
Age of household head									
10-19	42	38	45	53	91	28	4	87	5
20-24	43	37	44	51	86	26	4	86	4
25-34	42	36	44	52	88	24	3	90	3
35-49	44	38	46	54	91	28	5	86	5
50-64	35	34	40	48	94	26	4	88	4
65+	24	30	32	42	95	17	2	92	2
Education level of household head									
None	18	19	23	30	91	10	0	41	4
Primary 1-5	31	23	32	42	95	15	1	57	4
Primary 6-8	47	39	50	59	90	29	2	67	7
Secondary and above	74	72	78	83	82	58	15	84	28
Employment status of household head									
Private bussiness	50	40	50	57	80	32	7	64	13
Private Individual	78	75	82	83	82	59	15	89	33
Public	65	68	77	79	95	55	16	74	26
Self employed	49	47	54	61	81	34	3	71	12
Mlimi	31	25	34	43	97	16	1	56	4
Unemployed	41	38	31	50	85	27	0	51	4
Not economically active	30	39	35	46	90	19	3	42	9
Marital status of household head									
Never married	30	31	35	49	72	29	3	59	5
Married	44	37	46	55	91	27	3	67	10
Divorced/separated	20	22	20	28	87	11	2	31	5
Widowed	22	31	34	40	90	18	3	34	7
Place of residence									
Urban	73	70	77	78	59	53	16	79	27
Rural	35	30	38	47	95	21	1	58	6
Region of residence									
Northern	51	60	64	69	94	31	3	55	5
Central	37	29	38	43	92	22	3	62	8
Southern	40	34	41	53	88	25	3	61	10

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

7.10 Proximity to source of drinking water and food market

In Malawi 93 percent of the households took less than 30 minutes to reach the nearest source of drinking water, while only 38 percent had access to a food market facility. There were no substantial differences between urban and rural access to drinking water. However

there were clear differences in terms of access to a food market, as fewer rural households, 33 percent, had access, compared to 73 percent of urban households.

Table 7.9: Percentage distribution of households by time taken in minutes to get to various amenities according to place of residence and region of residence, Malawi 2005 (Continued)

	Time taken					
	0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	Total
Drinking water						
Malawi	78	15	4	1	2	100
Place of residence						
Urban	92	6	2	0	0	100
Rural	76	17	5	1	2	100
Region of residence						
Northern	76	15	6	2	1	100
Central	79	14	4	1	1	100
Southern	77	17	4	1	2	100
Food market						
Malawi	20	18	16	8	38	100
Place of residence						
Urban	51	22	11	5	11	100
Rural	16	17	17	9	41	100
Region of residence						
Northern	20	15	16	5	43	100
Central	20	14	15	8	43	100
Southern	20	21	17	9	32	100
Public transport						
Malawi	21	15	12	8	45	100
Place of residence						
Urban	46	26	12	5	11	100
Rural	17	13	12	8	49	100
Region of residence						
Northern	34	14	10	4	37	100
Central	20	13	11	9	46	100
Southern	18	16	13	8	45	100
All 'season' road						
Malawi	36	16	11	7	31	100
Place of residence						
Urban	53	26	10	4	7	100
Rural	33	15	11	7	34	100
Region of residence						
Northern	45	14	11	4	26	100
Central	30	16	11	9	35	100
Southern	38	17	10	5	29	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

7.11 Proximity to primary school, secondary school and health facility

Over half of the households (six out of ten) in Malawi have access to primary school, and around one in every five have access to secondary school within a 30-minute walk. Accessibility to secondary school was much lower in the rural areas than in the urban areas, 13 and 48 percent respectively.

About 15 percent of the households in Malawi have access to health facility within a walk of less than 30 minutes. Almost three times as many households in the urban areas than in the rural areas have access to health facility, 33 percent and 13 percent respectively.

Table 7.9: Percentage distribution of households by time taken in minutes to get to various amenities according to place of residence and region of residence, Malawi 2005

	Time taken					
	0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	Total
Primary school						
Malawi	29	29	20	10	12	100
Place of residence						
Urban	39	31	14	7	9	100
Rural	28	29	21	10	12	100
Region of residence						
Northern	40	29	17	5	9	100
Central	26	28	20	11	15	100
Southern	29	31	21	10	10	100
Secondary school						
Malawi	8	10	11	11	59	100
Place of residence						
Urban	26	22	16	11	25	100
Rural	6	9	11	11	63	100
Region of residence						
Northern	13	11	9	7	60	100
Central	8	10	10	10	62	100
Southern	8	10	13	13	56	100
Health clinic/hospital						
Malawi	6	9	10	11	64	100
Place of residence						
Urban	16	17	14	10	43	100
Rural	5	8	10	11	67	100
Region of residence						
Northern	11	10	11	8	60	100
Central	5	8	7	9	71	100
Southern	6	10	13	12	59	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

Chapter 8

POVERTY

8.0 Objective

One of the main objectives of Malawi government is to reduce poverty. This is the focus of attention both in Malawi's Poverty Reduction Strategy and in the United Nation's Millennium Development Goals. The purpose of this chapter is to assess the proportions that are poor in various groups of the population and various regions at the time of the survey.

8.1 Definitions

Poverty in the WMS 2005 is in principle defined in the same way as in the Second Integrated Household Survey 2004/2005 (IHS2): A household is considered poor if its total annual per capita consumption expenditure is below a threshold, or the poverty line. The poverty line is a subsistence minimum expressed in Malawian Kwacha based on the cost-of-basic-needs methodology. It has two parts: minimum food expenditure based on the food requirements of individual and critical non-food consumption. Food needs are tied to the recommended daily calorie requirement. Non-food needs are estimated based on the expenditure patterns of households whose total expenditure is close to the minimum food expenditure. Individuals in households with consumption lower than the poverty line are labeled"poor". Using the minimum food expenditure as an additional measure, we can identify the"ultra poor" households, whose total consumption per capita on food and non-food items is lower than the minimum food expenditure.

Since the WMS does not measure expenditures, poverty is estimated by using a statistical model based on a set of variables which are highly correlated with consumption expenditures. By applying this model it is possible to predict the probability of being poor, or ultra poor for each household and individual. The model was developed using data from IHS2, and the method and the variables included in the model are described in Annex F.

