



Government of Malawi

National Statistical Office

Welfare Monitoring Survey 2006

Statistical Abstract

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Chapter 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and purpose

The WMS 2007 is the third Welfare Monitoring Survey in Malawi. The WMS 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 that would enable 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 goals of the 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.

WMS 2007 is different from other WMS in that the sample size is representative at district level whereas in the other two WMS the results were representative at national and regional levels only. This is due to the fact that this WMS utilized the resources that were in NSO at the time of the survey: NSO was conducting the National Census of Agriculture and Livestock at this time and its enumerators were then trained to administer the WMS questionnaire.

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 the speeding up of data entry.

During data analysis poverty predictors were derived from IHS2 data and these have been 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
- Health
- Education
- Employment
- 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. Malawi covers an area of 118,484 square kilometres of which 94,276 square kilometres are land. 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 namely; Northern, Central, and Southern. 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 British ruled Malawi from 1891 to July 1964 under 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. Malawi became an independent state in July 1964 and gained her republican status in July 1966. Malawi became a multiparty state with three main parties in parliament in 1994.

1.3 Implementation of the survey

The main aim of this chapter is to briefly describe all the steps taken to implement the 2007 Welfare Monitoring Survey.

1.3.1 Survey Organization

The survey administration was at three levels: Central Management; National Supervisors; and enumerators and data processors as described in the following paragraphs:

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 officers 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 Enumerators and data processors: About 600 enumerators based in EAs of enumeration carried out the survey work. Each enumerator was responsible for 2 or 3 EAs and was resident in one of these EAs.

These were constantly supervised by about 60 district supervisors. There at least two district supervisors per district and each supervisor was responsible for around 9 to 15 enumerators.

1.3.2 Sample design

As stated earlier, the sample for WMS was drawn with the intention for the results to be representative at district level. WMS sample comprised two samples: the NACAL sample from all districts and an extra district sample to cover non-agricultural or landless households. The reason for this is that the NACAL sample was taken from the population of households with land engaged in agriculture. Hence, non-agricultural households had a zero chance of selection. Thus the extra sample was drawn from this population. The designed is explained below.

1.3.2.1 Stratification.

The stratification is aimed at improving the quality of estimates in the population as a whole. The principle of the stratification is simple. It consists of dividing the universe of investigation into homogeneous groups before the selection of the sample, each statistical unit belonging to one and only one stratum. The country was stratified according to districts. That is, districts were taken as strata.

1.3.2.2 NACAL sample: The sample for NACAL was drawn from all farming households in Malawi. The sample design used a two-stage stratified sampling procedure from a sample frame using the 1998 Population Census enumeration areas (EAs), and the total sample size was 25 000 households from 1640 EAs. The districts were taken as the strata.

The first stage constituted the selection of EAs. EAs were proportionally allocated to the strata according to the number of households in the strata. Using systematic sampling EAs were drawn from the strata.

The second stage was selection of households. A listing of households was done in each selected EA to get a sampling frame. Using systematic sampling 15 farming households were selected in each EA. Generally in rural areas almost all households [over 95%] were farming households. The sampling was without replacement.

1.3.2.3 Extra sample: Because non farming households had a zero chance of being selected for NACAL, an extra sample was drawn from the population, with the intention of selecting 5 landless households in rural areas and 10 landless or non farming households in urban areas. Hence, in urban areas 10 non farming households were drawn. This was done by systematic sampling from the list of non-farming households. However, in rural areas most often there were no non-farming households in the EA. In such cases the 5 extra households were drawn from the farming households systematically. About 8 000 of these households were enumerated

In total therefore there were about 32 500 households in the sample.

1.3.2.4 Weights: It may be observed from the design above that the sample of WMS is not self weighting. A set of household weights has been calculated to obtain unbiased estimates at national, regional and district levels. WMS will provide reliable estimates at the national level, regional level and at district 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 to a large extent similar to the WMS2005 and WMS 2006 questionnaires, to ascertain that important information on demography, health, education, employment, poverty and child health and nutritional status is comparable between the two surveys. As in the previous WMS's, electronic scales were used for weighing under five children, while measuring boards were used to get their heights. This anthropometrical information was used to assess the nutritional status of the children in Malawian.

1.3.4 Training

The training of field staff for the main Welfare Monitoring Survey was conducted over 3 one-week periods in July 2007. Since the enumerators were already experienced in field work, the training concentrated on the content of the questionnaire and practice in weighing and measuring of under five children.

1.3.5 Data collection

The data collection commenced in August 2007 and was completed in mid-October 2007.

1.3.6 Data processing

Data processing for the WMS involved: -

- Scanning and editing of 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 2007 WMS results show that out of the about 32 500 households sampled, 29465 were successfully enumerated, giving an overall response rate of 92 percent. Detailed information on the non response rate in districts is given in Table 1.1 below. The variation in non-response has been corrected through the construction of the district weights.

Table 1.1 Non response by district

		Non response rate	
Malawi	8.4	Lilongwe City	30.2
Chitipa	8.5	Mchinji	7.6
Karonga	6.8	Balaka	5.7
Rumphi	9.2	Mangochi	10
Nkhata Bay	7.1	Machinga	6.1
Likoma	9	Zomba Rural	4.3
Mzimba	3.5	Zomba Municipality	18.4
Mzuzu City	15.8	Chiradzulu	2.1
Kasungu	12.5	Blantyre Rural	5.6
Ntchisi	3.5	Blantyre City	17
Dowa	6.6	Thyolo	10
Nkhota kota	5.1	Mulanje	11.5
Salima	7.2	Phalombe	6.8
Dedza	2.4	Mwanza	8.8
Ntcheu	10.8	Chikwawa	9.3
Lilongwe Rural	8.2	Nsanje	7.1

1.4 Executive Summary

The tables below contain the main social indicators provided by the Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007 (WMS) that can be used to describe and monitor the socio-economic conditions of the Malawian population over time. 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 WMS 2005 and WMS 2006 in order to be able to analyse changes over time.

1.4.1 Population

The Welfare Monitoring Survey conducted in August- October 2007 shows:

- A young population: almost half are under 15 years (46 percent)
- Slightly fewer males than females: 96 males for every 100 females
- The proportion of orphans among children aged 20 years and below has increased from 15 percent in 2006 to 17 percent in 2007

Table 1.2: Population and households. Main indicators 2005, 2006 and 2007

INDICATOR	WMS 2005	WMS 2006	WMS 2007
Population			
Age			
<15	46	47	46
15-64	50	49	50
65+	4	4	4
Sex ratio	96	98	96
Percentage living in urban areas	13	12	11
Proportion of orphans among children (20 years and below)	20	15	17
Households			
Percentage female-headed households	25	23	28
Proportion of households headed by			
Children under 20	1	1	1
Person 65 and above	14	13	13
Dependency ratio (under 15 + 65 and above as ratio of 15-64)			
Total	1.03	1.02	1.12
Urban	.80	0.84	.83
Rural	1.07	1.07	1.15
Percentage of households with deaths last year			
Total	9	8	6
Urban	6	6	4
Rural	9	9	6

1.4.2 Health

The Welfare Monitoring Survey, 2007 indicates:

- The proportion of people who were sick or injured the last 2 weeks before the survey period has been reduced slightly between 2005 and 2007 to 12 percent.
- There is no change in the proportion of people who had visited a health provider whether they had been sick or not from 2005 to 2007
- The proportion with less than 30 minutes walk to the nearest health clinic or hospital has decreased somewhat between 2005 and 2007
- The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel has increased from 59 percent in 2005 to 66 percent in 2007.

Table 1.3: Main Health indicators 2005, 2006 and 2007

INDICATOR	WMS 2005	WMS 2006	WMS 2007
Proportion who were sick/injured last 2 weeks	13	14	12
Proportion who visited health provider	11	11	11
Access to health facility (% walking less than 30 minutes to the facility)	15	17	14
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	59	62	66

1.4.3 Education

The Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007 shows:

- Adult literacy rate has increased from 65 percent in 2005 to 70 percent in 2007
- Female literacy rate has increased from 54 percent in 2005 to 60 percent in 2007
- Literacy rates for the 15 – 24 year olds has increased over the period 2005 – 2007
- Female literacy rate for the 15 – 24 year olds increased to 79 percent in 2007
- The ratio of literate women to men in the 15 – 24 year age group has increased to 93 percent in 2007
- Net primary school enrolment rate has decreased from 79 percent in 2005 to 75 percent in 2007
- Proportion of primary school pupils not satisfied with school almost doubled between 2005 and 2007

Table 1.4: Main Education Indicators 2005, 2006 and 2007

INDICATOR	WMS 2005	WMS 2006	WMS 2007
Adult literacy rate	65	66	70
Female literacy rate	54	56	60
Literacy rate of 15-24 years old			
Total	78	78	82
Male	81	83	85
Female	74	73	79
Ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years old	91	88	93
Primary school			
Net enrolment rate			
Total	79	73	75
Male	78	70	74
Female	80	76	77
Drop out rate			
Total	2	3	2
Male	1	3	2
Female	2	3	2
Repetition rate			
Total	23	28	20
Male	22	28	20
Female	24	28	19
Proportion having problems at school	47	74	77
Access (percentage with less than 30 minutes walk)	58	60	50
Net primary school enrolment among orphans	82	69	75
Gross primary school enrolment among orphans	116	86	113
Secondary school			
Net enrolment rate	12	11	18
Gross enrolment rate	34	25	35
Proportion not satisfied with school	49	70	60
Access (percentage with less than 30 minutes walk)	18	20	18

1.4.4 Housing conditions and amenities

The Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007 indicates:-

- The proportion of households with safe drinking water increased between 2005 and 2007 to 81 percent
- Proportion of households with access to drinking water has remained relatively stable and high
- The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities has increased from 31 percent in 2005 to 47 percent in 2007.
- The proportion of households with electricity as their main source of lighting has slightly increased from 6 percent in 2005 to 8 percent in 2007.

Table 1.5: Main Housing conditions and amenities Indicators 2005, 2006 and 2007

IINDICATOR	WMS 2005	WMS 2006	WMS 2007
Proportion with safe drinking water			
Total	72	75	81
Urban	92	94	98
Rural	69	73	79
Access to drinking water (percentage with less than 30 minutes walk)			
Total	93	95	92
Urban	98	99	98
Rural	93	94	91
Proportion with proper sanitation facilities			
Total	31	29	47
Urban	43	45	79
Rural	30	27	43
Proportion with electricity as main source of lighting			
Total	6	5	8
Urban	30	32	52
Rural	2	2	2

1.4.6 Poverty

Over the period covered by the WMS surveys from 2005 to 2007:

- Poverty has decreased from 50 percent in 2005 to 40 percent in 2007
- The proportion of ultra – poor has decreased from 22 percent in 2005 to 15 percent in 2007
- Urban poverty has been reduced from 24 percent to 11 percent
- Rural poverty has been reduced from 53 percent to 44 percent;

Table 1.6: Proportion of poor and ultra-poor Main indicators 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007

Poverty status	IHS2 2004	WMS 2005	WMS 2006	WMS 2007
Proportion poor				
Malawi	52	50	45	40
Urban	25	24	25	11
Rural	..	53	47	44
Rural Northern region	56	51	46	46
Rural Central region	47	46	40	36
Rural Southern region	64	60	55	51
Proportion ultra-poor				
Malawi	22	21	17	15
Urban	8	8	6	2
Rural	..	23	19	17
Rural Northern region	26	21	17	18
Rural Central region	16	16	12	11
Rural Southern region	32	30	25	22

1.4.7 HIV/AIDS Knowledge and Testing

The Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007 indicates:

- The proportion of persons 15 years and above that had undergone an HIV/AIDS test last 12 months increased from 12 percent in 2005 to 22 percent in 2007
- The proportion of persons 15-24 year olds who had undergone an HIV/AIDS test last 12 months increased from 14 percent in 2005 to 24 percent in 2007

Table 1.7: HIV / AIDS Knowledge and Testing, Main indicators 2005, 2006 and 2007

Indicator	WMS 2005	WMS 2006	WMS 2007
Proportion who had undergone an HIV test last 12 months			
15 Years and above	12	20	22
15-24 Years	14	22	24

1.5 Structure of the report

The remainder of the report is organised as follows: -

Chapters 2-8 give the results of the survey. The chapters start with objectives, followed by definitions used for the main indicators shown. The main background variables in the 2007 publication are sex, highest educational level completed, Rural/urban, region and districts. Those background variables are used both at the individual and household level. District figures are not commented upon in the text.

Some tables have been included in appendices for further references.

Chapter 2

POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

2.0 Objective

The main objective of this chapter is to present the main demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the Malawian population as of 2007, important for policy interventions, as well as give demographic and socio-economic information that is vital for interpreting other 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, while if it is more than 100, there is a surplus of males

Marital status classifies 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.

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.

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 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.

2.2 Age distribution of the population

Malawi has a young population (Table 2.1). A little less than half the population (46 percent) were below the age of 15, while only 4 percent were above the age of 65. This pattern was the same for both males and females, and in urban as well as in rural areas. The sex ratio for Malawi was 96 percent, indicating a surplus of females in the population. In the youngest age groups the sex ratio was virtually 100, indicating an equal number of male and female in the those age groups. The sex ratio decreased in the older age groups, reflecting the fact that females live longer than males.

2.3 Households distribution by sex of household head

About 28 percent of the Malawian households were female headed (Table 2.2). The proportion of female headed household was smaller the more educated the head of the household was. Also, there were a smaller proportion of female headed households in urban than in rural areas, 17 percent as compared to 30 percent.

2.4 Marital status

Half the population above the age of 12 years was married, while 40 percent had never been married. A relatively small proportion was either divorced/separated or widowed (5 and 6 percent respectively) (Table 2.3). Naturally, the proportion that had never married was largest in the youngest age group, while the proportion of widowed persons was largest in the oldest age groups.

The table also shows that more males, 46 percent, than females, 34 percent, had never been married.

2.5 Orphan-hood

Information on the prevalence of orphans is vital for intervention purposes as a result of AIDS pandemic. Table 2.4 shows that 17 percent of persons aged 20 years and below were orphans at the time of the survey. Of the same population, 9 percent had lost their father, 3 percent had lost their mothers and another 3 percent had lost both parents.

The chance of being an orphan increases with age. The largest proportion of orphans is found among persons between 15 and 20 years of age. There are more orphans living in female headed than male headed households, 38 percent as compared to 9 percent.

Households headed by a widowed person had the largest share of orphans, (66 percent).

2.6 Households distributed by age of household head

Very few households were headed by a person less than 20 years, 1 percent (Table 2.5). The majority of households, 60 percent, were headed by a person between 25 and 49 years of age. Female household heads were generally older than their male counterparts, 43 percent was 50 years or older as compared to 27 percent. Highly educated household heads were on the average younger than those without education.

2.7 Dependency ratio

The dependency ratio for Malawi in 2007 was 1.12, implying that there were more people in the 'dependent' age-groups (those aged below 15 and above 65 years) than in the age-groups defined as non-dependants, 15-64 years (Table 2.6). The dependency ratio was higher in female headed than male headed households (1.32 as compared to 1.05), meaning that the burden of taking care of dependant persons were higher in female headed than in male headed households. Also, urban areas had a lower dependency ratio than rural areas, again signifying a greater care taking burden on rural than urban households.

2.8 Households who experienced death last year

In the last 12 months preceding the survey 6 percent of the households had experienced the death of a household member (Table 2.7). Of those, about 76 percent had experienced one death, while one in ten had experienced 3 or more deaths.

Female headed households had more often experienced deaths than male headed households, 9 percent as compared to 5 percent.

Households in rural areas had somewhat more often experienced deaths than those in urban areas, 6 percent as compared to 4 percent. However, those urban households had a much higher percentage that had experienced 3 or more deaths, 21 percent.

Table 2.1: Percentage distribution of population by Rural/urban, sex and sex ratio according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007

Age in years	Urban			Rural			Malawi			Sex ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
0-4	12	12	12	15	15	15	15	15	15	99
5-9	13	13	13	17	16	17	16	16	16	99
10-14	13	15	14	15	14	15	15	14	15	98
15-19	13	14	13	11	10	11	11	11	11	101
20-24	12	12	12	8	9	9	9	10	9	85
25-29	10	10	10	8	8	8	8	8	8	91
30-34	7	6	7	6	5	5	6	5	6	104
35-39	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	95
40-44	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	98
45-49	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	94
50-54	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	93
55-59	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	95
60-64	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	89
65+	2	1	2	4	4	4	3	4	4	84
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	96

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National Statistical Office.

Table 2.2: Percentage distribution of households by sex of household head according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007

		Sex of household head		
		Male	Female	Total
	Malawi	72	28	100
Educational level of head	None	50	50	100
	Primary 1-5	71	29	100
	Primary 6-8	81	19	100
	Secondary +	87	13	100
Rural/urban	Urban	83	17	100
	Rural	70	30	100
Region	Northern	75	25	100
	Central	76	24	100
	Southern	67	33	100
District	Chitipa	73	27	100
	Karonga	74	26	100
	Rumphi	75	25	100
	Nkhata Bay	73	27	100
	Likoma	66	34	100
	Mzimba	75	25	100
	Mzuzu city	85	15	100
	Kasungu	83	17	100
	Ntchisi	77	23	100
	Dowa	82	18	100
	Nkhotakota	79	21	100
	Salima	74	26	100
	Dedza	70	30	100
	Ntcheu	65	35	100
	Lilongwe rural	74	26	100
	Lilongwe city	86	14	100
	Mchinji	74	26	100
	Balaka	65	35	100
	Mangochi	63	37	100
	Machinga	66	34	100
	Zomba rural	65	35	100
	Zomba Municipality	76	24	100
	Chiradzulu	60	40	100
	Blantyre rural	63	37	100
	Blantyre city	81	19	100
	Thyolo	68	32	100
	Mulanje	64	36	100
Phalombe	65	35	100	
Mwanza	70	30	100	
Chikwawa	74	26	100	
Nsanje	73	27	100	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National Statistical Office.

Table 2.3: Percentage distribution of persons 12 years and above by marital status according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007

		Marital status				Total
		Never married	Married	Divorced/Separated	Widowed	
Sex	Malawi	40	50	5	6	100
	Male	46	50	3	1	100
	Female	34	49	8	10	100
Age	12-19	93	6	1	0	100
	20-24	42	52	6	1	100
	25-34	11	79	8	2	100
	35-49	2	83	7	7	100
	50-64	1	73	8	18	100
	65+	2	53	6	38	100
Rural/Urban	Urban	50	43	3	4	100
	Rural	38	50	6	6	100
Region	Northern	40	48	5	7	100
	Central	40	50	5	5	100
	Southern	39	48	6	6	100
District	Chitipa	37	46	6	11	100
	Karonga	41	48	4	6	100
	Rumphi	39	49	6	7	100
	Nkhata Bay	41	46	6	7	100
	Likoma	43	33	15	10	100
	Mzimba	39	51	4	5	100
	Mzuzu city	44	45	6	5	100
	Kasungu	41	50	4	5	100
	Ntchisi	40	48	6	6	100
	Dowa	41	50	5	5	100
	Nkhotakota	38	53	4	5	100
	Salima	37	50	6	6	100
	Dedza	38	51	5	7	100
	Ntcheu	37	50	6	7	100
	Lilongwe rural	37	52	5	5	100
	Lilongwe city	49	47	2	2	100
	Mchinji	40	49	6	5	100
	Balaka	38	49	7	6	100
	Mangochi	37	50	6	6	100
	Machinga	35	53	6	5	100
	Zomba rural	38	49	7	6	100
	Zomba Municipality	46	44	5	5	100
	Chiradzulu	38	45	8	9	100
	Blantyre rural	39	48	6	6	100
	Blantyre city	51	40	4	4	100
	Thyolo	36	49	8	7	100
	Mulanje	35	50	8	7	100
	Phalombe	32	52	8	7	100
	Mwanza	34	53	7	6	100
	Chikwawa	38	51	6	6	100
	Nsanje	39	47	5	8	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National Statistical Office.

Table 2.4: Proportion of persons aged 20 years and below who were orphans by type of Orphan - hood according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007

		Proportion of Orphans	Only Mother dead	Only Father dead	Both parents dead
Sex	Malawi	17	3	9	4
	Male	17	3	10	4
	Female	17	3	9	4
Age	0-4	6	1	4	1
	5-9	13	3	8	3
	10-14	22	4	12	6
	15-20	28	5	15	8
Sex of household head	Male	9	3	3	3
	Female	38	4	27	7
Highest level of education completed by household head	None	23	4	14	6
	Primary 1-5	16	3	9	4
	Primary 6-8	13	3	7	3
	Secondary +	14	3	7	4
Marital status	Never married	40	7	18	16
	Married	9	2	4	3
	Divorced/Separated	19	3	11	4
	Widowed	66	8	47	11
Rural/Urban	Urban	17	4	9	4
	Rural	17	3	9	4
Region	Northern	16	3	10	3
	Central	13	2	8	4
	Southern	19	4	11	5
District	Chitipa	16	3	9	4
	Karonga	18	4	11	4
	Rumphi	17	2	11	3
	Nkhata Bay	19	4	12	4
	Likoma	21	2	13	8
	Mzimba	15	3	9	3
	Mzuzu city	14	3	9	3
	Kasungu	14	2	8	3
	Ntchisi	16	3	9	4
	Dowa	12	3	7	3
	Nkhotakota	13	2	7	3
	Salima	14	3	8	4
	Dedza	16	3	10	4
	Ntcheu	16	3	9	4
	Lilongwe rural	12	2	5	4
	Lilongwe city	13	3	6	5
	Mchinji	14	2	10	3
	Balaka	20	3	12	5
	Mangochi	17	3	11	4
	Machinga	17	4	10	4
	Zomba rural	21	4	12	5
	Zomba Municipality	15	3	8	3
	Chiradzulu	23	4	12	8
	Blantyre rural	20	4	11	5
	Blantyre city	22	6	12	5
	Thyolo	18	3	11	5
	Mulanje	20	3	10	6
Phalombe	23	6	11	6	
Mwanza	17	2	10	5	
Chikwawa	16	2	10	4	
Nsanje	20	4	11	4	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National Statistical Office

Table 2.5: Percentage distribution of households by age of household head according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007

		Age of household head						Total
		10-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65+	
	Malawi	1	8	30	30	18	13	100
Sex of household head	Male	1	8	33	32	17	10	100
	Female	1	7	21	28	23	20	100
Educational level of head	None	1	4	19	28	24	24	100
	Primary 1-5	1	9	28	28	20	15	100
	Primary 6-8	1	10	33	35	15	6	100
Urban/rural	Secondary+	0	8	42	31	15	3	100
	Urban	1	5	32	34	21	8	100
Region of	Rural	1	8	29	30	18	14	100
	Northern	1	7	27	33	20	13	100
District	Central	1	7	32	31	17	12	100
	Southern	1	8	29	29	19	14	100
	Chitipa	1	9	25	32	17	16	100
	Karonga	1	7	29	32	21	11	100
	Rumphu	1	7	29	33	17	14	100
	Nkhata Bay	1	7	23	33	22	14	100
	Likoma	1	0	20	32	17	30	100
	Mzimba	0	8	25	33	21	13	100
	Mzuzu city	0	4	42	34	14	6	100
	Kasungu	0	7	30	36	16	10	100
	Ntchisi	0	10	30	31	16	13	100
	Dowa	0	8	29	31	16	15	100
	Nkhotakota	0	6	34	32	18	9	100
	Salima	0	6	33	33	16	12	100
	Dedza	0	8	30	30	17	13	100
	Ntcheu	2	7	30	28	17	16	100
	Lilongwe rural	0	9	34	29	17	11	100
Lilongwe city	1	5	33	34	21	6	100	
Mchinji	0	7	32	27	18	15	100	
Balaka	2	9	29	29	18	13	100	
Mangochi	1	9	27	29	17	16	100	
Machinga	2	7	30	27	19	15	100	
Zomba rural	1	10	28	28	20	13	100	
Zomba Municipality	1	9	34	30	18	8	100	
Chiradzulu	1	7	28	27	20	17	100	
Blantyre rural	1	9	30	29	21	11	100	
Blantyre city	1	4	28	35	23	9	100	
Thyolo	1	9	27	29	19	15	100	
Mulanje	2	9	28	29	17	15	100	
Phalombe	1	11	30	29	18	12	100	
Mwanza	1	11	33	27	16	13	100	
Chikwawa	1	5	31	34	17	12	100	
Nsanje	1	7	25	28	19	20	100	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National Statistical Office.

Table 2.6: Percent distribution of households by dependency ratio according to background characteristics. Malawi 2007

		Dependency ratio				Total
		Dependency ratio	1 or less	> 1 and up to 2	> 2	
	Malawi	1.12	61	26	13	100
Sex of household head	Male	1.05	63	28	9	100
	Female	1.32	54	22	24	100
Age of household head	10-19	0.64	85	9	7	100
	20-24	0.75	84	12	4	100
	25-34	1.22	59	32	10	100
	35-49	1.19	56	33	11	100
	50-64	0.76	79	16	5	100
	65+	1.68	34	20	46	100
Highest level of education completed by household head	None	1.21	55	24	21	100
	Primary 1-5	1.20	58	27	15	100
	Primary 6-8	1.12	61	29	10	100
	Secondary +	0.92	71	24	6	100
Marital status	Never married	0.47	85	9	6	100
	Married	1.10	62	29	9	100
	Divorced/Separated	1.36	55	21	24	100
	Widowed	1.20	54	18	28	100
Rural/Urban	Urban	0.83	75	20	5	100
	Rural	1.15	60	26	14	100
Region	Northern	1.11	61	27	13	100
	Central	1.11	61	26	13	100
	Southern	1.14	60	26	14	100
District	Chitipa	1.19	56	28	16	100
	Karonga	1.20	57	29	14	100
	Rumphi	1.14	58	31	11	100
	Nkhata Bay	1.15	60	26	14	100
	Likoma	1.07	66	21	13	100
	Mzimba	1.14	59	28	13	100
	Mzuzu city	0.78	77	17	5	100
	Kasungu	1.11	61	26	12	100
	Ntchisi	1.05	65	23	12	100
	Dowa	1.11	60	26	14	100
	Nkhotakota	1.09	63	26	12	100
	Salima	1.07	63	26	11	100
	Dedza	1.20	58	27	15	100
	Ntcheu	1.17	58	26	16	100
	Lilongwe rural	1.09	61	26	12	100
	Lilongwe city	0.91	69	24	6	100
	Mchinji	1.19	57	27	16	100
	Balaka	1.16	58	26	15	100
	Mangochi	1.25	57	26	17	100
	Machinga	1.30	54	29	18	100
	Zomba rural	1.18	58	26	15	100
	Zomba Municipality	0.84	74	21	5	100
	Chiradzulu	1.18	59	25	16	100
	Blantyre rural	1.05	63	25	12	100
	Blantyre city	0.78	78	18	4	100
	Thyolo	1.20	58	27	15	100
	Mulanje	0.96	64	24	12	100
	Phalombe	1.26	57	26	17	100
	Mwanza	1.08	63	24	12	100
	Chikwawa	1.10	62	27	12	100
	Nsanje	1.17	57	28	15	100

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 2007

		Proportion with deaths	% distribution of number of persons who died			Total
			1	2	3+	
Sex of household head	Malawi	6	76	14	10	100
	Male	5	75	13	11	100
	Female	9	78	15	8	100
Age	10-19	7	75	10	15	100
	20-24	4	74	16	10	100
	25-34	5	81	11	8	100
	35-49	6	77	14	8	100
	50-64	8	73	15	11	100
	65+	9	71	16	13	100
Highest level of education completed by household head	None	9	73	19	8	100
	Primary 1-5	6	76	14	10	100
	Primary 6-8	5	79	10	11	100
	Secondary +	5	76	12	13	100
	Marital status	Never married	7	71	20	9
	Married	5	74	14	12	100
	Divorced/Separated	6	68	25	7	100
	Widowed	14	82	12	7	100
Rural/Urban	Urban	4	70	9	21	100
	Rural	6	77	14	9	100
Region	Northern	6	78	9	14	100
	Central	6	74	17	9	100
	Southern	6	77	14	9	100
District	Chitipa	4	74	12	15	100
	Karonga	8	84	9	7	100
	Rumphi	5	89	3	8	100
	Nkhata Bay	7	67	14	19	100
	Likoma	10	86	0	14	100
	Mzimba	5	80	5	15	100
	Mzuzu city	5	69	9	22	100
	Kasungu	5	81	11	7	100
	Ntchisi	6	79	17	4	100
	Dowa	10	63	18	18	100
	Nkhotakota	6	71	21	8	100
	Salima	7	82	13	5	100
	Dedza	5	82	17	2	100
	Ntcheu	6	83	9	8	100
	Lilongwe rural	8	71	20	9	100
	Lilongwe city	2	38	23	38	100
	Mchinji	5	78	18	4	100
	Balaka	7	78	15	7	100
	Mangochi	9	68	20	12	100
	Machinga	7	81	10	9	100
	Zomba rural	6	79	11	10	100
	Zomba Municipality	3	68	4	28	100
	Chiradzulu	4	87	10	3	100
	Blantyre rural	8	76	18	6	100
	Blantyre city	8	82	8	10	100
	Thyolo	5	75	6	19	100
	Mulanje	8	72	20	8	100
Phalombe	6	80	16	4	100	
Mwanza	3	95	5	0	100	
Chikwawa	5	90	10	0	100	
Nsanje	8	75	16	9	100	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National Statistical Office.

