

# Malawi

## Labour Force Survey

### 2013



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National Statistical Office  
Zomba, Malawi

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The 2013 Malawi labour Force Survey was implemented by the National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Industry and Trade and Ministry of Economic Planning and Development from December 2012 to March 2013. The funds for MLFS were provided by the African Development Bank (AfDB) through Ministry of Industry and Trade. The International Labour Organization (ILO) provided technical assistance.

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## Foreword

This report presents the major findings of the 2013 Malawi Labour Force Survey (MLFS). The 2013 MLFS is the second stand alone Labour Force Survey to be conducted in Malawi, the first one was conducted in 1983. However, the results of the 1983 survey were not published. As a result, the country has lacked comprehensive labour market information since the available labour market statistics have been collected as part of population census data and other surveys data. The results of the 2013 MLFS survey provide detailed statistics on the country's labour market situation.

The main objective of the 2013 MLFS survey was to generate reliable up-to-date information on employment and unemployment situation and other labour force characteristics of the population aged 15-64 years. The specific objectives of the survey were to: estimate the size of the labour force, estimate the number of employed persons by occupation, industry and employment status, estimate the population which is not working together with their demographic characteristics, estimate youth unemployment, incomes and working hours. These data are useful in the formulation and implementation of policies for decent work, employment creation and poverty reduction, income support as well as other social programmes. It also provides indicators for monitoring the country's progress towards achieving the goals of both MGDS II and MDGs.

I would like to acknowledge the efforts of a number of organisations and individuals who contributed immensely to the success of the survey. I am thankful to the officials from Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Industry and Trade, and Ministry of Economic Planning and Development and the International Labour Office (ILO) who worked closely with the National Statistical Office during the execution of the survey. The survey was funded with loan assistance from the African Development Bank through the Competitiveness and Job Creation Support Project being implemented by Ministry of Industry and Trade. I am grateful to the survey respondents who generously gave their time to provide the information that forms the basis of this report.

Mercy Kanyuka, Mrs  
Commissioner of Statistics

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## Acronyms

AfDB African Development bank  
ILO International Labour Organization  
LFS Labour Force Survey  
MLFS Malawi labour Force Survey  
MSME Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises  
NSO National Statistical Office  
SADC Southern Africa Development Community

## **1.0 Introduction**

In Malawi, the first comprehensive stand-alone labour force survey was conducted in 1983. However, the survey results were not published. Consequently, labour market statistics have largely come from censuses and household based surveys including Employment and Earnings Surveys, Informal Sector Surveys, Household and Income Surveys, Agricultural Sample Surveys and Business Economic Surveys. However, these data sources have not provided adequate information on the labour market situation.

In order to satisfy the demand for detailed labour market statistics, the NSO in collaboration with Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Industry and Trade conducted a stand-alone labour force sample survey in 2013.

### **Objectives of the survey**

The main objective of the 2013 Malawi Labour Force Survey (MLFS) was to generate reliable information on employment and unemployment situation and other labour force characteristics of the population aged 15-64 years.

The specific objectives of the survey were:

- To estimate the size of the labour force, 15-64 years by demographic characteristics
- To estimate the number of employed persons by occupation, industry and employment status
- To estimate the population which is not working together with their demographic characteristics
- To estimate youth unemployment.

The results of the survey provide statistics that serve a wide variety of purposes. Some of these purposes include:

- Monitoring the economic situation,
- Providing evidence for formulating and implement policies for decent work, employment creation and poverty reduction, income support as well as other social programmes.
- Providing indicators for monitoring the country's progress towards achieving both Malawi Growth and Development Strategies (MGDS) and Millenium Development Goal (MDGs).

## Labour Force Indicators

<b>Survey implementation</b>			
<b>Sample frame</b>	2008 Malawi Population and Housing - Updated Census September 2012	<b>Questionnaires</b>	Household Individual person (age 10 and over)
<b>Interviewer training</b>	December 2012	<b>Fieldwork</b>	Dec 2012 – March 2013
<b>Survey sample</b>			
Households		Household population	46,196
- Sampled	11,000	- Eligible persons (age 10 years and over)	30,759
- Occupied	11,000	- Interviewed	29,978
- Interviewed	10,818	- Response rate (Per cent)	97.5
- Response rate (Per cent)	98.3		

<b>Demographic indicators</b>			
Average household size	4.3	<b>Percentage of population living in</b>	
<b>Percentage of population:</b>		- Urban areas	12.8
- Age 0 – 9 years	32.3	- Rural areas	86.2
- Age 10 -14 years	15.0		
- Age 15 – 64 years	49.3	- Northern Region	13.2
- Age 65+ years	3.5	- Central Region	42.3
		- Southern Region	44.5
Total Population	15.4	Population density	163
Intercensal annual growth rate (2013)	3.1		
Sex ratio	95		

## Population characteristics

No.	Indicator	Description	Value (Million)		
			Total	Male	Female
1	Total Population	Total population (million)	15.4	7.5	7.9
2	Working population	Number of persons age 15 – 64 years	7.8	3.6	4.2
3	Employed persons	Number of persons age 15 – 64 years who, during the reference period categories: paid employment or self-employment or were temporarily absent from a job in which they had a formal attachment	5.5	2.8	2.7
4	Unemployed persons	Number of persons age 15 – 64 years who, during the reference period were “without” work, “ and “currently available to work” – broad definition used in the report	1.4	0.5	0.9
5	Inactive persons	Number of persons who, during the reference period, were neither employed or unemployed	0.8	0.3	0.5
6	Labour force	Number of person age 15 – 65 who are currently employed and unemployed	7.0	3.3	3.7

## Employment situations

No.	Indicator	Description	Value		
			Total	Male	Female
7	Labour force participation rates	The labour force participation is the percentage of person age 15 – 64 years who are economically active to the total population	89.4	90.9	88.1
8	Employment to population ratio <b>MDG 1.B</b>	Percentage of population age 15 – 64 years who are currently employed to the total working population	71.2	77.9	65.4
9	Employment rate	Percentage of the of the population (labour force) age 15 – 65 years who, during the reference period of one week were employed to the total working population	79.6	85.7	74.3
10	Employment by occupation - (a) Managers - (b) Professional - (c) Technical and associated professional - (d) Clerical and support - (e) Service and sales workers - (f) Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers - (g) Craft and related trades workers - (h) Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	Percentage of employed person age 15 – 64 years by type of work they normally do.	0.6 3.2 0.3 1.1 19.1 44.9 4.2 5.2	1.0 3.9 0.4 1.2 19.0 39.0 7.3 6.3	0.2 2.4 0.1 0.9 19.1 50.9 1.0 4.1
11	Employment by sector - (a) Agriculture - (b) Wholesale and retail trade - (c) Manufacturing - (d) Construction - (e) Education - (f) Health - (g) Transport and storage	Percentage of employed person age 15 – 64 years working in the specified sector of the economy	64.1 16.2 4.1 2.6 2.2 1.4 2.0	58.5 15.1 4.5 4.2 2.8 1.6 3.8	69.9 17.4 3.6 1.0 1.6 1.1 0.2
12	Employed persons by status in employment - (a) Paid employees - (b) Employers - (c) Own-account workers - (d) Contributing family workers	Percentage of employed persons who were categorised into four: employee, employer, own-account worker and contributing family worker. This classification provides information on the type of employment the economically active are engaged in.	38.0 1.1 53.6 7.2	43.8 1.5 48.7 6.0	32.1 0.8 58.7 8.4
13	Self-employment rate	Percentage of employed population age 15 – 64 years who during the reference period of one week were either employers or own-account workers in the total employment	54.7	50.2	59.5
14	Precarious employment	Percentage of the employed persons age group 15-64 years who, during the reference period of one week were working as contributing family workers or own-account workers out of the total employment	60.1	53.6	66.9

## Employment situations

	Indicator	Description	Value		
			Total	Male	Female
15	Informal employment	Percentage of employed population age 15 – 64 years that, during the reference period of one week were classified informally. They held jobs where the relationship between the employer and employee was not subject to national labour economy, income taxation or any social protection or employment benefits: workers in informal employment include: own account workers and employers employed in their own enterprises; members of informal producers' cooperatives; and contributing family workers irrespective of whether they work for formal or informal enterprises.	88.7	83.8	93.6
16	Formal employment	Percentage of employed persons age 15 -64 years who, during the reference period of one week were in formal employment where employer was subject to national labour legislation, to income taxation or to any social protection or employment benefit	11.3	16.2	6.4
17	Female share of employment in senior and middle management	Female proportion of employed persons age 15 – 64 years who, during the reference period of one week were employed in ISCO-88 groups 11 and 12, refers all women working as legislators, senior officials and corporate managers to all workers in the same group			0.07
18	Share of women in wage employment in non-agricultural sector	The proportion of women age 15 – 65 years who, during the reference period of one week were in wage employment in non-agricultural			28.9
19	Own-account workers and contributing family workers in total employment	Percentage of the employed population age 15 – 64 years who, during the reference period of one week were own-account workers or contributing family workers in the total employment	61.9	56.2	67.9
20	Trade union and employees association membership	Proportion of persons age 15 – 64 years who, during the reference period of one week were trade union members (as dues-paying membership) to the total workforce	5.5	6.8	3.6
	Reasons for not belonging to trade unions	Percentage of Persons age 15 – 64 who during the reference period of one week were in employment and indicated they were not members of trade unions or employees associations by their reason	1.7	2.2	1.0
	- Have a negative view of Trade Unions		22.3	23.3	20.9
	- Not aware of any unions to join in my work place		51.9	47.7	57.5
	- Don't know trade union		1.1	1.4	0.7
	- It is discouraged by my employer		1.7	2.0	1.4
	- Not sure what a union can do to help me		5.8	7.3	3.9
	- Never been approached to join		4.3	5.0	3.3
	- Never considered joining		1.3	1.7	0.9
	- Do not have time		1.7	2.2	1.1
	- Not interested in public affairs		1.8	1.6	2.0
	- Too expensive	6.3	5.7	7.2	
21	Occupation safety - Ever injured	Proportion of persons age 15 – 64 years who, have ever been injured. Occupation injuries are any personal injury resulting from an occupation accident	10.9		

## Unemployment and underemployment

No.	Indicator	Description	Value		
			Total	Male	Female
22	Unemployment (Broad definition)	Percentage of the labour force age 15 – 64 years which was unemployed (without work and available to work) during the reference period of four weeks	20.4	14.3	25.7
	Unemployed person by residence (broad definition)	Percentage of the labour force age 15 – 64 years which was unemployed (without work and available to work) during the reference period of four weeks by residence			
	- Urban		28.2	17.6	39.2
	- Rural		19.2	13.8	23.9
	- Northern Region		13.0	7.9	18.0
	- Central Region		15.7	10.5	20.2
	- Southern Region	27.0	19.9	33.3	
23	Unemployment (Strict definition)	Percentage of the labour force age 15 – 64 years which was unemployed (without work, available to work and seeking work) during the reference period of four weeks	6.6	5.3	7.9
24	Unemployed person by residence (strict definition)	Percentage of the labour force age 15 – 64 years which was unemployed (without work and available to work) during the reference period of four weeks by residence			
	- Urban		11.5	8.2	15.6
	- Rural		6.0	4.9	7.0
	- Northern Region		4.4	3.2	5.7
	- Central Region		5.3	4.2	6.5
	- Southern Region	8.7	7.2	10.4	
25	Unemployed persons by education level	Percentage of people age 15 – 64 years who, during the reference period of four weeks were unemployed by their education background (broad definition)			
	- (a) No education		20.1	14.6	24.2
	- (b) Primary education		21.3	13.4	29.9
	- (c) Secondary education		21.5	16.0	30.6
	- (d) Tertiary education	13.3	12.0	16.2	
26	Time related underemployment	Percentage of employed persons age 15 – 64 years who, during the reference period worked less than 48 hours threshold and were willing and available to work additional hours than those worked in all their jobs in the total employment	26.8	26.1	27.6
27	Inactivity	Percentage of population age 15 – 64 years who, during the reference period of one four weeks were not working and not available for work to the total working population	10.3	8.3	11.9

## Youth unemployment situations

No.	Indicator	Description	Value		
			Total	Male	Female
28	Youth Unemployment rate (broad definition) - (a) Youth age 15 - 24 years - (b) Youth age 15 – 34 years	Youth unemployment rate is the percentage of youth in age group 15 – 24 years and 15 – 34 years who, during the reference period of one week were unemployed (without work and available to work)	27.5	23.8	30.6
			23.0	16.9	28.3
29	Youth Unemployment rate (strict definition) - (a) Youth age 15 - 24 years - (b) Youth age 15 – 34 years	Youth unemployment rate is the percentage of youth in age group 15 – 24 years and 15 – 34 years who, during the reference period of one week were unemployed (without work, available to work and seeking work)	8.6	8.0	9.2
			7.9	6.2	9.5
30	Youth not in education and not in Employment or training(NEET) - (a) Youth age 15 – 24 years - (b) Youth age 15 – 34 years	Percentage of youth in age group 15 – 24 years and 15 – 34 years who, during the reference period of one week were not in education and not in employment or training	21.7	20.1	23.0
			16.5	13.8	18.8
31	Youth in vulnerable employment - (a) Youth age 15 – 24 years - (b) Youth age 15 – 34 years	Percentage of the youth in age group 15-24 years and 15-34 years who, during the reference period of one week were working as contributing family workers and own-account workers in total youth employment	12.3	11.1	13.2
			25.8	24.9	26.6
32	Youth underemployment (time related) rate - (a) Youth age 15 – 24 years - (b) Youth age 15 – 34 years	Percentage of youth in age group 15 – 24 years and 15 – 34 years who, were employed but they were willing to work more hours than they were currently working in their present jobs.	5.5	5.6	5.5
			12.2	12.7	11.7

## Hours of work, earnings and wages

No.	Indicator	Description	Value		
			Total	Male	Female
33	Average number of usual hours of work	The Malawi Employment Act provides for a 48 working hours per week. Hours usually worked was the typical value of hours actually worked in a job during the reference period of one week over a long observation period	39.7	43.8	35.6
34	Average number of actual hours of work	The Malawi Employment Act provides for a 48 working hours per week. Hours actually worked was the time spent in a job for the performance of activities that contribute to the production of goods and / or services during the reference period of one week	35.1	38.9	31.2
35	Excessive hours worked (more than 48 hours per week, usual hours)	People in excess hours of work are workers that usually work beyond the government regulated 48 hours of work per week in all jobs	17.0	22.9	11.9
36	Average monthly gross income - (a) Median - (b) Mean	Wages received against actual hours worked to receive those wages was used to calculate mean wage per hour which was extrapolated to monthly gross.	13,600	16,000	10,500
			41,600	50,300	30,500
37	Average monthly gross profit - (a) Median - (b) Mean	Income received against actual hours worked for self- employed persons was used to calculate mean and median gross income per hour which was extrapolated to monthly gross.	6,000	7,500	5,000
			96,300	159,400	34,000
38	Low pay rate	Percentage of paid employees whose hourly earnings at all jobs equal less than two-thirds of their median earning. Earnings were defined as income (received either in cash or in kind) from paid employment for participating in economic activities in the strictly employment related capacity.	61.0	56.1	65.9

## **Summary of Findings**

The 2013 MLFS was a nationally representative survey covering a total of 11,000 households of which 4,260 households were from urban areas and 6,740 households were from rural areas. A total of 29,978 men and women aged 10 years and over were interviewed to establish their labour force status. The sample size was large enough to provide estimates of employment and unemployment at national, regional and rural and urban areas.