8.2 Poverty in urban and rural areas

About 50 percent of the population of Malawi were below the poverty line during the survey and 21 percent were ultra poor. There was a substantial difference between urban and rural areas: In rural areas 53 percent were poor and 23 percent ultra poor, while the poverty rate was much lower in urban areas, with 24 percent poor and 8 percent ultra poor. The poverty rate was consistently lower in urban than in rural areas, regardless of sex, age, education or other characteristics of the household head (Table 8.1).

8.3 Poverty in male-headed and female-headed households

People living in female-headed households were slightly more likely to be poor than those in male-headed households, 54 percent and 49 percent respectively. Almost 21 percent of those in male-headed households and about 23 percent of those in female-headed households could be considered ultra-poor, that is, their total per capita consumption expenditure for food and non-food items was lower than the minimum requirement for food. The difference in poverty between people in male- and female-headed households was much more pronounced in urban than in rural areas. In urban areas people in female-headed households were more than twice as likely to be ultra poor as those in male-headed households, whereas in rural areas the difference was only one percentage point.

8.4 Poverty and age of household head

The poverty rate was highest among people in household headed by a middle aged person. About 54 percent of those with a household head between 35 and 64 years old were poor. The poverty rate was slightly lower, 52 percent, in households headed by a person 65 years or older, while it was considerably lower among persons in households headed by younger persons. In urban areas people living in households headed by an old person were most likely to be poor, 38 percent, while the household heads in the age groups 35-49 and 50-64 were less likely to be poor, 29 and 31 percent respectively.

8.5 Poverty and education level and literacy of household heads

Belonging to a household headed by a person with some secondary education reduces the risk of being poor. Household heads with no education were more than three times more likely to be poor than household heads with secondary education or above, 64 and 20 percent respectively, and the risk of being ultra poor is about five times higher if the head has no education than if the head has secondary education. These differences are more

pronounced in urban than in rural areas. However, having no education yielded almost as high risk of being poor in urban as in rural areas, 60 and 65 percent respectively.

People living with illiterate household heads have a higher risk of being poor than those living with literate household heads, 64 and 44 percent respectively. The poverty rates for illiterate were almost the same in urban and rural areas, 60 and 64 percent. People living with a literate head in urban areas had a poverty rate of 19 percent, whereas among those with a literate household head in rural areas the poverty rate was 48 percent.

Table 8.1: Proportion of population being poor and ultra poor in various groups

	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Poor	Ultra-poor	Poor	Ultra-poor	Poor	Ultra-poor
Malawi	50	21	24	8	53	23
Sex of household head						
Male	48	21	22	7	53	23
Female	54	23	37	16	56	24
Age of household head						
10-19	23	5	1	0	26	5
20-24	31	9	9	1	33	10
25-34	43	15	16	4	48	18
35-49	54	25	29	11	58	28
50-64	54	24	31	11	57	26
65+	52	22	38	9	53	22
Education level of household						
None	64	30	59	25	64	30
Primary 1-5	58	25	39	12	59	26
Primary 6-8	47	19	27	8	50	20
Secondary and above	19	6	7	1	24	8
Employment status of household head						
Private bussiness	37	15	12	4	48	20
Private Individual	45	18	25	6	54	23
Public	22	9	18	7	24	10
Self-employed	39	15	21	5	46	18
Mlimi	57	25	53	23	57	25
Unemployed	60	31	44	15	62	34
Not economically active	56	23	37	12	59	24
Marital status of household head						
Never married	25	9	3	0	31	12
Married	49	21	24	7	53	23
Divorced/separated	57	25	32	12	60	26
Widowed	50	21	32	15	52	22
Literacy of household head						
Literate	43	17	19	5	48	20
Illiterate	64	29	60	25	64	30
Region of residence						
Northern	49	19	20	6	51	21
Central	44	15	31	11	46	16
Southern	55	27	19	6	60	30

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

8.6 Poverty and employment status of household head

The poverty rate also varies with employment status of the household head. Heads employed in the public sector are the least likely to be poor. About 22 percent of the populations with a household head in this category were poor. In urban areas, however,

heads employed by a private business were the least likely to be poor, 12 percent, compared to 18 percent in among those in the public sector. People with household heads that were unemployed were the most likely to be poor in rural areas, and consequently in Malawi as a whole. In urban areas Milimis (subsistence farmers) were the group most likely to be poor. In fact the poverty rate was almost as high for Milimis in urban as in rural areas, 53 and 57 percent respectively.

8.7 Poverty and marital status of household head

The people in households whose head had never been married stand out as having only half the poverty rate (25 percent), compared to those whose household heads were married or previously married (around 50 percent). This is probably due to the fact that the never married generally heads smaller households with few dependents (children or old people), so their *per capita* expenditure will tend to be higher.

8.8 Poverty in the regions

The Southern region had the highest poverty rate at 55 percent, followed by the Northern region, 49 percent and the Central region, 44 percent. The rank order between regions was the same in the rural areas, with most poverty in the Southern region and least in the Central region. In the urban areas this order was different, as urban poverty was most pronounced in the Central region at 31 percent, compared to about 20 percent in both Northern and Southern regions. This pattern was the same for the ultra poverty rates.

8. 9 Poverty comparisons 1998-2005

Comparing poverty between surveys is not straightforward, as the results may be influenced by differences in methodologies. The differences in methodologies between the first (1998) and the second (2004) integrated household surveys were such that the resulting poverty measures cannot be compared directly, so the poverty rate for the IHS1 had to be imputed based on comparable household characteristics. In the WMS, as mentioned above, expenditure was not measured directly, but imputed by a regression model. Since the WMS data were collected only one year after the IHS2 data, which provided the basis for the model, there is reason to believe that the relationship between the explanatory variables and the consumption expenditure remains relatively unchanged. This means that comparison between poverty level in IHS and WMS should be possible.

The poverty rate in 1998 was measured (or imputed) at 54 percent. There was only a small decline in poverty in the six years between 1998 and 2004, when the poverty rate was 52 percent. As measured in the WMS the poverty rate in 2005 was 50 percent. This implies a stable level of poverty in these points in time. Whether we can describe this as a slight downward trend can only be confirmed by repeated surveys like the WMS.

Chapter 9

HIV/AIDS KNOWLEDGE

9.0 Objective

The objective of this section is to find out about individuals' knowledge about HIV/AIDS, as well as whether or not the respondent has undergone an HIV/ AIDS test during the last 12 months. One randomly selected person 15 years and above in each household was enumerated.

9.1 HIV/AIDS knowledge

More than 80 percent of the people enumerated were aware that it is possible for a healthy looking person to test HIV/AIDS positive. Over 50 percent of the respondents were aware that condom use could prevent them from contracting HIV/AIDS infection.