Chapter 3

HEALTH

3.0 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, in order to monitor the above stated policy over time.

The reference period for illness/injury and use of health facilities was 2 weeks prior to the survey.

3.1 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

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 and stunting and is an overall indicator of nutritional health and is the one of the Millennium Development Goal indicators.

3.2 Incidence of sickness or injury

The survey results indicate that 12 percent of the population suffered from an injury or an illness the last 2 weeks prior to the survey (Table 3.1). There were no significant sex differences in the incidence of sickness or injury.

Rural areas had a larger percentage of sick than urban areas. About half of those that had been sick had suffered from malaria. Malaria is by far the most serious health threat in Malawi, regardless of sex and place of residence. However, the incidence of malaria still differed between groups. The rural population was more exposed to malaria than the urban population.

3.3 Duration of sickness

The mean number of days normal activities had to be stopped due to sickness/injury during the two week reference period was 5.2 (Table 3.2). No significant sex difference in mean number of days that activities had to be stopped was observed.

3.4 Health consultations.

All persons were asked if they had visited a health provider during the reference period, whether they had suffered from an illness/injury or not.

About one in ten people had visited a health provider for some reason during the reference period. (Table 3.3).

No significant sex differences were observed, 10 percent among males, 12 percent among females.

People in rural areas visited a health provider somewhat more often than the urban population, 11 percent as compared to 8 percent.

The majority of people with a health consultation visited a government hospital or clinic (59 percent). This was the case regardless of sex and place of residence.

Private hospitals seem to be more of an option for the urban population, while in rural areas, pharmacies or shops play are more important.

3.5 Reasons for not seeking medical care

The overwhelming majority of those who did not seek medical care during the reference period had no need for medical care, 94 percent. (Table 3.4). A very small proportion said they did not consult because of expenses involved, 3 percent, or that the health provider was too far away, also 3 percent.

3.6 Place of child delivery

About one third of the under five children had been delivered at a hospital. Another one third had been delivered at a health clinic or health centre, while a little less than 30 percent had been delivered at home (Table 3.5).

Except for the children with the youngest and the eldest mothers, there were no significant differences in where the children had been delivered among age groups. Children with the youngest mothers had more often been delivered at a health facility, while children with the oldest mothers had more often been delivered at home.

Education of mother had a bearing on the type of facility where the child was delivered. The higher the educational level of the mother, the more often children had been delivered at some kind of health facility.

In urban areas, the majority of children had been delivered in a hospital (60 percent), while only a small minority, 6 percent, had been delivered at home. In rural areas, the comparable frequencies were 31 and 30 percent.

3.7 Personnel who assisted in child delivery

The majority of the child deliveries were assisted by a midwife or nurse, 55 percent. About one in five of the deliveries were assisted by a trained traditional birth attendant (TBA), while one in ten were assisted by a doctor or clinical officer. In about one out of ten cases, no trained personnel assisted (either other persons or no assistance (self)). (Table 3.6).

The urban population had better access to highly trained delivery assistance personnel than the rural population. In urban areas, midwives or nurses assisted in almost three fourth of the deliveries, while in rural areas they assisted in about half the deliveries.

On the other hand trained TBA's were more important in rural areas, assisting in about one fifth of the births, as compared to only 6 percent of the births in urban areas. It should also be noted that the frequency of births not attended to by any trained personnel was 15 percent in rural areas as compared to only 3 percent in urban areas.

3.8 Child nutrition status

Stunting is an indicator of long term chronic malnutrition, wasted is an indicator of acute malnutrition, while being underweight combines the effects of chronic and acute malnutrition and is the preferred indicator for malnutrition. About 36 percent of under-five children were stunted, 3 percent were wasted, while 14 percent were underweight. (Table

3.7).It can be noted that except for wasting, baby boys suffer more from malnutrition than baby girls.

Children with the most highly educated mothers were less likely to be stunted or underweight than other children. Rural areas had a higher proportion of both stunted and underweight children as compared to urban areas.

On the average, about 8 percent of the under-five children participated in a nutrition programme.

3.9 Malaria prevention

About half of the under – five children usually slept under a bed net. (Table 3.8). Among those who usually slept under a bed net, about half slept under a bed net the night before the survey, and a little less than half slept under a bed net that was either less than 12 months old, or treated. The use of bed nets (and treated bed nets) was higher in urban than in rural areas, and increased with the educational level of the mother (table 3.10).

Table 3.1: Proportion of persons who suffered from an injury or illness the last 2 weeks prior to the survey; proportion of sick persons with various types of illnesses according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007

		Proportion of sick persons	Malaria or fever	Diarrhoea	Skin	Dental	Eye, ear, nose or throat	Injury or accident	Other
	Malawi	12	49	14	8	6	16	7	22
Sex	Male	11	47	14	8	5	17	8	21
	Female	13	50	14	7	6	15	5	23
Urban/rural	Urban	7	44	14	10	6	13	10	21
	Rural	13	49	14	8	6	17	7	22
Region	Northern	12	49	15	8	6	14	7	29
	Central	13	49	15	6	5	16	5	19
	Southern	12	49	13	9	7	17	8	23
District	Chitipa	9	48	12	8	3	7	6	22
	Karonga	10	49	16	11	8	15	8	27
	Rumphu	9	47	14	6	5	8	3	22
	Nkhata Bay	11	42	13	6	5	9	6	44
	Likoma	30	48	19	7	15	12	5	46
	Mzimba	14	51	14	6	5	15	6	28
	Mzuzu city	9	55	19	13	14	22	16	14
	Kasungu	14	40	15	9	10	26	10	16
	Ntchisi	15	42	15	4	5	21	3	20
	Dowa	17	38	16	6	6	23	7	25
	Nkhotakota	16	61	10	3	3	15	3	17
	Salima	12	58	17	6	6	8	4	20
	Dedza	13	52	16	8	3	17	5	12
	Ntcheu	13	60	12	5	4	13	8	9
	Lilongwe rural	11	50	18	5	4	14	3	22
	Lilongwe city	5	57	14	10	5	8	5	5
	Mchinji	16	44	12	4	3	8	3	34
	Balaka	16	60	11	8	6	16	5	15
	Mangochi	11	60	13	6	5	13	5	22
	Machinga	12	42	16	6	7	24	11	24
	Zomba rural	12	49	17	13	10	22	11	24
	Zomba Municipality	9	49	25	11	10	19	13	20
	Chiradzulu	12	44	17	10	4	10	7	23
	Blantyre rural	9	56	14	7	8	17	9	21
	Blantyre city	9	34	13	10	5	13	11	30
	Thyolo	15	43	11	13	10	21	8	27
	Mulanje	10	32	13	14	8	25	8	29
	Phalombe	14	37	14	11	4	20	5	30
	Mwanza	13	61	12	5	8	15	8	17
	Chikwawa	15	63	9	5	5	8	6	12
	Nsanje	13	63	12	5	7	7	5	9

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National Statistical Office

Table 3.2: Percentage distribution of sick persons by number of days normal activities had to be stopped during sickness/injury last two weeks and mean number of days normal activities had to be stopped according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007

		Mean number of days	Number of days				Total
			1	2-3	4-5	6+	
	Malawi	5.2	9	29	20	42	100
Sex	Male	5.1	10	30	20	41	100
	Female	5.3	9	28	20	43	100
Urban/rural	Urban	5.5	7	28	23	43	100
	Rural	5.2	9	29	20	42	100
Region	Northern	4.6	12	32	20	35	100
	Central	5.2	9	29	20	42	100
	Southern	5.4	9	28	19	44	100
District	Chitipa	5.1	10	31	19	40	100
	Karonga	5.0	6	30	22	42	100
	Rumphi	4.9	21	24	17	38	100
	Nkhata Bay	4.8	9	31	25	35	100
	Likoma	3.0	32	39	7	21	100
	Mzimba	4.6	10	32	22	35	100
	Mzuzu city	3.2	23	49	8	19	100
	Kasungu	4.7	8	33	21	38	100
	Ntchisi	4.5	11	33	22	33	100
	Dowa	4.7	14	31	17	37	100
	Nkhotakota	5.5	4	29	26	41	100
	Salima	5.0	8	33	27	32	100
	Dedza	5.6	5	27	20	48	100
	Ntcheu	5.3	12	25	18	45	100
	Lilongwe rural	5.6	8	27	19	47	100
	Lilongwe city	5.5	8	22	22	49	100
	Mchinji	5.8	6	28	21	45	100
	Balaka	4.9	21	24	15	40	100
	Mangochi	5.3	7	26	24	42	100
	Machinga	5.0	10	31	22	36	100
	Zomba rural	5.9	9	26	16	50	100
	Zomba Municipality	4.9	4	34	26	35	100
	Chiradzulu	4.7	9	34	21	36	100
	Blantyre rural	4.7	12	32	20	37	100
	Blantyre city	6.0	4	27	25	44	100
	Thyolo	5.5	8	30	14	48	100
	Mulanje	4.7	9	33	18	40	100
	Phalombe	5.5	7	26	22	45	100
	Mwanza	5.9	3	24	23	49	100
	Chikwawa	5.5	8	28	20	44	100
	Nsanje	5.5	7	29	18	46	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National Statistical Office.

Table3.3: Proportion of persons who visited a health provided by type of health provider consulted according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007

		Proportion visited health provider	Govt hospital, clinic	Mission hospital/ health centre	Private hospital	Tradit- ional healer	Pharmacy or shop	Mobile clinic	Other
	Malawi	11	59	17	11	15	18	10	1
Sex	Male	10	58	17	12	15	17	11	1
	Female	12	59	17	10	15	18	10	1
Urban/rural	Urban	8	61	13	25	11	7	10	1
	Rural	11	59	18	10	16	19	12	1
Region	Northern	11	62	16	10	14	12	5	0
	Central	11	58	15	9	11	19	7	0
	Southern	11	60	20	13	20	18	16	1
District	Chitipa	8	70	11	4	13	5	4	0
	Karonga	10	70	9	13	18	9	9	0
	Rumphi	11	55	12	14	15	7	0	0
	Nkhata Bay	11	65	4	7	8	19	3	1
	Likoma	28	10	92	7	6	9	1	1
	Mzimba	12	60	14	8	17	14	7	0
	Mzuzu city	7	79	25	20	12	5	8	0
	Kasungu	13	54	8	9	8	29	4	0
	Ntchisi	14	83	4	2	12	10	4	0
	Dowa	13	72	11	5	10	16	6	0
	Nkhotakota	14	58	15	11	9	19	1	0
	Salima	12	61	18	7	15	9	8	1
	Dedza	10	55	20	11	12	15	9	1
	Ntcheu	11	44	24	5	12	28	15	0
	Lilongwe rural	10	55	16	9	14	17	8	0
	Lilongwe city	5	64	20	25	11	3	9	0
	Mchinji	13	44	11	15	7	31	3	0
	Balaka	12	72	16	5	12	12	12	0
	Mangochi	11	42	19	8	12	22	8	1
	Machinga	9	66	28	14	25	8	10	1
	Zomba rural	9	64	33	15	39	29	37	2
	Zomba Manucipality	8	85	12	8	12	11	8	1
	Chiradzulu	14	57	16	9	15	24	11	0
	Blantyre rural	8	71	18	14	23	21	20	1
	Blantyre city	10	55	8	28	10	9	11	1
	Thyolo	12	48	15	11	13	21	8	0
	Mulanje	8	61	34	14	22	19	16	0
	Phalombe	15	61	11	6	16	18	5	1
	Mwanza	11	72	17	11	18	22	25	1
	Chikwawa	13	74	14	18	16	10	12	1
	Nsanje	11	64	23	12	15	9	16	0

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National Statistical Office

Table 3.4: Proportion of persons who did not seek medical care by reason for not seeking medical care according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007

		Proportion who did not seek care		Too expensive	Too far	Other
			No need			
	Malawi	89	94	3	3	2
Sex	Male	90	94	2	3	2
	Female	88	93	3	3	2
Urban/rural	Urban	92	97	1	1	2
	Rural	89	93	3	4	3
Region	Northern	89	96	1	2	3
	Central	89	93	3	3	2
	Southern	89	94	3	4	3
District	Chitipa	92	95	0	2	1
	Karonga	90	96	0	2	3
	Rumphu	89	97	0	1	1
	Nkhata Bay	89	95	0	2	6
	Likoma	72	97	0	2	3
	Mzimba	88	95	1	2	2
	Mzuzu city	93	98	0	0	8
	Kasungu	87	96	1	3	1
	Ntchisi	86	93	0	6	2
	Dowa	87	94	1	2	5
	Nkhotakota	86	95	2	3	1
	Salima	88	90	6	2	3
	Dedza	90	91	7	4	2
	Ntcheu	89	87	7	6	0
	Lilongwe rural	90	93	1	2	2
	Lilongwe city	95	97	2	1	1
	Mchinji	87	93	2	7	1
	Balaka	88	87	4	7	3
	Mangochi	89	95	1	3	3
	Machinga	91	90	6	5	2
	Zomba rural	91	92	6	6	5
	Zomba					
	Manucipality	92	99	1	1	1
	Chiradzulu	86	93	3	3	3
	Blantyre rural	92	95	3	5	2
	Blantyre city	90	97	1	1	3
	Thyolo	88	93	4	3	1
	Mulanje	92	93	2	6	2
	Phalombe	85	96	1	2	2
	Mwanza	89	94	3	3	2
	Chikwawa	87	93	3	2	4
	Nsanje	89	96	2	1	1

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National Statistical Office

Table 3.5: Percent distribution of under-5 Children by place of delivery according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007

		Place of delivery					Home	Other	Total
		Hospital	Health clinic	Health center	Health post				
	Malawi	34	11	21	2	28	4	100	
Sex of Child	Male	34	11	21	2	28	4	100	
	female	33	11	21	2	29	4	100	
Age of mother	15-24	35	11	21	2	26	4	100	
	25-34	33	11	21	2	29	3	100	
	35-49	31	11	21	2	31	3	100	
	50+	19	12	24	5	36	4	100	
Education of the mother	None	25	12	21	3	36	4	100	
	Primary 1-5	29	11	20	3	33	5	100	
	Primary 6-8	39	12	22	2	22	3	100	
	Secondary +	57	9	20	1	12	1	100	
Region	Northern	47	9	17	0	24	3	100	
	Central	32	10	20	3	31	4	100	
	Southern	31	13	23	2	27	4	100	
Rural/Urban	Urban	72	6	14	1	6	1	100	
	Rural	32	12	21	2	29	4	100	
District	Chitipa	36	10	19	0	28	6	100	
	Karonga	36	7	11	1	38	7	100	
	Rumphu	46	10	28	0	16	1	100	
	Nkhata Bay	49	10	19	0	21	1	100	
	Likoma	19	24	43	0	14	0	100	
	Mzimba	48	8	19	0	24	1	100	
	Mzuzu city	84	10	5	0	1	0	100	
	Kasungu	35	9	16	2	36	1	100	
	Ntchisi	31	8	27	2	26	5	100	
	Dowa	36	9	17	2	34	2	100	
	Nkhotakota	33	15	12	9	29	3	100	
	Salima	31	6	20	1	32	11	100	
	Dedza	23	10	31	7	22	5	100	
	Ntcheu	27	14	23	5	29	1	100	
	Lilongwe rural	27	12	21	3	35	2	100	
	Lilongwe city	65	5	16	0	13	2	100	
	Mchinji	37	6	11	1	39	6	100	
	Balaka	29	11	25	7	23	5	100	
	Mangochi	23	14	23	2	36	2	100	
	Machinga	23	19	20	1	35	2	100	
	Zomba rural	24	18	26	4	25	3	100	
	Zomba Muni	79	2	14	0	4	1	100	
	Chiradzulu	27	6	25	0	37	5	100	
	Blantyre rural	33	20	17	1	24	5	100	
	Blantyre city	57	8	24	5	5	1	100	
	Thyolo	21	17	25	4	29	5	100	
	Mulanje	36	14	22	1	19	8	100	
	Phalombe	20	9	27	2	32	9	100	
	Mwanza	46	6	19	1	27	2	100	
	Chikwawa	26	15	25	1	31	2	100	
	Nsanje	47	9	25	0	19	0	100	

Table 3.6: Percentage distribution of under-5 Children by who assisted in their delivery according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007

		Delivery assisted by					Total
		Doctor / clinical officer	Midwife/nurse	Trained TBA	Other	Self	
	Malawi	11	55	22	9	3	100
Sex of Child	Male	11	55	22	9	3	100
	female	11	55	22	9	3	100
Education of the mother	None	9	48	25	12	5	100
	Primary 1-5	10	50	26	11	3	100
	Primary 6-8	11	61	18	7	2	100
	Secondary +	19	66	11	3	1	100
Region	Northern	12	60	17	7	3	100
	Central	12	51	26	8	3	100
	Southern	10	57	20	10	3	100
Rural/Urban	Urban	24	69	6	1	0	100
	Rural	10	54	23	9	3	100
District	Chitipa	10	56	22	8	5	100
	Karonga	6	50	27	12	5	100
	Rumphi	6	77	9	6	2	100
	Nkhata Bay	7	70	15	7	1	100
	Likoma	0	71	0	24	5	100
	Mzimba	10	62	18	6	4	100
	Mzuzu city	59	41	0	0	0	100
	Kasungu	9	49	27	8	7	100
	Ntchisi	18	49	24	8	1	100
	Dowa	12	50	21	13	3	100
	Nkhotakota	4	55	33	4	5	100
	Salima	19	37	32	12	0	100
	Dedza	11	56	25	7	1	100
	Ntcheu	15	54	19	6	7	100
	Lilongwe rural	13	51	23	11	3	100
	Lilongwe city	9	76	13	1	0	100
	Mchinji	9	45	38	8	1	100
	Balaka	6	54	25	12	3	100
	Mangochi	11	48	24	12	5	100
	Machinga	4	58	19	16	3	100
	Zomba rural	6	62	18	11	3	100
	Zomba Manucipality	10	85	5	1	0	100
	Chiradzulu	11	47	28	8	5	100
Blantyre rural	10	60	17	11	2	100	
Blantyre city	15	74	6	5	0	100	
Thyolo	9	54	27	8	2	100	
Mulanje	11	61	16	11	1	100	
Phalombe	13	44	28	12	2	100	
Mwanza	13	58	17	8	3	100	
Chikwawa	19	48	13	15	5	100	
Nsanje	8	73	10	4	5	100	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National Statistical Office.

Table 3.7: Proportion of under-five children who were malnourished and proportion who participated in a nutrition program by background characteristics, Malawi 2007

		Type of Malnourishment			Participated in a
		Stunted	Wasted	Underweight	nutrition programme
	Malawi	36	3	14	8
Sex of Child	Male	42	3	16	8
	female	39	3	14	8
Education of the mother	None	39	3	15	10
	Primary 1-5	37	2	14	7
	Primary 6-8	36	3	13	8
	Secondary +	34	3	11	10
Rural/Urban	Urban	33	4	9	7
	Rural	36	3	14	8
Region	Northern	36	3	12	11
	Central	37	3	15	9
	Southern	36	2	13	7
District	Chitipa	39	2	15	10
	Karonga	32	2	9	7
	Rumphi	23	2	11	9
	Nkhata Bay	43	2	16	16
	Likoma	52	0	14	0
	Mzimba	40	2	11	9
	Mzuzu city	35	10	9	23
	Kasungu	29	3	12	5
	Ntchisi	39	3	15	21
	Dowa	32	4	14	8
	Nkhotakota	37	4	16	13
	Salima	29	3	15	10
	Dedza	35	4	18	9
	Ntcheu	41	5	13	3
	Lilongwe rural	44	3	15	10
	Lilongwe city	30	3	12	1
	Mchinji	40	4	20	5
	Balaka	44	2	15	6
	Mangochi	30	4	14	13
	Machinga	40	3	14	10
	Zomba rural	37	1	12	3
	Zomba Municipality	39	0	6	3
	Chiradzulu	37	2	12	10
	Blantyre rural	38	2	14	3
	Blantyre city	26	1	8	1
	Thyolo	30	1	11	4
	Mulanje	46	3	17	5
Phalombe	39	2	11	6	
Mwanza	35	1	16	11	
Chikwawa	30	3	16	6	
Nsanje	31	3	12	9	

Table 3.8: Proportion of under-five who benefited from malaria preventive measures according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007

		Usually sleeps under a bed net	Slept under bed net last night	Bed net was treated with chemicals or was bought during last 12 months
	Malawi	52	48	44
Sex of Child	Male	52	48	44
	female	52	47	43
Education of the mother	None	43	39	34
	Primary 1-5	49	44	39
	Primary 6-8	58	54	51
	Secondary+	70	69	66
Rural/Urban	Urban	62	61	58
	Rural	51	47	43
Region	Northern	57	54	50
	Central	48	42	38
	Southern	54	50	45
District	Chitipa	38	33	31
	Karonga	84	85	82
	Rumphi	60	51	49
	Nkhata Bay	47	45	39
	Likoma	86	85	63
	Mzimba	47	44	40
	Mzuzu city	64	63	61
	Kasungu	54	48	45
	Ntchisi	37	31	28
	Dowa	45	40	35
	Nkhotakota	64	65	58
	Salima	60	57	52
	Dedza	40	30	28
	Ntcheu	43	37	34
	Lilongwe rural	43	34	31
	Lilongwe city	49	46	42
	Mchinji	50	42	40
	Balaka	59	57	51
	Mangochi	53	50	44
	Machinga	61	59	52
	Zomba rural	55	50	48
	Zomba			
	Manucipality	65	65	61
	Chiradzulu	39	33	29
	Blantyre rural	56	54	50
	Blantyre city	72	73	71
	Thyolo	50	45	42
	Mulanje	36	28	25
	Phalombe	56	51	43
	Mwanza	63	61	56
	Chikwawa	47	45	39
	Nsanje	52	53	48

Chapter 4

EDUCATION

4.0 Objectives

Universal primary education in all countries by 2015 is the second goal under the social development sector in the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). The main objectives of this chapter are both 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

To assess the efficiency of the educational system the following indicators will be presented: -

- School attendance rates
- Net and gross school enrolment rates
- Drop out rates and repetition rates.

4.1 Definitions

Literate: A person who can read and write a simple sentence in any language

Highest education level completed is the highest level of education a person has **completed**, not the highest **grade** completed.

Highest educational qualification acquired shows the highest certificate, diploma or degree completed.

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

Primary net enrolment rate: 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: 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: 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: 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 The percentage of pupils currently in school who attended the same standard (or level) the present academic year as in the previous academic year.

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

The gender gap is 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.

4.2 Literacy

About 70 percent of the adult population were literate.(Table 4.1) The male literacy rate was higher than the female literacy rate, 80 percent, as compared to 60 percent. Overall, the gender gap in literacy is 76, again indicating the higher literacy rate among males. If there was total gender equality in literacy, the gender gap would be 100. Literacy rates decreased with increased age, both among male and females. The gender gap was smaller in the youngest age groups, and increased with increasing age.

Overall, literacy rates were higher in urban areas than in rural areas, 93 percent as compared to 66 percent. Again the male literacy rate was higher than the female literacy rates both in urban and rural areas. However, the gender gap in literacy is much smaller in urban than in rural areas.

4.3 Ever attended school

About one in four Malawians aged 15 years and above had never attended school. More females (30 percent) than males (15 percent) had never attended school.

The proportion of persons aged 15 year and above that never attended school increased with age, and was higher among females than males in all age groups. (Table 4.2).

The proportion that had never attended school was much lower in urban areas (5 percent) than in rural areas (26 percent). It can also be noted that although the attendance rate among males was higher than the female attendance rate both in urban and rural areas, the gender difference in attendance was much smaller in the urban areas.

4.4 Highest qualification acquired

The majority of the adult Malawian population had acquired no formal educational qualifications, 71 percent, while 13 percent acquired PSLC, 3 percent JCE and 6 percent MSCE. (Table 4.3). Very few acquired either a diploma or a degree. More females (78 percent) than males (65 percent) had not acquired any formal educational qualification.

The proportion with no formal educational qualifications increased with age, from 66 percent in the youngest age group, to more than 80 percent among those 50 years and above.

The urban population was more highly qualified than the rural population. In urban areas less than a third of the population had no formal educational qualifications and about one third had earned a MSCE or more. The corresponding figures for rural areas were 78 percent and 4 percent respectively.

4.5 Education completed

Highest education level completed is the highest level of education a person has **completed**, not the highest **grade** completed.

A person can have completed a certain level of education, say junior primary level, but have not acquired any formal qualification.

Using this indicator of educational attainment, it can be seen that about one in four Malawians above the age of fifteen years had not completed any educational level, while 27 percent had completed junior primary and 29 percent had completed senior primary education, indicating that a bit more than half the population had completed primary school, regardless of whether they had received a certificate or not. (Table 4.4)

About one out of five persons had completed secondary education while only 2 percent had completed post secondary education.

The gender difference in educational attainment was again obvious. There was a lower proportion of males with no grade completed as compared to females (15 percent as

compared to 30 percent), and a higher proportion of males with more than primary education (27 percent as compared to 16 percent),

The highest educational level attended decreased with increased age.

The urban/rural differences also persisted, with a much less educated population in rural areas as compared to urban areas.

4.6 School attendance rate

The school attendance rate varied according to age (Table 4.5). The school attendance rate was highest in the 11-13 year age group (85 percent) compared to age groups 14-17 years (73 percent) and 6-10 years (71 percent). In the post-secondary age groups, 18-19 years and 20 -24 years, the school attendance rate was much lower, 45 percent and 23 percent respectively. In the primary school going ages, there were no significant sex differences in school attendance. However, in the secondary and post secondary age groups, the attendance rates were significantly higher among males than among females.

The higher the educational level of the household head, the higher the school attendance rates, both for males and females

The school attendance rates were also systematically higher in urban than in rural areas, both for males and females

.

4.7 Primary school net and gross enrolment rates

The net primary school enrolment rate for Malawi was 75 percent (Table 4.6). The net enrolment rate was slightly higher for females than for males 77 percent as compared to 74. The net enrolment rate increased with the level of education of household head for both sexes. It was higher in urban than in rural areas, also for both sexes.