Data collection was conducted by 17 mobile teams. Each team comprised 1 supervisor, 4 enumerators and 1 driver under the close supervision of staff from the National Statistical Office headquarters. Fieldwork took place from December 2012 to March 2013.

### **Labour force**

The 2013 MLFS data indicate that 7 million people within the age group 15-64 were in the labour force. Of this total, 3.3 million were males and 3.7 million were females. By subpopulation groups, the results show that out of the total labour force 87 percent were resident in the rural areas, 64 percent had no education and nearly half (48 percent) were under 30 years. The labour force participation rates for both males and females were quite high. The participation rates ranged from 70 percent (15-19 age groups) to 97 percent (30-34 and 40-44 age groups).

### **Employment**

A total of 5.5 million people were employed, representing an employment rate of 80 percent. Males have a higher employment rate than females at 86 percent and 74 percent respectively. There are little differences in employment rates among employed persons with secondary education or less. The 2013 MLFS data indicate that the main occupations were skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery (45 percent), elementary occupations (22 percent) and service and sales workers (19 percent). Only 4 percent of the employed persons were in managerial, professional technicians and associated professional occupations. A majority of employed persons were absorbed in agriculture, forestry and fishing (64 percent) and wholesale, retail and repair of motor vehicles (16 percent).

### **Status in employment**

The majority of employed persons work as own account workers constituting 54 percent of all persons in employment. Own account workers combined with contributing family workers are considered as precarious workers and they constitute 61 percent of all persons in employment. Nearly 3 in every 10 employed persons worked as employees. The proportion of precarious workers is higher among females than males, is higher in rural areas than urban areas and persons with more education are less likely to work as precarious workers.

## **Self employment**

When growth in paid employment in an economy does not match the increase in the labour force, self employment becomes an alternative to job seekers as a source for their livelihood. Self employment comprises own account workers and employers. Overall, 55 percent of persons in employment are self employed. The prevalence rate of self employment is higher among females than males, higher in rural areas than urban areas and higher among persons with less education than among persons with more education.

## **Informal employment**

The 2013 MLFS indicate that employed persons in Malawi are predominantly engaged in informal employment. Overall, 89 percent of working persons are in informal employment setups. Women are more likely to be employed in informal employment than males. There are marked differences in involvement in informal employment between rural and urban areas. In rural areas, the percentage of employed persons in informal employment is 91 percent compared to 69 percent in urban areas. Men and women in urban areas are less likely to be engaged in informal employment than their counterparts in the rural areas.

## **Share of women in wage employment**

Gender disparities exist in wage employment in non-agriculture sector. Women constitute 30 percent of total wage employment in non-agriculture in Malawi. The percentage share of women in wage employment in non-agriculture in rural areas is higher than in the urban areas. The 2013 MLFS also indicate that the female and male shares of employment in senior and middle management are very low at 0.32 percent for males and 0.07 percent for female. The proportions of females and males in senior and middle management positions are higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Representation of males and females in high status occupation is positively related to one's level of education.

## **Trade union and employees' association membership**

Membership to unions and employees association among workers is low in Malawi. Only 2 percent and 1 percent of persons in employment are members of trade unions and employees associations, respectively. Employed persons whose occupations are managers, professionals and clerical support staff have disproportionately high percentages of membership to employees association and trade union compared to workers in other occupations. Among employed persons who were non members of trade unions and employees association, the most prevalent reason for not joining trade unions or employees associations are lack of knowledge on the existence of the trade union or employee association (52 percent) and not aware of any union to join at work place (22 percent).

## **Unemployment and underemployment**

The 2013 MLFS indicates that unemployment among economically active population in Malawi, based on the ILO broad definition, is at 21 percent. The unemployment rate is higher among females (26 percent) than among males (14 percent). In urban areas, the unemployment rate is 28 percent and the corresponding rate is 19 percent in rural areas. There are little differences in unemployment rates by level of education except for those with tertiary education. Among the youth age 15-34, unemployment rate is at 23 percent using the broad ILO definition. Unemployment rate is slightly higher among the youth age 15-24 years. When the strict ILO definition is used, unemployment rate is only 7 percent among all economically active population in Malawi. Low unemployment rates also obtained for the youth age 15-24 and those age 15-34.

The 2013 MLFS show that 27 percent of the employed population in Malawi is underemployed. Females are more likely to be underemployed than males. Underemployment is most prevalent in rural areas compared to urban areas.

## **Earnings**

Earnings in Malawi are skewed. The average monthly mean and the median gross incomes are 41,643 and 13,600 Malawi Kwacha, respectively. People with high education have high earnings compared to those with low education. On average, males have higher earnings than females and people in urban areas have higher earnings than their counterparts in rural areas. The 2013 MLFS also indicate that 61 percent of paid employees have earnings which are less than two third of the median earnings. Proportion of women on low pay is higher than males. Workers in rural areas are more likely to receive earning less than two third of the median earning than their counterparts in urban areas. The low pay rate in rural areas is 64 percent compared to a low pay rate of 43 percent in urban areas.

## **Hours of work**

The average usual working hours is 40 hours per week, which is less than the statutory usual working hours per week of 48 hours. The mean actual number of hours of work is 35 hours per week. There are disparities in the actual hours of work by respondents' background characteristics.

The survey results show that 17 percent of all employed persons had excess hours of work. Males are more likely than females to have worked excess hours. Employed persons with secondary education or higher are more likely to have excess hours of work than their counterparts with primary education or less.

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Geography, History and Economy**

##### **1.1.1 Geography**

Malawi is a landlocked country located south of the equator in sub-Saharan Africa. It is bordered to the north and northeast by the United Republic of Tanzania; to the east, south, and southwest by the People's Republic of Mozambique; and to the west and northwest by the Republic of Zambia.

The country is 901 kilometres long and ranges in width from 80 to 161 kilometres. The total area is 118,484 square kilometres of which 94,276 square kilometres is land areas. The remaining areas is mostly composed of Lake Malawi, which is about 475 kilometres long and runs down Malawi's eastern boundary with Mozambique.

Malawi's most striking topographic feature is the Rift Valley, which runs the entire length of the country, passing through Lake Malawi in the Northern and Central Regions to the Shire Valley in the south. The Shire River drains water from Lake Malawi into the Zambezi River in Mozambique. To the west and south of Lake Malawi lie fertile plains and mountain ranges whose peaks range from 1,700 to 3,000 metres above sea level.

The country is divided into three administrative regions: the Northern, Central, and Southern Regions. There are 28 districts in the country - six districts are in the Northern Region, nine in the Central Region, and 13 in the Southern Region. Administratively, the districts are subdivided into traditional authorities (TAs), presided over by chiefs. Each TA consists of villages, which are the smallest administrative units and are presided over by village heads

Malawi has a tropical, continental climate with maritime influences. Rainfall and temperature vary depending on altitude and proximity to the lake. From May to August, the weather is cool and dry. From September to November, the weather becomes hot. The rainy season begins in October or November and continues until April.

##### **1.1.2 History**

Malawi was under British rule from 1891 until July 1964 under the name of the Nyasaland Protectorate. In 1953, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was created, which composed three countries, Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe), Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia), and Nyasaland

(now Malawi). In July 1964 Nyasaland became the independent state of Malawi and gained republic status in 1966.

In 1994 Malawi adopted a multiparty system and a strategy to eradicate poverty. Since then, it has introduced free primary school education, a free market economy and a bill of rights.

### **1.1.3 Economy**

The focus of Malawi's economic policy has evolved overtime. Since 1981, Malawi has been implementing a series of structural and sectoral adjustment programs. Earlier there was emphasis on development based on estate agriculture. This has given way to policy changes aimed at market-determined macroeconomic indicators for economic management and more recently, with a focus to alleviate poverty. Strategies have included the liberalisation of domestic markets, the privatisation of some parastatals that previously dominated the economy, privatisation or commercialisation of state-owned enterprises and improvements for smallholder farmers, including the liberalisation of agricultural production and marketing arrangements.

Because of these continuing adjustments, for much of the late 1990s and early 2000s macroeconomic instability prevailed. Following the floatation of the exchange rate in February 1994, the Malawi Kwacha depreciated by 73 per cent from MK8.76 to MK15.21 per US dollar within one year. Due to inelasticity of imports, the exchange rate depreciation in turn fuelled the inflation rate which rose from 35 per cent in 1994 to 83 per cent in 1995, and averaged 37 per cent between 1995 and 2000. In the period 2004-2007 the Government improved management of the economy, exercising fiscal discipline and pursuing market-friendly monetary policy.

Furthermore, with a per capita gross domestic product (GDP) of US\$301 in 2008 (up from US\$ 261 in 2007), the country still experiences a high level of unemployment due to the insufficient number of jobs created in the formal economy<sup>1</sup>. As a result there has been a rapid growth in the size of the informal economy. The informal economy is characterized by a large number of young people and women workers as well as a number of decent work deficits, such as lack of fundamental principles and rights at work, lack of decent work opportunities and inadequate social protection, precarious incomes, poor and even dangerous working conditions, and lack of voice and representation. According to FinScope MSME Survey (2012), 59 percent of businesses are run by individual entrepreneurs. The MSME sector is largely comprised of agriculture, wholesale and retail sectors, with 65 percent of the paid labour force employed by agricultural sector.

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<sup>1</sup> Estimated at 12% of the total employment in Welfare Monitoring Survey, 2007.

### 1.1.4 Population

The major source of historical demographic data is the population census, which is ideally taken every ten years. Since attaining political independence, Malawi has conducted population censuses in 1966, 1977, 1987, 1998 and 2008. Other sources of population data include nationwide surveys, such as the Malawi Demographic and Health Survey (MDHS); Integrated Household Surveys (IHS) and Welfare Monitoring Survey (WMS). Table 1.1 provides some demographic indicators for Malawi based on various data sources.

**Table 1.1: Demographic indicators**

Indicator	2008	2013
Population (000,000) (mid-year)	13	15
Intercensal annual growth rate	2.8	3.1
Total area (sq.km)	118,484	118,484
Land area (sq.km)	94,276	94,276
Density	139	163
Percentage of urban population	15	15
Sex ratio	95	95

Source: *Various NSO reports*

The population of Malawi grew from 9.9 million in 1998 to 13.1 million in 2008,, representing an increase of 24 percent, or an intercensal population growth rate of 2.8 percent per year (PHC, 2008, NSO). Population density increased from 105 persons per square kilometre in 1998 to 139 persons per square kilometre in 2008 and estimated at 163 persons per kilometre in 2013.

In 1994, the Malawi government adopted the National Population Policy (NPP) to reduce the population growth to a level compatible with Malawi’s social and economic goals (OPC, 1994). The policy was revised in 2012 to set a new focus in view of the current population and development challenges as well as to align it to national and international development agenda, namely the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy II (MGDS II), and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

### 1.1.5 The Malawi Labour and Employment policy

The Malawi Government recognizes that employment and labour are critical for the country’s economic progress and eradication of poverty. In this regard, the Malawi Government and its social partners have formulated the National Employment and Labour Policy (NELP). The NELP is a five-year strategic document (2014-2019) that provides a framework that provides guidance to the country’s

efforts towards promoting productive and decent employment and enterprise development; compliance with labour standards by employers, investors and workers; social protection and social dialogue. The policy has identified the following as priority areas: Economic Growth and Employment; Labour Market Information; Skills Development and Labour Productivity; Private Sector Development and Job Creation; Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development; Labour Administration and Labour Standards; Employment of Women and People with Disabilities; Youth Employment; Labour Emigration and Immigration, and; Agricultural Sector and Employment. The policy has been developed in the context of the Malawi Decent Work Country Programme 2011-2016, the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) II 2011-2016 and Vision 2020.

## **1.2 Labour Force survey**

### **1.2.1 Labour market information**

In Malawi the first comprehensive stand-alone labour force survey was conducted in 1983. However, the survey results were not published. Consequently, labour market statistics have largely come from censuses and household based surveys including Employment and Earnings Surveys, Informal Sector Surveys, Household and Income Surveys, Agricultural Sample Surveys and Business Economic Surveys. However, these data sources have not provided adequate information on the labour market situation.

In order to satisfy the demand for detailed labour market statistics, the NSO together with Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Industry and Trade conducted a stand-alone labour force sample survey in 2013.

### **1.2.2 Objectives of the survey**

The main objective of the 2013 Malawi Labour Force Survey (MLFS) was to generate reliable information on employment and unemployment situation and other labour force characteristics of the population aged 15-64 years

The specific objectives of the survey were:

- To estimate the size of the labour force, 15-64 years by demographic characteristics
- To estimate the number of employed persons by occupation, industry and employment status
- To estimate the population which is not working together with their demographic characteristics
- To estimate youth unemployment.

The results of the survey provide statistics that serve a wide variety of purposes. Some of these purposes include:

- Monitoring the economic situation,
- Providing evidence for formulating and implement policies for decent work, employment creation and poverty reduction, income support as well as other social programmes.
- Providing indicators for monitoring the country's progress towards achieving both Malawi Growth and Development Strategies (MGDS) and Millenium Development Goal (MDGs).

### **1.2.3 Organization of the survey**

The 2013 MLFS was a comprehensive study on the country's labour market situation that involved several government departments as well as international agencies. The National Statistical Office (NSO) had primary responsibility of conducting the survey in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Industry and Trade, and Ministry of Economic Planning and Development and the International Labour Office (ILO). The survey was funded with loan assistance from the African Development Bank (AfDB) through the Competitiveness and Job Creation Support Project under Ministry of Industry and Trade.

### **1.2.4 Sample design**

The 2013 MLFS survey was designed to provide employment and unemployment estimates at the national and regional levels and for rural and urban areas. To meet this objective, a two stage sampling design was used. During the first stage, 550 clusters were drawn from the 2008 Population and Housing Census sample frame; 213 clusters from urban areas and 337 clusters from rural areas. At regional level, Northern, Central and Southern, 97 clusters, 192 clusters and 261 clusters were drawn, respectively. The NSO staff conducted an exhaustive listing of households in each of the selected clusters between July and September 2013. The household listing provided the frame for second stage of sampling, where a systematic sample of 20 households was drawn from each of LFS selected cluster. A total of 11,000 households were sampled; 4,260 from urban areas and 6,740 from rural areas. All men and women age 10 years and over in selected households were eligible for individual interview. Table 2.1 shows allocation of clusters and households according to region and residence.