Table 9.1: Proportion of persons aged 15 years and above with knowledge of HIV / AIDS according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	Proportion who answered:	
	Possible for a healthy looking person to have HIV/AIDS	**Can protect oneself by using condom**
Malawi	82	53
Sex		
Male	85	54
Female	81	52
Age		
15-24	85	57
25-34	87	59
35-49	86	56
50-64	72	42
65+	63	31
Education level		
None	70	44
Primary 1-5	81	53
Primary 6-8	89	60
Secondary and above	97	58
Employment status		
Private business	90	58
Private Individual	87	61
Public	98	54
Self employed	88	59
Mlimi	80	51
Unemployed	80	58
Not economically active	80	50
Marital status		
Never married	83	52
Married	84	55
Divorced/separated	83	57
Widowed	68	34
Place of residence		
Urban	93	57
Rural	81	52
Region of residence		
Northern	81	60
Central	81	47
Southern	83	56

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

The awareness rates were high amongst those in the 15-49 years age group compared to those aged 50-65 years and above. There is some difference between urban and rural set-ups with awareness rates of 93 percent and 81 percent respectively. Finally, there are no mentionable regional differences.

9.2 Confidential test

About 68 percent of the respondents reported that it is possible to have a confidential test for HIV/AIDS. More urban than rural respondents report that it is possible to get a confidential test in their community, 90 percent and 65 percent respectively. About 12 percent of Malawians had undergone an HIV/AIDS test during the last 12 months, and there is no difference between males and females. Respondents preferred undergoing the test at Government hospitals, 62 percent, followed by Mission hospitals, 15 percent, and MACRO, 12 percent.

Table 9.2: Proportion responded confidential test is possible; proportion undergone test and percentage distribution of persons 15 years and above who have undertaken an HIV/AIDS test during the past 12 months by where the test was taken according to background characteristics,

			Where the test was undertaken					
	Proportion: said it is possible to get a confidential test	Proportion: undergone an HIV / AIDS test during the past 12 months	MACRO	Government hospital	Mission hospital	Private hospital/ clinic	Other	Total
Malawi	68	12	12	62	15	5	7	100
Sex								
Male	68	12	14	55	16	7	8	100
Female	68	12	10	66	14	4	6	100
Age								
15-24	72	14	9	63	14	5	10	100
25-34	72	15	17	58	15	5	6	100
35-49	71	12	8	66	16	5	5	100
50-64	58	6	13	66	16	3	3	100
65+	50	3		48	27	20	5	100
Education level								
None	58	8	5	67	20	6	2	100
Primary 1-5	68	11	9	60	16	4	11	100
Primary 6-8	72	13	6	66	18	6	4	100
Secondary and above	81	22	24	55	7	5	9	100
Employment status								
Private business	67	21	17	52	12	11	9	100
Private Individual	77	12	11	77	8	2	2	100
Public	77	18	22	59	1	4	14	100
Self employed	75	14	12	66	14	3	5	100
Mlimi	64	10	9	59	18	5	8	100
Unemployed	75	14	8	78	10		3	100
Not economically active	72	15	15	60	15	6	4	100
Marital status								
Never married	71	10	19	53	9	8	11	100
Married	69	13	10	63	16	5	7	100
Divorced/separated	70	11	6	71	12	4	6	100
Widowed	57	9	18	56	19	2	4	100
Place of residence								
Urban	90	22	27	61	4	4	4	100
Rural	65	11	7	62	18	5	8	100
Region of residence								
Northern	59	15	18	54	21	6	1	100
Central	67	10	12	60	14	5	9	100
Southern	71	13	10	65	13	4	7	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

9.3 Main reason for not having an HIV test

The majority of those who did not undergo an HIV/AIDS test believed they were not at risk/no need, representing about 42 percent, while 25 percent indicated that they were not interested, and 14 percent indicated that the testing centres were too far. None of the respondents complained the outcome of the test taking too long to be known. Stating not needing the test was more common in the age groups over 50 years, than among younger respondents.

Table 9.3: Proportion of persons aged 15 years and above who were not tested for HIV / AIDS and percentage distribution of persons aged 15 years and above who were not tested by reason for not being tested according to background characteristics

	Main reason for not having an HIV test?								
	Not available	Not interested	Not at risk/ No Need	Scared of outcome	Results take too long	Test centre too far	No privacy	Other	Total
Malawi	2	25	42	7	0	14	1	9	100
Sex									
Male	2	21	43	8	0	16	1	8	100
Female	2	27	41	7	0	13	1	9	100
Age									
15-24	2	27	37	8	0	16	1	8	100
25-34	2	26	35	10	1	17	1	8	100
35-49	2	27	38	8	0	15	1	10	100
50-64	4	20	54	2	0	11	0	8	100
65+	1	13	70	1		5	0	9	100
Education level									
None	2	24	46	6	0	13	0	8	100
Primary 1-5	2	25	42	7	0	13	1	9	100
Primary 6-8	3	24	37	7	1	18	1	9	100
Secondary and above	1	25	39	10	1	13	1	9	100
Employment status									
Private business	2	35	29	5		15	0	13	100
Private Individual		24	42	11		12	1	10	100
Public	5	19	43	5		9	1	18	100
Self employed	1	23	44	8	1	13	0	11	100
Mlimi	2	24	43	6	0	16	1	8	100
Unemployed	3	32	34	11	1	9		10	100
Not economically active	3	25	42	8	1	14	1	8	100
Marital status									
Never married	2	23	44	7	0	14	1	9	100
Married	2	26	39	8	0	16	1	8	100
Divorced/separated	3	28	39	6		14	0	11	100
Widowed	2	17	57	5		5	1	15	100
Place of residence									
Urban	0	33	50	7		3	1	6	100
Rural	3	24	41	7	0	16	1	9	100
Region of residence									
Northern	2	22	35	7	0	26	2	7	100
Central	1	18	49	5	0	17	0	10	100
Southern	3	31	37	9	1	10	1	8	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

The respondents who reported to have undergone HIV/AIDS test were asked if they had been counselled at any point during the testing process. About 54 percent were counselled both before and after the test, while 26 percent were counselled after the test, 13 percent before the test and 7 percent were not counselled at all. There were small differences between males and females, different age groups, and even urban and rural areas. However, in the Northern region, 72 percent were counselled before and after the test; compared to around 50 percent in the Southern and Central regions.