The gross primary school enrolment rate for Malawi was 104. It was slightly higher for males than for females, 105 as compared to 102. The gross enrolment rate increased with increasing education of the household head, both for males and females. The gross enrolment rate was higher in urban than in rural areas, and for both sexes, and was higher for males than for females both in urban and rural areas.

4.8 Secondary school net and gross enrolment rate

The national secondary school net enrolment rate was 18 percent. (Table 4.7). There was no difference between the male and female net enrolment rates. The net secondary

enrolment rate increased with increased education of the household head, both for males and females.

The urban net enrolment rate was about four times higher than the rural one, both for males and females.

The secondary school gross enrolment rate was 35 percent. The rate was higher among persons from male headed than female headed households, and the male gross enrolment rate was higher than the female in both household types. The variation in the gross secondary enrolment rates were the same as those observed for the net enrolment rates: Higher rates the higher the education of the household head, and much higher in urban than in rural areas, both for males and females.

4.9 Primary school drop out rate and repetition rate

The primary school drop out rate was 2 percent. (Table 4.8). The drop out rate did not vary according to sex or sex of household head, but seemed to decrease a bit with increased educational level of the household head.

The primary school repetition rate was 20 percent. There were no sex differences, but the rate decreased with increased level of education of the household head and rural areas had a higher primary school repetition rate than urban areas.

4.10 Secondary school drop out rate and repetition rate

Nationally, 6 percent of secondary school students had dropped out of school (Table 4.9). Even though the level of drop outs was higher, the pattern is the same as for the primary school drop out rate: No difference between males and females, lower rates the higher the educational level of the household head, and higher rates in rural areas.

The secondary school repetition rate was 13. No sex differences were observed, but the repetition rate was lower the higher the educational level of the household head, It was also lower in urban than in rural areas.

4.11 Type of school attended-Primary school

Most primary school pupils attended government schools (88 percent) (Table 4.10). No sex differences were observed, but there was a tendency that primary school pupils in urban areas more often than pupils in rural areas attended private schools.

Households where the head had a high educational level more often than those where the head had less or no education, sent their children to private schools.

4.12 Type of school attended-Secondary school

Even though the majority of secondary school students also attended government schools (70 percent), about one in four secondary school students attends a private school. (Table 4.11). More female students than male students attended private schools, 28 percent as compared to 22 percent.

Almost half the secondary school students in urban areas attended a private school as compared to only 16 percent in rural areas.

Households with an educated head more often sent their secondary school children to private school as compared to households with a less educated head.

4.13 Problems experienced in primary school

Students in rural areas seemed to have inferior school standards as compared to students in urban areas (Table 4.12).

A larger proportion of pupils from urban areas (48 percent) than from rural (31 percent) indicated that they had not experienced any problems with the school they were attending.

Not only did a larger proportion in rural areas report problems at their school, but the problems encountered seemed to affect more students. More than half reported lack of books/supplies as compared to 26 percent of students who reported problems in urban areas. Lack of teachers was also a bigger problem in rural areas, while facilities in bad conditions were a major problem both in urban and rural areas.

4.14 Reasons for not attending school among children in primary school going ages (6-13 years)

Among children of primary school going age that did not attend school, most said they were too young to attend (40 percent) while 27 percent said that school were uninteresting (Table 4.13)..

No sex differences were observed, but children from female headed households a bit more often than those from male headed households found school uninteresting (30 percent as compared to 25 percent).

It may be noted, however, that in rural areas 27 percent of the non-attendees said they found school uninteresting, as compared to only 9 percent in urban areas.

The more educated the household head was, the lower the proportion of non-attendees that said school was uninteresting.

4.15 Reasons for not attending school among children of secondary school going ages (14-19 years)

The most commonly cited reason for not attending school among 14-19 year olds was that they found it uninteresting (35 percent), while 28 percent said they did not attend because of marriage and 11 percent said school was useless (Table 4.14).. Only 5 percent said they did not attend school because they were working.

A larger proportion of male non-attendees said school was uninteresting (44 percent), as compared to female non-attendees (27 percent) On the other hand, 44 percent of the female non-attendees said marriage was the reason for not attending, compared to only 6 percent among the male non-attendees. More male non-attendees (14 percent) than female non-attendees (8 percent) said school was useless.

The more educated the household head was, the less often the non-attendees said school was uninteresting and/or useless.

Non-attendees in urban areas more often than their rural counterparts said the reason for not attending was that they had completed school and/or that they were working and/or that school was too expensive. On the other hand, fewer non-attendees in urban areas said school was useless and/or uninteresting.

4.16 School feeding program

About one in three primary school students participated in a school feeding program (Table 4.15).

Table 4.1: Proportion of literate persons age 15 years and above by sex, proportion of literate females to literate males according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007

		Proportion of literate persons			Proportions of literate Females to literate males
		Malawi	Male	Female	
	Malawi	70	80	60	76
Age	15-24	82	85	79	92
	25-34	73	82	64	78
	35-49	63	77	50	64
	50-64	53	71	36	51
	65+	36	58	17	30
Marital status	Never married	86	85	86	101
	Married	67	77	58	74
	Divorced/Separated	57	68	53	78
	Widowed	35	57	32	57
Rural/urban	Urban	93	96	89	93
	Rural	66	77	56	73
Region	Northern	83	89	77	87
	Central	68	77	59	76
	Southern	68	79	58	73
District	Chitipa	81	89	72	81
	Karonga	82	88	77	87
	Rumphi	89	93	84	90
	Nkhata Bay	80	87	74	85
	Likoma	90	89	91	102
	Mzimba	81	88	74	84
	Mzuzu city	95	96	94	98
	Kasungu	73	83	62	75
	Ntchisi	74	82	65	79
	Dowa	65	72	57	79
	Nkhotakota	74	82	67	82
	Salima	67	77	58	76
	Dedza	53	63	44	69
	Ntcheu	65	76	56	74
	Lilongwe rural	61	72	50	69
	Lilongwe city	90	95	86	91
	Mchinji	62	72	52	73
	Balaka	71	82	62	76
	Mangochi	50	62	39	62
	Machinga	56	71	43	61
	Zomba rural	68	80	59	74
	Zomba Municipality	91	96	87	91
	Chiradzulu	69	79	61	76
	Blantyre rural	74	83	66	79
	Blantyre city	95	97	92	94
	Thyolo	65	79	53	68
	Mulanje	64	74	55	74
	Phalombe	63	77	51	66
	Mwanza	73	84	64	76
	Chikwawa	61	78	44	56
Nsanje	55	73	38	53	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National Statistical Office.

Table 4.2: Proportion of literate persons age 15 years and above who never attended school by sex according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007

		Malawi	Male	Female
	Malawi	23	15	30
Age	15-24	11	8	13
	25-34	20	13	26
	35-49	30	19	40
	50-64	39	25	53
	65+	54	36	69
Marital status	Never married	9	8	9
	Married	25	18	32
	Divorced/Separated	32	24	34
	Widowed	53	35	55
Rural/urban	Urban	5	3	8
	Rural	26	17	33
Region	Northern	9	5	13
	Central	24	18	31
	Southern	25	16	33
District	Chitipa	12	5	18
	Karonga	10	6	14
	Rumphi	4	2	7
	Nkhata Bay	11	7	15
	Likoma	4	4	4
	Mzimba	10	6	14
	Mzuzu city	5	4	6
	Kasungu	21	14	28
	Ntchisi	18	11	24
	Dowa	28	22	33
	Nkhotakota	21	15	27
	Salima	28	21	34
	Dedza	36	27	43
	Ntcheu	27	18	34
	Lilongwe rural	30	22	39
	Lilongwe city	7	4	10
	Mchinji	25	19	31
	Balaka	19	12	25
	Mangochi	42	31	52
	Machinga	38	25	49
	Zomba rural	24	15	32
	Zomba Municipality	8	4	11
	Chiradzulu	20	12	27
	Blantyre rural	21	14	28
	Blantyre city	4	2	6
	Thyolo	24	14	33
	Mulanje	23	17	29
Phalombe	28	18	37	
Mwanza	20	11	28	
Chikwawa	32	18	47	
Nsanje	38	22	53	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National Statistical Office.

Table 4.3: Percentage distribution of persons aged 15 years and above by highest educational qualification acquired according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007

		None	PSLC	JCE	MSCE	Diploma/ degree & above	Total
	Malawi	71.2	12.7	8.3	6.1	1.6	100.0
Sex	Male	64.3	14.7	10.4	8.4	2.2	100.0
	Female	77.7	10.9	6.4	3.9	1.1	100.0
Age	15-24	66.2	16.8	10.6	5.6	0.8	100.0
	25-34	66.1	12.3	10.6	8.9	2.1	100.0
	35-49	74.7	11.1	5.5	6.0	2.7	100.0
	50-64	81.2	8.2	4.3	3.8	2.6	100.0
	65+	92.2	4.0	1.9	1.5	0.4	100.0
Marital status	Never married	59.0	17.5	12.9	9.0	1.6	100.0
	Married	74.3	11.5	7.1	5.3	1.8	100.0
	Divorced/Separated	79.2	10.4	5.6	3.7	1.0	100.0
	Widowed	88.3	6.0	2.6	2.0	1.1	100.0
Rural/urban	Urban	29.4	18.5	20.6	22.9	8.6	100.0
	Rural	77.8	11.8	6.4	3.4	0.6	100.0
Region	Northern	58.7	20.8	10.9	7.8	1.8	100.0
	Central	73.8	12.1	7.7	5.6	0.8	100.0
	Southern	72.1	11.3	8.2	6.0	2.3	100.0
District	Chitipa	62.7	19.0	10.7	5.7	1.8	100.0
	Karonga	59.8	21.1	11.4	6.7	1.1	100.0
	Rumphi	53.6	24.9	12.9	7.5	1.0	100.0
	Nkhata Bay	66.8	18.4	9.6	4.2	1.0	100.0
	Likoma	77.3	9.9	4.4	7.2	1.1	100.0
	Mzimba	63.2	22.1	8.1	5.7	1.0	100.0
	Mzuzu city	21.7	18.1	24.0	27.1	9.1	100.0
	Kasungu	73.5	15.1	6.7	4.3	0.4	100.0
	Ntchisi	73.0	16.1	8.1	2.5	0.2	100.0
	Dowa	81.4	11.4	4.9	1.9	0.3	100.0
	Nkhotakota	69.8	16.9	10.2	2.9	0.2	100.0
	Salima	78.9	11.1	5.4	4.3	0.3	100.0
	Dedza	88.5	6.3	3.7	1.3	0.2	100.0
	Ntcheu	80.7	9.7	5.6	2.9	1.0	100.0
	Lilongwe rural	81.5	9.7	5.8	2.7	0.3	100.0
	Lilongwe city	35.2	18.4	19.4	23.5	3.4	100.0
	Mchinji	80.3	10.3	5.8	3.2	0.4	100.0
	Balaka	76.2	12.6	6.9	3.8	0.6	100.0
	Mangochi	86.1	7.5	3.6	2.3	0.5	100.0
	Machinga	86.7	7.0	4.4	1.8	0.1	100.0
	Zomba rural	79.5	10.4	6.3	3.5	0.3	100.0
	Zomba Municipality	37.2	16.4	19.6	21.6	5.2	100.0
	Chiradzulu	76.2	11.6	8.6	3.3	0.2	100.0
	Blantyre rural	74.1	12.4	7.3	5.5	0.8	100.0
	Blantyre city	25.3	18.9	21.1	21.8	13.0	100.0
	Thyolo	77.9	10.4	7.0	3.9	0.8	100.0
	Mulanje	74.3	14.0	6.6	3.5	1.6	100.0
Phalombe	86.6	7.3	4.3	1.7	0.1	100.0	
Mwanza	75.9	11.4	8.1	3.9	0.7	100.0	
Chikwawa	81.2	8.4	5.9	3.8	0.7	100.0	
Nsanje	84.0	8.8	5.0	1.9	0.3	100.0	

Table 4.4: Percentage distribution of persons aged 15 years and above by highest educational level attended according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007

		Highest education level attended					Total	
		None	Junior primary	Senior primary	Junior secondary	Senior secondary		Post secondary
	Malawi	23.0	26.6	28.8	9.3	10.5	1.7	100.0
Sex	Male	15.4	25.8	31.8	10.7	14.1	2.2	100.0
	Female	30.2	27.4	26.0	8.1	7.2	1.2	100.0
Age	15-24	11.1	27.9	34.5	13.7	11.8	1.0	100.0
	25-34	19.9	24.6	29.2	9.3	14.9	2.1	100.0
	35-49	29.9	25.2	28.2	5.7	8.3	2.6	100.0
	50-64	39.8	27.5	19.9	5.4	5.0	2.3	100.0
	65+	55.0	28.9	11.6	2.0	2.0	0.4	100.0
Rural/urban	Urban	5.2	10.0	22.6	18.5	34.0	9.7	100.0
	Rural	25.9	29.2	29.8	7.9	6.8	0.5	100.0
Region	Northern	9.2	21.1	41.4	13.6	13.0	1.8	100.0
	Central	24.8	27.9	28.0	9.2	9.5	0.7	100.0
	Southern	25.0	26.8	26.5	8.4	10.8	2.5	100.0
District	Chitipa	11.9	19.4	43.9	12.9	10.8	1.3	100.0
	Karonga	10.6	20.7	43.0	12.9	12.0	0.9	100.0
	Rumphi	4.6	15.9	48.5	15.7	14.1	1.2	100.0
	Nkhata Bay	11.1	27.2	37.2	14.9	8.9	0.8	100.0
	Likoma	4.3	31.0	39.1	12.0	12.0	1.6	100.0
	Mzimba	9.7	23.9	45.0	11.1	9.5	0.8	100.0
	Mzuzu city	4.8	4.9	19.1	22.9	38.0	10.3	100.0
	Kasungu	21.8	23.8	36.5	8.7	8.7	0.4	100.0
	Ntchisi	18.0	29.0	35.5	10.5	6.8	0.3	100.0
	Dowa	27.9	31.4	29.2	6.9	4.3	0.3	100.0
	Nkhotakota	21.2	24.5	32.2	14.4	7.5	0.2	100.0
	Salima	27.9	23.3	32.8	8.0	7.6	0.3	100.0
	Dedza	36.4	36.5	19.8	3.9	3.1	0.3	100.0
	Ntcheu	26.8	35.0	26.2	5.6	5.6	0.8	100.0
	Lilongwe rural	30.3	29.7	26.5	7.1	6.2	0.2	100.0
	Lilongwe city	6.8	11.7	25.5	20.4	32.1	3.5	100.0
	Mchinji	25.5	37.7	24.1	6.9	5.4	0.3	100.0
	Balaka	19.0	31.1	32.5	9.1	7.7	0.5	100.0
	Mangochi	42.2	27.6	19.5	5.4	4.8	0.6	100.0
	Machinga	38.2	29.3	24.3	4.1	4.2	0.0	100.0
	Zomba rural	24.9	31.2	29.5	7.0	7.2	0.2	100.0
	Zomba Municipality	7.8	12.4	27.7	16.2	30.1	5.7	100.0
	Chiradzulu	20.1	32.6	31.3	7.9	7.7	0.4	100.0
	Blantyre rural	21.3	26.5	31.9	10.0	9.6	0.7	100.0
	Blantyre city	3.7	9.3	20.3	16.6	35.2	14.8	100.0
	Thyolo	24.8	31.9	28.1	7.1	7.4	0.7	100.0
	Mulanje	22.8	30.3	31.3	8.6	6.6	0.4	100.0
Phalombe	28.3	37.6	25.5	5.1	3.3	0.2	100.0	
Mwanza	20.8	32.5	29.2	9.5	7.2	0.8	100.0	
Chikwawa	33.0	27.5	24.7	6.2	7.9	0.7	100.0	
Nsanje	39.6	21.0	28.6	6.0	4.5	0.2	100.0	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National Statistical Office.

Table 4.5: School attendance rate by age and sex according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007[cont']

		Age group								
		6-10			11-13			14-17		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Malawi	70	73	71	84	86	85	75	71	73
Orphans	Not orphan	70	73	71	85	86	85	76	73	74
	Orphan	70	71	71	83	84	84	72	68	70
Sex of household head	Male	71	74	72	85	86	86	76	72	74
	Female	67	70	68	82	84	83	72	69	71
Education level of head household	None	53	57	55	71	73	72	62	56	59
	Primary 1-5	69	73	71	86	87	87	74	71	73
	Primary 6-8	76	79	77	91	91	91	80	78	79
Rural/urban	Secondary +	86	86	86	94	94	94	90	84	87
	Urban	87	91	89	96	95	96	88	86	87
Region	Rural	68	71	69	83	84	84	73	69	71
	Northern	84	84	84	92	93	93	84	79	82
District	Central	66	70	68	83	84	84	72	70	71
	Southern	69	72	71	84	85	84	75	70	73
District	Chitipa	87	88	87	95	95	95	90	80	85
	Karonga	84	82	83	92	91	91	80	73	77
	Rumphi	87	79	84	89	96	92	83	74	79
	Nkhata Bay	79	80	80	90	95	93	81	85	83
	Likoma	81	82	82	87	83	85	76	86	81
	Mzimba	83	85	84	92	93	93	86	79	83
	Mzuzu city	89	87	88	96	92	94	80	86	83
	Kasungu	76	76	76	90	87	88	79	78	78
	Ntchisi	68	73	71	86	91	89	73	77	75
	Dowa	61	67	64	81	79	80	71	66	68
	Nkhotakota	75	74	74	83	86	85	74	72	73
	Salima	58	60	59	83	83	83	73	71	72
	Dedza	48	52	50	70	72	71	57	54	55
	Ntcheu	69	71	70	82	83	82	72	60	66
	Lilongwe rural	62	66	64	78	83	80	68	71	70
	Lilongwe city	87	90	88	99	95	97	87	83	85
	Mchinji	66	76	71	86	85	85	65	71	68
	Balaka	77	73	75	86	90	88	79	79	79
	Mangochi	48	53	51	64	68	66	60	55	57
	Machinga	54	52	53	80	70	75	67	55	61
	Zomba rural	73	72	73	84	87	86	77	73	75
	Zomba Municipality	90	97	93	97	97	97	93	85	89
	Chiradzulu	80	81	81	88	92	90	76	76	76
	Blantyre rural	77	84	80	89	93	91	80	70	75
	Blantyre city	87	93	90	93	95	94	89	88	89
	Thyolo	75	82	78	91	91	91	76	64	70
	Mulanje	67	73	70	84	89	87	73	73	73
Phalombe	74	80	77	83	92	88	69	75	72	
Mwanza	71	80	76	89	92	91	79	74	76	
Chikwawa	66	69	67	83	72	77	73	61	68	
Nsanje	59	67	63	89	84	87	78	69	74	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National Statistical Office

Table 4.5: School attendance rate by age and sex according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007

		Age group					
		18-19			20-24		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Malawi	54	37	45	33	14	23
Orphans	Not orphan	56	37	46	34	14	23
	Orphan	50	36	43	30	13	21
Sex of household head	Male	57	35	45	21	10	15
	Female	48	43	46	24	10	17
Education level head of household	None	41	25	33	20	7	13
	Primary 1-5	50	33	41	18	6	12
	Primary 6-8	59	35	46	19	8	13
Rural/urban	Secondary +	69	53	61	30	17	22
	Urban	72	62	67	34	24	29
	Rural	51	32	41	19	7	13
Region	Northern	62	38	49	25	11	18
	Central	50	41	45	19	8	13
	Southern	56	34	45	23	11	16
District	Chitipa	67	47	57	35	16	25
	Karonga	67	44	56	27	10	17
	Rumphi	57	31	42	28	10	19
	Nkhata Bay	62	39	49	27	13	20
	Likoma	14	33	20	42	0	29
	Mzimba	63	30	45	18	7	13
	Mzuzu city	54	61	57	25	20	23
	Kasungu	53	33	45	16	7	11
	Ntchisi	62	41	51	18	11	14
	Dowa	42	50	46	22	7	14
	Nkhotakota	58	43	49	31	9	17
	Salima	45	45	45	16	5	10
	Dedza	39	28	33	14	6	9
	Ntcheu	35	33	34	18	6	11
	Lilongwe rural	46	39	43	17	7	11
	Lilongwe city	67	60	63	26	16	20
	Mchinji	44	15	30	14	8	11
	Balaka	48	29	39	20	8	13
	Mangochi	41	23	32	14	7	10
	Machinga	53	14	35	16	4	9
	Zomba rural	51	31	39	17	6	11
	Zomba Municipality	56	54	55	30	22	26
	Chiradzulu	54	43	48	19	7	12
	Blantyre rural	45	35	40	20	8	14
	Blantyre city	79	65	72	40	32	36
	Thyolo	57	20	37	18	7	12
	Mulanje	57	33	44	19	9	14
	Phalombe	47	14	29	17	5	11
Mwanza	55	36	45	23	10	15	
Chikwawa	52	28	40	26	5	15	
Nsanje	71	28	47	23	9	15	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National Statistical Office

Table 4.6: Primary school net and gross enrolment rate by sex according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007.

	Net enrolment rate			Gross enrolment rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Malawi	74	77	75	105	102	104
Orphanhood						
Not orphan	74	77	75	103	100	102
Orphan	75	76	75	116	110	113
Sex of household head						
Male	75	77	76	107	104	106
Female	71	74	73	106	103	104
Education level of household head						
None	59	62	60	90	87	89
Primary 1-5	75	78	77	111	108	110
Primary 6-8	81	83	82	115	110	112
Secondary +	87	86	87	114	111	112
Rural/urban						
Urban	88	88	88	114	110	112
Rural	73	75	74	106	103	104
Region						
Northern	86	87	86	123	116	119
Central	71	74	73	103	101	102
Southern	74	76	75	106	103	105
District						
Chitipa	90	89	90	130	126	128
Karonga	87	84	85	124	109	116
Rumphi	88	84	86	121	119	120
Nkhata Bay	83	85	84	121	113	117
Likoma	80	80	80	118	123	120
Mzimba	86	89	88	125	119	122
Mzuzu city	85	85	85	102	105	103
Kasungu	79	80	79	120	104	112
Ntchisi	74	79	76	111	118	114
Dowa	69	74	71	107	111	109
Nkhotakota	80	78	79	115	101	108
Salima	65	66	66	101	92	96
Dedza	55	57	56	79	80	79
Ntcheu	74	74	74	110	100	104
Lilongwe rural	66	71	68	93	97	95
Lilongwe city	89	89	89	112	109	110
Mchinji	72	80	76	107	113	110
Balaka	79	77	78	112	113	112
Mangochi	54	57	55	80	77	78
Machinga	63	59	61	96	82	89
Zomba rural	78	79	78	115	109	112
Zomba Municipality	92	96	94	121	127	124
Chiradzulu	82	84	83	114	116	115
Blantyre rural	81	87	84	116	117	116
Blantyre city	88	86	87	116	111	113
Thyolo	79	84	82	114	107	110
Mulanje	73	80	76	107	110	109
Phalombe	75	85	80	102	110	106
Mwanza	74	82	78	107	109	108
Chikwawa	72	72	72	109	95	102
Nsanje	70	74	72	101	108	104

Source; Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National Statistical Office.

Table 4.7: Secondary school net and gross enrolment rate by sex according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007.

	Net enrolment rate			Gross enrolment rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Malawi	17	18	18	36	34	35
Orphanhood						
Not orphan	16	18	17	34	34	34
Orphan	20	20	20	40	36	38
Sex of household head						
Male	18	19	18	48	42	45
Female	15	18	17	42	36	39
Education level of household head						
None	6	7	7	23	15	19
Primary 1-5	9	8	9	28	21	24
Primary 6-8	16	16	16	45	39	42
Secondary +	47	47	47	108	97	102
Urban/Rural						
Urban	54	53	54	122	109	115
Rural	12	13	12	36	29	33
Region						
Northern	22	25	23	58	48	53
Central	15	17	16	40	36	38
Southern	18	18	18	48	41	45
District						
Chitipa	24	16	20	68	40	53
Karonga	17	21	18	56	48	53
Rumphi	21	21	21	56	41	49
Nkhata Bay	18	29	23	57	54	56
Likoma	14	18	16	43	27	35
Mzimba	19	21	20	50	39	45
Mzuzu city	55	58	57	107	106	106
Kasungu	13	21	17	34	38	36
Ntchisi	12	17	14	42	33	38
Dowa	12	7	10	33	22	28
Nkhotakota	18	18	18	52	59	55
Salima	10	10	10	30	31	30
Dedza	5	5	5	20	15	17
Ntcheu	8	9	9	24	22	23
Lilongwe rural	10	12	11	30	26	28
Lilongwe city	51	47	49	110	94	102
Mchinji	6	10	8	22	16	19
Balaka	13	8	10	46	23	33
Mangochi	11	10	11	24	24	24
Machinga	4	6	5	20	12	16
Zomba rural	13	13	13	38	31	35
Zomba Manucipalii	44	41	42	97	98	97
Chiradzulu	10	14	12	39	32	35
Blantyre rural	17	14	16	45	30	38
Blantyre city	58	58	58	136	124	130
Thyolo	12	18	15	35	35	35
Mulanje	11	11	11	41	30	35
Phalombe	6	7	6	27	18	23
Mwanza	18	20	19	47	47	47
Chikwawa	15	4	10	38	15	28
Nsanje	11	17	14	38	26	32

Source; Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National Statistical Office.

Table 4.8: Primary school drop out and repetition rates (6-13) year olds by sex according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007.

	Drop out rate			Repetition rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Malawi	2	2	2	20	19	20
Orphanhood						
Not orphan	2	2	2	20	19	20
Orphan	3	2	3	20	18	19
Sex of household head						
Male	2	2	2	20	19	19
Female	3	2	2	21	19	20
Education level of household head						
None	4	3	4	22	21	22
Primary 1-5	3	2	2	25	24	25
Primary 6-8	1	1	1	19	18	19
Secondary +	1	1	1	13	12	12
Rural/urban						
Urban	1	1	1	11	10	11
Rural	2	2	2	22	20	21
Region						
Northern	1	1	1	15	13	14
Central	2	2	2	23	22	23
Southern	3	2	2	19	18	19

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National Statistical Office.

Table 4.9: Secondary school drop out and repetition rates (14-17) year olds by sex according to background characteristics, Malawi 2006.

	Drop out rate			Repetition rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Malawi	5	6	6	13	13	13
Orphanhood						
Not orphan	5	6	5	13	13	13
Orphan	5	8	6	12	13	12
Sex of household head						
Male	4	6	5	12	13	13
Female	6	8	7	15	13	14
Education level of household head						
None	10	11	10	14	15	14
Primary 1-5	6	7	6	15	16	16
Primary 6-8	4	5	4	14	13	13
Secondary +	1	3	2	9	8	8
Urban/Rural						
Urban	4	4	4	12	7	9
Rural	5	7	6	8	14	11
Region						
Northern	3	4	3	15	15	15
Central	5	6	6	11	16	13
Southern	5	7	6	12	11	11

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National Statistical Office.