**Table 1.2: Sample allocation by residence and region**

District	Allocation of clusters			Allocation of households		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Malawi	550	213	337	11,000	4,260	6,740
Northern Region	97	34	63	1,940	680	1,260
Central region	192	79	113	3,840	1,580	2,260
Southern region	261	100	161	5,220	2,000	3,220

### 1.2.5 Questionnaire

Two types of questionnaires were used in the 2013 LFS survey for data collection: the Household Questionnaire and the Individual Questionnaire. The contents were based on ILO model questionnaires, which were adapted for use in Malawi in collaboration with a wide range of stakeholders. The questionnaires were translated into two local languages, Chichewa and Tumbuka prior to pretesting.

The Household Questionnaire was used to list all of the usual members and visitors in the selected households. Basic demographic information on each person listed was collected, including age, sex and education. The information was provided by the head of the household or any knowledgeable adult member of the household. The Individual Questionnaire was used to collect information from all eligible persons on the following items:

- background characteristics such age, sex, and education,
- current employment situation (last seven days),
- usual hours of work,
- time related underemployment,
- other inadequate employment situations,
- income from employment,
- unemployment and persons not in the labour force,

### 1.2.6 Training

A total of 102 data collectors were recruited and underwent two-week training by the NSO. The training focused on the concepts and definition of the labour force, how to locate selected households, how to identify eligible respondents to individual questionnaire and how to conduct actual interviews. Additionally, the interviewers undertook tests, role play and had field practical on all aspect of the survey.

## 1.2.7 Data collection

Data collection was carried out by 18 field teams. Each team consisted of 1 supervisor, 4 interviewers and 1 driver. Field work started in December 2012 and was completed in March 2013. The NSO headquarters staff conducted field spot checks to ascertain that sampled households were visited and interviewed. They also checked that the questionnaires were correctly completed.

Table 1.3 gives results of the household and individual interviews. All the 11,000 households selected were occupied. Of the occupied households, 10,818 were interviewed representing a household response rate of 98.3 percent. In the 10,818 households interviewed, 30,759 respondents were eligible for interview. Among the eligible respondents, 29,978 were actually interviewed yielding an individual response rate of 97.5 percent.

To increase response rate, a provision of three callbacks were made for household and individuals. The most prevalent reason for non-response in the 2013 MLFS survey was non-availability of the respondents at the households at the time of the survey.

**Table 1.3: Results of household and individual interviews by residence**

Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates according to residence				
	Result	Residence		
		Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews				
Households selected		4,260	6,740	11,000
Households occupied		4,260	6,740	11,000
Households interviewed		4,155	6,663	10,818
Household response rate		97.5	98.9	98.3
Interviews with individuals age 10 years and over				
Number of eligible persons		12,490	18,269	30,759
Number of eligible persons interviewed		12,118	17,860	29,978
Eligible persons response rate		97.0	97.8	97.5

## 1.2.8 Data processing and weighting

All completed questionnaires were sent to the NSO Headquarters for data processing. The data processing started in February and finished in June 2013. The data went several rigorous stages of data cleaning such as structural edits, content edit and imputation. Data entry was done in CsPro data entry application which was developed in-house. The final dataset was sent to ILO Office in South Africa for data weighting and estimation.

# Chapter Two

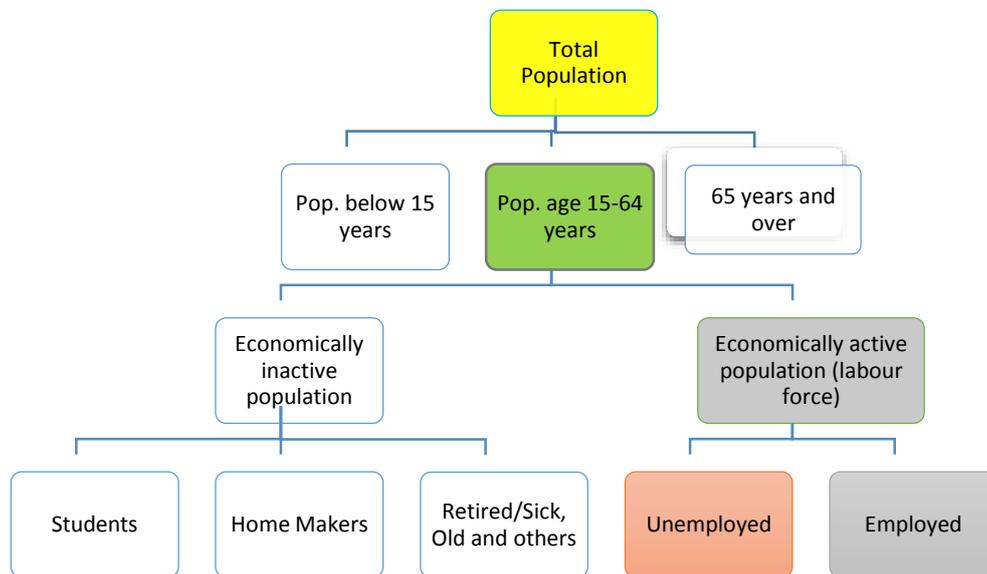
## Concepts and Definitions

In Labour Force Surveys (LFS), there are many labour force concepts used to facilitate analysis of LFS data and interpret of results. In this regard, it is of paramount importance to be familiar with the concepts used. This chapter therefore provides a description of standard concepts that are stipulated in the ILO labour force framework. Descriptions of labour market indicators are not provided in this chapter, they are explained in the chapters that they appear.

### 2.1 Conceptual ILO Labour Force Framework

The ILO Conceptual Labour force framework depicted in Figure 2.1 provides the basis for determining people in the labour force. Out of the total population, the persons in the labour force are drawn from those aged 15-64 years. Within this age category, persons are classified into two broad categories: the economically active group and the economically inactive group.

**Figure 2. 1: ILO Conceptual Labour Force Framework**



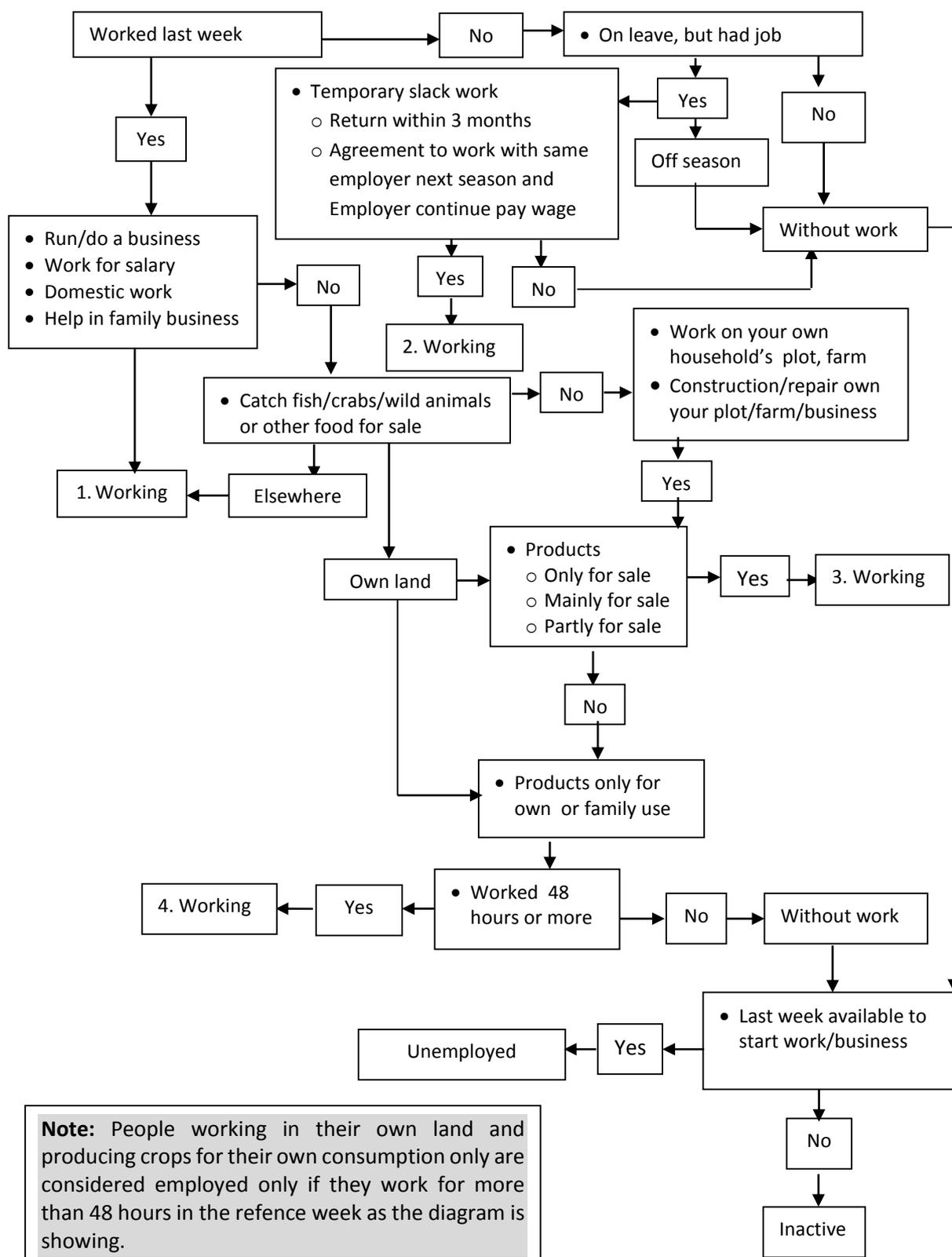
Economically active persons are all persons that contribute or are available to contribute to the production of goods and services falling within the System of National Accounts (SNA) production boundary. They are also known as the labour force. Persons who are in the labour force are

categorised into two employed and unemployed persons. Economically active people are either engaged in economic activities or are actively seeking for employment opportunities in reference week that are within the SNA . A person is considered employed if he/she is involved in an economic activity within the SNA boundary even if the work is for one hour. This is so because the ILO conceptual labour force framework, employment takes precedent over unemployment while unemployment takes precedent over inactivity.

## 2.2 Identification of currently employed population

Figure 2.2 shows the process of identifying persons who were working and classified as employed.

**Figure 2.2 Identification of persons currently employed LFS 2013**



**Note:** People working in their own land and producing crops for their own consumption only are considered employed only if they work for more than 48 hours in the reference week as the diagram is showing.

## 2.3 Definitions

### (a) Working age population

In this study, the working age population is defined as the population in the age group 15 – 64 years

### (b) Reference period for employment

In collecting data on employment, all questions were asked with reference to the past 7 days immediately preceding the interview date.

### (c) Currently employed person

A person is currently employed if, during the reference period, the person:

- (i) did some work (even for just one hour) for pay, profit or family gain, in cash or in kind;  
or
- (ii) was attached to a job or had an enterprise from which she/he was ‘temporarily’ absent during this period for such reasons as illness, maternity, parental leave, holiday, training, industrial dispute.

Employed persons exclude those persons of working age who worked in their own land to produce crops for family consumption, not sale and for less than 48 hours (official working hours) in the reference period.

### (d) Currently unemployed

The ILO provides two definitions, strict and broad, of the unemployed based on three criteria which must simultaneously be satisfied. Under the strict definition, the unemployed is a person:

- i) without work during the reference period, i.e. were not in paid employment or self-employment;
- ii) currently available for work, i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period; and
- iii) seeking work

The seeking work criterion is considered restrictive and is usually relaxed in developing countries where the labour markets are not highly developed. In developing countries, it is not uncommon to find people who want a job and are available for but they are not seeking a job because they have given up hope of finding one (discouraged workers).

Under the broad definition, the unemployed is a person:

- i) without work during the reference period, i.e. were not in paid employment or self-employment; and
- ii) currently available for work, i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period

**(e) Underemployment**

While unemployment represents a situation of total lack of employment during the reference period, underemployment denotes a situation where people suffer from partial lack of work. Underemployment represents underutilisation of the productive capacity of the employed population. There are two aspects of underemployment. One aspect is time-related and the other is earnings or skills mismatch. The former represents a situation where persons are currently working for fewer hours than they would like to work. As for earnings and skill mismatch, there is a mismatch between their level of education and their occupation.

**(f) Decent work**

Decent work involves opportunities for work that is productive and delivers a fair income; provides security in the workplace and social protection for workers and their families; offers better prospects for personal development and encourages social integration; gives people the freedom to express their concerns, to organize and to participate in decisions that affect their lives; and guarantees equal opportunities and equal treatment for all.

**(g) Status in employment**

Status in employment refers to the type of explicit or implicit contract of employment a person has with other persons or organizations. The questionnaire provided for four categories of an individual's status in employment namely:

- i) *Employees*: persons who work for someone else for pay in cash or in kind

- ii) *Employers*: those people working on their own account or with one or a few partners and have engaged one or more persons to work for them in their business as employee(s). The partners may or may not be members of the same family or household.
  - iii) *Own-account workers*: those people who, working on their own account or with one or more partners, hold a 'self-employment job' and have not engaged on a continuous basis any employees to work for them during the reference period. The partners may or may not be members of the same family or household.
  - iv) *Contributing family workers (CFW)*: those persons who work without pay in a business or farm of another household/family member.
- (h) Vulnerable employment**  
 People in vulnerable employment are those whose status in employment is classified as own account workers or contributing family members. People in these categories are less likely to have formal work arrangements or access to benefits or social protection programmes which puts them at risk when there is a downturn in economic cycle.
- (i) Occupation**  
 Occupation refers to the type of work done during the reference period by the person employed (or the kind of work done previously if unemployed), irrespective of the industry or the status in employment of the person.
- (j) Paid employment jobs**: The incumbents hold explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contract which give them a basic remuneration not directly dependent upon the revenue of the unit for which they work.
- (k) Self employment jobs** are those jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits (or the potential for profits) derived from the goods or services produced; the incumbents make the operational decisions affecting the enterprise, or delegate such decision while retaining responsibility for the welfare of the enterprise.
- (l) Formal economy**: The portion of the country's economy that is registered and regulated by the state.
- (m) Informal employment**: a job where the relationship between the employee and employer is not subject to national labour legislation or income taxation or any to any social protection or employment benefits
- (n) Labour market**: the supply of available workers in relation to available work

## Chapter Three

### Economically active and inactive population

#### 3.1 Total Population

Based on the 2008 census results, Malawi's population was projected at 15.4 million in 2013, consisting of 7.5 million males and 7.9 million females. The population distribution presented in Table 3.1 was obtained by grossing up the 2013 labour force survey population estimate to the 2013 projected national population.

Table 3.1 shows population distribution in 2013 in terms of age, sex, residence and region. As expected, the population is youthful with 47 percent of the total population being under 15 years. The Southern region has the largest share of the total population followed by Central and Northern regions.