Chapter 10

SOCIAL PROJECTS

10.0 Objectives

Social projects in communities play an important role in the drive to combat poverty. The survey collected information on the participation of household members in work programs such as MASAF, One Village One Product (OVOP), Community Policing and Neighbourhood Watch.

10.1 Participation in social projects

MASAF and Food For Work projects engaged 12 and 10 percent of the households respectively. Only 4 percent of the households participated in community policing and 3 percent in neighbourhood watch, while 1 percent participated in the OVOP project.

MASAF and Food For Work reached more households in rural areas, 13 and 11 percent respectively, compared to 5 and 3 percent in urban. In urban areas, 5 percent were engaged in community policing and, 7 percent in neighbourhood watch, compared to 4 and 2 percent in rural areas.

In the Southern region, 16 percent, benefited from Food for work, compared to 5 and 6 percent in Central and Northern regions.

Table10.1: Proportion of households who took part in social projects in the last 12 months according to background characteristics

	MASAF	Food for work	Community policing	Neighbourhood watch	OVOP
Malawi	12	10	4	3	1
Place of residence					
Urban	5	3	5	7	0
Rural	13	11	4	2	1
Region of residence					
Northern	8	6	3	1	1
Central	12	5	4	3	1
Southern	14	16	4	3	1

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office, Zomba.

APPENDICES
Annex A

Table A1:Percentage disrtibution of households by sex of household head according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	Sex of household head		
	Male	Female	Total
Malawi	75	25	100
Age of household head			
10-19	63	37	100
20-24	82	18	100
25-34	86	14	100
35-49	76	24	100
50-64	71	29	100
65+	57	43	100
Highest education level completed by household head			
None	52	48	100
Primary 1-5	76	24	100
Primary 6-8	88	12	100
Secondary and above	89	11	100
Employment status of household head			
Private business	89	11	100
Private individual	87	13	100
Public	87	13	100
Self employed	86	14	100
Mlimi	71	29	100
Unemployment	69	31	100
Not economically active	56	44	100
Marital status of household head			
Never married	74	26	100
Married	95	5	100
Divorced/Separated	14	86	100
Widowed	11	89	100
Place of residence			
Urban	82	18	100
Rural	75	25	100
Region of residence			
Northern	78	22	100
Central	78	22	100
Southern	73	27	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

Table A2:Percentage disrtibution of households by age of household head according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	Age interval of household head						
	10-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65+	Total
Malawi	1	8	29	30	18	14	100
Sex							
Male	1	8	34	30	17	11	100
Female	2	6	17	30	21	25	100
Highest education level completed by household head							
None	0	2	19	27	23	28	100
Primary 1-5	1	9	26	27	20	16	100
Primary 6-8	1	9	34	34	16	6	100
Secondary and above	2	10	44	30	11	3	100
Employment status of household head							
Private business	1	9	39	34	14	4	100
Private individual	1	13	41	30	11	4	100
Public	0	5	29	46	15	4	100
Self employed	1	9	41	29	11	8	100
Mlimi	1	7	26	28	22	16	100
Unemployment	2	8	25	37	12	16	100
Not economically active	2	3	13	19	20	43	100
Marital status of household head							
Never married	27	29	30	9	5	1	100
Married	0	8	34	31	17	10	100
Divorced/Separated	1	9	26	36	17	11	100
Widowed	0	1	7	24	25	43	100
Place of residence							
Urban	1	7	39	32	17	5	100
Rural	1	8	28	29	18	16	100
Region of residence							
Northern	1	8	26	30	20	15	100
Central	1	8	30	29	19	13	100
Southern	1	7	30	30	17	15	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

Table A3: Percentage distribution of household heads 12 years and above by maritual status according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	Maritual status of household head				
	Never married	Married	Divorce/ separated	Widowed	Total
Malawi	3	74	10	13	100
Sex					
Male	3	93	2	2	100
Female	3	14	35	48	100
Age of household head					
10-14	72	16	11	1	100
15-24	10	76	12	2	100
25-34	3	85	9	3	100
35-49	1	76	12	11	100
50-64	1	71	9	19	100
65+	0	51	8	40	100
Highest education level completed by household head					
None	1	54	16	29	100
Primary 1-5	2	75	11	13	100
Primary 6-8	2	87	7	4	100
Secondary and above	6	82	5	6	100
Employment status of household head					
Private business	4	85	5	6	100
Private individual	4	83	7	7	100
Public	5	82	6	7	100
Self employed	4	81	9	6	100
Mlimi	2	72	12	15	100
Unemployment	3	65	13	19	100
Not economically active	4	51	10	35	100
Place of residence					
Urban	5	78	8	9	100
Rural	2	73	10	14	100
Region of residence					
Northern	2	78	7	13	100
Central	3	77	8	12	100
Southern	2	70	13	14	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

Table A4: Percentage distribution of households by highestlevel of education completed according to background chacteristics, Malawi 2005

	Highest level of education completed				
	None	Primary 1-5	Primary 6-8	Secondary and above	Total
Malawi	25	31	27	16	100
Sex					
Male	17	32	31	19	100
Female	49	30	13	7	100
Age of household head					
10-19	1	41	32	26	100
20-24	8	38	31	23	100
25-34	16	28	31	25	100
35-49	23	29	31	17	100
50-64	32	34	24	10	100
65+	50	35	11	3	100
Employment status of household head					
Private business	10	23	34	33	100
Private individual	14	27	38	21	100
Public	6	10	19	65	100
Self employed	18	30	31	20	100
Mlimi	31	35	26	8	100
Unemployment	32	29	23	16	100
Not economically active	40	35	17	8	100
Marital status of household head					
Never married	12	24	24	39	100
Married	18	32	32	18	100
Divorced/Separated	40	33	18	9	100
Widowed	54	29	8	8	100
Place of residence					
Urban	12	16	29	43	100
Rural	27	33	27	13	100
Region of residence					
Northern	20	19	42	20	100
Central	25	34	26	15	100
Southern	26	32	24	17	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