Table 4.10: Percentage distribution of pupils in primary school by type of school attending according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007

		Govt	Religious institution	Private institution	Private individual	Total
	Malawi	88.5	8.5	1.4	1.5	100.0
Sex	Male	89.3	8.1	1.3	1.4	100.0
	Female	87.7	9.0	1.6	1.7	100.0
Orphans	Not orphan	88.7	8.4	1.4	1.4	100.0
	Orphan	88.0	8.9	1.2	1.8	100.0
Sex of household head	Male	88.5	8.2	1.5	1.7	100.0
	Female	88.6	9.3	1.2	1.0	100.0
Education level of household head	None	91.3	7.3	0.6	0.7	100.0
	Primary 1-5	89.8	8.6	0.8	0.8	100.0
	Primary 6-8	88.2	9.8	1.1	0.9	100.0
	Secondary +	83.6	7.9	3.8	4.7	100.0
Rural/urban	Urban	82.3	2.7	6.8	8.3	100.0
	Rural	89.3	9.2	0.8	0.7	100.0
Region	Northern	82.8	15.5	1.0	0.7	100.0
	Central	90.9	6.1	1.7	1.3	100.0
	Southern	88.3	8.4	1.3	1.9	100.0
District	Chitipa	93.6	6.3	0.0	0.1	100.0
	Karonga	73.1	25.0	1.4	0.5	100.0
	Rumphi	94.6	4.7	0.3	0.3	100.0
	Nkhata Bay	89.5	8.9	0.8	0.8	100.0
	Likoma	85.6	13.5	0.0	0.9	100.0
	Mzimba	78.1	21.0	0.4	0.5	100.0
	Mzuzu city	85.3	2.3	7.7	4.6	100.0
	Kasungu	96.1	2.6	0.6	0.7	100.0
	Ntchisi	90.6	9.3	0.0	0.1	100.0
	Dowa	98.2	0.7	0.6	0.5	100.0
	Nkhotakota	80.5	9.7	4.6	5.2	100.0
	Salima	92.3	7.0	0.6	0.0	100.0
	Dedza	86.6	12.8	0.2	0.3	100.0
	Ntcheu	87.9	11.5	0.1	0.5	100.0
	Lilongwe rural	91.7	8.1	0.1	0.1	100.0
	Lilongwe city	84.1	1.9	9.0	5.0	100.0
	Mchinji	95.6	2.6	1.0	0.7	100.0
	Balaka	72.3	26.0	0.7	1.0	100.0
	Mangochi	81.7	15.5	1.9	1.0	100.0
	Machinga	90.8	8.7	0.5	0.0	100.0
	Zomba rural	91.5	6.5	0.8	1.3	100.0
	Zomba Municipality	85.0	4.0	6.9	4.2	100.0
	Chiradzulu	89.3	9.3	1.0	0.3	100.0
	Blantyre rural	92.2	6.3	0.9	0.5	100.0
	Blantyre city	79.7	3.2	4.5	12.6	100.0
	Thyolo	93.0	5.7	0.9	0.4	100.0
	Mulanje	94.6	4.4	0.7	0.3	100.0
	Phalombe	94.8	4.5	0.3	0.4	100.0
	Mwanza	91.8	5.8	0.7	1.6	100.0
	Chikwawa	89.1	9.4	0.9	0.6	100.0
	Nsanje	85.4	13.9	0.4	0.4	100.0

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National Statistical Office

Table 4.11: Percentage distribution of pupils in secondary school by type of school attending according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007

		Govt	Religious institution	Private institution	Private individual	Total
	Malawi	70.1	5.5	14.9	9.4	100.0
Sex	Male	74.1	4.5	12.8	8.5	100.0
	Female	65.3	6.7	17.4	10.5	100.0
Orphans	Not orphan	71.1	5.2	14.1	9.6	100.0
	Orphan	68.8	7.7	14.9	8.7	100.0
Sex of household head	Male	69.8	5.2	15.4	9.6	100.0
	Female	70.7	6.2	13.0	10.1	100.0
Education level of household head	None	81.7	5.6	8.0	4.7	100.0
	Primary 1-5	76.7	4.1	11.5	7.7	100.0
	Primary 6-8	76.3	4.3	11.2	8.2	100.0
Rural/urban	Secondary+	62.0	6.5	19.2	12.3	100.0
	Urban	55.8	5.0	22.7	16.5	100.0
	Rural	77.7	5.7	10.5	6.1	100.0
Region	Northern	73.7	4.1	15.5	6.6	100.0
	Central	82.1	3.5	10.4	3.9	100.0
	Southern	60.5	7.2	17.6	14.7	100.0
District	Chitipa	78.2	3.4	11.5	6.9	100.0
	Karonga	81.8	3.5	8.3	6.4	100.0
	Rumphi	67.6	1.7	12.9	17.8	100.0
	Nkhata Bay	80.5	3.4	8.3	7.8	100.0
	Likoma	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Mzimba	73.1	6.5	16.7	3.6	100.0
	Mzuzu city	59.4	2.9	32.2	5.5	100.0
	Kasungu	76.1	5.8	15.1	3.0	100.0
	Ntchisi	87.2	5.9	1.4	5.6	100.0
	Dowa	87.8	3.5	6.9	1.8	100.0
	Nkhotakota	86.6	2.6	6.7	4.1	100.0
	Salima	82.7	0.6	5.7	11.0	100.0
	Dedza	85.2	6.9	5.8	2.1	100.0
	Ntcheu	84.5	5.0	1.8	8.7	100.0
	Lilongwe rural	87.2	4.0	8.1	0.7	100.0
	Lilongwe city	78.3	2.5	15.4	3.8	100.0
	Mchinji	80.7	1.5	7.8	10.0	100.0
	Balaka	69.1	14.1	6.0	10.9	100.0
	Mangochi	73.7	8.5	11.7	6.1	100.0
	Machinga	69.0	6.7	17.3	7.0	100.0
	Zomba rural	70.0	8.7	12.5	8.9	100.0
	Zomba Municipality	67.6	6.4	23.9	2.1	100.0
	Chiradzulu	73.1	1.8	11.2	14.0	100.0
	Blantyre rural	74.5	2.9	14.8	7.8	100.0
	Blantyre city	40.5	6.7	26.0	26.9	100.0
	Thyolo	72.9	2.5	19.3	5.2	100.0
	Mulanje	71.3	13.6	7.6	7.5	100.0
	Phalombe	84.1	7.5	1.4	7.0	100.0
	Mwanza	82.1	2.9	10.1	4.9	100.0
	Chikwawa	80.7	2.2	12.0	5.1	100.0
Nsanje	68.6	23.8	4.9	2.6	100.0	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National Statistical Office

Table 4.12: Proportion of pupils in primary school experiencing problems in school by type of problem according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007

		No problem	Lack of books/supplies	Poor teaching	Lack of teachers	Facilities in bad condition	Other
	Malawi	33	49	17	32	25	9
Sex	Male	32	49	17	32	25	9
	Female	33	48	17	32	25	9
Sex of household head	Male	33	48	17	32	25	9
	Female	33	49	17	33	24	9
Education level of household head	None	30	52	19	36	26	8
	Primary 1-5	31	48	17	34	26	10
	Primary 6-8	31	51	17	32	23	9
Rural/urban	Secondary+	40	41	16	24	23	7
	Urban	48	26	8	9	21	11
Region	Rural	31	51	18	35	25	8
	Northern	32	43	16	39	22	7
District	Central	28	51	17	30	30	8
	Southern	36	48	17	32	21	10
	Chitipa	32	41	13	46	22	6
	Karonga	38	36	14	27	26	6
	Rumphi	29	44	17	36	21	10
	Nkhata Bay	32	42	25	48	23	12
	Likoma	22	41	20	20	1	26
	Mzimba	30	46	11	42	24	5
	Mzuzu city	38	49	32	30	11	4
	Kasungu	23	68	14	36	38	8
	Ntchisi	17	66	21	50	23	8
	Dowa	25	53	17	31	25	12
	Nkhotakota	26	60	24	41	28	2
	Salima	16	55	25	35	24	11
	Dedza	29	40	17	34	30	7
	Ntcheu	33	58	30	40	19	2
	Lilongwe rural	27	48	20	31	38	10
	Lilongwe city	53	17	5	3	31	0
	Mchinji	22	69	6	19	21	14
	Balaka	24	58	30	46	24	7
Mangochi	19	61	26	52	19	6	
Machinga	43	43	14	34	25	10	
Zomba rural	30	57	29	41	28	13	
Zomba Municipality	40	58	9	16	40	8	
Chiradzulu	54	37	8	15	8	7	
Blantyre rural	48	42	8	23	10	6	
Blantyre city	45	25	8	11	10	22	
Thyolo	38	38	12	33	29	8	
Mulanje	56	27	10	21	21	9	
Phalombe	29	55	19	32	18	15	
Mwanza	18	64	26	53	38	7	
Chikwawa	28	63	16	28	25	6	
Nsanje	22	68	18	36	13	3	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National Statistical Office

Table 4.13: Proportion of children aged 6-13 years not in school by reason for not currently attending school according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007 [cont']

		Completed school	Working	Too old/young	Too far	Too expensive	Useless
	Malawi	0.6	1.5	39.9	7.8	1.2	8.1
Sex	Male	0.5	1.2	40.2	7.1	1.4	8.9
	Female	0.7	1.9	39.6	8.6	1.0	7.3
Sex of household head	Male	0.4	1.4	40.9	8.4	1.2	7.2
	Female	1.0	2.0	37.5	6.6	1.2	10.4
Education level of household head	None	0.4	1.5	32.6	7.9	1.7	11.9
	Primary 1-5	0.3	1.4	43.2	7.6	0.8	6.3
	Primary 6-8	0.7	1.5	47.3	7.2	0.6	4.6
	Secondary+	1.2	1.8	51.4	7.9	1.5	3.8
Urban/rural	Urban	2.8	1.9	47.1	1.6	0.1	1.1
	Rural	0.5	1.6	39.7	8.0	1.2	8.4
Region	Northern	1.1	1.0	46.7	8.8	0.8	1.2
	Central	0.4	1.4	39.6	9.5	1.4	7.6
	Southern	0.6	1.9	39.5	6.2	1.1	9.4

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National Statistical Office

Table 4.13: Proportion of children aged 6-13 years not in school by reason for not currently attending school according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007

		Uninteresting	Illness	Failed exam	Married	Lack of food	Other reason
	Malawi	26.8	3.6	1.7	0.7	2.9	5.3
Sex	Male	27.1	3.6	1.7	0.5	3.1	4.7
	Female	26.5	3.7	1.6	0.9	2.6	5.9
Sex of household head	Male	25.3	3.6	1.4	0.6	2.3	4.9
	Female	30.4	3.6	2.1	0.8	3.9	5.9
Education level of household head	None	36.8	3.3	1.4	0.5	3.6	5.2
	Primary 1-5	24.7	3.4	1.7	0.5	2.8	5.0
	Primary 6-8	15.8	4.0	1.4	1.0	1.5	4.7
	Secondary+	13.2	4.8	1.8	0.9	1.0	8.2
Rural/urban	Urban	8.7	5.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	10.0
	Rural	27.4	3.5	1.7	0.7	2.9	5.1
Region	Northern	7.7	5.2	1.5	1.2	0.7	4.3
	Central	25.4	3.6	1.8	0.5	3.2	5.5
	Southern	30.1	3.4	1.5	0.7	2.8	5.2

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National Statistical Office

Table 4.14: Proportion of children aged 14-19 years not in school by reason for not currently attending school according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007 (cont')

		Completed school	Working	Too old/young	Too far	Too expensive	Useless
	Malawi	4	5	4	2	7	11
Sex	Male	4	7	5	2	9	14
	Female	3	4	4	2	5	8
Sex of household head	Male	4	5	5	2	6	11
	Female	3	6	4	2	9	11
Education level of household head	None	2	5	5	3	7	16
	Primary 1-5	1	5	5	2	6	11
	Primary 6-8	4	6	3	1	6	8
	Secondary+	13	8	5	1	8	4
Rural/urban	Urban	16	11	2	0	15	5
	Rural	3	5	5	2	6	11
Region	Northern	8	4	5	3	5	6
	Central	3	6	4	2	9	11
	Southern	3	5	5	2	5	12

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National Statistical Office

Table 4.14: Proportion of children aged 14-19 years not in school by reason for not currently attending school according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007

		Uninteresting	Illness	Failed exam	Married	Lack of food	Other reason
	Malawi	35	4	5	28	4	7
Sex	Male	44	4	5	6	4	7
	Female	27	4	4	44	4	6
Sex of household head	Male	33	4	5	31	3	6
	Female	38	5	5	20	5	8
Education level of household head	None	45	5	4	17	5	6
	Primary 1-5	38	4	5	29	3	7
	Primary 6-8	28	5	5	39	3	6
	Secondary+	15	2	4	34	3	8
Rural/urban	Urban	15	2	5	24	1	11
	Rural	36	5	5	28	4	6
Region	Northern	21	6	6	43	1	8
	Central	38	4	5	20	5	7
	Southern	34	4	4	31	4	6

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National Statistical Office

Table 4.15: Percentage distribution of pupils in primary school who participated in a school feeding programme according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007

		Participated	Did not participate	Total
	Malawi	33	67	100
Sex	Male	32	68	100
	Female	33	67	100
Sex of household head	Male	33	67	100
	Female	32	68	100
Highest level of education completed by household head	None	31	69	100
	Primary 1-5	34	66	100
	Primary 6-8	34	66	100
	Secondary +	30	70	100
Rural/Urban	Urban	34	66	100
	Rural	32	68	100
Region	Northern	16	84	100
	Central	26	74	100
	Southern	42	58	100
District	Chitipa	8	92	100
	Karonga	10	90	100
	Rumphi	5	95	100
	Nkhata Bay	17	83	100
	Likoma	8	92	100
	Mzimba	17	83	100
	Mzuzu city	50	50	100
	Kasungu	50	50	100
	Ntchisi	83	17	100
	Dowa	42	58	100
	Nkhotakota	5	95	100
	Salima	26	74	100
	Dedza	29	71	100
	Ntcheu	14	86	100
	Lilongwe rural	22	78	100
	Lilongwe city	2	98	100
	Mchinji	9	91	100
	Balaka	8	92	100
	Mangochi	32	68	100
	Machinga	24	76	100
	Zomba rural	33	67	100
Zomba Municipality	3	97	100	
Chiradzulu	64	36	100	
Blantyre rural	22	78	100	
Blantyre city	67	33	100	
Thyolo	29	71	100	
Mulanje	58	42	100	
Phalombe	62	38	100	
Mwanza	28	72	100	
Chikwawa	62	38	100	
Nsanje	83	17	100	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, 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 information is presented only for the population in the economically active age group, that is, 15 years and above.

The information in this chapter 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: Employed and unemployed persons as a proportion of the population 15 years and above.

Employment rate: Employed persons as a proportion the labour force.

Unemployment rate: 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 and

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 there were no significant sex differences.(Table 5.1). The labour force participation rate was highest in the age groups between 24 and 59 years of age, both for males and females.The labour force participation rate was lowest among those with secondary education and above. The rural labour force participation rate (84 percent), was higher than the urban one(71 percent). Regionally the labour force participation rate was around 80 percent.

The national employment rate was about 97 percent, and the unemployment rate was around 3 percent. No significant sex differences were observed. The employment and the unemployment rates were highest in the youngest age group, 15-24 years of age. In this age group, males were less often employed and more often unemployed than females.The employment rate was lowest and the unemployment rate highest among those with most education, econdary education and above. Urban areas had a lower employment rate and a highere unemployment rate as compared to rural areas. The urban unemployment rate was higher among females than among males.

5.3 Economically inactive

Persons who did not work the last 7 days preceding the survey were asked about the main reason for not working.(Table 5.2) No work available was mentioned of about 1 out of 4 persons, one third were students and one out of five was occupied with household duties.

A larger proportion of the economically inactive males were students (43 percent) as compared to economically inactive females (26 percent), while more economically inactive females than males were occupied with household duties (30 percent as compared to 10 percent).

Older economically inactive persons most often said they were too old (52 percent) while younger economically inactive persons most often said they were students (55 percent).

No work available was most often given as reason for being economically inactive among males, among those between 25 and 49 years of age, among the least and the highest educated and those living in urban areas.

5.4 Type of payment

A majority of the employed persons were *mlimi*, and hence not paid, 71 percent. (Table 5.3) Only 10 percent of the employed persons were salaried workers, while 10 percent were self-employed. A larger percentage of females (80 percent) than males (62 percent) were *mlimi*, while males more often were salaried workers than females, 18 percent as compared to 6 percent.

In urban areas, wage employment was much more common than in rural areas, 52 percent as compared to 8 percent, while *mlimi* was more common in rural areas, 77 percent as compared to 9 percent. It can also be noted that urban areas had a quite large percentage of self-employed persons, 30 percent.

5.5 Type of employer

Most of the employed persons were self-employed as *mlimi*, (70 percent) (Table 5.4). There was a larger proportion of female self-employed (*mlimi*) than men, 81 percent and 60 percent respectively.

In urban areas the labour market was quite different from rural areas. In urban areas there was a substantial percentage of persons employed in private businesses or by private individuals, (25 percent and 17 percent respectively), in the public sector (18 percent) and self-employed (30 percent). In rural areas the labour market was much less diversified, with about 3 out of four employed persons being *mlimi*.

5.6 Type of industry

About $\frac{3}{4}$ of all employed persons were working in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry. This percentage was even larger among females (83 percent) (Table 5.5).

Again it can be seen that the urban labour market was more diversified than the rural labour market. In rural areas, the overwhelming majority of employed persons are engaged in agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

In urban areas, 27 percent of the employed persons were engaged in wholesale and retail marketing hotel restaurant activities 23 percent were engaged in social and community services and as much as 26 percent engaged in other activities, which include Mining and quarrying, Electricity, water and other utiloties, Transport and communications as well as Finance and business.

Table 5.1: Labour force participation rate, employment rate and unemployment rate by sex according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007.

		Labour force participation			Employment rate			Unemployment rate		
		Sex			Sex			Sex		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Malawi	82.4	81.7	83.0	96.9	96.1	97.6	3.1	3.9	2.4
Age	15-24	61.5	57.7	65.1	92.8	90.6	94.7	7.2	9.4	5.3
	25-34	94.2	94.3	94.0	97.1	96.4	97.7	2.9	3.6	2.3
	35-49	96.7	97.5	95.9	99.3	99.1	99.5	0.7	0.9	0.5
	50-64	96.0	97.3	94.8	99.5	99.5	99.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	65+	88.8	93.9	84.5	99.3	99.3	99.3	0.7	0.7	0.7
Education level	None	91.5	90.9	91.8	98.9	98.5	99.1	1.1	1.5	0.9
	Primary 1-5	84.5	82.9	85.9	98.2	97.6	98.8	1.8	2.4	1.2
	Primary 6-8	80.5	81.3	79.5	97.5	97.0	98.1	2.5	3.0	1.9
	Secondary +	73.7	77.0	68.6	91.6	92.2	90.4	8.4	7.8	9.6
Rural/Urban	Urban	71.2	72.3	70.0	88.8	86.8	91.1	11.2	13.2	8.9
	Rural	84.1	83.2	85.0	97.9	97.5	98.4	2.1	2.5	1.6
Region	Northern	79.5	78.6	80.3	96.0	94.9	97.2	4.0	5.1	2.8
	Central	83.4	82.9	83.9	96.2	95.4	97.0	3.8	4.6	3.0
	Southern	82.3	81.5	83.1	97.6	97.1	98.1	2.4	2.9	1.9
District	Chitipa	80.0	77.6	82.4	97.4	96.2	98.6	2.6	3.8	1.4
	Karonga	80.2	78.0	82.4	94.7	93.6	95.7	5.3	6.4	4.3
	Rumphi	77.6	75.5	79.7	96.4	95.1	97.5	3.6	4.9	2.5
	Nkhata Bay	77.7	77.6	77.8	97.1	95.8	98.2	2.9	4.2	1.8
	Likoma	77.2	77.9	76.5	89.9	88.9	91.0	10.1	11.1	9.0
	Mzimba	79.9	79.6	80.1	97.0	95.9	98.1	3.0	4.1	1.9
	Mzuzu city	81.1	82.0	80.1	92.1	91.1	93.1	7.9	8.9	6.9
	Kasungu	84.7	83.0	86.4	98.9	98.7	99.0	1.1	1.3	1.0
	Ntchisi	90.3	90.6	90.1	98.0	97.7	98.2	2.0	2.3	1.8
	Dowa	86.2	85.8	86.5	97.7	96.6	98.9	2.3	3.4	1.1
	Nkhotakota	80.2	80.2	80.1	97.8	97.6	98.0	2.2	2.4	2.0
	Salima	78.7	77.3	79.9	98.1	97.6	98.5	1.9	2.4	1.5
	Dedza	85.9	86.1	85.8	98.7	98.5	98.9	1.3	1.5	1.1
	Ntcheu	85.8	85.3	86.2	97.2	96.3	98.0	2.8	3.7	2.0
	Lilongwe rural	85.5	85.3	85.6	98.1	97.9	98.2	1.9	2.1	1.8
	Lilongwe city	74.7	74.9	74.5	83.9	80.6	87.4	16.1	19.4	12.6
	Mchinji	83.1	81.5	84.6	95.3	95.4	95.2	4.7	4.6	4.8
	Balaka	87.8	88.7	87.0	97.8	97.3	98.3	2.2	2.7	1.7
	Mangochi	86.6	84.1	88.7	98.9	98.5	99.3	1.1	1.5	0.7
	Machinga	85.6	84.7	86.4	98.7	98.9	98.6	1.3	1.1	1.4
	Zomba rural	84.9	84.5	85.2	98.7	98.7	98.7	1.3	1.3	1.3
	Zomba Manuc	78.9	81.5	76.6	95.4	95.0	95.8	4.6	5.0	4.2
	Chiradzulu	82.4	80.7	83.8	99.8	99.7	99.9	0.2	0.3	0.1
	Blantyre rural	78.9	76.7	80.9	97.9	97.1	98.6	2.1	2.9	1.4
	Blantyre city	65.9	67.7	64.1	91.8	90.4	93.3	8.2	9.6	6.7
	Thyolo	90.8	90.7	91.0	98.9	98.5	99.3	1.1	1.5	0.7
	Mulanje	81.7	80.5	82.7	98.2	97.6	98.6	1.8	2.4	1.4
Phalombe	86.6	86.2	87.0	97.7	98.3	97.2	2.3	1.7	2.8	
Mwanza	86.2	85.9	86.4	97.2	97.4	97.0	2.8	2.6	3.0	
Chikwawa	85.3	83.4	87.3	96.7	95.6	97.8	3.3	4.4	2.2	
Nsanje	78.7	77.6	79.8	97.0	96.5	97.4	3.0	3.5	2.6	

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 2007.

	Main reason for being economically inactive							Total
	No work available	Seasonal inactivity	Student	Household duties	Too old	infirmary	Other	
Malawi	24	8	34	21	6	2	6	100
Sex								
Male	26	8	43	10	4	2	6	100
Female	22	7	26	30	7	2	6	100
Education level								
None	29	14	1	27	17	5	7	100
Primary 1-5	22	10	28	25	7	2	7	100
Primary 6-8	21	6	41	22	2	1	6	100
Secondary +	25	3	52	15	1	1	4	100
Urban/Rural								
Urban	29	1	40	24	2	1	4	100
Rural	22	9	32	21	6	2	7	100
Region								
Northern	24	7	37	17	7	2	7	100
Central	28	7	32	21	6	2	5	100
Southern	20	8	34	24	5	2	7	100
District								
Chitipa	13	7	59	10	2	1	8	100
Karonga	27	9	35	15	8	1	7	100
Rumphi	15	13	37	20	9	2	5	100
Nkhata Bay	27	6	32	11	7	2	15	100
Likoma	28	6	29	11	12	4	11	100
Mzimba	22	6	36	22	7	2	5	100
Mzuzu city	38	2	35	19	3	2	2	100
Kasungu	10	9	53	17	4	1	4	100
Ntchisi	12	22	42	8	6	2	8	100
Dowa	28	6	35	10	6	3	12	100
Nkhotakota	28	8	34	20	6	3	1	100
Salima	29	8	29	20	7	1	6	100
Dedza	19	14	29	20	8	3	7	100
Ntcheu	40	10	27	12	7	2	1	100
Lilongwe rural	18	8	27	33	6	2	7	100
Lilongwe city	45	0	33	18	3	0	0	100
Mchinji	18	10	25	27	9	4	7	100
Balaka	18	7	40	20	7	1	7	100
Mangochi	19	8	36	22	7	2	6	100
Machinga	30	30	15	15	5	1	5	100
Zomba rural	20	5	44	16	5	2	7	100
Zomba Municipality	8	5	53	28	3	1	1	100
Chiradzulu	15	4	55	12	4	5	5	100
Blantyre rural	18	3	33	29	6	6	4	100
Blantyre city	13	0	47	29	2	2	7	100
Thyolo	19	2	29	21	12	3	14	100
Mulanje	16	10	22	35	4	2	10	100
Phalombe	26	15	23	14	8	4	11	100
Mwanza	26	2	40	24	5	1	2	100
Chikwawa	22	17	25	24	5	2	5	100
Nsanje	41	6	19	20	10	1	4	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National Statistical Office.

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 2007.

	Type of payment							Total
	Mlimi not paid	Wages	Payment in kind	Casual or ganyu	Unpaid family business worker	Self employed	Tenant	
Malawi	71	12	1	3	3	10	0.4	100
Sex								
Male	62	18	1	4	3	12	0.6	100
Female	80	6	0	2	3	8	0.2	100
Education level								
None	84	4	0	3	2	7	0.4	100
Primary 1-5	78	6	1	3	3	9	0.3	100
Primary 6-8	72	9	1	3	3	12	0.5	100
Secondary +	40	38	1	2	4	15	0.2	100
Urban/Rural								
Urban	9	52	1	3	4	30	0.0	100
Rural	77	8	1	3	3	8	0.4	100
Region								
Northern	70	13	1	3	3	10	0.7	100
Central	72	11	1	3	3	10	0.5	100
Southern	70	13	0	3	3	11	0.2	100
District								
Chitipa	83	5	0	1	2	9	0.0	100
Karonga	73	8	0	4	2	13	0.0	100
Rumphi	65	13	0	3	3	16	0.5	100
Nkhata Bay	76	11	1	2	2	7	1.0	100
Likoma	6	31	0	7	32	23	0.0	100
Mzimba	77	11	1	4	2	6	1.1	100
Mzuzu city	21	47	0	2	6	23	0.3	100
Kasungu	76	10	1	3	2	7	1.8	100
Ntchisi	89	4	0	3	2	3	0.0	100
Dowa	82	5	0	3	2	7	0.6	100
Nkhotakota	53	13	1	2	9	23	0.0	100
Salima	65	9	0	3	3	20	0.0	100
Dedza	85	5	0	3	3	5	0.2	100
Ntcheu	74	6	1	4	8	8	0.0	100
Lilongwe rural	81	6	1	4	1	7	0.5	100
Lilongwe city	7	59	2	2	3	27	0.0	100
Mchinji	78	7	1	3	2	9	0.4	100
Balaka	77	6	0	3	7	7	0.1	100
Mangochi	72	9	0	2	4	12	0.2	100
Machinga	82	4	0	1	2	10	0.2	100
Zomba rural	85	6	0	2	1	5	0.2	100
Zomba Manucipality	25	40	0	2	6	27	0.0	100
Chiradzulu	81	9	0	2	1	8	0.0	100
Blantyre rural	72	11	1	4	3	9	0.0	100
Blantyre city	6	52	0	4	4	34	0.0	100
Thyolo	80	11	1	1	1	4	1.2	100
Mulanje	64	13	1	4	4	14	0.3	100
Phalombe	78	6	1	4	1	11	0.1	100
Mwanza	80	6	0	2	4	7	0.1	100
Chikwawa	79	12	0	2	2	4	0.0	100
Nsanje	80	7	1	1	3	8	0.3	100

Source; Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National Statistical Office.

Table 5.4 : Percentage distribution of currently employed persons aged 15 years and above by type of employer according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007.