**Table 3. 1:** Population by age, sex, residence and region, Malawi: 2013

Age group	Residence								
	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 4	15.5	16.0	15.0	13.6	13.3	13.9	15.8	16.5	15.1
5 - 9	16.8	17.1	16.5	14.4	14.7	14.1	17.1	17.5	16.8
10 - 14	15.0	15.2	14.7	13.9	14.1	13.8	15.1	15.4	14.8
15 - 19	11.3	11.6	10.9	12.0	11.5	12.4	11.2	11.7	10.7
20 - 24	7.9	7.3	8.4	10.4	10.0	10.8	7.5	6.9	8.1
25 - 29	7.3	7.2	7.4	10.1	9.4	10.8	6.9	6.9	7.0
30 - 34	6.3	6.2	6.4	8.9	9.5	8.3	5.9	5.7	6.1
35 - 39	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.0
40 - 44	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.6
45 - 49	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.7
50 - 54	2.2	2.1	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.1	2.4
55 - 59	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.8
60 - 64	1.6	1.3	1.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.7	1.4	1.9
65+	3.5	3.3	3.7	1.3	1.2	1.4	3.8	3.6	4.0
	Region								
	Northern			Central			Southern		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
0 - 4	15.7	16.0	15.4	14.7	14.9	14.5	16.1	17.0	15.3
5 - 9	15.2	16.0	14.4	17.5	17.8	17.2	16.6	16.8	16.4
10 - 14	15.3	15.5	15.2	14.1	14.4	13.9	15.6	15.9	15.3
15 - 19	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.3	11.4	11.1	11.1	11.8	10.5
20 - 24	8.4	8.3	8.5	8.3	7.6	8.9	7.4	6.8	7.9
25 - 29	6.9	7.0	6.8	7.2	7.3	7.0	7.6	7.1	8.0
30 - 34	6.7	6.1	7.2	6.3	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.0	6.3
35 - 39	4.6	4.6	4.5	5.2	5.0	5.4	4.8	4.9	4.7
40 - 44	3.3	3.0	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.2	2.9	3.4
45 - 49	2.8	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.2
50 - 54	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.7	2.4
55 - 59	2.1	2.5	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.9
60 - 64	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.3	2.0
65+	3.4	2.9	3.9	3.4	3.1	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.7

## 3.2 Working age population

Table 3.2 shows that the total working age population, those in age 15-64, was 7.8 million of which 3.6 million were males and 4.2 million were females. The percentage of the population of working age decreases with age. The percentage distribution of the working population by region indicates that the majority of the working population reside in the Southern and Central regions.

**Table 3. 2: Distribution of working age population by sex, region, education and region**

Background characteristics	Residence								
	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Age group</b>									
15 – 19	19.9	20.9	18.9	17.8	17.9	17.7	20.2	21.5	19.1
20 – 24	16.1	14.9	17.1	17.8	16.7	18.9	15.8	14.6	16.8
25 – 29	15.6	14.9	16.3	18.6	17.2	20.0	15.2	14.5	15.7
30 – 34	13.4	13.6	13.3	16.5	17.2	15.9	13.0	12.9	13.0
35 – 39	10.5	11.4	9.8	10.4	11.8	9.0	10.6	11.4	9.9
40 – 44	7.8	8.2	7.4	6.9	7.1	6.7	8.0	8.4	7.5
45 – 49	5.0	4.9	5.1	3.9	4.1	3.8	5.2	5.1	5.2
50 – 54	4.9	4.7	5.1	3.9	3.8	3.9	5.1	4.9	5.3
55 – 59	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.1	2.5	1.6	3.1	3.0	3.3
60 – 64	3.7	3.5	3.9	2.2	1.8	2.5	4.0	3.8	4.1
<b>Education level</b>									
None	63.4	56.4	69.4	38.5	31.9	45.0	67.3	60.6	72.9
Primary	24.5	27.3	22.1	31.4	32.0	30.9	23.4	26.5	20.8
Secondary	9.4	12.2	6.9	21.0	24.4	17.6	7.6	10.2	5.4
Tertiary	2.7	4.0	1.6	9.1	11.7	6.5	1.7	2.7	0.9
<b>Region</b>									
Northern	13.2	13.2	13.1	9.3	9.2	9.4	13.8	13.9	13.7
Central	42.3	42.2	42.4	45.0	45.0	44.9	41.9	41.8	42.1
Southern	44.5	44.5	44.4	45.7	45.8	45.7	44.3	44.3	44.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>								
<b>Number ('000)</b>	<b>7796</b>	<b>3605</b>	<b>4191</b>	<b>1050</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>6746</b>	<b>3082</b>	<b>3665</b>

## 3.3 Economically active population

Table 3.3 shows that in 2013, there were 7.0 million people who were economically active out of a total working age population of 7.8 million in Malawi. Of this total, 3.3 million were males and 3.7 million were females. The bulk of the labour force is youthful with about 48 percent of the total labour force being under the age of 30 years. Notably, 64 percent of the country's labour force, has no education. Central and Southern region have a large share of the labour force.

**Table 3. 3: Distribution of labour force by residence, age, region, sex and education**

Background characteristics	Residence								
	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Age group</b>									
15 – 19	15.4	15.9	15.1	10.7	10.3	11.1	16.2	16.8	15.6
20 – 24	16.3	15.1	17.4	17.6	16.1	19.2	16.1	15.0	17.2
25 – 29	16.6	16.1	17.1	20.4	19.3	21.6	16.1	15.6	16.5
30 – 34	14.6	14.8	14.5	18.6	19.4	17.8	14.0	14.0	14.0
35 – 39	11.3	12.5	10.2	11.6	13.1	10.0	11.2	12.4	10.2
40 – 44	8.5	9.0	8.0	7.9	8.1	7.7	8.6	9.2	8.1
45 – 49	5.4	5.3	5.4	4.4	4.6	4.3	5.5	5.4	5.6
50 – 54	5.2	4.9	5.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	5.3	5.0	5.5
55 - 59	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.3	2.9	1.7	3.2	3.1	3.3
60 - 64	3.6	3.4	3.8	2.2	2.0	2.3	3.8	3.7	4.0
<b>Education level</b>									
None	64.0	57.0	70.2	39.4	32.3	46.9	67.6	61.0	73.4
Primary	23.7	26.3	21.5	28.5	29.2	27.8	23.0	25.8	20.7
Secondary	9.4	12.5	6.7	21.7	25.3	18.0	7.6	10.4	5.1
Tertiary	2.9	4.3	1.6	10.3	13.1	7.4	1.8	2.9	0.8
<b>Region</b>									
Northern	12.3	12.8	11.9	8.6	8.6	8.6	12.9	13.5	12.3
Central	43.3	42.7	43.9	45.2	44.7	45.7	43.1	42.4	43.6
Southern	44.3	44.5	44.2	46.1	46.6	45.6	44.1	44.1	44.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>								
<b>Number ('000)</b>	<b>6969</b>	<b>3278</b>	<b>3690</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>6072</b>	<b>2821</b>	<b>3251</b>

### 3.4 Labour force participation rates

The labour force participation is defined as the percentage of economically active to the total working population. The age and sex specific participation rates (ASPRs) for males and females, rural and urban areas and for regions are given in Table 3.4. Overall, labour force participation rate in Malawi is 89 percent. In rural areas, the labour force participation rate is higher than in the urban areas at 90 percent and 85 percent, respectively. The Central region has a higher ASPR than in Southern and Northern regions.

The working population in the age group 15-19 have the lowest participation rates at the national level as well as among the different subpopulation groups indicating a majority of young people are inactive and possibly attending school. Generally, females have lower participation rates than males. However, in the youngest age group (15-19), females have a higher participation rate than males while in the oldest age group (60-64) females have a lower participation rate than males. In all the subpopulation groups, the labour force participation rates in age group 60-64 are above 80 percent indicating that older persons are actively engaged in economic activity despite their advanced age.

**Table 3. 4: Labour Force participation Rates by Age, Sex, Residence and Region**

Background characteristics	Residence								
	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	89.4	90.9	88.1	85.4	87.3	83.5	90.0	91.6	88.7
Age group									
15 – 19	69.6	68.9	70.2	51.2	50.1	52.4	72.1	71.5	72.6
20 – 24	90.8	92.3	89.6	84.4	84.2	84.6	91.9	93.8	90.5
25 – 29	95.1	98.1	92.7	93.8	98.1	90.2	95.3	98.1	93.1
30 – 34	97.1	99.0	95.5	96.4	98.8	93.8	97.3	99.0	95.8
35 – 39	95.6	99.4	91.9	95.6	97.1	93.7	95.6	99.8	91.6
40 – 44	97.2	99.4	95.1	97.8	99.4	96.2	97.1	99.4	94.9
45 – 49	96.3	98.1	94.9	96.2	98.0	94.3	96.4	98.1	94.9
50 – 54	93.6	94.6	92.7	94.2	98.5	90.1	93.5	94.1	93.0
55 – 59	91.5	95.1	88.5	95.3	98.9	89.8	91.1	94.6	88.4
60 – 64	86.8	89.4	84.7	84.9	96.6	76.6	86.9	88.8	85.5
Education level									
None	90.2	91.8	89.1	87.5	88.4	86.9	90.5	92.1	89.3
Primary	86.6	87.4	85.7	77.4	79.7	75.1	88.5	89.0	88.0
Secondary	89.5	92.6	84.8	88.4	90.6	85.3	90.0	93.4	84.5
Tertiary	94.5	97.1	88.7	96.8	97.9	94.9	92.5	96.5	82.3
Region									
Northern	83.5	87.9	79.8	79.3	81.7	77.0	84.0	88.6	80.0
Central	91.5	92.0	91.1	85.9	86.8	85.0	92.4	93.0	92.0
Southern	89.1	90.8	87.6	86.1	88.9	83.4	89.6	91.2	88.3

### 3.4 Economically inactive population

In the 2013 MLFS survey, people in the working age who reported that were not working and not available for work were classified as economically inactive population. The results in Table 3.5 show there were 828,000 economically inactive people in Malawi in 2013. The number of economically inactive females (500,000) was higher than males (327,000).

The highest percentage of inactive population is in age 15-19. As age increases, the percentage of inactive population decreases sharply reaching the lowest level in age group 45-49 and thereafter start increasing with age. About half (46 percent) of the inactive population are resident in the Southern region. There is an inverse relationship between inactivity and education attainment. The percentage of inactive population decreases from 58 percent for those with no education to 1 percent for those with tertiary education.

**Table 3. 5:** Economically inactive population by age, sex, residence, education and region

Background characteristics	Residence								
	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age group									
15 – 19	57.0	71.9	47.2	59.5	70.2	51.2	56.4	72.3	46.3
20 – 24	14.0	12.7	14.8	19.0	20.7	17.7	12.8	10.7	14.2
25 – 29	7.3	3.1	10.0	7.8	2.5	11.9	7.1	3.2	9.6
30 – 34	3.6	1.5	5.0	4.1	1.7	6.0	3.5	1.5	4.8
35 – 39	4.3	0.8	6.7	3.1	2.7	3.4	4.6	0.3	7.3
40 – 44	2.1	0.6	3.1	1.0	0.4	1.5	2.3	0.6	3.4
45 – 49	1.7	1.0	2.2	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.9	1.1	2.4
50 – 54	3.0	2.8	3.1	1.5	0.4	2.4	3.3	3.4	3.2
55 – 59	2.4	1.6	3.0	0.7	0.2	1.0	2.8	1.9	3.4
60 – 64	4.6	4.1	5.0	2.3	0.5	3.6	5.2	5.0	5.3
Education level									
None	58.4	50.9	63.2	32.8	29.1	35.7	64.2	56.5	69.0
Primary	30.9	37.8	26.4	48.5	50.9	46.6	26.9	34.4	22.2
Secondary	9.3	10.0	8.8	16.7	18.1	15.7	7.6	8.0	7.4
Tertiary	1.4	1.3	1.5	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.3	1.1	1.4
Region									
Northern	20.4	17.7	22.2	13.1	13.3	13.0	22.1	18.8	24.2
Central	33.9	37.3	31.7	43.5	46.7	41.0	31.7	34.8	29.8
Southern	45.6	45.0	46.0	43.4	40.0	46.0	46.2	46.3	46.0
Number	827,576	327,088	500,488	153,517	66,692	86,825	674,059	260,396	413,663

## Chapter Four

### Employment

The chapter presents information on the characteristics of the employed population, its size and distribution. Employment indicators disaggregated by sex, region and age groups are also presented. This chapter provides insight into the disparities in employment among the different subpopulation groups.

#### **4.1 Subsistence foodstuff producers**

In developing countries, there is a group of people that are involved in production of food stuff for their own consumption; they do not produce for the market and only qualify for employment if they are working not less than official working hours in the reference week. These people are according to the new labour force framework (LFF) no longer considered as employed since they do not do any work for pay or profit and thus do not contribute to the GDP of a country. Usually, foodstuff producers are marginalized if it comes to inclusion and inclusive job growth. There is a strong correlation with poverty and social exclusion. Thus, if there are a large number of young subsistence foodstuff producers it might be hampering economic growth in the long run or if the share of women is particularly high it would require attention by the policy makers as well.

In order to understand the employment situation, therefore there is need to analysis this group outside labour force framework. Table 4.1 shows share of subsistence foodstuff producers in total employment as 13.2 percent of the working. Most of the subsistence foodstuff producers are women between the age of 45-54 years indicating a particular challenge for these age cohort to participate in labour market activities. The tables also shows that the majority of subsistence foodstuff producer has less than secondary education which might also be the key challenge for them in finding a job or starting a business.

Table 4. 1. Working age population age 15 years and over, Subsistence food stuff producers by 5 year groups and sex

Age groups	Total	Subsistence foodstuff producers		Total	Non-subsistence foodstuff producers		Total
		Male	Female		Male	Female	
<b>Subsistence foodstuff producers ('000s)</b>							
15-24	293.7	122.1	171.6	2,507.8	1,170.3	1,337.5	2,801.5
25-34	284.1	111.8	172.3	1,983.0	914.2	1,068.9	2,267.1
35-44	198.4	83.3	115.1	1,232.5	625.4	607.1	1,430.9
45-54	144.1	48.6	95.4	628.8	299.0	329.8	772.8
55-64	91.2	36.8	54.4	432.7	193.8	238.9	523.9
65+	88.1	38.4	49.8	460.3	193.8	266.4	548.4
15+	1,099.6	441.0	658.5	7,245.1	3,396.5	3,848.6	8,344.7
<b>Share of subsistence foodstuff producers in the working age population(%)</b>							
15-24e	10.5	9.4	11.4	89.5	90.6	88.6	100.0
25-34	12.5	10.9	13.9	87.5	89.1	86.1	100.0
35-44	13.9	11.8	15.9	86.1	88.2	84.1	100.0
45-54	18.6	14.0	22.4	81.4	86.0	77.6	100.0
55-64	17.4	16.0	18.5	82.6	84.0	81.5	100.0
65+	16.1	16.5	15.7	83.9	83.5	84.3	100.0
15+	13.2	11.5	14.6	86.8	88.5	85.4	100.0

## 4.2 Employment rates

Employment rate is the percentage of the labour force which is employed. Table 4.2 presents employment rates by selected background characteristics.