Table A5: Percentage distribution of households by employment status according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	Employment status							
	Private bussiness	Private individual	Public	Self employed	Mlimi	Un-employed	Not economically active	Total
Malawi	7	9	7	12	57	3	7	100
Sex								
Male	8	11	8	13	53	2	5	100
Female	3	5	3	7	67	3	12	100
Age of household head								
10-19	6	7	2	16	50	6	14	100
20-24	8	16	4	15	52	3	3	100
25-34	9	13	6	16	51	2	3	100
35-49	8	9	10	12	54	3	4	100
50-64	5	6	6	7	67	2	7	100
65+	2	3	2	6	64	3	20	100
Marital status of household head								
Never married	11	13	11	17	36	3	9	100
Married	8	10	7	13	55	2	5	100
Divorced/Separated	3	6	4	10	66	3	6	100
Widowed	3	5	4	5	63	4	17	100
Place of residence								
Urban	17	22	17	25	10	3	6	100
Rural	5	8	5	10	63	2	7	100
Region of residence								
Northern	6	11	6	9	51	2	16	100
Central	5	9	6	10	60	3	6	100
Southern	8	9	7	14	55	2	5	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

Table A6: Proportion of households with orphans by type of orphanhood according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	Proportion of households with orphans	Proportion with Mother dead	Proportion with Father dead	Proportion where both died
Malawi	31	20	18	5
Sex of household head				
Male	25	18	12	4
Female	49	25	36	8
Age of household head				
10-19	70	41	51	20
20-24	24	12	19	5
25-34	20	12	11	3
35-49	31	19	19	4
50-64	40	28	19	5
64+	41	27	26	9
Education level of household head				
None	34	20	21	6
Primary 1-5	31	19	19	5
Primary 6-8	28	19	14	4
Secondary and above	31	20	18	3
Employment status of the household head				
Private business	34	26	16	7
Private individual	26	19	13	4
Public	35	25	19	5
Self employed	31	21	18	5
Mlimi	29	18	18	4
Unemployed	38	18	26	5
Not economically active	39	22	26	7
Marital status of household head				
Never married	39	22	25	7
Married	25	18	12	4
Divorced/separated	31	20	17	5
Widowed	62	26	52	9
Place of residence				
Urban	37	25	20	5
Rural	30	19	18	5
Region of residence				
Northern	30	21	15	4
Central	29	18	16	4
Southern	33	20	20	6

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

Table A7: proportion of orphans aged 15 years and below by type of orphanhood according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

		Type of orphanhood		
	Proportion of orphans	Mother dead	Father dead	Both dead
Malawi	18	8	8	2
Sex				
Male	18	7	9	2
Female	18	8	8	2
Age of household head				
0-4	11	8	3	0
5-9	17	8	8	2
10-14	25	8	14	3
15-19	29	7	17	4
Sex of household head				
Male	12	7	4	1
Female	42	12	26	4
Highest educational level completed by household head				
None	23	8	11	3
Primary 1-5	19	8	9	2
Primary 6-8	14	7	5	1
Secondary and above	17	8	8	1
Employment Status of household head				
Private bussiness	18	9	6	2
Private individual	15	8	5	2
Public	16	8	7	2
Self employed	17	8	7	2
Mlimi	18	7	9	2
Unemployed	24	8	14	2
Not economically active	30	10	16	4
Marital Status of household head				
Never married	48	20	23	5
Married	12	7	3	1
Divorved/Separated	21	10	8	3
Widowed	70	14	50	6
Place of residence				
Urban	20	10	8	2
Rural	18	8	8	2
Region of residence				
Northern	20	10	9	1
Central	16	7	8	1
Southern	19	8	9	2

Source: Walfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

Table A8: Percentage distribution of households by number of separate rooms the household occupied and mean number of rooms occupied according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	Number of rooms occupied						
	1	2	3	4-5	6+	Total	Mean number of room
Malawi	9	39	30	19	3	100	2.8
Sex of household heads							
Male	8	38	31	19	3	100	2.8
Female	12	41	27	17	3	100	2.7
Age of households head							
10-19	18	55	15	10	3		2.3
20-24	15	50	27	7	1	100	2.3
25-34	9	48	30	12	1	100	2.5
35-49	6	34	35	22	3	100	3
50-64	7	29	30	28	6	100	3.1
65+	14	35	25	20	5	100	2.8
Highest education level completed by household head							
None	15	42	26	14	2	100	2.5
Primary 1-5	9	41	31	16	3	100	2.7
primary 6-8	7	38	31	22	3	100	2.9
Secondary and above	4	31	35	25	5	100	3.1
Employment status of household head							
Private business	7	37	30	22	4	100	2.9
Private individual	8	44	28	18	2	100	2.7
public	5	29	40	23	3	100	3
self employed	10	41	29	18	2	100	2.7
Mlimi	9	39	30	18	3	100	2.8
Unemployment	10	43	30	12	4	100	2.6
Not economically active	12	36	27	19	6	100	2.9
Marital status of house hold head							
Never married	15	40	28	15	2	100	2.5
Married	7	38	32	20	3	100	2.8
Divorced/Separated	14	44	27	12	2	100	2.5
Widowed	14	37	26	19	4	100	2.7
Place of residence							
Urban	8	40	30	20	3	100	2.8
Rural	9	38	30	19	3	10	2.8
Region of rasidence							
Northern	2	29	30	33	6	100	3.3
Central	9	40	29	18	4	100	2.8
Southern	11	40	31	16	2	100	2.7

Source: Welfare monitoring survey 2005, National Statistical Office

Table A9: Percentage distribution of Households by main source of drinking water according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	Main source of drinking water					
	Piped into dwelling /compound	Communal standpipe /bolehole	Protected well	Unprotected well /rainwater	Spring /river /lake pond	Total
Malawi	5	63	4	21	8	100
Sex of household head						
Male	5	62	4	20	8	100
Female	3	65	4	21	7	100
Age of household head						
10-19		78	4	9	8	100
20-24	4	57	5	27	7	100
25-34	5	64	4	20	8	100
35-49	6	63	4	19	7	100
50-64	4	61	5	21	9	100
65+	2	65	4	22	7	100
Highest educational level completed by household head						
None	1	60	5	23	9	100
Primary 1-5	1	63	4	23	8	100
Primary 6-8	4	62	5	21	9	100
Secondary and above	17	66	3	10	3	100
Employment Status of household head						
Private bussiness	14	60	3	18	5	100
Private individual	8	68	4	15	5	100
Public	20	67	3	6	4	100
Self employed	5	65	3	16	10	100
Mlimi	1	61	5	24	8	100
Unemployed	4	70	6	14	7	100
Not economically active	3	61	5	23	8	100
Marital Status of household head						
Never married	11	62	4	19	5	100
Married	5	62	4	21	8	100
Divorved/Separated	3	65	5	20	6	100
Widowed	4	66	3	19	7	100
Place of residence						
Urban	24	65	4	7	0	100
Rural	2	63	4	22	9	100
Region of residence						
Northern	4	56	3	22	15	100
Central	5	55	6	28	6	100
Southern	5	71	3	14	7	100