	Type of Employer						Total
	Private business	Private individual	Public sector	Self employed	Mlimi self employed	Estate	
Malawi	7	6	4	11	70	2	100
Sex							
Male	9	8	6	13	61	3	100
Female	5	4	2	9	79	1	100
Education level							
None	4	4	1	7	83	2	100
Primary 1-5	4	6	1	10	77	2	100
Primary 6-8	6	6	2	12	71	2	100
Secondary +	17	9	17	15	40	2	100
Urban/Rural							
Urban	25	17	18	30	10	0	100
Rural	5	5	3	9	76	2	100
Region							
Northern	6	7	6	11	68	1	100
Central	7	6	4	10	71	2	100
Southern	7	6	4	11	69	2	100
District							
Chitipa	5	6	4	10	76	0	100
Karonga	6	6	4	13	71	0	100
Rumphi	6	6	6	19	63	0	100
Nkhata Bay	4	4	4	10	73	4	100
Likoma	8	3	23	56	10	0	100
Mzimba	5	8	5	6	75	2	100
Mzuzu city	19	16	23	20	22	0	100
Kasungu	5	3	3	7	75	6	100
Ntchisi	3	3	2	3	89	1	100
Dowa	4	4	2	7	82	1	100
Nkhotakota	10	7	3	25	52	3	100
Salima	6	5	4	20	65	0	100
Dedza	4	5	2	4	85	0	100
Ntcheu	8	7	3	10	72	0	100
Lilongwe rural	6	6	2	8	77	2	100
Lilongwe city	22	18	27	24	9	0	100
Mchinji	4	4	2	11	77	2	100
Balaka	6	8	2	7	76	1	100
Mangochi	4	7	2	11	72	2	100
Machinga	6	2	1	12	79	0	100
Zomba rural	3	3	2	5	85	1	100
Zomba Municipality	20	13	15	26	25	0	100
Chiradzulu	4	4	2	8	81	0	100
Blantyre rural	8	6	4	8	73	0	100
Blantyre city	28	17	12	36	7	0	100
Thyolo	4	2	2	5	79	8	100
Mulanje	8	7	2	12	63	7	100
Phalombe	5	4	3	15	73	1	100
Mwanza	7	3	3	8	78	0	100
Chikwawa	5	3	5	6	78	4	100
Nsanje	4	3	2	13	76	1	100

Source; Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National Statistical Office.

Table 5.5 : Percentage distribution of currently employed persons aged 15 years and above by main activity according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007.

	Main activity						Total
	Agriculture and forestry and fisheries	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail marketing hotel restaurant	Social and community services	Other	
Malawi	77	2	3	6	6	6	100
Sex							
Male	71	2	4	7	7	9	100
Female	84	1	1	6	4	4	100
Education level							
None	90	1	1	3	2	3	100
Primary 1-5	85	1	3	5	3	4	100
Primary 6-8	78	2	3	8	4	5	100
Secondary +	47	3	4	12	18	16	100
Urban/Rural							
Urban	14	5	5	27	23	26	100
Rural	84	1	3	4	4	4	100
Region							
Northern	76	1	4	5	5	8	100
Central	80	1	3	7	4	6	100
Southern	75	2	3	7	7	7	100
District							
Chitipa	86	1	2	3	3	6	100
Karonga	83	1	3	5	4	5	100
Rumphi	72	1	5	9	7	6	100
Nkhata Bay	85	3	2	3	4	3	100
Likoma	31	1	5	23	35	5	100
Mzimba	82	1	6	3	5	4	100
Mzuzu city	27	1	3	8	10	51	100
Kasungu	85	0	2	5	4	3	100
Ntchisi	91	0	2	4	2	1	100
Dowa	88	0	2	3	3	4	100
Nkhotakota	70	5	3	10	5	6	100
Salima	72	3	1	8	4	11	100
Dedza	88	1	1	4	3	3	100
Ntcheu	80	1	4	5	5	5	100
Lilongwe rural	89	1	3	3	2	2	100
Lilongwe city	13	4	5	33	18	27	100
Mchinji	87	1	2	5	2	4	100
Balaka	81	2	2	3	3	9	100
Mangochi	85	1	1	5	4	4	100
Machinga	87	1	2	4	2	4	100
Zomba rural	87	1	2	3	5	2	100
Zomba Municipality	26	9	4	25	29	7	100
Chiradzulu	83	1	2	6	4	3	100
Blantyre rural	75	1	3	4	8	10	100
Blantyre city	10	6	5	28	28	24	100
Thyolo	87	3	2	2	3	3	100
Mulanje	71	3	4	8	3	10	100
Phalombe	82	1	5	7	2	4	100
Mwanza	86	1	2	2	3	5	100
Chikwawa	84	0	2	2	7	4	100
Nsanje	83	1	2	3	5	5	100

Source; Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National Statistical Office.

Chapter 6

HOUSING CONDITIONS AND AMENITIES

6.0 Objective

The objective of this chapter is to provide information on various indicators on housing conditions and amenities and access to facilities.

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 important 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.

6.1 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).

6.2 Type of tenure

Most Malawian households, 89 percent, owned their dwellings, and only 6 percent paid rent (Table 6.1). The percentage of owner-occupied dwellings was much higher in rural areas (90 percent) than in urban areas (48 percent), while the percentage renting the dwelling was much higher in urban than in rural areas, 45 percent as compared to 3 percent.

6.3 Access to safe water and proper sanitation

Safe water and proper sanitation is defined in the introductory section of the chapter.

More than 80 percent of the households in Malawi had access to safe water, and almost half had access to proper sanitation (Table 6.2.) There was no difference between male headed and female headed households in access to safe water, but male headed households a bit more often than female headed had access to proper sanitation.

Urban households had more often access to both safe water (98 percent) and proper sanitation (79 percent) as compared to rural households (79 percent with access to safe water and 43 percent access to proper sanitation).

6.4 Fuels for cooking

Firewood was the most common source of fuel for cooking in Malawi (87 percent). Charcoal was used by 9 percent, and only 3 percent used electricity nation wide. (Table 6.3). Female headed households used firewood for cooking a bit more often than maleheaded, 91 percent as compared to 86 percent. Using firewood was much more common in rural areas (93 percent) than in urban areas (35 percent), while charcoal (44 percent) and electricity was more common in urban areas (20 percent).

6.5 Fuels for lighting

Paraffin was the most important source of fuel for lighting, used by 86 percent of the households. Only 6 percent of the households used electricity (Table 6.4). In urban areas, more than half the households used electricity for lighting, compared to only 2 of the householdspercent in the rural areas.

6.6 Materials used for walls of the main dwelling units

Mud brick and burned bricks were the most common materials used for walls by Malawian households, 36 percent and 38 percent respectively. Compacted earth was used by 15 percent of the households (Table 6.5).

Urban households more often used burnt bricks as building material (53 percent) compared to rural households (37 percent), while rural households more often than urban households used compacted earth (17 percent as compared to 1 percent).

6.7 Materials used for the roof of the main dwelling units

The most common material used by households for roofing their dwellings was grass, 70 percent (Table 6.6). Just over a quarter of the households used iron sheets as roofing material. Three out of every four households in the rural areas used grass for thatching, as compared to just one in every ten the households in urban areas. On the other hand, 86 percent of the urban households used iron sheets for roofing, as compared to 22 percent of the rural households.

6.8 Materials used for the floor of the main dwelling units

About three out of every four the households in Malawi used smooth mud as the main type of material for making the floor, while about one fifth used smooth cement (Table 6.7). Urban households were more than five times more likely to use smooth cement for making floors than rural ones. On the other hand, rural households were almost five times more likely to use smoothed mud for making floors than urban ones.

6.9 Ownership of assets

The most commonly owned asset in Malawi was a hoe, owned by 92 percent of the households (Table 6.8). Rural households were almost twice as likely to own a hoe than urban households.

Axe, sickle, chair and radio were also commonly owned— owned by more than half the households.

Bicycles were owned by 42 percent of the households, watches by 44 percent, beds by 40 percent and tables by 46 percent of the households

Generally, a larger proportion of male - headed households owned any of the assets included than female - headed households. With the exception of assets related to agricultural production, such as hoes and sickles, a larger proportion of urban than of rural households owned the assets in question. The only exception is bicycles, which were more commonly owned among rural households than among urban households.

6.9 Access to various facilities

Access is defined as having less than 30 minutes' walk to reach the facility in question.

The general picture is that regardless of facility, access is much better in urban than in rural areas, except for access to drinking water, where access is pretty good both in urban and rural areas..

- Supply of drinking water

In Malawi 92 percent of the households used less than 30 minutes to reach the nearest source of drinking water (Table 6.9.1).

- Access to food market.

About half the Malawian households live within 30 minutes' walk from a food market. (Table 6.9.2).

- Access to public transportation.

About one in every three Malawian households live within 30 minutes' walk from public transportation (Table 6.9.3)

- Access to all season road.

A little more than 40 percent of Malawian households live within 30 minutes' walk from public transportation. (Table 6.9.4).

- Access to nearest primary school.

A little more than half of the Malawian households live within 30 minutes' walk from the nearest primary school (Table 6.9.5).

- Access to secondary school.

Less than 20 percent of Malawian households live within 30 minutes' walk from the nearest secondary school. (Table 6.9.6).

- Access to health clinic/hospital.

Only 14 percent of the Malawian households live within 30 minutes' walk from public transportation (Table 6.9.7)..

Table 6.1: Percentage distribution of households by type of tenure according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007

		Type of tenure				Total
		Owner occupied	Rent	Uses without paying rent	Other	
	Malawi	86.9	7.5	5.1	0.5	100.0
Sex of household head	Male	85.0	8.9	5.7	0.5	100.0
	Female	92.0	3.8	3.7	0.5	100.0
Educational level of head	None	94.7	1.2	3.5	0.6	100.0
	Primary 1-5	93.7	2.1	3.9	0.3	100.0
	Primary 6-8	89.6	4.8	5.2	0.5	100.0
Place of residence	Secondary+	63.9	26.9	8.6	0.6	100.0
	Urban	48.3	42.3	9.2	0.2	100.0
	Rural	91.7	3.2	4.6	0.5	100.0
Region	Northern	86.9	9.0	3.6	0.5	100.0
	Central	86.6	7.0	6.0	0.4	100.0
	Southern	87.1	7.5	4.8	0.5	100.0
District	Chitipa	95.5	1.7	2.7	0.1	100.0
	Karonga	91.3	6.6	2.0	0.1	100.0
	Rumphi	91.6	4.7	3.4	0.3	100.0
	Nkhata Bay	85.7	3.4	9.2	1.7	100.0
	Likoma	88.6	4.3	5.7	1.4	100.0
	Mzimba	91.5	5.4	2.7	0.4	100.0
	Mzuzu city	46.6	50.4	2.9	0.1	100.0
	Kasungu	86.3	4.5	9.2	0.1	100.0
	Ntchisi	96.3	2.3	1.2	0.2	100.0
	Dowa	91.3	1.3	6.9	0.5	100.0
	Nkhotakota	87.0	4.5	8.5	0.0	100.0
	Salima	91.7	6.3	1.8	0.1	100.0
	Dedza	95.7	0.9	3.1	0.4	100.0
	Ntcheu	93.5	2.1	4.2	0.2	100.0
	Lilongwe rural	92.0	1.1	6.0	1.0	100.0
	Lilongwe city	48.0	42.4	9.5	0.0	100.0
	Mchinji	90.3	4.2	5.3	0.1	100.0
	Balaka	93.5	2.8	3.6	0.1	100.0
	Mangochi	92.9	3.0	3.9	0.2	100.0
	Machinga	96.9	0.7	2.2	0.1	100.0
	Zomba rural	94.0	2.6	2.8	0.6	100.0
	Zomba	48.3	44.0	7.1	0.5	100.0
	Manucipality					
	Chiradzulu	93.8	1.9	4.0	0.3	100.0
	Blantyre rural	89.4	5.4	5.1	0.1	100.0
	Blantyre city	49.0	40.3	10.5	0.3	100.0
	Thyolo	87.7	4.7	7.4	0.2	100.0
Mulanje	89.9	2.5	7.2	0.5	100.0	
Phalombe	96.9	1.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	
Mwanza	94.1	4.3	1.0	0.6	100.0	
Chikwawa	83.7	8.3	4.4	3.6	100.0	
Nsanje	92.7	4.8	1.8	0.7	100.0	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National Statistical Office.

Table 6.2: Proportion of households with access to safe water and proper sanitation according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007

		Proportion with access to safe water	Proportion with access to proper sanitation
	Malawi	81	47
Sex of household head	Male	81	49
	Female	81	42
Educational level of head	None	76	38
	Primary 1-5	78	40
	Primary 6-8	81	48
	Secondary+	92	68
Marital status of head	Never married	86	53
	Married	81	49
	Divorced/Separated	80	39
	Widowed	82	42
Place of residence	Urban	98	79
	Rural	79	43
Region of residence	Northern	80	52
	Central	76	51
	Southern	85	43
District	Chitipa	69	52
	Karonga	88	47
	Rumphi	79	46
	Nkhata Bay	73	59
	Likoma	77	70
	Mzimba	77	43
	Mzuzu city	99	87
	Kasungu	71	49
	Ntchisi	71	48
	Dowa	63	51
	Nkhotakota	87	78
	Salima	91	42
	Dedza	75	52
	Ntcheu	76	56
	Lilongwe rural	71	32
	Lilongwe city	99	83
	Mchinji	68	41
	Balaka	89	40
	Mangochi	82	39
	Machinga	78	46
	Zomba rural	85	47
	Zomba Municipa	99	79
	Chiradzulu	90	44
	Blantyre rural	86	30
	Blantyre city	97	73
	Thyolo	75	38
	Mulanje	89	40
Phalombe	91	25	
Mwanza	70	27	
Chikwawa	84	45	
Nsanje	88	22	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National Statistical Office.

Table 6.3: Percentage distribution of households by main source of fuel for cooking according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007

		Electricity	Solar energy	Gas	Paraffin	Charcoal	Firewood	Other	Total	
	Malawi	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.9	8.6	86.9	0.8	100.0	
Sex of household head	Male	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	9.6	85.6	0.7	100.0	
	Female	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.9	5.7	90.6	1.0	100.0	
Educational level of head	None	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.4	94.4	1.1	100.0	
	Primary 1-5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	4.8	93.0	1.1	100.0	
	Primary 6-8	1.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	6.6	90.6	0.5	100.0	
	Secondary+	11.4	0.0	0.1	1.0	22.8	64.2	0.5	100.0	
Place of residence	Urban	20.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	43.6	35.0	0.4	100.0	
	Rural	0.5	0.1	0.0	1.0	4.2	93.3	0.9	100.0	
Region	Northern	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.7	7.0	90.7	0.1	100.0	
	Central	2.4	0.1	0.0	1.0	7.2	88.4	0.8	100.0	
	Southern	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	9.9	85.0	0.9	100.0	
District	Chitipa	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	5.7	93.6	0.0	100.0	
	Karonga	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	5.9	91.5	0.4	100.0	
	Rumphi	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.6	3.2	95.8	0.0	100.0	
	Nkhata Bay	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	4.8	93.9	0.1	100.0	
	Likoma	2.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	12.7	83.1	0.0	100.0	
	Mzimba	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.5	3.4	95.5	0.1	100.0	
	Mzuzu city	10.3	0.1	0.0	1.4	31.4	56.6	0.2	100.0	
	Kasungu	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	4.4	93.7	0.3	100.0	
	Ntchisi	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.1	95.7	0.0	100.0	
	Dowa	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.1	4.4	93.5	0.5	100.0	
	Nkhotakota	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	7.1	91.6	0.2	100.0	
	Salima	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.3	4.6	92.6	0.6	100.0	
	Dedza	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.4	94.6	3.3	100.0	
	Ntcheu	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.2	3.7	94.3	0.2	100.0	
	Lilongwe rural	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	3.0	94.2	0.8	100.0	
	Lilongwe city	18.5	0.0	0.3	0.4	36.6	43.6	0.6	100.0	
	Mchinji	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.3	96.9	0.1	100.0	
	Balaka	0.8	0.0	0.1	3.8	6.9	88.1	0.4	100.0	
	Mangochi	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	5.1	93.6	0.0	100.0	
	Machinga	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.9	96.3	0.9	100.0	
	Zomba rural	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.2	3.2	94.5	0.7	100.0	
	Zomba	10.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	27.4	61.5	0.2	100.0	
	Manucipality									
	Chiradzulu	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	2.3	87.0	9.0	100.0	
	Blantyre rural	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	10.8	87.3	0.1	100.0	
	Blantyre city	24.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	53.9	20.2	0.3	100.0	
	Thyolo	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.8	2.7	95.0	0.1	100.0	
	Mulanje	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	4.9	93.8	0.5	100.0	
Phalombe	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	3.8	94.0	1.2	100.0		
Mwanza	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.7	6.6	92.5	0.0	100.0		
Chikwawa	1.3	0.1	0.1	1.6	8.7	86.4	1.7	100.0		
Nsanje	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	2.5	96.4	0.5	100.0		

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National Statistical Office.

Table 6.4: Percentage distribution of households by main source of fuel for lighting according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007

		Main source of fuel for lighting						
		Electricity	Paraffin	Candles	Firewood	Grass	Other	Total
	Malawi	7.6	85.9	1.7	1.5	3.1	0.2	100.0
Sex of household head	Male	8.7	85.8	1.9	1.1	2.3	0.1	100.0
	Female	5.0	86.3	1.1	2.3	5.0	0.3	100.0
Educational level of head	None	0.6	90.0	0.6	2.6	6.0	0.2	100.0
	Primary 1-5	1.6	91.7	0.9	1.6	4.0	0.2	100.0
	Primary 6-8	3.3	92.5	1.6	1.0	1.4	0.1	100.0
Place of residence	Secondary+	31.4	63.5	4.2	0.6	0.3	0.0	100.0
	Urban	51.7	37.9	9.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	100.0
Region	Rural	2.2	91.8	0.7	1.6	3.5	0.1	100.0
	Northern	8.2	85.8	1.6	1.5	2.7	0.2	100.0
District	Central	6.3	86.0	1.8	1.5	4.4	0.1	100.0
	Southern	8.5	85.9	1.6	1.5	2.3	0.2	100.0
	Chitipa	2.8	90.0	0.8	3.9	2.4	0.1	100.0
	Karonga	3.8	93.1	1.2	1.4	0.0	0.5	100.0
	Rumphi	2.6	91.7	2.0	0.5	3.1	0.1	100.0
	Nkhata Bay	5.0	91.2	1.8	0.5	1.1	0.3	100.0
	Likoma	14.1	83.1	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Mzimba	4.4	87.3	1.2	1.8	5.2	0.1	100.0
	Mzuzu city	47.6	48.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	Kasungu	2.6	87.6	1.6	1.9	6.3	0.0	100.0
	Ntchisi	1.5	89.3	0.5	1.6	7.1	0.0	100.0
	Dowa	0.7	84.8	1.7	2.0	10.8	0.1	100.0
	Nkhotakota	1.6	93.7	0.7	1.2	2.9	0.0	100.0
	Salima	3.2	93.4	0.3	1.1	2.0	0.0	100.0
	Dedza	0.5	93.2	0.4	2.1	3.3	0.5	100.0
	Ntcheu	1.6	94.9	0.5	1.0	1.9	0.0	100.0
	Lilongwe rural	0.5	94.4	0.5	1.7	2.8	0.2	100.0
Lilongwe city	46.0	43.5	10.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	
Mchinji	1.6	87.2	0.7	1.1	9.4	0.1	100.0	
Balaka	3.7	87.2	0.7	4.3	3.3	0.7	100.0	
Mangochi	2.7	92.5	0.6	0.7	3.6	0.0	100.0	
Machinga	0.3	88.6	0.8	2.0	8.4	0.0	100.0	
Zomba rural	1.1	93.8	0.4	1.8	2.9	0.0	100.0	
Zomba	35.9	58.0	4.3	1.0	0.4	0.5	100.0	
Manucipality								
Chiradzulu	1.8	94.3	0.5	1.6	1.2	0.6	100.0	
Blantyre rural	4.7	91.3	1.3	1.7	0.5	0.5	100.0	
Blantyre city	59.3	28.6	10.8	0.3	0.2	0.8	100.0	
Thyolo	5.0	93.7	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.2	100.0	
Mulanje	1.5	97.1	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	
Phalombe	0.3	94.9	0.5	0.5	3.8	0.0	100.0	
Mwanza	3.1	90.3	0.6	4.0	1.8	0.2	100.0	
Chikwawa	4.0	92.9	0.6	1.6	0.8	0.1	100.0	
Nsanje	1.3	90.0	0.1	5.5	2.9	0.2	100.0	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National Statistical Office.

Table 6.5: Percentage distribution of households by main type of materials used for walls according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007

		Main type of building material							Total	
		Grass	Mud	Compacted earth	Mud brick	Burnt bricks	Concrete	Other		
Malawi		1	8	15	36	38	2	0	100	
Sex of household head	Male	1	7	15	34	40	2	0	100	
	Female	1	9	14	42	34	1	0	100	
Educational level of head Of household										
	None	1	12	18	43	25	0	0	100	
	Primary 1-5	1	8	17	39	34	1	0	100	
	Primary 6-8	1	6	15	35	41	1	0	100	
	Secondary+	0	3	7	25	59	5	0	100	
Rural/Urban	Urban	0	1	1	38	53	7	0	100	
	Rural	1	8	17	36	37	1	0	100	
Region	Northern	1	9	25	12	50	2	1	100	
	Central	1	9	30	29	30	1	0	100	
	Southern	1	6	2	47	42	2	0	100	
District	Chitipa	0	6	53	2	38	1	0	100	
	Karonga	0	26	8	7	55	2	1	100	
	Rumphi	0	12	23	13	50	2	1	100	
	Nkhata Bay	0	5	3	16	75	1	1	100	
	Likoma	1	0	1	69	4	24	0	100	
	Mzimba	1	5	39	8	45	0	1	100	
	Mzuzu city	0	4	3	27	54	8	3	100	
	Kasungu	1	9	38	14	37	2	0	100	
	Ntchisi	0	6	72	8	14	1	0	100	
	Dowa	1	5	56	17	20	1	0	100	
	Nkhotakota	0	8	7	26	55	4	0	100	
	Salima	2	15	16	34	32	0	0	100	
	Dedza	1	12	51	19	16	0	0	100	
	Ntcheu	1	14	3	50	32	0	0	100	
	Lilongwe rural	1	12	28	37	22	0	0	100	
	Lilongwe city	0	1	2	44	48	6	0	100	
	Mchinji	1	3	35	24	36	2	0	100	
	Balaka	1	4	1	37	54	3	0	100	
	Mangochi	2	8	2	57	29	1	1	100	
	Machinga	1	7	4	55	31	1	0	100	
	Zomba rural	0	3	1	54	42	1	0	100	
	Zomba	0	0	1	27	71	1	0	100	
	Manucipality									
	Chiradzulu	0	2	0	58	37	1	1	100	
	Blantyre rural	0	8	1	47	41	2	0	100	
	Blantyre city	0	1	0	37	54	8	0	100	
	Thyolo	0	3	1	38	57	1	0	100	
	Mulanje	1	2	0	48	47	2	0	100	
	Phalombe	1	2	1	60	36	1	0	100	
	Mwanza	1	33	6	30	28	2	0	100	
Chikwawa	1	26	4	30	36	2	0	100		
Nsanje	0	7	3	44	44	1	1	100		

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National Statistical Office.

Table 6.6: Percentage distribution of households by main type of materials used for roofing according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007

		Main type of roofing material					Total
		Grass	Iron sheets	Clay tiles	Plastic sheeting	Other	
	Malawi	70	29	0	0	0	100
Sex of household head	Male	68	31	0	0	0	100
	Female	76	23	0	0	0	100
Educational level of head	None	86	14	0	0	0	100
	Primary 1-5	78	21	0	0	0	100
	Primary 6-8	71	28	0	1	0	100
	Secondary +	37	62	1	0	0	100
Rural/Urban	Urban	12	86	1	0	0	100
	Rural	77	22	0	0	0	100
Region	Northern	68	31	0	0	0	100
	Central	75	24	0	0	0	100
	Southern	67	32	0	0	0	100
District	Chitipa	79	21	0	0	0	100
	Karonga	74	24	0	0	1	100
	Rumphi	68	31	0	1	0	100
	Nkhata Bay	69	31	0	0	0	100
	Likoma	59	41	0	0	0	100
	Mzimba	73	26	1	0	0	100
	Mzuzu city	22	78	0	0	0	100
	Kasungu	75	24	1	0	0	100
	Ntchisi	84	16	0	0	0	100
	Dowa	85	14	0	0	0	100
	Nkhotakota	75	24	0	1	0	100
	Salima	86	14	0	0	0	100
	Dedza	85	14	1	0	0	100
	Ntcheu	82	18	0	0	0	100
	Lilongwe rural	83	15	0	2	0	100
	Lilongwe city	15	84	0	0	0	100
	Mchinji	82	18	0	0	0	100
	Balaka	80	20	0	0	0	100
	Mangochi	85	14	0	0	0	100
	Machinga	85	14	0	0	0	100
	Zomba rural	76	24	0	0	0	100
	Zomba	19	77	2	2	0	100
	Manucipality						
	Chiradzulu	67	33	0	0	0	100
	Blantyre rural	71	28	1	0	0	100
	Blantyre city	7	91	1	0	0	100
	Thyolo	60	39	1	0	0	100
	Mulanje	66	33	0	1	0	100
	Phalombe	78	21	0	0	0	100
	Mwanza	83	17	0	0	0	100
	Chikwawa	73	26	1	0	0	100
	Nsanje	76	23	0	0	0	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National Statistical Office.

Table 6.7 Percentage distribution of households by main type of materials used for floor according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007

		Main type of floor material				Total
		Sand	Smoothed mud	Smooth cement	Other	
	Malawi	5	74	21	0	100
Sex of household head	Male	5	71	24	0	100
	Female	5	79	16	0	100
Educational level of head	None	6	87	7	0	100
	Primary 1-5	5	82	12	0	100
	Primary 6-8	4	77	19	0	100
Rural/Urban	Secondary+	2	41	57	0	100
	Urban	1	19	80	0	100
	Rural	5	80	14	0	100
Region	Northern	2	72	25	0	100
	Central	4	77	19	0	100
	Southern	6	71	22	0	100
District	Chitipa	2	86	13	0	100
	Karonga	0	82	17	0	100
	Rumphi	0	77	23	0	100
	Nkhata Bay	1	71	28	1	100
	Likoma	0	55	45	0	100
	Mzimba	4	75	20	0	100
	Mzuzu city	1	29	70	0	100
	Kasungu	2	78	20	0	100
	Ntchisi	0	88	11	0	100
	Dowa	6	84	10	0	100
	Nkhotakota	10	66	24	0	100
	Salima	2	85	12	0	100
	Dedza	1	92	8	0	100
	Ntcheu	2	86	13	0	100
	Lilongwe rural	6	86	8	0	100
	Lilongwe city	0	24	76	0	100
	Mchinji	8	78	14	0	100
	Balaka	8	78	13	1	100
	Mangochi	7	79	13	0	100
	Machinga	20	70	10	0	100
	Zomba rural	4	82	14	0	100
	Zomba	0	27	73	0	100
	Manucipality					
	Chiradzulu	2	82	15	0	100
	Blantyre rural	7	70	22	0	100
	Blantyre city	1	13	86	0	100
	Thyolo	3	78	20	0	100
Mulanje	8	77	15	0	100	
Phalombe	2	89	8	0	100	
Mwanza	6	80	13	0	100	
Chikwawa	3	81	15	1	100	
Nsanje	8	80	12	0	100	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey, National Statistical Office.