**Table 4. 2: Distribution of employment rates by age and sex for urban/rural, education level**

Background characteristics	Residence								
	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	79.6	85.7	74.3	71.8	82.4	60.8	80.8	86.2	76.1
Age group									
15 - 19	70.5	71.9	69.3	46.9	53.1	41.0	72.8	73.7	72.0
20 - 24	74.4	80.7	69.5	56.0	66.7	46.6	77.3	83.1	72.9
25 - 29	81.3	90.3	73.7	72.6	85.8	60.4	82.9	91.2	76.1
30 - 34	82.1	89.8	75.1	80.8	90.6	69.6	82.3	89.7	76.0
35 - 39	86.5	91.7	80.8	81.2	91.5	67.1	87.3	91.8	82.6
40 - 44	85.4	91.0	79.7	83.9	92.9	74.2	85.6	90.8	80.4
45 - 49	86.6	89.4	84.1	88.0	93.2	82.3	86.4	88.9	84.3
50 - 54	82.2	93.2	73.2	81.9	93.5	69.8	82.2	93.2	73.6
55 - 59	79.8	86.8	73.7	84.3	93.0	69.4	79.3	85.8	74.0
60 - 64	76.3	77.9	75.0	77.7	82.3	73.5	76.2	77.5	75.2
Education level									
None	79.9	85.4	75.8	70.5	84.2	60.7	80.7	85.5	77.2
Primary	78.7	86.6	70.1	69.1	81.1	56.0	80.4	87.6	72.6
Secondary	78.5	84.0	69.4	71.8	79.9	59.9	81.3	85.6	73.9
Tertiary	86.7	88.0	83.8	84.1	85.7	81.3	89.0	89.7	86.8
Region									
Northern	87.0	92.1	82.0	81.8	88.8	74.6	87.5	92.5	82.7
Central	84.3	89.5	79.8	70.2	80.1	60.1	86.5	91.2	82.6
Southern	73.0	80.1	66.7	71.5	83.4	58.8	73.3	79.5	67.9

Overall, 80 percent of the total labour force in Malawi is employed. Employment rate is higher among males than females (86 percent for males compared to 74 percent for females). According to age distribution, the results indicate that between ages 20-54, employment rates are over 80 percent. The employment rate in the rural areas is 81 percent compared to 72 percent in the urban

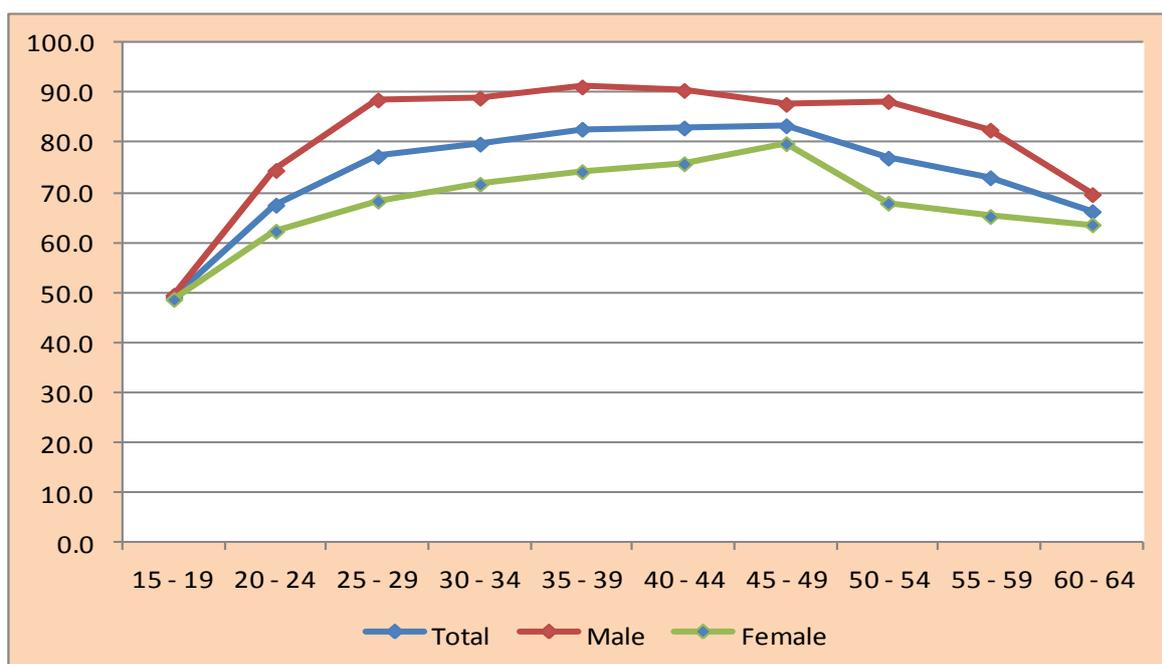
areas. At regional level, Northern region has the highest employment rate (87 percent) while Southern region has the lowest employment rate (73 percent). In terms of education level, people with tertiary education are more likely to be employed than their counterparts with less education.

### **4.3 Employment to population ratio**

The employment to population ratio (EPR) is defined as the percentage of employed persons in the working-age population. The indicator helps to determine the proportion of all people in the working age who have access to employment opportunities. An EPR falling between 60 and 80 is considered 'decent' by the Decent Work Agenda in Africa: 2007-2015 (ILO, 2002). A high EPR indicates a bigger share of the working age population is employed. However, the high ratio is not necessarily a positive result. It may mean, for example, that young people have limited access to education and are working or people in a country have minimal and/or no access to unemployment assistance or other social benefits and/or economic hardship, a situation that compels them to work in the informal economy and/or in self-employment in order to earn a living. On the other hand, a low ratio means that a large share of the working-age population is unemployed and/ or not attached to the labour force.

Table 4.2 presents EPRs by subpopulation groups. At the national level, the overall EPR was 71. The EPR was higher in rural areas than in urban areas indicating that persons of working age in the rural areas are more likely to be economically active than their counterparts in the urban areas. The EPR was higher among males than females. In all age groups except for the age group 15-19, the EPRs fall between 60 and 80. Males had higher EPRs than females in all age groups, see Figure 4.1. There are notable differences in the EPRs in the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups between the urban and rural areas. In the two age groups, the EPRs in the urban areas are almost half of those in the rural areas.

**Figure 4. 1:** Employment to population ratio by age and sex



Among the three regions, the results indicate that, overall, Central region had the highest employment to population ratio (EPR), followed by Northern region and last Southern region. Like at the national level, the EPR for males in each region was higher than for females. Further, for each region, the EPRs are higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas with the greatest difference observed in Central region where the EPR was 80 in rural areas and 60 in the urban areas.

Table 4.3 also indicates that in the three regions, the lowest EPRs are observed in the 15-19 age and the highest ratios are observed in the 40-49 age groups. The EPRs range from 48 (in 15-19 age group) to 88 in the Northern region, from 52 to 88 in the Central region, and from 45 to 79 in the Southern region.

**Table 4. 3: Employment to population ratios by sex, residence, age group, region and education**

Background characteristics	Residence								
	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	71.2	77.9	65.4	61.3	71.9	50.8	72.7	78.9	67.5
Age group									
15 - 19	49.0	49.5	48.6	24.0	26.6	21.5	52.5	52.7	52.3
20 - 24	67.5	74.5	62.3	47.2	56.2	39.4	71.1	78.0	66.0
25 - 29	77.2	88.6	68.3	68.1	84.2	54.4	79.0	89.5	70.9
30 - 34	79.7	88.9	71.7	77.9	89.5	65.3	80.1	88.8	72.8
35 - 39	82.7	91.2	74.2	77.6	88.8	62.9	83.5	91.6	75.7
40 - 44	83.0	90.5	75.8	82.1	92.3	71.5	83.1	90.2	76.3
45 - 49	83.4	87.7	79.8	84.7	91.3	77.6	83.3	87.2	80.1
50 - 54	76.9	88.2	67.9	77.2	92.0	62.9	76.9	87.7	68.4
55 - 59	73.0	82.5	65.2	80.4	92.0	62.3	72.2	81.2	65.4
60 - 64	66.2	69.6	63.6	66.0	79.5	56.3	66.2	68.8	64.2
Education level									
None	72.1	78.4	67.6	61.7	74.4	52.8	73.0	78.8	68.9
Primary	68.1	75.7	60.1	53.5	64.7	42.1	71.2	78.0	63.9
Secondary	70.2	77.7	58.8	63.4	72.4	51.1	73.2	79.9	62.4
Tertiary	81.9	85.4	74.3	81.5	83.9	77.2	82.3	86.6	71.4
Region									
Northern	72.6	80.9	65.4	64.9	72.5	57.5	73.4	81.9	66.2
Central	77.2	82.4	72.7	60.3	69.5	51.1	80.0	84.7	76.0
Southern	65.1	72.7	58.5	61.6	74.2	49.1	65.6	72.5	59.9

## 4.4 Employment by occupation

Respondents who reported to be in employment were asked about the type of work they normally do. Table 4.4 presents the percentage distribution of the employed population by occupation according to selected background characteristics.

**Table 4. 4: Employment persons by occupation, sex, residence and region**

Occupation (ISCO -2008)	Sex			Residence		Region		
	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Northern	Central	Southern
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>							
Manager	0.6	1.0	0.2	2.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.6
Professionals	3.2	3.9	2.4	6.8	2.7	2.5	2.7	3.9
Technicians and associated professionals	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Clerical support workers	1.1	1.2	0.9	4.3	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.4
Service and sales workers	19.1	19.0	19.2	40.4	16.3	16.6	16.5	22.7
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	44.9	39.0	50.9	11.8	49.2	57.3	47.8	37.5
Craft and related trades workers	4.2	7.3	1.0	11.2	3.3	4.1	3.9	4.6
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	5.2	6.3	4.1	8.9	4.8	3.8	4.6	6.5
Elementary occupations	21.5	21.8	21.2	13.7	22.5	14.4	22.6	22.6

Table 4.4 indicates that the highest percentage of employed persons was involved in agricultural, forestry and fishery occupations (45 percent). There were also notable percentages of employed persons engaged in elementary occupations (22 percent) and in service and sales (19 percent). Over half of the employed females (51 percent) were engaged in agriculture forestry and fishery occupations. The corresponding percentage for males was 39 percent.

Table 4.4 indicates that in the urban areas employed persons are largely service and sales workers (40 percent) while in rural areas the majority of the employed persons are skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (49 percent). As expected, the urban areas have a higher percentage of people working in managerial, professional and technicians and associated professionals than rural areas. Southern region has the highest percentage of employed persons in the service and sales occupation compared to the Northern and Central regions.

## 4.5 Employment by industry

Information was also collected from respondents who indicated they were employed regarding the industry in which they are working. The distribution of the employed population by industry in Malawi, region, rural/urban areas and sex is given in Table 4.5.

**Table 4. 5: Employment by industry, sex, residence and region**

Industry (ISIC)	Sex			Residence		Region		
	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Northern	Central	Southern
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	64.1	58.5	69.9	16.4	70.4	69.6	67.7	58.3
Mining and quarrying	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
Manufacturing	4.1	4.5	3.6	7.6	3.6	3.8	3.6	4.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.2	0.3	0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.2	0	0.3	0.1
Construction	2.6	4.2	1	7.2	2	2.9	2.3	2.9
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles	16.2	15.1	17.4	32.5	14.1	15.3	14.8	18.3
Transport, storage and communication	2	3.8	0.2	5.6	1.6	1.4	1.7	2.6
Accommodation and food services activities	0.7	0.7	0.8	2.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.8
Professional, scientific and technical	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Administrative and support services	0.7	0.8	0.5	3	0.4	0.2	0.5	1
Public administration and defence	2	3.3	0.7	6.7	1.4	1.8	1.7	2.5
Education	2.2	2.8	1.6	4.4	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.1
Human health and social work	1.4	1.6	1.1	2	1.3	0.8	0.9	2.1
Other service	1.8	2.6	1	4.8	1.4	1	1.5	2.3
Activities of households as employers	1.3	0.8	1.7	4.8	0.8	0.3	1.6	1.3

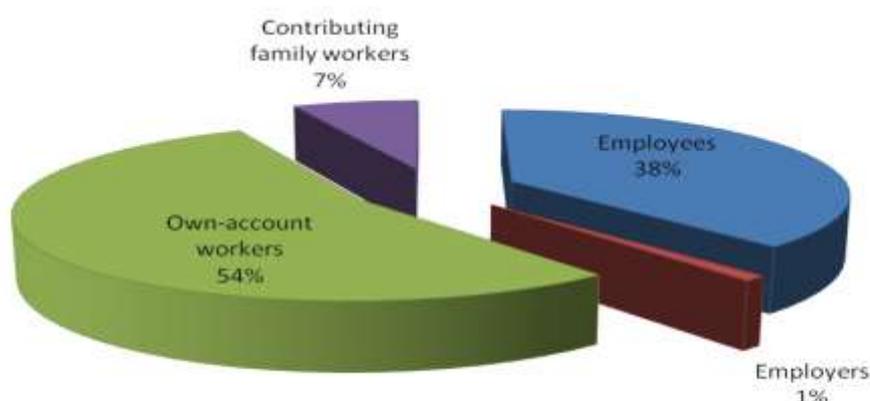
The results show that 64 percent of the employed persons are in agriculture, forestry and fishing. Nearly 20 percent of the employed labour force works in the wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles industry. Comparatively, more females than males are engaged in Agriculture, forestry and fishing and wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles industries. Urban and rural areas have different patterns of employed population by industry. For example, while there are only 16 percent of the employed population in urban areas working in Agriculture, forestry and fishing, the corresponding percentage in the rural areas is 70 percent. The percentage of workers working in the wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles industry in the urban areas is more than two times the percentage of workers in the same industry in rural areas.

#### **4.6 Status in employment**

The 2013 MLFS survey collected information on the status in employment of the employed population. Status in employment was categorised into four: employee, employer, own-account worker and contributing family worker. This classification provides information on the type of employment the economically active are engaged in.

Figure 4.2 shows the percentage distribution of employed person by status in employment at national level. The results indicate that 54 percent of the employed persons were own-account workers, 38 percent were in paid employment, 9 percent were contributing family workers and only 1 percent of the employed persons declared that they were employers.

**Figure 4. 2:** Status in employment



The distribution of the employed population by their status in employment according to selected background characteristics is presented in Table 4.6. Males are more likely to be working as paid employees or employers than females. The percentage of employed persons working as own- account workers is higher among females than among males. In all the regions, own account workers dominate over employed. The percentage of people working as own account workers ranged from 48 percent in Southern region to 64 percent in Northern region. However, the Southern region has the highest percent of people working as employees compared to the other two regions. According to place of residence, Table 4.6 shows that in urban areas the highest percentage of employed persons are working as paid employees (52 percent), followed by own account workers (41 percent), family workers (5 percent) and lastly employers (2.4 percent). In rural areas, the highest percent of employed persons are own account workers, followed by paid employees, family workers and employers.