Source: Walfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

Table A 10: perentage distribution of households by kind of toilet facility according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	Kind of toilet facility					
	Flush to sewer	Ventileted improved pit latrine	Covered pit latrine	Uncovered pit latrine	None	Total
Malawi	3	0	26	56	15	100
Sex of household heads						
Male	3	1	28	56	12	100
Female	2	0	19	56	23	100
Age of households head						
10-19			16	53	31	100
20-24	1		27	59	14	100
25-34	2	0	27	57	14	100
35-49	5	0	27	55	12	100
50-64	3	1	26	57	14	100
65+	1	0	23	55	22	100
Highest education level completed by household head						
None	0	0	19	56	24	100
Primary 1-5	0	0	25	58	17	100
primary 6-8	1	0	28	61	10	100
Secondary and above	13	1	37	46	3	100
Employment status of household head						
Private business	8	0	33	52	6	100
Private individual	3	0	23	61	12	100
public	21	3	36	33	8	100
self employed	1	0	32	53	14	100
Mlimi	0	0	23	61	16	100
Unemployment	2	1	31	3	14	100
Not economically active	1		25	47	27	100
Marital status of house hold head						
Never married	12	0	22	47	19	100
Married	2	1	28	57	12	100
Divorced/Separated	2	0	18	56	23	100
Widowed	2	0	20	56	22	100
place of residence						
Urban	13	0	28	55	4	100
Rural.	1	0	26	57	16	100
Region of rasidence						
Northern	1	0	24	61	13	100
Central	3	0	27	53	16	100
Southern	2	1	25	58	14	100

Source: Welfare monitoring survey 2005, Natinal Statistical Office

Table A11: Proportion of pupils in secondary school experiencing problems in school by type of problem according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	No problem	Lack of books / supplies	Poor teaching	Lack of teachers	Facilities in bad conditions	Other
Malawi	51	24	21	8	6	10
Sex						
Male	52	23	21	6	6	11
Female	50	24	20	11	6	10
Orphanhood						
Orphan	53	25	20	4	3	8
Not orphan	48	22	23	11	7	11
Sex of household head						
Male	47	22	24	10	7	12
Female	60	27	13	4	3	6
Education level of household head						
None	56	27	18	5	1	11
Primary 1-5	53	25	17	4	4	10
Primary 6-8	51	26	23	9	6	8
Secondary and above	49	20	22	10	8	12
Employment status of household head						
Private business	50	21	20	4	16	18
Private Individual	36	38	17	10	8	7
Public	50	21	22	9	5	8
Self-employed	48	19	31	5	5	12
Mlimi	52	26	19	10	3	11
Unemployed	74	8	13			4
Not economically active	71	18	10	5	7	3
Place of residence						
Urban	49	24	25	4	7	17
Rural	52	23	19	9	5	8
Region of residence						
Northern	57	20	16	12	4	3
Central	46	25	23	11	7	8
Southern	54	23	20	5	5	14

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

Table A12: Proportion of persons aged 20 - 24 years not in school by reason for not currently attending school according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005 (Continued)

	Completed school	Working	Too old	Too far	Too expensive	Useless
Malawi	16	13	26	2	3	1
Sex						
Male	13	12	3	1	4	2
Female	18	13	42	2	2	1
Education level of household head						
None	16	14	20	3	5	1
Primary 1-5	16	16	24	1	2	2
Primary 6-8	13	11	30	2	3	2
Secondary and above	19	10	29	2	2	1
Employment status of household head						
Private business	23	11	31	0	1	2
Private Individual	14	13	34	2	2	2
Public	24	12	21	7	3	1
Self-employed	17	12	29	2	4	0
Mlimi	14	14	25	1	3	2
Unemployed	16	9	17	4	5	1
Not economically active	16	9	16	2	5	2
Marital status of household head						
Never married	16	7	2	1		
Married	16	13	30	2	3	1
Divorced/separated	12	16	8	0	4	2
Widowed	18	14	11	0	1	5
Place of residence						
Urban	18	14	28	1	1	1
Rural	15	13	26	2	3	2
Region of residence						
Northern	8	5	30	2	1	1
Central	16	14	23	3	3	2
Southern	17	14	27	1	3	1

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

Table A12: Proportion of persons aged 20 - 24 years not in school by reason for not currently attending school according to background characteristics, Malawi 2005

	Uninteresting	Illness	Failed exam	Married	Lack of food	Other reason
Malawi	36	1	2	36	15	22
Sex						
Male	51	2	2	48	15	19
Female	26	1	2	27	15	24
Education level of household head						
None	37	1	4	23	15	20
Primary 1-5	36	2	2	44	16	25
Primary 6-8	35	2	2	37	14	22
Secondary and above	37	0	1	32	15	19
Employment status of household head						
Private business	36	2	1	32	14	25
Private Individual	33	2	1	41	13	22
Public	32	1	3	28	23	22
Self-employed	31	1	4	42	17	27
Mlimi	38	2	2	36	15	21
Unemployed	40	5	3	32	18	26
Not economically active	44	0	1	23	10	16
Marital status of household head						
Never married	58			66	12	15
Married	33	1	2	36	15	22
Divorced/separated	48	1	3	44	16	23
Widowed	41	3	3	18	17	24
Place of residence						
Urban	36	1	2	25	20	30
Rural	36	2	2	38	14	21
Region of residence						
Northern	49	1	0	28	6	10
Central	38	2	3	36	18	25
Southern	32	2	2	38	14	23

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

Table A13: Percentage distribution of currently employed persons aged 15 years and above by number of jobs according to background characteristics

	Number of jobs		
	1	2+	Total
Malawi	90	10	100
Sex			
Male	86	14	100
Female	94	6	100
Age			
15-24	93	7	100
25-34	88	12	100
35-49	88	12	100
50-64	90	10	100
65+	92	8	100
Educational level			
None	93	7	100
Primary 1-5	88	12	100
Primary 6-8	88	12	100
Secondary and above	91	9	100
Marital status			
Never married	95	5	100
Married	89	11	100
Divorced/Separated	88	12	100
Widowed	91	9	100
Place of residence			
Urban	96	4	100
Rural	89	11	100
Region of residence			
Northern	93	7	100
Central	91	9	100
Southern	88	12	100

Source:Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National statistical Office.