Table 6.8: Proportion of households who own assets in working condition according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007. (cont')

		Type of assets owned							
		Axe	Sickle	Sewing-machine	Oxcart	Bicycle	Stove	Car	Motor-cycle
	Malawi	65	59	5	3	42	4	2	1
Sex of household head	Male	68	61	5	3	50	5	2	1
	Female	56	53	3	2	20	2	1	0
Educational level of head	None	58	59	2	2	29	1	0	0
	Primary 1-5	64	62	3	2	42	1	0	0
	Primary 6-8	70	65	6	4	50	2	1	1
Rural/Urban	Secondary +	67	45	8	2	48	14	7	3
	Urban	57	20	10	1	27	18	11	2
Region	Rural	65	63	4	3	43	2	1	1
	Northern	89	76	5	5	37	3	2	1
District	Central	64	62	4	4	42	4	2	1
	Southern	60	53	5	1	42	4	2	1
	Chitipa	91	86	6	2	30	3	0	1
	Karonga	88	78	4	5	44	3	0	1
	Rumphi	94	85	7	4	47	3	2	2
	Nkhata Bay	90	81	3	1	25	1	1	0
	Likoma	76	59	8	0	6	15	0	3
	Mzimba	92	79	5	8	38	2	1	1
	Mzuzu city	75	31	11	2	33	12	8	5
	Kasungu	81	80	4	5	46	6	2	1
	Ntchisi	78	71	3	8	44	1	1	0
	Dowa	74	71	4	10	40	3	1	1
	Nkhotakota	65	63	2	1	43	1	1	1
	Salima	64	62	3	2	50	7	0	1
	Dedza	57	63	4	2	43	1	0	0
	Ntcheu	65	69	5	2	30	1	1	1
	Lilongwe rural	57	61	3	4	46	2	0	1
	Lilongwe city	53	21	6	1	30	18	8	2
	Mchinji	64	65	2	4	50	1	1	0
	Balaka	63	58	4	1	48	2	0	0
Mangochi	62	55	4	0	44	2	1	0	
Machinga	60	65	3	2	50	1	0	1	
Zomba rural	59	69	5	1	50	2	1	1	
Zomba Muni	69	21	7	1	30	15	10	1	
Chiradzulu	50	54	4	1	36	5	1	0	
Blantyre rural	56	56	5	1	28	4	1	1	
Blantyre city	56	17	13	0	24	19	13	3	
Thyolo	60	51	4	0	30	3	1	1	
Mulanje	55	45	5	0	50	1	1	1	
Phalombe	62	69	4	1	60	1	1	1	
Mwanza	75	68	5	2	41	3	1	1	
Chikwawa	63	50	4	2	52	2	1	1	
Nsanje	61	42	3	2	44	0	0	0	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007. National Statistical Office.

Table 6.8: Proportion of households who own assets in working condition according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007.

		Type of assets owned									
		Watch	Bed	Table	Chair	Hoe	Iron	Refrigerator	Radio	TV	
	Malawi	44	40	46	57	92	27	4	66	9	
Sex of household head	Male	51	44	50	62	93	31	5	75	11	
	Female	26	32	34	45	92	19	3	42	6	
Educational level of head	None	22	23	23	37	93	12	1	45	3	
	Primary 1-5	35	28	36	50	93	18	1	61	3	
	Primary 6-8	52	45	53	65	94	29	2	75	6	
Rural/Urban	Secondary +	74	74	78	84	89	59	19	88	31	
	Urban	80	83	87	88	79	67	28	88	43	
Region	Rural	39	35	40	53	94	22	2	63	5	
	Northern	56	67	66	74	95	35	4	69	10	
District	Central	41	32	42	50	91	24	4	64	9	
	Southern	44	41	44	58	92	28	5	66	10	
District	Chitipa	49	71	59	65	97	26	2	59	4	
	Karonga	61	82	69	77	95	30	3	68	4	
	Rumphi	64	70	67	71	97	38	1	80	5	
	Nkhata Bay	54	78	71	76	95	36	2	62	10	
	Likoma	69	82	69	86	87	49	6	62	14	
	Mzimba	47	49	58	71	96	32	1	67	8	
	Mzuzu city	82	95	92	93	84	64	23	87	39	
	Kasungu	48	41	50	56	97	31	2	72	5	
	Ntchisi	40	30	38	47	94	22	1	70	3	
	Dowa	37	20	30	39	92	18	0	66	5	
	Nkhotakota	45	54	46	59	91	27	1	71	7	
	Salima	38	38	44	54	91	19	2	66	5	
	Dedza	29	20	32	44	95	15	0	54	3	
	Ntcheu	30	22	35	45	91	18	2	59	7	
	Lilongwe rural	35	18	32	41	92	15	0	56	4	
	Lilongwe city	76	81	86	87	75	60	24	88	41	
	Mchinji	32	21	29	39	94	18	1	52	3	
	Balaka	41	34	36	49	95	24	2	67	5	
	Mangochi	43	60	37	50	95	22	2	62	5	
	Machinga	37	38	36	44	92	19	0	60	3	
	Zomba rural	38	35	40	54	94	25	2	68	6	
	Zomba										
	Manucipality	74	80	79	87	85	58	18	82	29	
	Chiradzulu	36	25	45	54	92	24	1	63	4	
	Blantyre rural	40	37	45	55	92	32	3	65	7	
	Blantyre city	85	83	87	89	80	75	33	89	47	
Thyolo	41	32	46	61	95	22	3	62	7		
Mulanje	45	32	40	65	94	20	0	59	3		
Phalombe	33	19	27	43	98	14	0	63	2		
Mwanza	31	24	38	51	95	25	3	64	7		
Chikwawa	34	26	30	63	93	21	4	58	6		
Nsanje	25	22	29	60	95	14	2	57	4		

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007. National Statistical Office.

Table 6.9,1 Percentage distribution of households by time taken in minutes to get to the nearest supply of drinking water according to place of residence and region, Malawi 2007

		Time taken to get to the nearest supply of drinking water. Minutes					Total
		0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	
	Malawi	72	20	6	1	1	100
Urban/rural	Urban	93	5	1	0	0	100
	Rural	69	22	6	2	1	100
Region	Northern	66	22	8	2	2	100
	Central	75	18	5	1	1	100
	Southern	70	20	6	2	1	100
District	Chitipa	60	25	9	3	4	100
	Karonga	82	14	4	0	0	100
	Rumphi	72	18	6	0	3	100
	Nkhata Bay	64	27	7	1	0	100
	Likoma	55	24	13	7	1	100
	Mzimba	55	28	11	3	2	100
	Mzuzu city	94	6	0	0	0	100
	Kasungu	71	22	5	1	1	100
	Ntchisi	65	25	8	1	1	100
	Dowa	72	20	6	1	1	100
	Nkhotakota	76	18	5	1	1	100
	Salima	72	20	5	2	1	100
	Dedza	70	21	5	3	1	100
	Ntcheu	67	25	6	1	1	100
	Lilongwe rural	74	19	5	1	1	100
	Lilongwe city	93	5	1	0	0	100
	Mchinji	84	13	2	0	0	100
	Balaka	64	24	8	2	2	100
	Mangochi	74	18	6	1	2	100
	Machinga	55	24	12	4	5	100
	Zomba rural	62	28	8	2	1	100
	Zomba Manucipality	94	5	0	0	0	100
	Chiradzulu	69	25	5	1	0	100
	Blantyre rural	59	27	10	2	3	100
	Blantyre city	93	6	1	0	0	100
	Thyolo	74	19	6	1	0	100
	Mulanje	74	19	5	2	1	100
	Phalombe	79	16	4	0	0	100
	Mwanza	65	28	5	2	1	100
	Chikwawa	62	21	13	3	1	100
	Nsanje	81	13	1	1	4	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National Statistical Office.

Table 6.9.2 Percentage distribution of households by time taken in minutes to get to various amenities according to place of residence and region, Malawi 2007
Time taken to get to the nearest food market.

		Minutes.					Total
		0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	
	Malawi	23	26	20	9	23	100
Urban/rural	Urban	56	30	12	1	1	100
	Rural	18	26	20	10	26	100
Region	Northern	26	28	21	5	19	100
	Central	21	23	18	10	28	100
	Southern	24	28	20	9	19	100
District	Chitipa	18	41	31	3	6	100
	Karonga	34	33	18	6	9	100
	Rumphi	46	36	18	1	0	100
	Nkhata Bay	26	33	33	2	5	100
	Likoma	15	20	19	8	37	100
	Mzimba	18	15	19	8	39	100
	Mzuzu city	35	45	18	2	1	100
	Kasungu	10	17	18	12	42	100
	Ntchisi	9	18	25	15	32	100
	Dowa	13	26	19	12	29	100
	Nkhotakota	34	37	26	4	0	100
	Salima	31	20	11	8	29	100
	Dedza	12	24	16	12	36	100
	Ntcheu	10	19	16	13	42	100
	Lilongwe rural	16	28	21	10	25	100
	Lilongwe city	68	22	8	1	1	100
	Mchinji	15	24	36	7	18	100
	Balaka	10	44	31	2	13	100
	Mangochi	43	32	18	4	3	100
	Machinga	24	30	16	7	23	100
	Zomba rural	11	37	30	6	15	100
	Zomba						
	Manucipality	54	26	19	1	0	100
	Chiradzulu	13	17	25	17	29	100
	Blantyre rural	22	22	22	5	30	100
	Blantyre city	51	34	14	1	0	100
	Thyolo	13	22	25	11	29	100
Mulanje	21	33	16	7	23	100	
Phalombe	17	25	21	12	24	100	
Mwanza	13	18	12	13	44	100	
Chikwawa	18	19	14	21	28	100	
Nsanje	19	26	18	14	24	100	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National Statistical Office.

Table 6.9.3 Percentage distribution of households by time taken in minutes to get to the nearest public transportation according to place of residence and region, Malawi 2007

		Time taken to get to the nearest public transportation in Minutes					Total
		0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	
Urban/rural	Malawi	20	16	14	10	40	100
	Urban	56	25	12	3	5	100
	Rural	16	15	14	11	44	100
Region	Northern	23	17	14	10	35	100
	Central	19	16	14	12	39	100
	Southern	21	15	14	10	41	100
District	Chitipa	16	16	15	9	43	100
	Karonga	25	27	17	13	17	100
	Rumphi	40	23	11	7	20	100
	Nkhata Bay	22	16	16	14	32	100
	Likoma	45	11	6	6	32	100
	Mzimba	20	10	10	8	53	100
	Mzuzu city	22	28	32	11	7	100
	Kasungu	21	18	14	13	35	100
	Ntchisi	13	13	19	16	38	100
	Dowa	12	14	20	12	41	100
	Nkhotakota	27	24	18	10	21	100
	Salima	21	10	8	13	49	100
	Dedza	12	16	13	12	48	100
	Ntcheu	17	19	15	12	37	100
	Lilongwe rural	9	15	16	14	46	100
	Lilongwe city	52	25	12	3	8	100
	Mchinji	11	7	9	13	60	100
	Balaka	10	14	18	15	43	100
	Mangochi	25	19	16	9	32	100
	Machinga	10	11	10	7	62	100
	Zomba rural	7	10	13	9	61	100
	Zomba Municipality	46	16	20	8	10	100
	Chiradzulu	22	16	14	16	32	100
	Blantyre rural	13	17	13	11	47	100
	Blantyre city	67	24	7	2	0	100
	Thyolo	9	13	18	10	50	100
	Mulanje	10	13	20	11	46	100
Phalombe	18	10	12	12	47	100	
Mwanza	18	13	8	4	56	100	
Chikwawa	27	11	11	14	37	100	
Nsanje	36	26	13	9	16	100	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey, National Statistical Office.

Table 6.9.4 Percentage distribution of households by time taken in minutes to get to the nearest all season road according to place of residence and region, Malawi 2007

		Time taken to get to the nearest all season road. Minutes					
		0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	Total
	Malawi	34	18	13	8	27	100
Urban/rural	Urban	63	22	11	3	1	100
	Rural	31	17	13	9	30	100
Region	Northern	38	21	13	9	19	100
	Central	33	18	14	9	26	100
	Southern	34	17	11	8	30	100
District	Chitipa	35	22	14	7	22	100
	Karonga	50	30	13	5	3	100
	Rumphi	47	25	12	5	10	100
	Nkhata Bay	40	23	17	9	11	100
	Likoma	51	17	9	10	13	100
	Mzimba	30	15	11	10	34	100
	Mzuzu city	42	21	22	12	2	100
	Kasungu	34	18	15	8	25	100
	Ntchisi	19	15	19	16	31	100
	Dowa	38	18	17	11	16	100
	Nkhotakota	31	29	16	9	15	100
	Salima	35	17	11	9	29	100
	Dedza	24	17	14	9	37	100
	Ntcheu	31	22	20	9	18	100
	Lilongwe rural	16	15	13	11	44	100
	Lilongwe city	65	20	10	3	2	100
	Mchinji	47	12	13	11	17	100
	Balaka	21	16	15	6	41	100
	Mangochi	33	18	13	8	28	100
	Machinga	29	10	8	6	47	100
	Zomba rural	28	14	11	7	40	100
	Zomba						
	Manucipality	85	12	3	0	0	100
	Chiradzulu	44	18	11	10	17	100
	Blantyre rural	21	18	14	9	39	100
	Blantyre city	61	25	11	2	1	100
	Thyolo	29	15	9	7	40	100
Mulanje	26	15	16	10	32	100	
Phalombe	35	16	14	12	23	100	
Mwanza	31	17	5	9	38	100	
Chikwawa	40	18	10	12	20	100	
Nsanje	41	21	9	8	21	100	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey, National Statistical Office.

Table 6.9.5 Percentage distribution of households by time taken in minutes to get to the nearest primary school according to place of residence and region, Malawi 2007

		Time taken to get to the nearest primary school. Minutes.					
		0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	Total
	Malawi	23	27	25	13	12	100
Urban/rural	Urban	39	29	24	4	4	100
	Rural	21	27	25	14	13	100
Region	Northern	22	30	24	13	10	100
	Central	23	27	24	13	14	100
	Southern	23	27	26	13	11	100
District	Chitipa	18	35	26	10	10	100
	Karonga	24	37	25	9	5	100
	Rumphi	29	31	22	9	9	100
	Nkhata Bay	21	28	23	14	14	100
	Likoma	20	30	21	8	21	100
	Mzimba	22	27	22	15	14	100
	Mzuzu city	19	24	33	21	3	100
	Kasungu	20	24	29	16	11	100
	Ntchisi	23	27	31	14	5	100
	Dowa	18	30	28	12	12	100
	Nkhotakota	24	34	24	11	8	100
	Salima	27	22	16	10	26	100
	Dedza	19	28	21	13	18	100
	Ntcheu	18	29	26	15	12	100
	Lilongwe rural	21	23	21	15	20	100
	Lilongwe city	36	31	22	3	8	100
	Mchinji	24	31	24	16	5	100
	Balaka	16	28	30	17	9	100
	Mangochi	19	31	23	18	10	100
	Machinga	23	23	24	12	18	100
	Zomba rural	17	22	29	15	17	100
	Zomba Municipality	25	59	14	2	0	100
	Chiradzulu	20	27	27	15	11	100
	Blantyre rural	24	29	24	9	15	100
	Blantyre city	47	24	26	2	1	100
	Thyolo	20	28	29	12	11	100
	Mulanje	23	30	28	12	8	100
Phalombe	22	23	24	19	12	100	
Mwanza	19	32	24	13	12	100	
Chikwawa	19	18	25	22	16	100	
Nsanje	31	37	15	8	9	100	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey, National Statistical Office.

Table 6.9.6 Percentage distribution of households by time taken in minutes to get to various amenities according to place of residence and region, Malawi 2006

		Time taken to get to the nearest secondary school. Minutes.					
		0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	Total
	Malawi	7	11	15	16	51	100
Urban/rural	Urban	23	23	25	19	11	100
	Rural	5	9	14	15	56	100
Region	Northern	7	11	15	15	51	100
	Central	7	10	14	16	53	100
	Southern	7	11	16	16	50	100
District	Chitipa	5	8	10	15	63	100
	Karonga	5	13	20	17	45	100
	Rumphi	8	14	13	10	56	100
	Nkhata Bay	8	11	16	20	44	100
	Likoma	13	3	8	24	52	100
	Mzimba	8	10	10	10	62	100
	Mzuzu city	12	16	39	25	8	100
	Kasungu	7	7	12	14	60	100
	Ntchisi	4	7	14	16	58	100
	Dowa	6	11	18	18	47	100
	Nkhotakota	3	15	19	17	46	100
	Salima	7	10	8	6	68	100
	Dedza	5	9	9	11	66	100
	Ntcheu	2	8	13	19	57	100
	Lilongwe rural	5	11	15	19	51	100
	Lilongwe city	24	16	24	18	18	100
	Mchinji	2	7	6	18	67	100
	Balaka	3	9	14	18	57	100
	Mangochi	3	8	15	16	58	100
	Machinga	3	9	12	10	65	100
	Zomba rural	3	6	15	14	62	100
	Zomba Manucipality	14	39	27	16	3	100
	Chiradzulu	9	14	21	16	40	100
	Blantyre rural	7	15	15	13	50	100
	Blantyre city	24	28	22	19	7	100
	Thyolo	3	9	17	14	56	100
	Mulanje	6	13	22	21	38	100
	Phalombe	7	6	14	17	55	100
Mwanza	3	5	5	4	82	100	
Chikwawa	9	6	6	16	63	100	
Nsanje	4	10	19	21	46	100	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey, National Statistical Office.

Table 6.9.7 Percentage distribution of households by time taken in minutes to get to the nearest health clinic/hospital according to place of residence and region, Malawi 2007

		Time taken to get to the nearest health clinic/hospital. Minutes						Total
		0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	6	Total
	Malawi	5	9	14	15	57	0	100
Urban/rural	Urban	12	18	27	18	26	0	100
	Rural	4	8	12	15	60	0	100
Region	Northern	6	13	16	14	52	0	100
	Central	3	9	13	16	58	0	100
	Southern	6	9	14	15	57	0	100
District	Chitipa	7	15	16	12	49	0	100
	Karonga	6	19	23	22	31	0	100
	Rumphi	11	16	14	11	49	0	100
	Nkhata Bay	6	9	10	15	60	0	100
	Likoma	11	21	10	7	51	0	100
	Mzimba	6	9	10	9	67	0	100
	Mzuzu city	1	17	39	27	16	0	100
	Kasungu	4	10	8	11	67	0	100
	Ntchisi	4	6	10	20	60	0	100
	Dowa	2	9	15	23	51	0	100
	Nkhotakota	3	16	18	15	48	0	100
	Salima	6	10	9	5	70	0	100
	Dedza	4	7	12	14	64	0	100
	Ntcheu	3	7	9	15	66	0	100
	Lilongwe rural	1	8	13	18	60	0	100
	Lilongwe city	6	17	27	16	34	0	100
	Mchinji	3	8	7	17	66	0	100
	Balaka	2	6	12	19	61	0	100
	Mangochi	6	11	17	11	55	0	100
	Machinga	5	9	14	11	61	0	100
	Zomba rural	4	6	12	14	63	0	100
	Zomba Municipality	13	13	39	18	18	0	100
	Chiradzulu	4	3	7	14	72	0	100
	Blantyre rural	1	4	11	10	73	0	100
	Blantyre city	19	20	23	17	21	0	100
	Thyolo	5	7	14	13	62	0	100
	Mulanje	3	6	13	23	55	0	100
	Phalombe	9	5	8	16	63	0	100
Mwanza	6	6	5	11	72	0	100	
Chikwawa	7	5	11	13	64	0	100	
Nsanje	7	17	21	21	34	0	100	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey, National Statistical Office.

Chapter 7

POVERTY

7.0 Objective

One of the main objectives of Malawi government is to reduce poverty. This is the focus of attention both in Malawian Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) and in the United Nation's Millennium Development Goals. The purpose of this chapter is to assess the proportions of poor households, both according to social groups and geographical distribution.

7.1 Definitions

Poverty in the WMS 2007 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 individuals and critical non-food consumption. Food needs are tied to 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 that 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. The model was developed using data from IHS2, and the method and the variables included in the model are described in Annex B.

7.2 Results

About 40 percent of the population in Malawi was below the poverty line and 15 percent were ultra poor.(Table 7.1) There was a substantial difference between urban and rural areas: In rural areas 44 percent were poor and 17 percent ultra poor, while the poverty rate was much lower in urban areas, with 11 percent poor and 2 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 7.1).

Persons living in female-headed households were more likely to be poor than those living in male-headed households, 48 percent and 38 percent respectively. Further, about 20 percent of those living in female-headed households could be considered ultra poor, as compared to 13 percent of those living in male headed households. The difference in poverty between male- and female-headed households was more pronounced in rural than in urban areas.

Persons living in a households headed by a person with some secondary education had lower risk of being poor compared to persons living in a household with a less educated head. Persons living in households where the head had no education were more than three times more likely to be poor than persons living in households headed by a person with secondary education or above, 56 and 14 percent respectively. The risk of a person of being ultra poor was about eight times higher when the head had no education than when the head had secondary education.

Persons living in households headed by a divorced or widowed person had the highest risk of being poor or ultra poor, both in rural and urban areas. Persons living in a household where the head had never been married had the lowest risk of being both poor and ultra poor

The Southern region had the highest poverty rate at 45 percent, followed by the Northern region, 44 percent and the Central region, 33 percent. The rank order between regions was the same with respect to the ultra poor.

Table 7.1: Proportion of population being poor and ultra poor in various groups

	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Poor	Ultra-poor	Poor	Ultra-poor	Poor	Ultra-poor
Malawi	40	15	11	2	44	17
Sex of household head						
Male	38	13	10	2	42	15
Female	48	20	13	4	51	21
Age of household head						
15-19	37	13	12	2	39	14
20-24	31	10	9	1	33	10
25-34	36	13	9	2	40	14
35-49	42	16	12	3	47	18
50-64	40	15	9	2	46	18
65+	48	19	17	5	50	20
Education level of household head						
None	56	24	31	9	56	24
Primary 1-5	48	18	26	7	49	19
Primary 6-8	38	13	18	3	40	14
Secondary and above	14	3	4	1	19	5
Employment status of household head						
Private business	24	7	9	2	31	10
Private individual	32	11	13	3	40	14
Public	14	4	5	1	21	7
Self employed	34	12	14	3	40	15
Mlimi	47	18	30	9	47	18
Unemployment	44	17	10	3	50	20
Not economically active	46	19	10	3	51	21
Marital status of household head						
Never married	28	11	3	1	35	14
Married	39	14	11	2	43	16
Divorced/separated	50	21	17	5	52	22
Widowed	45	18	11	3	49	20
Region of residence						
Northern	44	17	15	4	46	18
Central	33	10	10	2	36	11
Southern	45	19	11	2	51	22

Table 7.1: Proportion of population being poor and ultra poor in various groups [cont']

District of residence*	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Poor	Ultra-poor	Poor	Ultra-poor	Poor	Ultra-poor
Chitipa	57	25			57	25
Karonga	47	19			47	19
Nkhata Bay	54	23			54	23
Rumphi	42	16			42	16
Mzimba/Mzuzu City	37	13	15	4	40	14
Kasungu	26	7			26	7
Nkhotakota	31	9			31	9
Ntchisi	29	7			29	7
Dowa	44	15			44	15
Salima	39	12			39	12
Lilongwe/Lilongwe City	23	6	10	2	31	8
Mchinji	41	13			41	13
Dedza	44	14			44	14
Ntcheu	42	14			42	14
Mangochi	48	19			48	19
Machinga	62	30			62	30
Zomba/Zomba City	47	19	23	8	50	20
Chiradzulu	49	20			49	20
Blantyre/Blantyre City	21	8	9	2	43	18
Mwanza	39	14			39	14
Thyolo	48	19			48	19
Mulanje	58	28			58	28
Phalombe	46	18			46	18
Chikwawa	51	23			51	23
Nsanje	60	27			60	27
Balaka	49	21			49	21

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National statistical office

* Likoma Island was not included in the IHS2, which serves as the basis for the poverty estimates

Chapter 8

HIV/AIDS KNOWLEDGE

8.0 Objective

The objective of this section is to find out to which extent persons had been tested for HIV/AIDS as well as where they had been tested and if counselling was provided.. One randomly selected person 15 years and above in each household was enumerated.

8.1 Confidential test and actual testing

About 80 percent of the respondents reported that it was possible to have a confidential test for HIV/AIDS in their community. (Table 8.1) The percentage was higher in urban areas (89 percent) than in rural areas. (77 percent) About one third of Malawians had ever undergone an HIV/AIDS test and about one in five had taken a test during the last 12 months prior to the survey. No significant sex differences were observed. However, younger persons seemed to be more prone to undergo testing than older persons. Also, the proportion tested increased with increasing education, both as regards ever tested and tested during the last 12 months. Being tested was also more common in urban than in rural areas.

8.3 Counselling

A majority of those who had undergone an HIV/AIDS test were counselled both before and after having taken the test, three out of every four persons (Table 8.2). About one in ten were counselled only before or only after the test. Only 4 four percent were not counselled. The amount of counselling given did not vary between population groups or geographic areas.

8.4 Main reason for not having an HIV test

The majority of those who did not undergo an HIV/AIDS test believed that they were either not at risk / no need (32 percent) or were not interested (38 percent) (Table 8.3). Less than 10 percent said that they were afraid of the outcome.