**Table 4. 6: Status in employment**

Characteristics	Status in employment				Total
	Paid employee	Employer	Own-account workers	Family workers	
Total	38	1.1	53.6	7.2	100
Sex					
Male	43.8	1.5	48.7	6	100
Female	32.1	0.8	58.7	8.4	100
Residence					
Urban	51.7	2.4	40.9	5.1	100
Rural	36.3	1	55.3	7.5	100
Region					
Northern	23.9	0.5	63.9	11.8	100
Central	35.9	1.6	55.7	6.8	100
Southern	45.1	0.8	47.9	6.1	100

## 4.7 Precarious workers

Own account workers and contributing family workers are usually considered as vulnerable workers because they are employed under unstable circumstances often characterized by less likelihood of formal working arrangements, access to benefits or social protection programmes. The extent to which the persons are working in vulnerable segments of labour market is measured using the percentage of own account workers and contributing family workers in total employment. The lower index, the more employed persons are engaged in productive employment.

The 2013 MLFS survey results presented in Table 4.7 indicate that 60 percent of total employed population was working as own account workers and contributing family members.

**Table 4. 7: Precarious workers by residence, sex, residence and region**

Background characteristics	Malawi			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	60.1	53.6	66.9	45.7	35.3	60.3	62.6	57.0	67.8
Region									
North	75.1	67.0	83.8	57.1	45.4	71.7	77.3	70.0	85.2
Central	61.8	56.5	66.9	47.3	38.0	59.8	64.0	60.0	67.8
South	53.5	46.3	61.3	41.7	30.9	58.1	55.8	49.9	61.8
Education level									
None	63.7	59.0	67.6	58.1	48.6	67.6	64.2	60.1	67.6
Primary	62.9	55.5	72.9	48.4	36.7	67.5	65.8	59.5	73.9
Secondary	46.4	41.9	55.3	36.8	28.4	53.3	50.8	48.2	56.2
Tertiary	14.3	12.1	19.6	14.5	11.7	20.0	14.1	12.5	19.0

The percentages of own account workers and family contributing workers are higher among females than males in both urban and rural areas. Employed persons who reside in rural areas are more likely to be involved in precarious jobs than their counterparts in urban areas. There are disparities in the magnitude of vulnerable employment among the three regions of the country. Northern region has the highest percentage of employed persons in precarious employment while Southern has the lowest percentages in precarious employment. Employed persons who have tertiary education are less likely to be engaged in precarious employment than their counterparts with secondary or less. This is true for males as well as females. For both sexes combined, the percentage of own account workers and

contributing family workers decreases from 64 percent among those with no education to 14 percent among those with tertiary education.

## 4.8 Self-employment

When growth in paid employment in an economy does not match the increase in the labour force, self-employment becomes an alternative to a majority of job seekers as a source of livelihood. People in self-employment are those who are either employers or own-account workers. The contribution of self-employment to total employment is assessed by the self-employment rate (SER), defined as the percentage of self-employment in the total employment.

The results presented in Table 4.8 show that self employment contributes to 55 percent of total employment. Females are more likely than males to be involved in self-employment. There are variations in the level of self employment by residence, region and educational level.

**Table 4. 8: share of self employment in total employment, sex, education, residence and region**

Background characteristics	Malawi			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	54.6	49.8	59.4	43.0	33.9	55.9	56.0	52.2	59.8
Region									
North	64.2	57.0	72.1	48.6	38.0	61.6	65.7	58.8	73.0
Central	57.0	53.6	60.3	44.5	37.0	54.7	58.5	56.0	60.8
South	48.6	43.4	54.2	40.5	30.4	55.8	49.8	45.7	54.0
Education level									
None	57.9	53.8	61.3	54.9	45.9	63.8	58.2	54.4	61.2
Primary	54.6	51.2	59.1	44.1	34.8	59.3	56.2	54.0	59.1
Secondary	43.3	40.0	49.7	34.6	26.4	50.8	46.4	44.9	49.3
Tertiary	18.6	18.1	19.9	16.8	15.9	18.4	20.0	19.6	21.4

Self employment is more prevalent in rural areas than in urban areas. The percentage of employed in self employment in rural areas is 56 percent compared to 43 percent in urban areas. At regional level, Northern region has the highest percent of people in self employment region while the lowest percent is in the Southern region. The prevalence of self employment is inversely related to one's educational level. The percentage of those in self employment decreases from 58 percent among those with no education to 19 percent among those with tertiary education.

## 4.9 Informal employment

ILO defines informal employment as a job where the relationship between the employer and employee is not subject to national labour economy, income taxation or any social protection or employment benefits. Workers in informal employment include: own account workers and employers employed in their own enterprises; members of informal producers' cooperatives; and contributing family workers irrespective of whether they work for formal or informal enterprises. Paid employees are considered in informal employment if they are without any benefit e.g. : (a) no paid leave, (b) no pay contribution to social security, (c) no payment for leave days not taken, (d) no paid sick leave, (e) no medical benefit and (f) no tax deduction from salary. Any payment benefit or deduction to salary qualifies the employment to be formal. Such workers are rarely organized for effective representation. When measured over time, a declining trend in the percentage share of informal employment in total employment indicates progress towards formality of employment, which is a necessary step towards decent work.

The results in Table 4.9 indicate that, overall, 89 percent of employed persons in Malawi are engaged in informal employment. Informal employment is more prevalent in the rural areas than in urban areas. Women are more likely to be employed in informal employment than males. There are marked differences in informal employment between rural and urban areas. In rural areas, the percentage of employed persons in informal employment is 91 percent persons compared to 69 percent in urban areas. Men and women in urban areas are less likely to be engaged in informal employment than their counterparts in the rural areas. The informal employment rate in the Southern region is lower than for Central and Northern regions.

**Table 4. 9: Informal Employment by sex, region and residence, Malawi 2013**

Background characteristics	Malawi			Urban			Rural		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
National	88.7	83.8	93.6	69.4	62.8	78.8	91.1	87.0	95.2
<b>Age group</b>									
15 – 19	97.8	96.9	98.6	94.4	95.4	93.0	98.0	97.0	98.9
20 – 24	92.4	90.3	94.2	81.8	79.6	84.6	93.6	91.8	95.0
25 – 29	86.4	82.2	90.7	68.7	62.5	76.5	89.2	85.7	92.7
30 – 34	85.1	78.5	92.4	66.0	57.5	78.4	88.8	83.1	94.5
35 – 39	86.1	81.1	92.3	68.6	65.4	74.3	88.6	83.7	94.2
40 – 44	83.6	76.1	92.1	58.7	51.8	68.5	86.8	79.7	94.7
45 – 49	85.5	79.8	90.8	54.0	42.3	68.8	89.4	85.2	93.0
50 – 54	86.6	78.0	95.5	60.0	46.4	79.9	89.7	82.3	96.9
55 – 59	89.4	82.5	96.5	58.8	45.0	93.6	92.7	88.4	96.7
60 – 64	92.7	86.6	97.9	74.2	58.3	90.4	94.3	89.3	98.5
<b>Region</b>									
North	92.2	87.6	97.1	86.8	79.9	94.5	92.3	87.7	97.2
Central	92.6	89.5	95.4	92.3	90.2	94.1	92.6	89.5	95.4

South	88.3	83.3	93.4	79.3	73.5	86.1	88.7	83.7	93.7
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Table 4.10 shows the distribution of informal employment in agriculture, private households and in all other industries for men and women. For people employed in agriculture, the majority, 3.6 million (95 percent) are informally employed compared to non-agriculture, except private households at 1.5 million (75.4 percent).

Private households employees estimated at about 73,000 has lower incidence of informal employment than agriculture and non-agriculture, except private households at 58 percent.

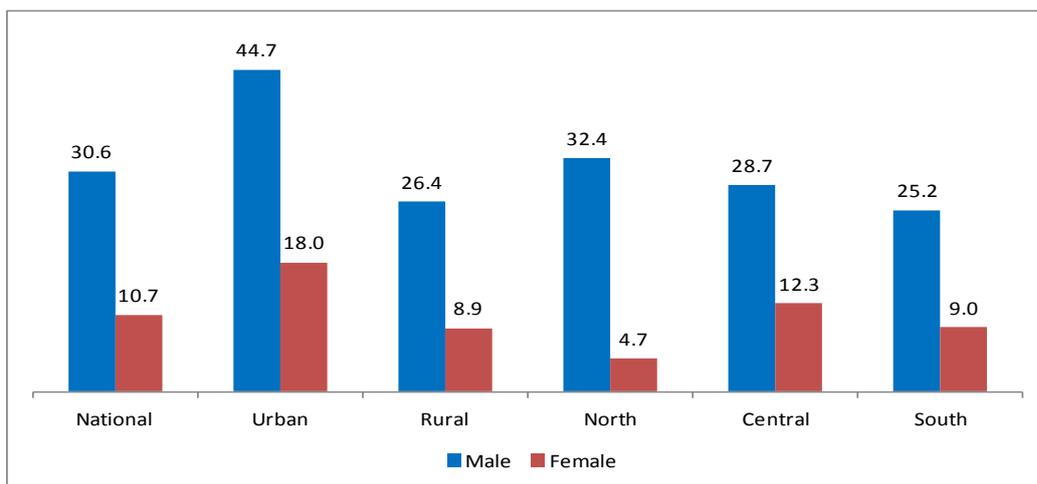
**Table 4. 10: Informal Employment by sex, region and residence for population age 15 years and over**

Sector of employment	Male			Female			Total		
	Formally employed	Informally employed	Total	Formally employed	Informally employed	Total	Formally employed	Informally employed	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	95.3	1,653.0	1,748.3	32.9	2,000.2	2,033.1	128.1	3,653.2	3,781.3
Non-agriculture, forestry and fishing	358.9	824.0	1,182.9	127.3	663.6	790.9	486.2	1,487.6	1,973.8
Private households	12.7	12.4	25.1	18.0	29.8	47.8	30.7	42.2	72.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>466.9</b>	<b>2,489.4</b>	<b>2,956.3</b>	<b>178.2</b>	<b>2,693.6</b>	<b>2,871.8</b>	<b>645.0</b>	<b>5,183.0</b>	<b>5,828.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5.5	94.5	100.0	1.6	98.4	100.0	3.4	96.6	100.0
Non-agriculture, forestry and fishing	30.3	69.7	100.0	16.1	83.9	100.0	24.6	75.4	100.0
Private households	50.8	49.2	100.0	37.6	62.4	100.0	42.1	57.9	100.0

## 4.10 Men and women in wage employment in non-agriculture

In most developing countries, agriculture is the main employer. Employment in agriculture overshadows trends in non-agriculture employment which is very crucial to job creation policies. Figure 4.3 shows the percentage of men and women in wage employment in non-agriculture across regions and rural/urban set-up. There is higher proportion of men in wage employment in non-agriculture, averages 3 times the proportion of women in the same. Across regions, the gap is more pronounced in Northern region which has 8 times the proportion of men in wage employment in non-agriculture compared to women and the gap is twice and thrice in central and southern region, respectively.

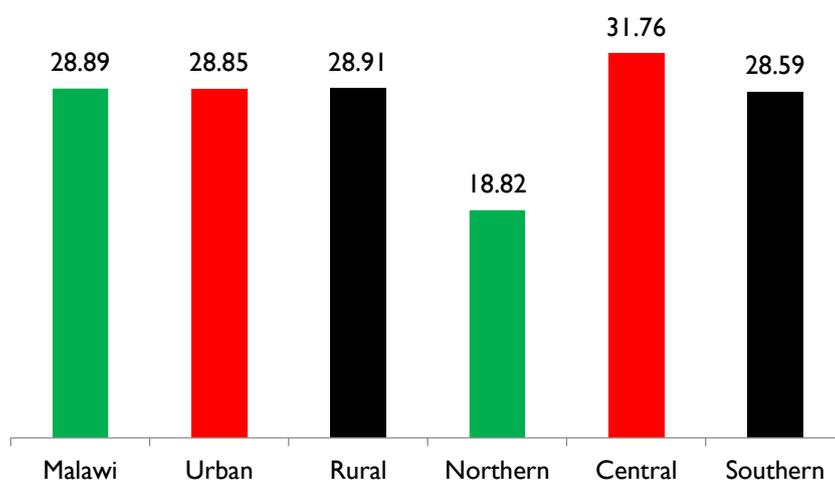
**Figure 4. 3: Percentage of men and women in wage employment in Non-agriculture**



### 4.11 Share of women in wage employment in non-agriculture

The share of women in wage employment in non-agriculture sector provides information on the extent of gender equality and women empowerment in the labour market. When the share of women in wage employment in non-agricultural sector is low, it indicates women are less favourably represented than men in wage employment in non-agriculture sector. Figure 4.4 presents the percentage share of women in wage employment in non-agriculture at national, regional level and for rural and urban areas.

**Figure 4. 4:** Share of women in wage employment in non-agriculture by residence and region



The results indicate the share of women in wage employment in non-agriculture, at national level, is 29 percent. Northern region has the worst share of women in wage employment non-agriculture, only 19 percent of non-agriculture employees are in paid wage employment. Central region, has the highest share of paid employment in non-agriculture at 32 percent compared to 29 percent in the southern region. The share of paid employment in non-agriculture averages about 29 percent at national level.

## 4.12 Female share of employment in senior and middle management

People in senior and middle management corresponding to the ISCO-88 categories of 11 (legislators and senior officials) and 12 (corporate managers) are considered to be in high status occupations. These occupations have the highest ranking in terms of managerial positions. The female and male share in employment in ISCO-88 11 and 12 to total number employed in ISCO-88 11 and 12 provides information on men’s and women’s power in decision making and in the economy.

The 2013 MLFS survey results presented in Table 4.11 indicate that, overall, the female as well as male share of employment in ISCO-88 11 and 12 in Malawi is less than 1 percent. However, the male share of employment in senior and middle management is higher than the female share. As expected, the share of employment in ISCO-88 11 and 12 for both females and males in urban areas are higher than in the rural areas. The percentage share of females and males in senior and middle management increases with educational level.

However, it is important to note that the indicator does not reflect differences in the level of responsibilities of men or women in these high and middle level positions or the importance of the enterprises and organizations in which they are employed. The formula for Female share of employment in senior and middle management is given below:

$$FSE = \frac{\text{Number of women employed in ISCO-88, 11 and 12}}{\text{Total number of employed men and women in ISCO-88, 11 and 12}} \times 100$$

**Table 4. 11: Female share of employment in senior and middle management**

Background Characteristics	Male		Female	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Malawi	0.32	17 911	0.07	4 035
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	1.13	7 143	0.4	3 143
Rural	0.22	10 768	0.02	892
<b>Education</b>				

None	0.04	1 389	-	-
Primary	0.13	1 713	**	20
Secondary	0.85	4 383	0.18	939
Tertiary	5.99	10 426	1.64	3 076

#### Notes

- Zero
- \*\* less than half of the unit used

### 4.13 Trade union and employees association membership

Union and employees association membership is an indicator that shows employees collective bargain power over their wages and working conditions. Table 4.12 shows membership to union and employees association as percentage of paid employed persons by sex and occupation.

Membership to unions and employees association among workers is low in Malawi. Overall, 6 percent and 4 percent of persons in wage employment are members of trade union and employees associations respectively. There are differences in union and employee association membership across occupations. Wage employed persons whose occupations are managers, professionals and clerical support staff have disproportionately high percentages of membership to employees association and trade union compared to workers in other occupations. Although not many workers do not belong to trade union there is collective bargaining at their place of work with 18 percent reported it.