Table A14: Percentage distrubution of persons aged 15 years and above who have an HIV/ AIDS test by whether they receive counselling or not according background characteristics, Malawi 2005.

	Time received councelling				
	Before after test	0nly before test	Only after test	No	Total
Malawi	54	13	26	7	100
Sex					
Male	51	13	28	8	100
Female	56	13	24	7	100
Age					
15-24	55	14	22	8	100
25-35	51	18	24	7	100
35-49	56	6	34	4	100
50-64	64	6	22	8	100
65+	34	3	44	19	100
Education level					
None	55	10	30	5	100
Primary 1-5	47	15	29	9	100
Primary 6-8	57	10	23	10	100
Secondary and above	58	17	22	4	100
Employment status					
Private business	62	5	33		100
Private individual	46	19	30	4	100
Public	51	18	26	5	100
Self employed	46	12	33	9	100
Mlimi	58	11	22	10	100
Unemployment	41	12	44	4	100
Not economically active	53	21	22	4	100
Marital status					
Never	63	8	23	7	100
Married	52	15	26	7	100
Divorced/separated	62	9	18	10	100
Widowed	46	13	36	5	100
Place of residence					
Urban	57	18	21	3	100
Rural	53	12	27	8	100
Region of residence					
Northern	72	9	14	4	100
Central	49	11	32	8	100
Southern	52	16	25	7	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2005, National Statistical Office.

Annex B
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

B1: Survey Management Team	B2: Supervisors	B3. Assistant Supervisors
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Annex C

Millennium Development Goals

Goals and Targets		Indicators	
Goal 1:	**Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**		
Target 1:	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	**1.** **2.** **3.**	Proportion of population below $1 per day (PPP-values) Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty] Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
Target 2:	Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	**4.** **5.**	Prevalence of underweight children (under-five years of age) Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
Goal 2:	**Achieve universal primary education**		
Target 3:	Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	**6.** **7.** **8.**	Net enrolment ratio in primary education Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds
Goal 3:	**Promote gender equality and empower women**		
Target 4:	Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015	**9.** **10.** **11.** **12.**	Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year olds Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
Goal 4:	**Reduce child mortality**		
Target 5:	Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	**13.** **14.** **15.**	Under-five mortality rate Infant mortality rate Proportion of 1 year old children immunised against measles
Goal 5:	**Improve maternal health**		
Target 6:	Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	**16.** **17.**	Maternal mortality ratio Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
Goal 6:	**Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**		
Target 7:	Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the spread of HIV/AIDS	**18.** **19.** **20.**	HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women a. Condom use at last high-risk sex b. Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS [1] c. Contraceptive prevalence rate Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS

[1] This indicator is defined as the percentage of population aged 15-24 who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful uninfected partner), who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission, and who know that a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV. However, since there are currently not a sufficient number of surveys able to calculate the indicator as defined above, UNICEF, in collaboration with UNAIDs and WHO, produced two proxy indicators that represent two components of the actual indicator. They are the following: (a) percentage of women and men 15-24 who know that a person can protect herself from HIV infection by "consistent use of condom": (b) percentage of women and men 15-24 who know a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV.

Target 8:	Have halted by 2015, and begun to reverse, the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	**21.** Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria **22.** Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures **23.** Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis **24.** Proportion of TB cases detected and cured under DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course)
Goal 7:	**Ensure environmental sustainability**	
Target 9:	Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	**25.** Proportion of land area covered by forest **26.** Land area protected to maintain biological diversity **27.** GDP per unit of energy use (as proxy for energy efficiency) **28.** Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita) [Plus two figures of global atmospheric pollution: ozone depletion and the accumulation of global warming gases]
Target 10:	Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water	**29.** Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source
Target 11:	By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	**30.** Proportion of people with access to improved sanitation **31.** Proportion of people with access to secure tenure [Urban/rural disaggregation of several of the above indicators may be relevant for monitoring improvement in the lives of slum dwellers]
Goal 8:	**Develop a Global Partnership for Development***	
Target 12:	Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system Includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally	*Some of the indicators listed below will be monitored separately for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked countries and small island developing states.* *Official Development Assistance* **32.** Net ODA as percentage of DAC donors' GNI [targets of 0.7% in total and 0.15% for LDCs] **33.** Proportion of ODA to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)
Target 13:	Address the Special Needs of the Least Developed Countries Includes: tariff and quota free access for LDC exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction	**34.** Proportion of ODA that is untied **35.** Proportion of ODA for environment in small island developing states **36.** Proportion of ODA for transport sector in land-locked countries *Market Access* **37.** Proportion of exports (by value and excluding arms) admitted free of duties and quotas **38.** Average tariffs and quotas on agricultural products and textiles and clothing
Target 14:	Address the Special Needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states (through Barbados Programme and 22nd General Assembly provisions)	**39.** Domestic and export agricultural subsidies in OECD countries **40.** Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity *Debt Sustainability* **41.** Proportion of official bilateral HIPC debt cancelled
Target 15:	Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	**42.** Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services **43.** Proportion of ODA provided as debt relief **44.** Number of countries reaching HIPC decision and completion points
Target 16:	In co-operation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth	**45.** Unemployment rate of 15-24 year olds
Target 17:	In co-operation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries	**46.** Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis
Target 18:	In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	**47.** Telephone lines per 1000 people **48.** Personal computers per 1000 people

Annex D
POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY INDICATORS

MAJOR IMPACT TARGETS

- Poverty headcount measured by consumption based poverty line
- Extreme poverty headcount, measured by consumption based ultra-poverty line
- Life expectancy
- GDP per Capita (constant 2001 prices)
- Literacy rate (female)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1000 children)
- Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)

PILLAR 1

Agriculture

- Maize yield (kg/ha)
- Cassava yield (kg/ha)
- Cumulative intake of extension trainees
- Farmers' groups and co-operatives formed
- Treadle pumps supplied on loan to farmers (cumulative)
- Area under motorized pump irrigation (hectares)
- Area under irrigation per ADD (hectares)
- Production of cattle

Natural Resources

- Fish farming production (tonnes)
- Forest under private sector
- Parks under private sector

Rural Infrastructure

- Kilometres graded
- Kilometres rehabilitated
- Households with access to potable water
- Rehabilitation of boreholes (% functional)
- Construction of new boreholes
- Households with sanitary excreta disposal
- Number of new sites electrified
- New biogas plants