Table 8.1: Proportion who responded confidential test is possible; and proportion undergone an HIV/Aids test and % of persons 15 years and above who Undergone an HIV/Aids test during past 12 months by place the test was taken according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007

		Possible to get a confidential test	Ever undergone HIV/Aids test	Undergone HIV/Aids test during past 12 months	Where the test was taken						Total
					MACRO	Govt Hosp	Mission Hosp	Private hosp	MSF	Other	
	Malawi	78	34	22	12	59	16	5	1	6	100
Sex	Male	79	32	21	13	55	17	7	1	7	100
	Female	77	35	23	11	62	16	4	2	5	100
Education level	None	76	29	19	8	64	17	5	2	4	100
	Primary 1-5	79	31	20	6	64	18	3	2	6	100
	Primary 6-8	80	39	27	11	59	17	5	1	5	100
	Secondary+	86	50	32	19	54	13	9	1	6	100
Rural/urban	Urban	89	51	32	20	61	4	9	0	7	100
	Rural	77	32	21	10	59	19	5	2	5	100
Region	Northern	77	40	25	16	50	19	8	1	6	100
	Central	79	30	20	12	62	17	4	1	4	100
	Southern	78	35	23	10	60	15	6	2	7	100
District	Chitipa	64	31	18	5	75	6	9	0	6	100
	Karonga	78	37	25	27	51	8	5	0	9	100
	Rumphi	83	51	37	12	63	10	15	0	1	100
	Nkhata Bay	72	25	15	12	62	4	16	1	4	100
	Likoma	94	68	49	0	8	30	3	0	59	100
	Mzimba	77	38	25	15	40	34	7	1	4	100
	Mzuzu city	88	67	34	26	55	14	2	1	2	100
	Kasungu	71	33	23	22	62	11	2	2	0	100
	Ntchisi	83	34	22	3	85	0	3	2	6	100
	Dowa	80	38	27	10	53	24	5	1	7	100
	Nkhotakota	80	31	18	5	52	23	15	4	2	100
	Salima	78	35	23	7	67	14	5	0	6	100
	Dedza	79	20	14	5	69	21	2	0	4	100
	Ntcheu	74	21	11	6	57	29	5	0	4	100
	Lilongwe rural	74	23	13	10	56	24	1	1	8	100
	Lilongwe city	93	46	35	22	70	5	3	0	0	100
	Mchinji	82	37	23	3	60	27	8	0	2	100
	Balaka	75	36	21	3	72	17	4	2	2	100
	Mangochi	67	19	12	3	62	24	7	0	3	100
	Machinga	69	21	15	1	68	14	6	0	12	100
	Zomba rural	75	40	29	16	50	24	3	2	5	100
	Zomba Manu	67	34	18	11	81	3	5	0	1	100
	Chiradzulu	89	44	31	5	68	11	1	4	12	100
	Blantyre rural	88	37	24	26	57	4	7	2	4	100
	Blantyre city	88	55	31	17	51	1	15	0	15	100
	Thyolo	78	47	29	2	68	15	5	8	2	100
	Mulanje	77	31	20	8	66	18	3	0	4	100
	Phalombe	78	21	15	2	65	20	1	0	13	100
	Mwanza	83	42	31	2	74	3	8	0	13	100
	Chikwawa	83	28	19	17	58	13	6	1	5	100
	Nsanje	84	28	21	6	46	43	4	0	1	100

Table 8.2: Percentage distribution of persons aged 15 years and above who have an HIV/AIDS test by whether they receive counseling or not according to background characteristics. Malawi 2007

		Received counseling				
		Both before and after	Only before	Only after	No	Total
	Malawi	76	11	9	4	100
Sex	Male	76	11	10	3	100
	Female	76	11	9	4	100
Education level	None	60	26	12	2	100
	Primary 1-5	73	10	12	5	100
	Primary 6-8	76	11	9	3	100
Urban/rural	Secondary +	79	11	7	3	100
	Urban	76	15	6	3	100
Region	Rural	76	10	10	4	100
	Northern	75	10	10	4	100
	Central	80	8	8	4	100
District	Southern	73	13	10	4	100
	Chitipa	80	10	5	5	100
	Karonga	73	8	11	8	100
	Rumphi	80	9	6	4	100
	Nkhata Bay	78	10	7	4	100
	Likoma	65	12	9	15	100
	Mzimba	78	9	11	2	100
	Mzuzu city	63	16	17	4	100
	Kasungu	79	9	11	1	100
	Ntchisi	83	4	8	4	100
	Dowa	83	11	3	4	100
	Nkhotakota	59	22	12	8	100
	Salima	66	11	20	3	100
	Dedza	82	5	8	5	100
	Ntcheu	73	14	6	6	100
	Lilongwe rural	82	6	7	6	100
	Lilongwe city	90	5	4	1	100
	Mchinji	78	8	9	4	100
	Balaka	68	12	16	4	100
	Mangochi	82	7	3	9	100
Machinga	66	16	10	8	100	
Zomba rural	75	10	13	2	100	
Zomba Municipality	84	10	5	1	100	
Chiradzulu	82	10	5	2	100	
Blantyre rural	79	8	10	2	100	
Blantyre city	64	25	5	6	100	
Thyolo	75	10	11	3	100	
Mulanje	71	10	17	1	100	
Phalombe	67	17	11	6	100	
Mwanza	69	19	8	4	100	
Chikwawa	78	7	13	2	100	
Nsanje	64	11	18	7	100	

Table 8.3: Percentage distribution of persons aged 15 years and above who were not tested by reason for not being tested according to background characteristics. Malawi 2007'

		Reason for not taking test								Total
		Not available	Not interested	Not at risk	Scared of outcome	Results take too long	Test centre too far	No privacy	other	
	Malawi	5	38	32	8	1	8	1	6	100
Sex	Male	4	38	33	8	1	8	1	7	100
	Female	5	38	32	9	1	8	1	6	100
Education level	None	5	36	31	5	1	12	1	10	100
	Primary 1-5	5	36	33	8	1	9	1	7	100
	Primary 6-8	4	40	30	9	1	8	1	7	100
	Secondary+	2	39	35	9	1	6	3	6	100
Urban/rural	Urban	1	39	40	8	1	3	2	6	100
	Rural	5	38	32	8	1	9	1	6	100
Region	Northern	4	36	32	7	1	10	2	8	100
	Central	5	37	32	8	1	10	1	6	100
	Southern	5	39	33	9	0	6	1	6	100
District	Chitipa	3	38	32	8	0	10	2	7	100
	Karonga	5	50	21	5	1	9	5	5	100
	Rumphi	5	35	33	10	0	12	0	5	100
	Nkhata Bay	2	31	29	7	0	14	2	15	100
	Likoma	5	22	35	3	0	5	0	30	100
	Mzimba	4	31	37	6	1	12	1	8	100
	Mzuzu city	1	39	36	12	2	1	7	1	100
	Kasungu	5	32	32	9	4	13	2	4	100
	Ntchisi	2	44	33	6	0	10	2	4	100
	Dowa	5	31	35	7	1	7	2	13	100
	Nkhotakota	4	49	28	7	0	5	3	3	100
	Salima	2	47	30	11	0	6	0	3	100
	Dedza	10	33	34	8	1	7	1	6	100
	Ntcheu	5	41	35	4	0	10	1	3	100
	Lilongwe rural	3	33	31	9	0	14	1	8	100
	Lilongwe city	0	58	22	8	1	8	2	2	100
	Mchinji	6	23	44	8	0	11	1	7	100
	Balaka	5	46	29	8	0	6	0	5	100
	Mangochi	9	36	35	8	1	7	2	3	100
	Machinga	5	42	23	14	0	12	1	4	100
	Zomba rural	8	48	20	8	0	5	2	8	100
	Zomba Manuc	0	41	33	20	0	1	1	3	100
	Chiradzulu	3	32	43	6	0	4	2	10	100
	Blantyre rural	3	34	42	9	0	7	0	4	100
	Blantyre city	1	24	57	6	0	0	1	10	100
	Thyolo	3	40	36	6	0	8	1	5	100
	Mulanje	3	45	28	9	0	8	1	6	100
	Phalombe	2	34	30	12	0	9	0	13	100
	Mwanza	1	49	34	5	0	6	1	3	100
	Chikwawa	4	44	32	10	0	5	1	4	100
	Nsanje	4	40	31	9	1	4	6	4	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National Statistical Office.

APPENDICES

Annex A

Table A1: Percentage distribution of household heads 10 years and above by marital status according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007

		Marital status of head				Total
		Never married	Married	Divorced/ Separated	Widowed	
	Malawi	3	73	10	14	100
Sex of household head	Male	3	93	3	2	100
	Female	3	25	27	45	100
Educational level of head	None	2	55	14	28	100
	Primary 1-5	2	74	11	13	100
	Primary 6-8	2	84	7	7	100
Urban/rural	Secondary+	6	83	5	6	100
	Urban	6	77	6	11	100
	Rural	2	73	10	14	100
Region	Northern	3	78	5	14	100
	Central	3	77	8	12	100
	Southern	3	70	12	15	100
District	Chitipa	1	78	5	16	100
	Karonga	3	78	3	16	100
	Rumphi	2	79	5	14	100
	Nkhata Bay	2	73	7	18	100
	Likoma	3	55	14	28	100
	Mzimba	2	80	4	13	100
	Mzuzu city	9	72	10	9	100
	Kasungu	3	81	5	11	100
	Ntchisi	2	77	7	14	100
	Dowa	4	78	7	11	100
	Nkhotakota	2	80	6	12	100
	Salima	2	75	10	14	100
	Dedza	2	74	10	15	100
	Ntcheu	4	70	11	15	100
	Lilongwe rural	3	76	9	12	100
	Lilongwe city	6	82	5	7	100
	Mchinji	2	75	10	13	100
	Balaka	4	66	14	16	100
	Mangochi	2	71	13	14	100
	Machinga	4	71	13	12	100
	Zomba rural	3	69	12	16	100
	Zomba Municipality	8	68	10	13	100
	Chiradzulu	2	62	15	21	100
	Blantyre rural	3	69	12	16	100
	Blantyre city	6	75	5	14	100
	Thyolo	2	69	13	17	100
	Mulanje	2	67	15	16	100
Phalombe	1	69	15	16	100	
Mwanza	2	73	11	13	100	
Chikwawa	3	76	8	14	100	
Nsanje	2	70	8	20	100	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National Statistical Office.

Table A2: Percentage distribution of households by highest level of education completed according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007

		Educational level of head				Total
		None	Primary 1-5	Primary 6-8	Secondary+	
	Malawi	26	26	28	20	100
Sex of household head	Male	18	26	31	24	100
	Female	46	26	19	9	100
Urban/rural	Urban	5	11	21	63	100
	Rural	29	28	28	15	100
Region	Northern	12	21	39	29	100
	Central	27	27	28	19	100
	Southern	29	27	25	19	100
District	Chitipa	17	21	39	24	100
	Karonga	15	20	42	23	100
	Rumphi	7	16	44	33	100
	Nkhata Bay	13	28	33	26	100
	Likoma	8	32	43	17	100
	Mzimba	12	23	44	21	100
	Mzuzu city	4	3	13	79	100
	Kasungu	21	23	37	18	100
	Ntchisi	20	26	34	19	100
	Dowa	30	30	29	12	100
	Nkhotakota	25	20	31	24	100
	Salima	30	22	33	16	100
	Dedza	38	35	20	6	100
	Ntcheu	25	36	27	12	100
	Lilongwe rural	34	27	25	13	100
	Lilongwe city	5	12	25	58	100
	Mchinji	30	36	24	10	100
	Balaka	23	31	31	15	100
	Mangochi	48	24	18	10	100
	Machinga	42	26	24	7	100
	Zomba rural	28	30	30	13	100
	Zomba Municipality	10	8	30	52	100
	Chiradzulu	24	32	30	14	100
	Blantyre rural	27	28	27	18	100
	Blantyre city	4	11	18	66	100
	Thyolo	28	31	27	15	100
	Mulanje	25	31	29	15	100
	Phalombe	30	38	23	9	100
	Mwanza	24	33	27	16	100
	Chikwawa	33	25	25	17	100
Nsanje	41	21	26	12	100	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey, 2007, National Statistical Office.

Table A3: Percentage distribution of households by employment status according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007

		Employment status of head							Total
		Private business	Private individual	Public	Self employed	Mlimi	Unemployment	Not economically active	
	Malawi	7	6	7	11	56	3	10	100
Sex of household head	Male	8	8	8	13	52	3	8	100
	Female	3	3	3	7	66	3	15	100
Urban/rural	Urban	19	16	26	21	7	4	7	100
	Rural	5	5	5	10	62	3	10	100
Region	Northern	6	7	10	10	53	3	10	100
	Central	7	6	7	11	55	4	11	100
	Southern	7	6	7	12	58	2	10	100
District	Chitipa	5	5	6	8	74	1	2	100
	Karonga	6	6	6	13	54	6	10	100
	Rumphi	5	6	9	14	50	1	15	100
	Nkhata Bay	4	3	7	11	58	5	13	100
	Likoma	10	3	22	40	7	7	9	100
	Mzimba	5	9	8	6	59	3	10	100
	Mzuzu city	17	17	33	15	10	4	4	100
	Kasungu	8	4	6	8	65	4	5	100
	Ntchisi	3	4	4	5	79	2	4	100
	Dowa	3	6	3	7	67	3	10	100
	Nkhotakota	8	8	10	24	38	3	9	100
	Salima	6	4	5	22	45	2	17	100
	Dedza	5	5	3	4	74	1	7	100
	Ntcheu	9	7	5	11	57	3	10	100
	Lilongwe rural	6	6	2	7	62	5	12	100
	Lilongwe city	19	15	26	18	4	6	11	100
	Mchinji	4	4	3	10	53	5	21	100
	Balaka	8	8	4	8	66	1	5	100
	Mangochi	5	7	3	12	67	0	5	100
	Machinga	5	2	2	12	56	3	21	100
	Zomba rural	2	4	4	7	75	2	6	100
	Zomba Manuc	18	17	28	23	13	0	1	100
	Chiradzulu	6	5	4	11	72	0	2	100
	Blantyre rural	7	7	9	9	58	1	9	100
	Blantyre city	20	17	24	25	7	2	5	100
	Thyolo	4	2	3	6	76	1	8	100
	Mulanje	6	5	3	13	51	3	20	100
	Phalombe	3	4	4	14	58	5	11	100
	Mwanza	6	4	4	10	69	3	4	100
	Chikwawa	5	3	9	8	55	5	15	100
	Nsanje	4	3	3	15	46	7	23	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey, 2007, National Statistical Office.

Table A4: Percentage distribution of households by number of separate rooms the household occupied and mean number of rooms occupied according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007

		Number of rooms					Total	Mean number
		1	2	3	4-5	6+		of rooms
	Malawi	16	39	28	15	2	100	2.6
Sex of household head	Male	15	38	29	16	2	100	2.7
	Female	19	40	26	12	2	100	2.5
Educational level of head	None	24	43	23	9	2	100	2.3
	Primary 1-5	18	41	26	13	2	100	2.5
	Primary 6-8	13	37	31	17	2	100	2.7
Urban/rural	Secondary +	8	32	33	23	3	100	3.0
	Urban	7	32	34	24	4	100	3.0
Region	Rural	17	39	27	14	2	100	2.5
	Northern	9	32	32	24	3	100	3.0
District	Central	19	42	26	11	2	100	2.4
	Southern	16	38	29	16	2	100	2.6
District	Chitipa	10	47	27	15	2	100	2.6
	Karonga	13	29	26	29	3	100	3.0
	Rumphi	4	25	35	33	4	100	3.2
	Nkhata Bay	6	22	36	33	3	100	3.4
	Likoma	9	27	40	21	3	100	3.0
	Mzimba	11	35	31	20	3	100	2.8
	Mzuzu city	6	27	42	23	2	100	3.1
	Kasungu	24	41	23	10	2	100	2.3
	Ntchisi	12	40	33	12	3	100	2.8
	Dowa	28	39	20	10	2	100	2.3
	Nkhotakota	12	35	37	15	1	100	2.6
	Salima	17	47	25	8	3	100	2.5
	Dedza	21	45	25	8	1	100	2.2
	Ntcheu	23	36	25	12	3	100	2.5
	Lilongwe rural	17	43	29	10	2	100	2.4
	Lilongwe city	9	38	32	17	4	100	2.8
	Mchinji	26	45	19	7	3	100	2.3
	Balaka	14	35	32	18	1	100	2.6
	Mangochi	30	38	22	9	1	100	2.2
	Machinga	23	46	22	8	1	100	2.2
	Zomba rural	8	38	32	20	3	100	2.9
	Zomba Manu	15	31	32	20	3	100	2.7
	Chiradzulu	11	31	34	20	4	100	2.9
	Blantyre rural	11	44	29	14	2	100	2.9
	Blantyre city	5	27	34	31	4	100	3.3
	Thyolo	8	40	32	18	2	100	2.8
	Mulanje	21	45	25	9	1	100	2.4
Phalombe	12	37	32	17	2	100	2.6	
Mwanza	12	40	32	14	1	100	2.6	
Chikwawa	23	41	24	11	1	100	2.3	
Nsanje	29	31	25	12	3	100	2.4	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National Statistical Office

Table A5: Percentage distribution of households by main source of drinking water according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007

		Main source of drinking water					Total		
		Piped into dwelling	Communal standpipe/borehole	Protected well	Rain water	Un protected well		Spring/river/lake/pond	
	Malawi	10	64	7	0	14	4	100	
Sex of household head	Male	11	63	8	0	14	4	100	
	Female	7	67	7	0	14	4	100	
Educational level of head	None	3	65	8	0	18	5	100	
	Primary 1-5	4	67	7	0	16	5	100	
	Primary 6-8	7	67	7	0	15	4	100	
	Secondary +	30	55	6	0	7	2	100	
Urban/rural	Urban	54	38	5	0	1	1	100	
	Rural	4	67	8	0	16	5	100	
Region	Northern	15	59	6	0	12	8	100	
	Central	9	56	11	0	20	4	100	
	Southern	9	71	5	0	11	4	100	
District	Chitipa	6	56	7	0	12	19	100	
	Karonga	6	77	5	0	4	8	100	
	Rumphi	33	43	4	0	11	10	100	
	Nkhata Bay	9	58	6	0	17	11	100	
	Likoma	3	73	1	0	0	23	100	
	Mzimba	8	63	6	0	18	5	100	
	Mzuzu city	61	33	5	0	1	0	100	
	Kasungu	5	53	13	0	25	4	100	
	Ntchisi	4	57	10	0	23	6	100	
	Dowa	1	50	12	1	29	8	100	
	Nkhotakota	6	69	12	0	10	3	100	
	Salima	3	75	12	0	6	3	100	
	Dedza	1	61	14	0	22	2	100	
	Ntcheu	2	68	6	0	12	12	100	
	Lilongwe rural	1	59	11	0	25	4	100	
	Lilongwe city	63	29	7	0	1	0	100	
	Mchinji	2	52	13	0	32	0	100	
	Balaka	7	80	2	0	8	3	100	
	Mangochi	1	75	4	1	12	7	100	
	Machinga	5	68	4	0	21	1	100	
	Zomba rural	1	76	8	0	13	1	100	
	Zomba	37	61	1	0	1	0	100	
	Manucipality								
	Chiradzulu	1	84	4	0	8	2	100	
	Blantyre rural	3	79	4	0	9	5	100	
	Blantyre city	48	45	4	0	1	2	100	
	Thyolo	3	64	8	0	22	3	100	
	Mulanje	6	76	7	0	6	5	100	
	Phalombe	5	83	3	0	5	4	100	
	Mwanza	1	67	2	0	23	7	100	
	Chikwawa	16	64	4	0	7	8	100	
	Nsanje	1	86	1	0	8	4	100	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National Statistical Office

Table A6: Percentage distribution of households by kind of toilet facility according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007

		Toilet facilities					Total
		Flush to sewer	VIP Latrine	Covered pit latrine	Uncovered pit latrine	None	
	Malawi	3.9	4.6	38.6	44.3	8.6	100.0
Sex of head of household	Male	4.3	5.1	39.9	43.5	7.2	100.0
	Female	2.8	3.4	35.4	46.2	12.2	100.0
Educational level of head	None	0.2	2.4	35.1	48.8	13.5	100.0
	Primary 1-5	0.5	3.3	36.6	48.9	10.8	100.0
	Primary 6-8	1.1	5.0	41.6	45.9	6.4	100.0
	Secondary+	17.4	8.8	41.7	29.8	2.3	100.0
Urban/rural	Urban	28.7	12.3	37.6	20.9	0.4	100.0
	Rural	0.8	3.7	38.7	47.2	9.6	100.0
Region	Northern	3.3	9.0	39.3	41.1	7.3	100.0
	Central	3.9	3.9	43.3	40.6	8.3	100.0
	Southern	4.0	4.2	35.0	47.6	9.1	100.0
District	Chitipa	1.1	12.4	38.3	46.1	2.1	100.0
	Karonga	2.0	8.4	36.6	40.6	12.4	100.0
	Rumphi	0.3	10.3	35.0	49.7	4.6	100.0
	Nkhata Bay	1.9	11.6	45.6	35.1	5.8	100.0
	Likoma	2.8	0.0	67.6	26.8	2.8	100.0
	Mzimba	1.0	4.9	37.5	47.5	9.1	100.0
	Mzuzu city	23.0	20.9	43.2	11.5	1.4	100.0
	Kasungu	1.1	2.1	46.2	39.9	10.8	100.0
	Ntchisi	0.1	6.1	41.8	47.2	4.8	100.0
	Dowa	0.1	5.6	45.0	43.7	5.6	100.0
	Nkhotakota	3.4	7.2	67.5	14.5	7.4	100.0
	Salima	1.1	2.2	38.3	47.6	10.8	100.0
	Dedza	0.1	2.8	48.7	38.9	9.4	100.0
	Ntcheu	0.6	8.5	47.5	35.3	8.2	100.0
	Lilongwe rural	0.1	4.6	27.2	59.1	8.9	100.0
	Lilongwe city	29.4	0.1	53.8	16.4	0.3	100.0
	Mchinji	0.8	1.6	38.7	40.2	18.6	100.0
	Balaka	0.8	1.7	37.3	52.1	8.0	100.0
	Mangochi	1.0	3.2	34.6	55.5	5.7	100.0
	Machinga	0.0	0.6	45.7	43.8	9.9	100.0
	Zomba rural	0.5	3.4	42.9	43.9	9.3	100.0
	Zomba Manucip	21.4	0.7	56.5	21.5	0.0	100.0
	Chiradzulu	0.3	2.8	40.7	49.9	6.3	100.0
	Blantyre rural	1.2	2.0	27.0	63.0	6.8	100.0
	Blantyre city	30.3	22.5	20.4	26.5	0.3	100.0
	Thyolo	1.5	1.9	34.9	57.1	4.6	100.0
	Mulanje	0.2	1.2	39.1	51.5	8.0	100.0
	Phalombe	0.2	0.2	24.8	57.2	17.6	100.0
	Mwanza	0.5	2.2	24.5	56.5	16.2	100.0
	Chikwawa	2.7	3.3	38.9	31.0	24.2	100.0
	Nsanje	0.3	2.7	19.0	52.3	25.7	100.0

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National Statistical Office

Table A7: Proportion of pupils in secondary school experiencing problems in school by type of problem according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007

		No problem	Lack of books/supplies	Poor teaching	Lack of teachers	Facilities in bad condition	Other
Sex	Malawi	40	42	18	24	20	9
	Male	40	42	17	24	19	10
	Female	39	42	19	24	21	9
Education level of household head	None	28	55	26	32	25	17
	Primary 1-5	32	48	22	29	25	12
	Primary 6-8	30	49	20	29	19	13
Urban/rural	Secondary+	50	33	13	17	18	5
	Urban	55	26	10	10	15	7
Region	Rural	32	51	22	31	23	10
	Northern	31	50	23	33	20	9
District	Central	37	45	18	24	26	5
	Southern	45	37	16	20	16	12
	Chitipa	22	55	23	36	21	14
	Karonga	33	49	22	27	22	10
	Rumphi	31	47	26	30	14	8
	Nkhata Bay	28	44	28	40	25	13
	Likoma	11	72	22	17	6	11
	Mzimba	30	54	16	35	21	7
	Mzuzu city	42	40	30	32	19	4
	Kasungu	24	66	27	33	32	12
	Ntchisi	18	56	29	39	24	2
	Dowa	30	61	12	30	8	12
	Nkhotakota	27	68	36	47	40	1
	Salima	35	57	8	27	20	5
	Dedza	27	46	29	33	15	6
	Ntcheu	48	41	19	28	15	1
	Lilongwe rural	26	41	31	36	39	9
	Lilongwe city	57	23	6	4	23	0
	Mchinji	8	74	7	19	31	21
	Balaka	30	62	31	40	29	7
Mangochi	16	64	24	29	21	7	
Machinga	39	40	26	31	23	12	
Zomba rural	35	50	29	30	28	18	
Zomba Manucipality	40	60	11	20	33	8	
Chiradzulu	52	28	21	25	6	5	
Blantyre rural	66	26	11	18	8	7	
Blantyre city	56	23	9	9	8	12	
Thyolo	37	40	15	29	29	15	
Mulanje	34	36	12	24	11	21	
Phalombe	16	56	22	39	22	35	
Mwanza	27	67	21	47	23	6	
Chikwawa	52	35	20	17	19	11	
Nsanje	28	62	27	24	20	3	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National Statistical Office

Table A8: Proportion of persons aged 20-24 years not in school by reason for not currently attending school according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007 [cont']

		Completed school	Working	Too old/young	Too far	Too expensive	Useless
	Malawi	9	6	6	1	9	6
Sex	Male	12	9	6	1	12	9
	Female	6	4	6	1	6	5
Sex of household head	Male	8	6	6	1	8	6
	Female	12	5	7	1	12	7
Education level of household head	None	5	6	7	2	9	13
	Primary 1-5	3	4	7	1	9	7
	Primary 6-8	7	5	6	1	8	5
	Secondary+	20	9	4	1	8	3
Marital status of household head	Never married	24	12	5	1	20	7
	Married	8	6	6	1	7	6
	Divorced/ Separated	10	5	8	1	10	6
	Widowed	15	6	5	1	16	9
Place of residence	Urban	24	13	3	0	13	3
	Rural	7	5	7	1	8	7
Region	Northern	11	7	5	1	8	3
	Central	7	6	6	2	10	6
	Southern	10	6	6	1	8	7

Table A8: Proportion of persons aged 20-24 years not in school by reason for not currently attending school according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007

		Uninteresting	Illness	Failed exam	Married	Lack of food	Other reason
	Malawi	15	2	4	51	3	4
Sex	Male	20	3	6	33	3	5
	Female	11	2	3	65	3	3
Sex of household head	Male	14	2	4	54	3	3
	Female	17	4	6	41	3	5
Education level of household head	None	24	3	5	42	4	4
	Primary 1-5	17	3	4	52	4	5
	Primary 6-8	12	2	4	59	2	3
	Secondary+	8	1	5	47	2	3
Marital status of household head	Never married	20	4	8	13	8	7
	Married	14	2	4	56	3	3
	Divorced/ Separated	17	4	6	42	5	7
	Widowed	20	4	6	29	3	4
Place of residence	Urban	10	2	6	30	2	5
	Rural	15	2	4	54	3	4
Region	Northern	10	3	6	59	1	4
	Central	14	2	4	50	4	3
	Southern	16	2	4	50	3	4

Table A9: Percentage distribution of currently employed persons aged 15 years and above by number of jobs according to background variables, Malawi 2007

		Number of jobs		
		1	2+	Total
	Malawi	84	16	100
Sex	Male	82	18	100
	Female	86	14	100
Highest level of education completed	None	82	18	100
	Primary 1-5	84	16	100
	Primary 6-8	83	17	100
Place of residence	Secondary +	85	15	100
	Urban	96	4	100
Region	Rural	82	18	100
	Northern	86	14	100
District	Central	85	15	100
	Southern	82	18	100
	Chitipa	78	22	100
	Karonga	75	25	100
	Rumphi	85	15	100
	Nkhata Bay	85	15	100
	Likoma	76	24	100
	Mzimba	92	8	100
	Mzuzu city	92	8	100
	Kasungu	89	11	100
	Ntchisi	85	15	100
	Dowa	91	9	100
	Nkhotakota	82	18	100
	Salima	82	18	100
	Dedza	87	13	100
	Ntcheu	78	22	100
	Lilongwe rural	75	25	100
Lilongwe city	95	5	100	
Mchinji	89	11	100	
Balaka	87	13	100	
Mangochi	72	28	100	
Machinga	94	6	100	
Zomba rural	89	11	100	
Zomba				
Manucipality	97	3	100	
Chiradzulu	74	26	100	
Blantyre rural	72	28	100	
Blantyre city	97	3	100	
Thyolo	83	17	100	
Mulanje	83	17	100	
Phalombe	77	23	100	
Mwanza	69	31	100	
Chikwawa	66	34	100	
Nsanje	90	10	100	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National Statistical Office

Table A10: Proportion of children 0-14 years who suffered from an injury or illness the last 2 weeks prior to the survey; proportion of children with various types of illnesses according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007