**Table 4. 12: Percentage of Trade union and employee association membership by occupation**

Occupation	Trade union membership			Employees Association			Collective bargaining		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	5.5	6.8	3.6	3.6	4.1	2.9	18.1	21.6	13.3
Manager	19.9	20.3	17.4	13.9	15.0	7.7	56.1	57.6	47.8
Professionals	22.8	24.4	20.2	22.8	21.0	25.9	56.8	55.8	58.5
Technicians and associated professionals	3.4	1.0	14.1	1.7	2.1	-	33.6	34.9	28.0
Clerical support workers	23.3	23.2	23.5	6.1	5.6	6.8	44.7	44.8	44.5
Service and sales workers	8.1	7.4	10.5	2.3	2.9	2.1	25.9	26.6	23.4
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.1	4.1	7.6	0.8
Craft and related trades workers	6.9	6.9	6.8	2.8	2.9	2.1	21.7	21.4	24.1
Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	9.9	11.0	4.2	5.0	5.8	0.4	30.2	33.7	10.7
Elementary occupations	2.2	3.7	0.8	1.4	2.3	0.6	11.8	13.5	10.1

Persons in employment who indicated they were not members of trade unions or employees associations were asked about reasons for not joining the unions or associations. The results are presented in Table 4.13. The most prevalent reason for not joining trade unions or employees associations were lack of knowledge on the existence of the trade union or employee association (52 percent) and not aware of any union to join in my work place (22 percent).

**Table 4. 13: Reasons for not belonging to trade unions or employees associations**

Reasons for not belonging to trade unions	Total	Male	Female
Have a negative view of Trade Unions	1.7	2.2	1.0
Not aware of any unions to join in my work place	22.3	23.3	20.9
Don't know trade union	51.9	47.7	57.5
It is discouraged by my employer	1.1	1.4	0.7
Not sure what a union can do to help me	1.7	2.0	1.4
Never been approached to join	5.8	7.3	3.9
Never considered joining	4.3	5.0	3.3
Do not have time	1.3	1.7	0.9
Not interested in public affairs	1.7	2.2	1.1
Too expensive	1.8	1.6	2.0
Other	6.3	5.7	7.2

#### 4.14 Occupational safety

Incidences of occupational injuries, if common, indicate lack of adequate safety measures, therefore the need to enforce health and safety regulations to protect the rights of workers. Table 4.14 presents the 2013 MLFS survey results on occupational safety. At national level, 10 percent of the respondent reported ever injured in occupational related accidents. The incidences of occupational injuries in the Southern and Central regions are two times higher than in the Northern region. Across age groups, there is a pattern of increase occupational injuries with increasing age. This could be related to years of exposure; the more one advance in years the more one is exposed to hazardous situations. Incidence of occupation in the last year is negligible, at 0.33 percent ever injured population. In order to gauge the gravity of the occupational injuries respondents were asked if they were ever compensated for their injuries; 1.5 percent were compensated.

**Table 4. 14: Employed ever injured, injured in the previous year and compensated**

Background characteristics	Ever injured	Injury compensation	Injury Last year
National	10.9	1.5	0.33
Age group			
15 - 19	10.4	1.2	0.35
20 - 24	11.8	1.4	0.53
25 - 29	7.2	1.2	0.36
30 - 34	13.4	2.3	0.44
35 - 39	9.2	1.5	0.0
40 - 44	14.0	2.1	0.52
45 - 49	11.5	0.4	0.19
50 - 54	9.0	1.0	0.27
55 - 59	18.2	4.0	0.0
60 - 64	9.6	0.7	0.0
Region			
North	6.8	0.9	0.05
Central	12.8	1.7	0.37
South	9.8	1.5	0.35

## Chapter Five

### Unemployment and Underemployment

Unemployment denotes lack of jobs in the labour market. The level of unemployment in a country depends on definition of unemployment being used. The ILO provides two different definitions of unemployment, the strict and broad definitions. The unemployment situation presented in this chapter is based on the two definitions. However, unemployment statistics based on the broad definition represent the true unemployment situation because in Malawi, like in other developing countries, some people having no jobs and available to work often find it difficult to take active steps to seek work due to poverty and absence of and/or relatively underdeveloped labour market infrastructure. This chapter also presents underemployment, a situation where people are employed but have partial lack of employment. Unemployment and underemployment represent underutilization of the labour force which should have been used for the production of goods and services needed for socio-economic development of a country.

#### 5.1 Unemployed persons

Table 5.1 and Table 5.2 give the percentage distribution of the unemployed labour force using the broad and strict definitions of unemployment respectively. The results in Table 5.1 (based on the broad ILO definition), indicate that 21 percent of the country's total labour force is unemployed. Unemployment is more common among females than males. The percentage of unemployed females is 26 percent compared to the 14 percent unemployment rate among males. The risk of being unemployed is higher among the economically active persons aged 15-24 than among older members of the labour force.

According to geographical areas, the results show that unemployment rate is higher among the economically active persons in urban areas than their counterparts in rural areas (28 percent in urban areas compared to 19 percent in rural areas). The Northern region has the lowest unemployment rates for both males and females while the highest unemployment rates are observed in the Southern region. In all the three regions, urban areas have higher unemployment rates than rural areas. There are little differences in unemployment rates by level of education with the exception of those with tertiary education.

**Table 5. 1:** Unemployment rate (Broad definition) by, residence, age, and region

Background characteristics	Residence								
	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	20.4	14.3	25.7	28.2	17.6	39.2	19.2	13.8	23.9
Age group									
15 – 19	29.5	28.1	30.7	53.1	46.9	59.0	27.2	26.3	28.0
20 – 24	25.6	19.3	30.5	44.0	33.3	53.4	22.7	16.9	27.1
25 – 29	18.7	9.7	26.3	27.4	14.2	39.6	17.1	8.8	23.9
30 – 34	17.9	10.2	24.9	19.2	9.4	30.4	17.7	10.3	24.0
35 – 39	13.5	8.3	19.2	18.8	8.5	32.9	12.7	8.2	17.4
40 – 44	14.6	9.0	20.3	16.1	7.1	25.8	14.4	9.2	19.6
45 – 49	13.4	10.6	15.9	12.0	6.8	17.7	13.6	11.1	15.7
50 – 54	17.8	6.8	26.8	18.1	6.5	30.2	17.8	6.8	26.4
55 – 59	20.2	13.2	26.3	15.7	7.0	30.6	20.7	14.2	26.0
60 – 64	23.7	22.1	25.0	22.3	17.7	26.5	23.8	22.5	24.8
Education level									
None	20.1	14.6	24.2	29.5	15.8	39.3	19.3	14.5	22.8
Primary	21.3	13.4	29.9	30.9	18.9	44.0	19.6	12.4	27.4
Secondary	21.5	16.0	30.6	28.2	20.1	40.1	18.7	14.4	26.1
Tertiary	13.3	12.0	16.2	15.9	14.3	18.7	11.0	10.3	13.2
Region									
Northern	13.0	7.9	18.0	18.2	11.2	25.4	12.5	7.5	17.3
Central	15.7	10.5	20.2	29.8	19.9	39.9	13.5	8.8	17.4
Southern	27.0	19.9	33.3	28.5	16.6	41.2	26.7	20.5	32.1

Table 5.2, based on the strict ILO definition, shows that unemployment rate in Malawi is 7 percent, which is much lower than the unemployment rate obtained using the broad definition. The strict definition also yields lower unemployment rates for sub-national areas for males and females and age groups. This clearly indicates that the strict ILO definition grossly understates the level of unemployment in a country such as Malawi. The unemployment rates show no specific pattern by age group.

**Table 5.2: Unemployment rate (strict definition) by age, region, education and sex**

Background characteristics	Residence								
	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	6.6	5.3	7.9	11.5	8.2	15.9	6.0	4.9	7.0
<b>Age group</b>									
15 – 19	8.0	8.1	7.9	13.8	9.1	18.9	7.6	8.0	7.2
20 – 24	9.2	7.9	10.3	24.3	21.0	28.1	7.0	5.7	8.1
25 – 29	7.6	4.8	10.3	12.6	8.6	17.3	6.7	4.0	9.2
30 – 34	6.8	4.6	9.0	8.6	5.1	13.3	6.4	4.5	8.3
35 – 39	4.4	3.7	5.2	8.0	4.5	13.9	3.9	3.6	4.2
40 – 44	4.9	3.6	6.3	6.6	5.1	8.6	4.7	3.4	6.0
45 – 49	4.0	4.4	3.7	4.3	3.9	4.7	4.0	4.5	3.6
50 – 54	4.2	1.3	6.9	4.2	3.5	5.2	4.2	1.0	7.1
55 – 59	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.0	1.7	2.9	3.1	3.4	2.9
60 – 64	8.0	9.7	6.4	10.0	5.4	14.1	7.8	10.1	5.8
<b>Education level</b>									
None	6.2	5.2	6.9	10.2	7.0	13.3	5.8	5.0	6.5
Primary	6.4	4.1	9.4	11.3	6.0	18.6	5.6	3.7	8.0
Secondary	9.1	7.2	12.6	13.6	10.7	18.7	7.2	5.8	10.0
Tertiary	10.4	9.2	13.1	12.2	10.6	15.2	8.8	8.3	10.6
<b>Region</b>									
Northern	4.4	3.2	5.7	6.4	4.2	9.1	4.3	3.1	5.4
Central	5.3	4.2	6.5	12.9	10.1	16.3	4.3	3.2	5.3
Southern	8.7	7.2	10.4	11.3	7.1	16.9	8.4	7.2	9.5

The unemployment rate in the Southern region is two times higher than in the Central or Northern regions. Under the strict definition of unemployment, the highest unemployment rate is among persons with tertiary education while under the broad definition, this group has the lowest unemployment rate.

## 5.2 Time- related underemployment

Respondents who reported that they were in employment were asked the question: “Would you have liked to work more hours than you actually worked provided the extra hours had been paid?”. Those who responded “Yes” were asked if there were available to work for more additional hours. Those responding “Yes” were checked to see that their usual working hours (both from main activity and secondary activity) do not exceed the official working hours per week (i.e. 48 hours). Those that exceed the official working hours were deemed not available to work for extra hours. The time-related underemployment represents people in employment who experience partial lack of work. Underemployment represents underutilization of the available labour force. The results of time related underemployment are presented in Table 5.3.

**Table 5. 3:** Time-related underemployment rate (broad definition), region, residence

Age group	Malawi			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>27.5</b>
15 - 19	25.2	23.9	26.4	29.3	26.5	32.8	24.8	23.7	26
20 - 24	28.5	27.8	29.2	27.1	23.8	31.3	28.7	28.5	28.9
25 - 29	30.4	30.1	30.8	25.2	20.9	30.5	31.5	32.2	30.8
30 - 34	26.9	25	29	21.9	17.4	28.6	28.1	27.2	29
35 - 39	27.4	25.6	29.7	22.4	19.1	28.5	28.3	27	29.8
40 - 44	23.4	22.5	24.5	19.5	19.1	20	24.1	23.1	25.2
45 - 49	24.7	23.8	25.5	20.2	19.1	21.6	25.4	24.6	26.1
50 - 54	25.2	26.9	23.5	21.4	18.4	25.7	25.8	28.4	23.2
55 - 59	25.4	29.1	21.6	31.7	32.4	30.1	24.5	28.4	20.9
60 - 64	22.1	25.3	19.3	12.7	9	16.5	23.1	27.3	19.6

Overall, 27 percent of employed population in Malawi is underemployed. There are little sex differences in levels of underemployment. In the urban areas, the percentage of employed population who are available to work additional hours is 24 percent compared to 27 percent in the rural areas. There is no specific pattern in underemployment by age.

## Chapter Six

### Youth Employment Situation

Malawi's population is predominantly youthful due to the persistent high fertility the country has experienced over the past years. This means that every year, the number of young people entering the labour market is increasing. While the number of new entrants in the labour force has been growing rapidly, the country's economy has not been growing fast enough to create employment opportunities to meet the demand. In addition to facing inadequate employment opportunities, young people lack sufficient education and training, work experience, job search know-how and access to the social networks that provide job information.

This chapter presents levels of youth employment, unemployment and underemployment in Malawi using both the ILO and Southern African Development Community (SADC) definitions of the youth. The ILO defines the youth as those ages 15-24 while according to SADC, the youth are those in the ages 15-34.

#### 6.1 Employment rates for youth age 15 – 24 years

Table 6.1 presents employment rates among youth age 15-24 according to different socio-economic background characteristics. Overall, 73 percent of the youth were employed. However, male youths were more likely to be employed than their female counterparts. The results also show higher employment rates among the youth in rural area than in urban areas. Youth with higher education are less likely to be in employment. Employment rates range from 64 percent in Southern region to 83 percent in Northern region.

**Table 6.1:** Employed youth age 15 – 24 by sex, education level, residence and region

Background characteristics	Residence								
	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	72.5	76.2	69.4	52.6	61.4	44.5	75.1	78.2	72.5
Age group									
15 – 19	70.5	71.9	69.3	46.9	53.1	41.0	72.8	73.7	72.0
20 – 24	74.4	80.7	69.5	56.0	66.7	46.6	77.3	83.1	72.9
Education level									
None	75.8	79.7	72.5	58.6	68.3	49.9	77.1	80.6	74.2
Primary	69.8	75.7	65.0	51.0	62.3	41.7	72.8	77.8	68.7
Secondary	60.5	60.7	60.2	45.4	55.9	34.8	66.4	62.6	70.1
Tertiary	55.6	42.4	71.8	47.9	32.4	64.4	62.9	50.8	79.9
Region									
Northern	83.3	85.1	81.5	69.1	72.8	65.3	84.5	86.2	82.8
Central	77.8	80.3	75.8	54.8	61.8	48.3	81.1	83.1	79.4
Southern	64.2	69.5	59.8	47.0	58.6	37.0	66.5	70.9	62.7

## 6.2 Unemployment rates for youths age 15 – 24 years

Youth unemployment rate is the proportion of the youth labour force which is unemployed. The indicator measures the extent to which the economy is unable to provide employment for young people. Table 6.2 and 6.3 presents unemployment rates among the youth ages 15-24 by background characteristics using the broad and strict definitions of unemployment respectively. The tables show at the national level, youth unemployment rate among youth in the 15-24 age group is 28 percent using the broad definition and is only 9 percent using the strict definition. The pattern of unemployment rates using the strict definition by sex, place of residence and region is similar to the pattern of unemployment rates obtained using the broad definition. However, the strict definition of unemployment gives level of youth unemployment that increases with education level of the youth.