PILLAR 2

Basic Education

- Female gross enrolment
- Schools teaching information and communication technology
- Number of teachers
- Pupil to qualified teacher ratio
- Drop out rate
- Repetition rate
- Female enrolment (%)
- Pupil: specialist teacher ratio (Visually impaired)
- Number of adults enrolled in adult literacy courses

Secondary Education

Number of students
Number of private students
Number of students entering MCDE
Number of teachers

Higher Education

Number of students
Students in private colleges
Number of female students
Number of needy students
Females in non-traditional subjects
Number of students with disabilities

Technical, Entrepreneurial and Vocational Education and Training

Public training capacity % of population
Public vocational training % of districts
Private training capacity % of population
Enrolment ratio female

Health

Number of HSAs trained
Number of nurses trained
Number of technical staff trained
Number of physicians trained
% of health centres equipped to EHP standards
Drugs and medical supplies expenditure per capita
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)
Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000)
Nutrition (% children underweight)
Population (fertility rate)

PILLAR 3

Number of TIP beneficiary households per year
Number of PWP beneficiary households per year
Number of TNP beneficiary households per year
Number of income support beneficiaries per year

PILLAR 4

Police: Population ratio
Crime detection rate
Prosecution rate (cases per year, using homicide as proxy)
Community service cases
Warder: Prisoner ratio

Annex E

PREDICTING THE POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATIO BASED ON IHS2 AND WMS DATA

by

Astrid Mathiassen

A project was carried out in April-November 2005. The objective of the project was to identify poverty indicators to be included in the Welfare Monitoring Survey, WMS 2005, and on basis of the indicators and a consumption model estimated on the Integrated Household Survey 2004/2005 (IHS2) to predict the poverty headcount ratio for each region in Malawi.

In April 2005 indicators were identified for each of the 26 districts in Malawi on basis of the first 6 months of the IHS2. The final selection of 29 indicators was included in the WMS questionnaire, see list below.

In August/September, when all IHS2 data including the expenditure aggregate and poverty lines were available, statistical models with indicators selected from the list below were estimated. One model was estimated for each district and for urban/rural separately.

When the WMS data became available, the work on combining the indicators from the WMS with the estimated models for the respective districts to predict the household consumption estimates was undertaken. On basis of the estimated model one can predict expenditure per capita for each household in the WMS, and calculate the probability that an individual (household) is respectively poor and ultra-poor. The weighted sum of these probabilities (for example for a region) gives the predicted poverty headcount ratios. These estimates with the standard error are given in the table below. The standard errors are not corrected for the sampling design.

The analyses follow the method described in the following paper:

Mathiassen, A. (2005): "A Statistical Model for Simple, Fast and Reliable Measurement of Poverty", Discussion Paper *No. 415, Statistics Norway.*

The following variables serve as poverty predictors in the consumption model and were included in WMS. The questions were phrased in exactly the same way as in the IHS2. The parentheses refer to the corresponding questions in the WMS:

- Number of persons in household (number of individuals with non-missing on B1)
- Number of persons below 15 (number of individuals with non-missing on B1, and B3 15 or above)
- Age of head (combination of B1=head and B3)
- Dependency ratio (share of those younger than 15 or older than 60 to number of members in household)
- Number of members in household per rooms (Number of members divided by G2)
- If grass or plastic roof (G9)
- If sand or mud floor (G10)
- Number of radios in household (G3 and G4)
- Max. education qualification in household (highest C4 among members)
- If household bought men's clothes past 3 months (H4)
- Number of changes of clothes, head (H2)
- If household bought shoes past 3 months (H5)
- If head sleep under sheets (H3)
- If household owns bed(s) (G3)
- If household owns an iron (G3)
- If household used transport (H9)
- If household used eggs (H10)
- If household used meat (H10)
- If household used rice (H10)
- If household used bread (H10)
- If household used fresh milk (H10)
- If household used cooking oil (H10)
- If household used sugar(H10)
- If household used toothpaste (H6)
- If household owns refrigerator G3
- If household owns mobile phone(s)
- Cooking oil expenses (H11)
- Sugar expenses (H12)
- Bar soap expenses (H8)

Table 1. Predicted poverty headcount ratios and standard errors

	Number of observation WMS	Poor Prediction	St.error*	Ultra-poor Prediction	St.error*
By region					
Urban	699	25,3	1,6	7,6	0,8
North Rural	866	51,6	1,7	21,7	1,1
Centre Rural	1502	47,7	1,3	17,0	0,8
South Rural	2073	62,8	1,3	32,4	1

*The standard errors are not corrected for sampling design

Table 2. Out of sample error in prediction, applying the model to IHS2 data

	Number of non-missing observation in IHS2	Out- of sample error in prediction of poor	Out- of sample error in prediction of ultra-poor
By region			
Urban	1432	0,9	1,3
North Rural	1435	1,4	2,0
Centre Rural	3815	1,1	1,0
South Rural	4539	0,7	0,8

To compute the out of sample predictions one first randomly select half of the IHS2 households, denote this sample 1. Sample 1 is used to estimate the consumption model using the poverty indicator. The coefficients in this model, together with the remaining half of the sample (denote it sample 2), is used to estimate headcount ratio. The error in prediction is the difference between this headcount ratio and the headcount ratio estimated from sample 2 by using the expenditure information. The out of sample error in prediction presented above is the average error over 100 such simulations. And it is given in percentages point.

A summary of the method

The poverty headcount measures are based on a method for quick assessment of poverty without collecting comprehensive information about household consumption. The basic idea is to estimate a model to predict poverty based upon a small set of easily measured household specific variables. This small set of household variables can be collected annually between two expenditure surveys, and are used to predict expenditure at the time of the light survey. In this way one can estimate poverty on a yearly basis without the need of a full-fledged, expensive expenditure survey.

More formally, one defines a log-linear model for expenditure per capita which is estimated by regressing expenditure on a set of covariates, using data from a large expenditure survey. The covariates are potential poverty indicators which are considered fast and reliable and thus could be collected in a light survey. On basis of the model and statistical criteria, one chooses a small set of indicators that are best suited to explain expenditure. One uses the OLS coefficients and information on the poverty indicators collected from a light survey to calculate predicted consumption for individuals at the time of the light survey. Poverty in the small survey is estimated assuming that the regression errors are normally distributed. Finally, the standard errors of the estimated headcounts are estimated.

Annex F

QUESTIONNAIRE