		Proportion of sick persons	Malaria/ fever	Diarrhoea	Skin	Dental	Eye, ear, nose/ throat	Injury / accident	Other
	Malawi	12	49	14	8	5	16	7	21
Sex	Male	11	48	15	8	5	17	8	20
	Female	13	51	14	7	6	15	5	22
Orphans	Not orphan	12	53	17	9	5	17	7	17
	Orphan	9	51	18	9	5	16	12	19
Urban/rural	Urban	7	45	15	11	6	13	9	21
	Rural	12	50	14	7	6	16	7	21
Region	Northern	12	49	15	8	6	13	7	28
	Central	12	49	16	6	4	16	5	18
	Southern	12	50	14	9	7	17	8	22
District	Chitipa	9	47	12	9	3	8	6	22
	Karonga	10	49	15	11	7	15	8	26
	Rumphi	9	48	14	6	4	8	3	21
	Nkhata Bay	11	43	14	7	5	9	6	43
	Likoma	32	47	18	4	13	9	5	46
	Mzimba	14	51	15	7	5	16	6	28
	Mzuzu city	10	57	18	13	12	19	16	11
	Kasungu	13	41	15	8	9	26	9	16
	Ntchisi	15	43	16	4	5	21	4	19
	Dowa	16	37	16	7	5	26	7	26
	Nkhotakota	16	62	10	2	2	16	2	16
	Salima	11	58	20	5	5	6	4	19
	Dedza	13	52	17	8	3	16	5	11
	Ntcheu	13	60	13	5	3	12	8	9
	Lilongwe rural	11	51	19	5	3	13	4	20
	Lilongwe city	6	58	15	10	5	7	5	5
	Mchinji	16	44	13	4	2	7	3	34
	Balaka	15	62	10	8	6	15	5	15
	Mangochi	11	62	13	5	4	11	5	22
	Machinga	12	43	16	6	7	24	11	23
	Zomba rural	11	51	17	13	10	22	11	22
	Zomba Manucipality	9	47	24	11	7	18	11	18
Chiradzulu	12	45	16	10	4	10	7	22	
Blantyre rural	9	57	14	7	7	16	9	20	
Blantyre city	8	35	14	11	5	14	10	31	
Thyolo	14	42	11	14	10	21	9	27	
Mulanje	10	32	13	14	8	27	8	27	
Phalombe	14	39	15	10	4	20	4	27	
Mwanza	12	61	12	4	5	14	7	15	
Chikwawa	15	65	8	5	5	8	7	11	
Nsanje	12	64	12	4	6	6	5	9	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National Statistical Office

Table A11: Proportion of persons aged 15 years and above who suffered from an injury or illness the last 2 weeks prior to the survey; proportion of children with various types of illnesses according to background characteristics, Malawi 2007

	Proportion of sick persons	Malaria/ fever	Diarrhoea	Skin	Dental	Eye, ear/ nose/ throat	Injury/ accident	Other
Malawi	12	44	10	7	7	16	6	27
Sex								
Male	10	42	10	8	7	17	9	26
Female	14	45	11	6	7	16	4	27
Highest level of education completed								
None	15	45	10	6	8	16	4	27
Primary 1-5	14	41	10	7	7	17	5	30
Primary 6-8	10	44	11	7	7	16	8	23
Secondary+	7	47	9	5	8	15	10	23
Urban/rural								
Urban	7	44	8	9	10	12	12	24
Rural	13	44	10	7	7	16	6	27
Region								
Northern	11	44	10	5	8	13	6	34
Central	12	44	12	6	7	16	5	24
Southern	12	44	9	8	7	17	7	27
District								
Chitipa	9	48	7	4	5	5	8	25
Karonga	9	49	10	7	6	12	4	28
Rumphi	9	40	11	5	10	10	3	28
Nkhata Bay	11	37	10	5	4	11	5	50
Likoma	37	42	18	1	16	4	3	46
Mzimba	12	45	8	5	7	16	7	34
Mzuzu city	8	52	16	9	18	22	16	14
Kasungu	14	35	10	8	14	22	10	18
Ntchisi	13	37	11	5	5	18	4	26
Dowa	17	32	15	5	7	23	5	28
Nkhotakota	13	55	7	2	4	13	4	24
Salima	11	50	15	6	9	9	6	26
Dedza	12	45	12	7	5	18	7	19
Ntcheu	14	57	10	6	5	14	7	10
Lilongwe rural	11	43	15	5	4	12	2	31
Lilongwe city	5	58	7	9	9	9	3	8
Mchinji	14	44	6	2	5	8	3	39
Balaka	15	55	10	5	6	15	5	22
Mangochi	11	52	11	6	5	13	6	28
Machinga	12	38	10	6	7	24	6	26
Zomba rural	12	45	11	12	10	20	9	29
Zomba Manucipality	8	50	23	12	16	13	15	26
Chiradzulu	12	38	12	6	4	11	7	28
Blantyre rural	9	48	13	7	11	23	10	27
Blantyre city	8	36	5	9	9	13	15	33
Thyolo	17	42	8	7	8	18	5	28
Mulanje	10	27	9	15	5	23	7	39
Phalombe	14	27	9	11	4	24	4	36
Mwanza	13	57	7	5	5	11	7	18
Chikwawa	15	56	7	5	7	9	7	16
Nsanje	13	60	7	5	10	8	4	13

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2007, National Statistical Office

Annex B

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 subsequent WMS's. On basis of the indicators and a consumption model estimated on the Integrated Household Survey 2004/2005 (IHS2) the model would make it possible to predict the poverty headcount ratio for each region in Malawi¹.

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.

¹ *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.

These estimates with the standard error are given in the table below. The standard errors are not corrected for the sampling design.

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 2005	Poor		Ultra-poor	
		Prediction	St.error*	Prediction	St.error*
<i>By region</i>					
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
		<i>By region</i>	
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 C:

QUESTIONNAIRE

+

+

NATIONAL CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Module 6 Welfare Monitoring Survey

MALAWI GOVERNMENT

NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, ZOMBA

CONFIDENTIAL

CLUSTER NUMBER	VILLAGE NUMBER	HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER	MODULE NUMBER	REFERENCE NUMBER
				6	

Important information for the interviewer:

Create a reference number by combining the cluster, village, household, questionnaire and module numbers. Write this number NOW on the top of all pages.

WA - Interview Information

A1. Interviewer's name	
A2. Interviewer number	
A3. Head of household	
A4. District code/District name	
A5. TA / Village / Town	

A7. Date

Day	Month	Year

A8. Main respondent*

Member number

--

A9. DID household participate in NACAL?

Yes 1

No 2

+

+

+

+

WB - Characteristics of the Household Members

Member line number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
COPY THE LIST FROM MODULE ONE USING SAME NUMBERS										
If new members, ADD them to end of the list										
If other members have left the household, leave their column unfilled in this questionnaire										
	Head									

WB What is [NAME]'s relationship to the head of the household?

1

Head	1	<input type="checkbox"/>										
Spouse	2	<input type="checkbox"/>										
Son/Daughter	3	<input type="checkbox"/>										
Grandchild	4	<input type="checkbox"/>										
+ Brother/Sister	5	<input type="checkbox"/>										
Parent	6	<input type="checkbox"/>										
Other relative	7	<input type="checkbox"/>										
Not related	8	<input type="checkbox"/>										

WB2 How many months did the head of household reside in the household in the last 12 months?

--	--	--

WB3 Is [NAME] male or female?

Male	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Female	2	<input type="checkbox"/>									

WB4 How old was [NAME] at his/her last birthday?

Completed years

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

TO PERSONS 12 YEARS AND ABOVE. OTHERS GO TO WB6

WB5 What is [NAME]'s marital status?

Never married	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Married, monogamous	2	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Married, polygamous	3	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Divorced	4	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Separated	5	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Widowed	6	<input type="checkbox"/>									

+

+

+

+

Member line number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TO PERSONS 20 YEARS AND BELOW. OTHERS GO TO WB10										

WB6 Is [NAME]’s father still alive?

WB9 ← Yes 1

WB10 ← No 2

WB7 Does [NAME]’s father live in the household?

Yes 1

No 2

WB8 Is [NAME]’s mother still alive?

WB11 ← Yes 1

WB12 ← No 2

WB9 Does [NAME]’s mother live in the household?

+ Yes 1

No 2

WB10 Did any member of this household pass away during the past 12 months before the survey?

Yes 1

WC ← No 2

WB11 How many persons passed away ?

Number of persons, who passed away

WC - Health

WC1 During the past 2 weeks, has [NAME] suffered from an illness or an injury?

Yes 1

WC4 ← No 2

FOR THOSE SICK OR INJURED, OTHERS GO TO C4

WC2 What kind of illness or injury did [NAME] suffer from? MULTIPLE RESPONSE

Fever/Malaria	1	<input type="checkbox"/>										
Diarrhoea	1	<input type="checkbox"/>										
Accident	1	<input type="checkbox"/>										
Dental problem	1	<input type="checkbox"/>										
Skin condition	1	<input type="checkbox"/>										
Eye	1	<input type="checkbox"/>										
Ear, nose or throat	1	<input type="checkbox"/>										
Other	1	<input type="checkbox"/>										

+

+

+

+

Member line number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
--------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

WC3 For how many days in the past 2 weeks did [NAME] have to stop his/her normal activities because of this illness?

IF MORE THAN ONE BOUT OF ILLNESS, ADD UP TOTAL NUMBER OF DAYS

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

WC4 Did [NAME] consult any health provider or traditional healer for any reason during the last 2 weeks?

Yes	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
WC6 ← No	2	<input type="checkbox"/>									

WC5 What type of health provider or traditional healer did [NAME] consult?

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

Government hospital	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Govt. health centre/dispensary	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Mission hospital	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
+ Mission health centres	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Private hospital/clinic	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Traditional healer	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Pharmacy/shop	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Mobile clinic	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Other	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									

WC6 Why did [NAME] not use medical care? MULTIPLE RESPONSE

No need	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Too expensive	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Too far	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Other	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									

WD - Education

FOR ALL PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE

WD1 Can [NAME] read and write a simple sentence in any language?

Yes	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
No	2	<input type="checkbox"/>									

WD2 Has [NAME] ever attended school?

Yes	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
WD12 ← No	2	<input type="checkbox"/>									

+

+

6

+

+

Member line number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
--------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

WD3 What is the highest level of education [NAME] completed?

Code list (MANUAL)

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

WD4 What is the highest educational qualification [NAME] has acquired?

Code list (MANUAL)

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

WD5 Did [NAME] attend school last school year?

Yes	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
No	2	<input type="checkbox"/>									

WD6 What level did [NAME] attend last school year?

Code list (MANUAL)

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

WD7 Is [NAME] currently attending school?

Yes	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
No	2	<input type="checkbox"/>									

WD8 What is the current level of education [NAME] is attending?

Code list (MANUAL)

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

WD9 Who runs the school [NAME] is attending? READ OUT

Government	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Religious Institution	2	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Private Institution	3	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Private Individual	4	<input type="checkbox"/>									

WD10 Did [NAME] participate in a school-feeding program during the last 12 months?

Yes	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
No	2	<input type="checkbox"/>									

WD11 Does [NAME] have any problems with the school? MULTIPLE RESPONSE

No	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Yes, lack of books/supplies	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Yes, poor teaching	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Yes, lack of teachers	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Yes, facilities in bad condition	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Yes, other reasons	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									

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Member line number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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FOR PERSONS AGED 25 YEARS AND BELOW

WD12 Why is [NAME] not currently attending school? MULTIPLE RESPONSE

Completed school	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Is working (job/home)	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Too old/young	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Too far away	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Too expensive	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Useless/no benefit	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Uninteresting	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Illness	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Failed exam	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Got married/ pregnancy	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Lack of food in household	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Other reasons	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									

WE - Employment

FOR PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE

WE1 Did [NAME] do any type of work during the last 7 days?

WE5 ←	Yes	1	<input type="checkbox"/>								
	No	2	<input type="checkbox"/>								

WE2 Was [NAME] absent from work during the last 7 days?

WE5 ←	Yes	1	<input type="checkbox"/>								
	No	2	<input type="checkbox"/>								

WE3 What was the main reason [NAME] did not work the last 7 days?

	No work available	1	<input type="checkbox"/>								
	Seasonal inactivity	2	<input type="checkbox"/>								
	Student	3	<input type="checkbox"/>								
+	Household/family duties	4	<input type="checkbox"/>								
	Too old/Too young	5	<input type="checkbox"/>								
	Infirmity	6	<input type="checkbox"/>								
	Other reasons	7	<input type="checkbox"/>								

WE4 Has [NAME] been looking for work and ready to work in the last 4 weeks?

WE9 ←	Yes	1	<input type="checkbox"/>								
WE9 ←	No	2	<input type="checkbox"/>								

WE5 How many jobs did [NAME] have in the last 7 days?

Number of jobs	<input type="text"/>									
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Member line number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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The next questions will be about the main job

WE6 For whom did [NAME] work in the main job?

Private business	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Private individual	2	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Parastatal	3	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Public/Government	4	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Mission/NGO	5	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Self employed	6	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Mlimi	7	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Estate	8	<input type="checkbox"/>									

WE7 What was the main activity at the place of [NAME]'s work?

Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Mining and quarrying	2	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Manufacturing	3	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Electricity, water, other utilities	4	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Construction	5	<input type="checkbox"/>									
+ Wholesale & retail marketing, hotel/restaurants	6	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Transport and communication	7	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Finance and business	8	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Social and community services	9	<input type="checkbox"/>									

WE8 How was [NAME] paid in the main job?

Mlimi – not paid

	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Wages, salary	2	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Payment in kind	3	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Casual (hourly/daily), Ganyu	4	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Unpaid family business worker	5	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Self-employed	6	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Tenant	7	<input type="checkbox"/>									

For persons 18 years and below

WE9 Did (NAME) participate in any of the following activities during the last 12 months

Fetching firewood	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Fetching Water	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Caring for the sick	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Land Preparation	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Planting	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Weeding	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Harvesting, grading, curing	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Marketing	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Livestock caring	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Crop protection	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									

WE10 During the past 12 months which of the following activities did the household use to **Generate income** to provide for food and other necessities?

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Sale of own maize | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Sale of own other food crops | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Sale of own cash crops | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Sale of own livestock | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Sale of own fish | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Sale of own milk | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Sale of other agricultural products | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Sale of firewood | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Ganyu paid in cash | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Ganyu paid in kind | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Street vending | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Production and sale of Handcraft work | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Income from business work | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Income from paid job | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Remittances | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Barter of household assets | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Barter of livestock | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Loans from relatives | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Loans from neighbours | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Loans from other informal sources | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Loans from banks/credit institutions | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Other | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> |

F. Food Security

WF1 Did your household grow any staple food crops this season? (2006/2007)

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----|---|--------------------------|
| | Yes | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| WF10 ← | No | 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> |

WF2 What was the main staple food you grew this season?

- | | | | |
|---------|---|--------------------------|---|
| Maize | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Rice | 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | + |
| Sorghum | 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Millet | 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Cassava | 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Others | 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

WF3 Do you still have some of this main staple food left?

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----|---|--------------------------|
| WF10 ← | Yes | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | No | 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> |

WF4 Did you sell any of this main staple food this season?

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----|---|--------------------------|
| WF7 ← | Yes | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | No | 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> |

WF5 What price/ kg did you get when making the latest sale of your main staple food this season?

Price per kg in Kwacha

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WF6 What was the main reason for selling?

- To repay loan 1
- To pay expenses 2
- Had enough, could sell 3
- Other 4

WF7 Have you bought any of this main staple food during the last two weeks for home consumption?

- Yes 1
- WF10 ← No 2

WF8 Where did you buy this main staple food?

- At local market 1
- At other market in district 2
- At market in another district 3
- At ADMARC depot 4
- Store 5
- Other 6

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WF9 What price did you pay per kg when buying this staple food during the last two weeks?

Price per kg in Kwacha

WF10 During the last 7 days how many main meals did the household take per day?

- One meal 1
- Two meals 2
- Three meals or more 3

WF11 What staple food did your household mainly eat in these meals.

	Code	First meal	Second meal	Third meal
Nsima from Maize	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nsima from other cereals	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nsima from cassava	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nsima from Sorghum	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nsima from Millet	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nsima from Rice	6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plantains	7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Raw Cassava	8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sweet potato	9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Irish potato	10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Raw maize cobs	11	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bread	12	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rice	13	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	14	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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WF12 During the past 7 days, how often did your household eat the following food items? Read out (MULTIPLE RESPONSE)

	Almost daily (1) (more than 3 times)	Two or three times (2)	Once (3)	Never (4)
Nuts and seeds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vegetables	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fruits	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Milk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chicken	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Meat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fish	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Eggs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

WF13 In the past 7 days what were the main sources of food for the household? [MULTIPLE RESPONSE]

Own produce	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Purchase from market	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Casual labour paid in food	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Wild food	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	+
Gift	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Food for work	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Free food	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Winter/irrigated own food	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	

WF14 During the past 7 days, what income sources did the household use to provide for the food consumed?

Sale of own maize	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Sale of own other food crops	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Sale of own cash crops	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Sale of own livestock	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Sale of own fish	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Sale of own milk	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Sale of firewood	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Ganyu	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Income from business work	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Income from paid job	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Remittances	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Barter of household assets	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Barter of livestock	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Loans	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	

WF15 During the past 7 days did it happen that your household could not afford to eat what you normally eat (main meals)?

Yes	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	
No	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	

WG ←

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WF16 For how many of the past 7 days did it happen that your household could not afford to eat what you normally eat (main meals)?

- Almost daily (more than 3 times) 1
- Two or three times 2
- Once 3

WF17 How did your household cope? [MULTIPLE RESPONSE]

- Ate less of staple food 1
- Shifted to cheaper food 1
- Combined cheaper food /wild food 1
- Shifted to wild food 1
- Food for work 1
- Hand outs from Govt/NGO 1
- Hand outs from Religious organisations 1
- Cash for work 1
- Other 1

WF18 Which members of the household failed to eat the meal? [MULTIPLE RESPONSE]

- Children < 12 yrs 1
- Adult Males 1
- Adult Females 1
- All members 1

WG - Housing condition and amenities

WG1 Does the household or a household member own the dwelling unit?

- Owns the dwelling 1
- Rents the dwelling 2
- Uses dwelling without paying rent 3
- Other 4

WG2 How many separate rooms do the members of your household occupy? Do not count bathrooms, toilets, storerooms, or garage

Number of rooms

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WG3 Does your household or any of the household members own any of the following items, in working condition?

		Yes	No
Wrist/wall watch	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bed	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Table	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chair	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hoe	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Iron	6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Refrigerator	7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
TV	8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Axe	9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sickle	10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sewing machine	11	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Oxcart	12	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bicycle	13	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modern stove	14	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Car	15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Motorcycle	16	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Radio	17	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

WG5 ← IF NO

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WG4 How many radios does the household have?

Number of radios

WG5 What is your main source of fuel used for cooking?

Electricity	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
Solar energy	2	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gas	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
Paraffin	4	<input type="checkbox"/>
Charcoal	5	<input type="checkbox"/>
Firewood	6	<input type="checkbox"/>
Straw/Crop Residue/Saw dust	7	<input type="checkbox"/>
Animal waste	8	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	9	<input type="checkbox"/>

WG6 What is your main source of fuel used for lighting?

Electricity	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
Solar energy	2	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gas	3	<input type="checkbox"/>
Paraffin	4	<input type="checkbox"/>
Candles	5	<input type="checkbox"/>
Firewood	6	<input type="checkbox"/>
Grass	7	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	8	<input type="checkbox"/>

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WG7 What is your main source of drinking water?

- Piped into dwelling unit/compound 1
- Communal standpipe/borehole 2
- Protected well 3
- Rain water 4
- Unprotected well 5
- Spring/river/lake/pond 6

WG8 What kind of toilet facilities does your household have?

- Flush to sewer 1
- Ventilated improved pit latrine 2
- Covered pit latrine 3
- Uncovered pit latrine 4 +
- None 5

WG9 The roof of the main dwelling is predominantly made of what material?

- Grass 1
- Iron sheets 2
- Clay tiles 3
- Concrete 4
- Plastic sheeting 5
- Other 6

WG10 The floor of the main dwelling is predominantly made of what material?

- Sand 1
- Smoothed mud 2
- Smooth cement 3
- Wood 4
- Tile 5
- Other 6

WG11 The outer walls of the main dwelling are predominantly made of what material?

- Grass 1
- Mud (Yomata) 2
- Compacted earth (Yamdindo) 3
- Mud brick (unfired) 4
- Burnt bricks 5
- Concrete 6
- + Wood 7
- Iron Sheets 8
- Other 9

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WG12 How many minutes does it take to walk from here to reach the nearest.....

		1	2	3	4	5
		0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60 +
Supply of drinking water	1	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Food market	2	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Public transportation	3	<input type="checkbox"/>				
“All season” road	4	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Primary school	5	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Secondary school	6	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Health clinic or hospital	7	<input type="checkbox"/>				

WG13 Did any household member take part in any of the following work programs during the last 12 months? (MULTIPLE RESPONSE)

	Yes	No	
Food for work	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Cash for work	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Inputs for work	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	+
MASAF	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Community policing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Neighbourhood watch	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
One Village One Product	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

WG14 Did any household member participate in any of the following types of projects, paid or not paid, during the last 12 months?

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

<i>Construction or maintenance of</i>	Participated		Paid	Not paid
	No	Yes		
School	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Road/bridge	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Church	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mosque	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kindergarten	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Health centre	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Irrigation works	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borehole	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Work on dams	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clearing graveyard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

WG15 Are you or anybody in your household a member of the following groups or clubs?

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

	Yes	No	Do not know
Local farmers group	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
NASFAM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Any other farmers group such as TAMA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Credit club, revolving fund, SACCOS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Water user associations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dance, music and culture groups	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Religious home based care groups	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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WH - Poverty predictors

WH1 Does someone in the household own a cellular telephone (cell phone) in working condition?

- Yes 1
 No 2

WH2 How many changes of clothes do you (head) own? RECORD NUMBER OF TROUSERS FOR MEN AND SKIRTS/DRESSES FOR WOMEN

Changes of clothes

WH3 What do you (head of household) sleep under in the cold season?

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|--|
| Blankets and sheets | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Blanket only | 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Sheet only | 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Chitenje clothes | 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Fertilizer or grain sack | 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Clothes | 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Nothing | 7 | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Other | 8 | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

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WH4 Over the past three months, did you or any member of the household purchase or pay for any of the following?

- | | Yes | No |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Men's trousers | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Men's shirts | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Men's jackets | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Men's undergarments | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Men's other clothing | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

WH5 Over the past three months, did you or any member of the household purchase or pay for any of the following?

- | | Yes | No |
|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Boy's shoes | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Men's shoes | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Girl's shoes | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Lady's shoes | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

WH6 Over the past one month, did you or any member of the household purchase or pay for toothpaste or toothbrush?

- Yes 1
 No 2

WH7 Over the past one month, did you or any member of the household purchase or pay for bar soap (body soap or clothes soap)?

- Yes 1
 No 2

WH9 ←

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WH8 How much did you pay in total for bar soap?

Kwacha

WH9 Over the past 7 days, did you or any member of the household purchase or pay for public transport – bus fare, minibus fare or taxi fare?

Yes 1
No 2

WH10 Over the past 7 days, did you or others in your household consume any of the following?

	Yes	No	
Eggs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Beef	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Goat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Pork	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Chicken	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Other poultry–guinea fowl, doves etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Rice	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Bread	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Fresh milk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Cooking oil	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	+
Sugar	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

WH11 How much did you or any member of the household spend in total on cooking oil (past 7 days)?

Kwacha

WH12 How much did you or any member of the household spend in total on sugar (past 7 days)?

Kwacha

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WI - Child module – Birth and anthropometric measures

Member line number	1	2	3	4
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FOR EACH CHILD UNDER 5 YEARS ENTER:

WI1 The child's member number from the household list	<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>			
Mother's member number from the household list	<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>			

ENTER 00 IF THE MOTHER IS DECEASED OR NOT A MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD

WI2 When was the child born?

Day Month Year	Day Month Year	Day Month Year	Day Month Year
<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>			

WI3 Where was the child delivered?

Hospital/maternity	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Health clinic	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Health centre	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Health post	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	+	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
At home	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

WI4 Who assisted in the delivery of the child?

Doctor/Clinical Officer	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Midwife/nurse	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trained T.B.A	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Self	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

WI5 RECORD THE CHILD'S

Weight in kilograms (1 decimal)	<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>			
Height in centimetres (1 decimal)	<input style="width: 100%; height: 20px;" type="text"/>			

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Member line number	1	2	3	4
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PROBE FOR CHILDREN NOT WEIGHED AND MEASURED. OTHERS GO TO WI7

WI6 Why was [NAME] not weighed and measured?

Unwilling	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not at home	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Too sick	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

WI7 Did [NAME] participate in a nutrition programme the last 12 months?

Yes	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

WJ - Child health – Malaria Protection and Treatment

WJ1 Does [NAME] usually sleep under a bed net?

Yes	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
WJ5 ← No	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

WJ2 Did [NAME] sleep under a bed net last night?

Yes	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
WJ5 ← No	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

WJ3 Was the bed net acquired during the last 12 months or more than 12 months ago?

During last 12 months	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
WJ5 ← More than 12 months ago	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

WJ4 Has the bed net been treated with chemicals (soaked or dipped) during the last 12 months?

Yes	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
+	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

WJ5 Has [NAME] been sick with fever/malaria during the last 4 weeks?

Yes	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
WK ← No	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

WJ6 Was [NAME] given any drugs in response to the last fever/malaria?

Yes	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
WK ← No	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

WJ7 Which drugs were given to [NAME]? MULTIPLE RESPONSE

Fansidar/Novidar	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quinine	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cloroquine	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Amodiaquine	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
+	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Halafan	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Painkillers	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Herbs	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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WK - Child health – Vaccination

WK1 Do you have a card where [NAME's] vaccinations are written down?

Yes	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
No	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

WK2 Which of the following vaccinations has [NAME] been given: READ OUT

Measles	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BCG	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DPT1	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	+	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DPT2	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DPT3	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Polio 0	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Polio 1	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Polio 2	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Polio 3	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vitamin A	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

WLM - Trust and HIV/AIDS Knowledge

FOR SELECTED HOUSEHOLD MEMBER 15 YEARS AND ABOVE, SEE MANUAL.

Respondent's member number from household list

WL1 Do you in general trust leaders and officials? Do you trust all, most, some or just a few people in the following groups?

	All	Most	Some	Only a few	None
MPs	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Local assembly staff	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Traditional authorities [TAs]	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Village headmen	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Extension workers	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Courts	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Religious leaders	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Leaders of NGOs	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Police	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Hospital staff	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Teachers	<input type="checkbox"/>				
School administrators	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Traders	<input type="checkbox"/>				

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WL2 Do you in general trust all, most, some or just a few people in the following groups?

	All	Most	Some	Only a few	None
Your family members	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Your relatives	<input type="checkbox"/>				
People from your village	<input type="checkbox"/>				
People from outside the village	<input type="checkbox"/>				
People of same ethnic group	<input type="checkbox"/>				
People from outside ethnic group	<input type="checkbox"/>				
People from same church/mosque	<input type="checkbox"/>				
People from <i>different</i> church/mosque	<input type="checkbox"/>				

WL3 Is it possible for someone in your community to get a confidential test to find out if they are infected with HIV/AIDS virus?

Yes	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	
No	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	+
Don't know	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	

WL4 Have you ever had an HIV test?

Yes	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	
WL8 ← No	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	

WL5 Have you had an HIV test during the last 12 months?

Yes	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	
WL8 ← No	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	

WL6 Where did you have the test?

MACRO	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Private Hospital/Clinic	4	<input type="checkbox"/>
Government Hospital	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	MSF	5	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mission Hospital	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	6	<input type="checkbox"/>

WL7 Did you get counselling when you went for the test?

WM ← Yes, before and after	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	
WM ← Yes, only before	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	
WM ← Yes, only after	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	
WM ← No	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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WL8 What is the main reason for not having an HIV test?

- | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|--------------------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Not available | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | Results take too long | 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Not interested | 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | Test centre too far | 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Not at risk/No need | 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | No privacy | 7 | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Scared of outcome | 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other reasons | 8 | <input type="checkbox"/> |

WM - Interview Completion Information

WM1 Result

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| Completed with selected household | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Incomplete | 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Refusal | 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| Not found | 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> | + |
| Too ill | 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

WM2 Comments

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