**Table 6. 2: Youth Unemployment rates, 15-24 years (broad definition)**

Background characteristics	Residence								
	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	27.5	23.8	30.6	47.4	38.6	55.5	24.9	21.8	27.5
Age group									
15 - 19	29.5	28.1	30.7	53.1	46.9	59.0	27.2	26.3	28.0
20 - 24	25.6	19.3	30.5	44.0	33.3	53.4	22.7	16.9	27.1
Education level									
None	24.2	20.3	27.5	41.4	31.7	50.1	22.9	19.4	25.8
Primary	30.2	24.3	35.0	49.0	37.7	58.3	27.2	22.2	31.3
Secondary	39.5	39.3	39.8	54.6	44.1	65.2	33.6	37.4	29.9
Tertiary	44.4	57.6	28.2	52.1	67.6	35.6	37.1	49.2	20.1
Region									
Northern	16.7	14.9	18.5	30.9	27.2	34.7	15.5	13.8	17.2
Central	22.2	19.7	24.2	45.2	38.2	51.7	18.9	16.9	20.6
Southern	35.8	30.5	40.2	53.0	41.4	63.0	33.5	29.1	37.3

**Table 6. 3: Youth Unemployment rates, 15-24 years (strict definition)**

Background characteristics	Residence								
	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	8.6	8.0	9.2	21.0	17.3	25.2	7.3	6.8	7.7
Age group									
15 - 19	8.0	8.1	7.9	13.8	9.1	18.9	7.6	8.0	7.2
20 - 24	9.2	7.9	10.3	24.3	21.0	28.1	7.0	5.7	8.1
Education level									
None	7.3	6.6	7.9	16.4	13.6	19.5	6.7	6.1	7.2
Primary	8.2	5.9	10.2	15.2	8.3	22.5	7.3	5.6	8.8
Secondary	14.8	15.6	14.0	29.0	22.2	37.7	10.0	13.0	7.2
Tertiary	39.6	52.6	24.4	47.8	62.5	33.8	31.7	44.8	13.4
Region									
Northern	6.6	7.1	6.2	10.4	10.5	10.3	6.4	6.8	5.9
Central	6.8	6.1	7.3	21.3	18.9	23.8	5.1	4.4	5.7
Southern	11.4	10.2	12.4	23.4	17.1	30.5	10.1	9.4	10.7

### 6.3 Employment rates for youth age 15 – 34 years

Table 6.1 presents employment rates among youth age 15-24 according to different socio-economic background characteristics. Overall, 77 percent of the youth were employed. However, male youths were more likely to be employed than their female counterparts. The results also show higher employment rates among the youth in rural areas than in urban areas. Youth with higher education are less likely to be in employment. Employment rates range from 70 percent in Southern region to 85 percent in Northern region.

**Table 6.4:** Employed youth age 15 – 34 year by sex, education level, residence and region

Background characteristics	Residence								
	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	77.0	83.1	71.8	66.4	77.3	55.9	78.7	84.1	74.2
Age group									
15 - 19	70.5	71.9	69.3	46.9	53.1	41.0	72.8	73.7	72.0
20 - 24	74.4	80.7	69.5	56.0	66.7	46.6	77.3	83.1	72.9
25 - 29	81.3	90.3	73.7	72.6	85.8	60.4	82.9	91.2	76.1
30 - 34	82.1	89.8	75.1	80.8	90.6	69.6	82.3	89.7	76.0
Education level									
None	78.2	83.8	74.0	65.9	78.8	56.3	79.3	84.3	75.6
Primary	75.7	84.0	68.0	63.4	75.8	51.9	78.0	85.6	71.0
Secondary	73.1	78.6	65.8	66.5	76.4	53.8	76.0	79.5	71.2
Tertiary	81.2	82.1	79.4	78.8	79.8	77.3	83.4	83.9	82.0
Region									
Northern	84.8	90.0	79.7	76.3	83.9	68.8	85.6	90.7	80.8
Central	82.1	86.8	78.2	66.4	75.7	57.0	84.8	88.9	81.5
Southern	70.1	77.5	63.8	64.7	77.8	52.5	70.9	77.5	65.5

### 6.4 Unemployment rates for youths age 15 – 34 years

Using the broad definition of unemployment, 23 percent of the youth labour force in age group 15 - 34 is unemployed in Malawi. Female youths are more likely to be unemployed than their male counterparts. The unemployment rate is 28 percent among female youth compared to 17 percent among male youth. The rate of youth unemployment decreases with age. A comparison of youth unemployment rates by place of residence shows the level of youth unemployment is 12 percentage points higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas. Table 6.5 also indicates that Southern region

has the highest youth unemployment rate at 30 percent, followed by Central region at 18 percent and Northern region at 15 percent. Unemployment rate is highest among young persons with secondary education.

The results in Table 6.6 (based on strict definition) indicate that, overall youth unemployment rate is 8 percent, which is almost four times lower than the youth unemployment rate obtained using the broad definition. The pattern of unemployment rates using the strict definition by sex, place of residence and region is similar to the pattern of unemployment rates obtained using the broad definition. However, the strict definition of unemployment gives level of youth unemployment that increases with education level of the youth.

**Table 6. 5:** Unemployment rates for youths age 15-34 years (broad definition)

Background characteristics	Residence								
	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	23.0	16.9	28.2	33.6	22.7	44.1	21.3	15.9	25.8
Age group									
15 – 19	29.5	28.1	30.7	53.1	46.9	59.0	27.2	26.3	28.0
20 – 24	25.6	19.3	30.5	44.0	33.3	53.4	22.7	16.9	27.1
25 – 29	18.7	9.7	26.3	27.4	14.2	39.6	17.1	8.8	23.9
30 – 34	17.9	10.2	24.9	19.2	9.4	30.4	17.7	10.3	24.0
Education level									
None	21.8	16.2	26.0	34.1	21.2	43.7	20.7	15.7	24.4
Primary	24.3	16.0	32.0	36.6	24.2	48.1	22.0	14.4	29.0
Secondary	26.9	21.4	34.2	33.5	23.6	46.2	24.0	20.5	28.8
Tertiary	18.8	17.9	20.6	21.2	20.2	22.7	16.6	16.1	18.0
Region									
Northern	15.2	10.0	20.3	23.7	16.1	31.2	14.4	9.3	19.2
Central	17.9	13.2	21.8	33.6	24.3	43.0	15.2	11.1	18.5
Southern	29.9	22.5	36.2	35.3	22.2	47.5	29.1	22.5	34.5

**Table 6. 6:** Unemployment rates for youths age 15-34 years (strict definition)

Background characteristics	Residence								
	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	7.9	6.2	9.5	14.4	10.5	19.1	6.9	5.5	8.2
Age group									
15 - 19	8.0	8.1	7.9	13.8	9.1	18.9	7.6	8.0	7.2
20 - 24	9.2	7.9	10.3	24.3	21.0	28.1	7.0	5.7	8.1
25 - 29	7.6	4.8	10.3	12.6	8.6	17.3	6.7	4.0	9.2
30 - 34	6.8	4.6	9.0	8.6	5.1	13.3	6.4	4.5	8.3
Education level									
None	7.1	5.8	8.2	13.1	9.7	16.3	6.6	5.4	7.6
Primary	7.3	4.5	10.3	13.1	6.6	20.6	6.3	4.1	8.7
Secondary	11.5	9.3	14.7	16.4	12.7	22.3	9.4	7.8	11.7
Tertiary	15.2	14.3	16.9	17.3	16.3	18.9	13.3	12.9	14.5
Region									
Northern	5.6	4.5	6.8	9.0	6.2	12.1	5.3	4.3	6.3
Central	6.4	5.2	7.6	15.4	12.7	18.7	5.1	3.8	6.1
Southern	10.2	7.9	12.4	14.4	9.0	20.9	9.5	7.7	11.2

### 6.3 Youth not in employment and not in education or training

The level of unemployment among the youth is also measured by the percentage of the youth not in employment and not in education or training (NEET). However, besides reflecting the extent of accessibility or inaccessibility of the youth to employment, NEET also measures the youth's accessibility to education. For example, a declining trend in NEET may either reflect an improvement in the youth access to education or a situation where young people have to accept whatever job comes their way in order to survive. Tables 6.7 and 6.8 give the percent of youth not in employment and not in education or training in age group 15-24 and age group 15-34 by background characteristics.

**Table 6. 7:** Youth 15-24 Not in Education and Not in Employment (NEET) by Region and education

Background characteristics	Malawi			Urban			Rural		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
National	21.7	20.1	23.0	37.7	34.0	41.1	19.3	18.0	20.4
Region									
North	25.8	22.6	28.6	33.2	29.6	36.9	25.0	21.8	27.8
Central	17.6	16.3	18.8	36.3	35.4	37.2	14.7	13.0	16.1
South	37.1	36.4	37.7	42.6	35.5	48.6	33.0	37.1	30.1
Education									
None	18.6	16.3	20.4	31.5	24.2	38.2	17.4	15.6	18.9
Primary	25.1	24.2	25.9	42.7	41.0	44.1	21.4	20.7	22.0
Secondary	29.2	26.2	32.1	40.8	38.3	43.5	24.6	20.8	27.9
Tertiary	38.2	50.3	22.8	30.3	34.5	25.9	44.0	60.1	20.0

**Table 6. 8:** Youth 15-34 Not in Education and Not in Employment (NEET) by Region and education

Background characteristics	Malawi			Urban			Rural		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
National	16.5	13.8	18.8	26.8	21.2	32	14.8	12.5	16.7
Region									
North	20.5	15.6	24.7	25	19.4	30.3	19.9	15.2	24.1
Central	13.1	10.8	15.1	26.5	23	29.8	10.8	8.5	12.7
South	27.1	21.5	31.7	28.9	20	36.9	25.7	22.9	27.7
Education									
None	14.8	12.3	16.7	25.6	17.5	31.5	13.8	11.8	15.4
Primary	18.9	16.2	21.4	32.3	28.4	35.8	16.1	13.7	18.3
Secondary	20.1	15.3	26.1	25	20.1	30.9	18	13.2	23.9
Tertiary	13.5	12.6	15.1	13.1	10.6	16.8	13.8	14	13.3

Overall, the percentage of the youth in age group 15-24 not in employment and not in education or training was higher than in the age group 15-34. The percent of youth in age group 15-24 not in education and not in employment is 22 percent (Table 6.7) compared to 17 percent among the youth in age group 15-34. In the two age groups, the NEET rates are higher for females than males indicating

possible disadvantaged position of young women in the labour market or limited access of female to education. Youth in urban areas are more likely to be not in employment and not in education or training than their counterparts in rural areas. Accessibility to education is relatively easy in urban areas compared to the rural areas. However, employment opportunities in the urban areas are limited unlike in rural areas where the agricultural sector is likely to be the source of employment for the youth. Further, Tables 6.7 and Table 6.8 show that the Southern region has the highest percentage of the youth not in employment and not in education or training, followed by Northern region and Central region, respectively. While the NEET rates among the youth in age group 15-24 do not exhibit a particular pattern by education level, the NEET rates among the youth in age group 15-24 increase with education level.

## **6.4 Youth in precarious employment**

Tables 6.9 and Table 6.10 present the percentage of the youth in age group 15-24 and age group 15-34 respectively who are contributing family workers and own-account workers out of the total youth in employment. Young persons in age group 15-24 are less likely to be in precarious or vulnerable employment than youth in age group 15-34. The percentage of the youth in age group 15-24 in precarious employment is 12 percent and the corresponding percentage of the youth in age group 15-34 in precarious employment is 26 percent.

There are little variations in the percentage of youth in vulnerable employment between males and females among the youth in age group 15-24. However, in age group 15-24, the percentage of the youth working as own account workers or family contributing members in rural areas is 5 percent higher than in the urban areas. At regional level, the percentage of youth (in both age groups) in vulnerable employment in the Southern region greatly deviates from that of the other two regions. In age group 15-34, the percentage of youth who are own account workers and contribution family workers is 16 percent compared to 33 percent in the Northern region and 28 percent in the Central region. Table 6.10 shows a similar pattern of vulnerability employment at regional level as depicted by Table 6.7 and Table 6.7 show that the youth with tertiary education are least likely to be working as own account workers and contributing family members than young persons with secondary education or lower.

**Table 6. 9:** Youth (15-24) in vulnerable employment, sex, residence, region and educational

Background characteristics	Malawi			Urban			Rural		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
National	12.3	11.1	13.2	7.1	7.0	7.3	13.0	11.8	14.0
Region									
North	17.2	17.8	16.6	10.2	9.5	10.8	17.9	18.8	17.1
Central	13.4	11.7	14.8	8.1	8.3	7.8	14.2	12.3	15.8
South	5.7	4.8	6.5	4.9	5.0	4.8	6.3	4.7	7.6
Education level									
None	12.5	12.9	12.2	8.4	10.2	7.1	12.8	13.2	12.6
Primary	13.8	10.5	17.3	7.5	6.7	8.3	15.1	11.3	19.1
Secondary	9.8	7.5	13.2	6.0	5.9	6.2	11.3	8.1	16.4
Tertiary	1.7	1.1	3.1	2.7	0.8	6.1	1.0	1.3	0.0

**Table 6. 10:** Youth (15-34) in vulnerable employment, sex, residence, region and educational

Background characteristics	Malawi			Urban			Rural		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
National	25.8	24.9	26.6	18.2	16.3	20.1	27	26.3	27.5
Region									
North	32.6	33.4	31.9	22.5	20.7	24.3	33.6	34.8	32.6
Central	28.2	26.9	29.4	19.3	18.3	20.4	29.7	28.4	30.7
South	16.1	15.9	16.4	15.2	12.8	17.5	16.9	18.6	15.6
Education level									
None	25.5	26.4	24.8	20.6	22	19.6	25.9	26.8	25.3
Primary	29.3	25.9	32.9	18.7	15.8	21.5	31.4	27.9	35.2
Secondary	24.1	21.5	27.9	17.8	15	21.6	26.7	24.1	30.8
Tertiary	7.7	6.4	10.5	7.2	4.4	12.1	8.1	7.7	8.9

## 6.5 Time related youth underemployment rate

Some youth who are in employment may suffer partial lack of employment. Data on youth underemployment were collected by asking young persons in employment whether they are willing to work more hours than they are currently working in their present jobs.

The results in Table 6.11 show that, 6 percent of young persons in age group 15-24 who were in employment were underemployed. The corresponding percentage among the youth in age group 15-34 is 12 percent as shown in Table 6.12.

In both age groups, no major differences are observed in the level of youth underemployment between males and females and between rural areas and urban areas. However, while there are little variations in the level of underemployment in age group by educational level, the level of underemployment among the youth in age group 15-34 declines with level of education, as shown in Table 6.11. Youth, both in age groups 15-24 and 15-34 who are resident in the Central region are more likely to be underemployed than their counterparts in Southern and Northern regions.

**Table 6. 11:** Time related youth age 15-24 underemployment

Background characteristics	Malawi			Urban			Rural		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
National	5.5	5.6	5.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	5.8	5.9	5.8
Region									
North	3.5	3.5	3.5	1.8	1.6	2	3.7	3.7	3.6
Central	6.7	6.7	6.6	5	5.5	4.6	6.9	6.9	6.9
South	3.3	2.6	3.9	2.2	2.1	2.4	4	3	4.8
Education									
None	5.7	6.2	5.4	4.4	4.8	4.1	5.8	6.3	5.5
Primary	6.2	5.8	6.5	3.7	3.8	3.5	6.7	6.2	7.2
Secondary	3.7	3.7	3.6	2.2	2.2	2.2	4.3	4.3	4.2
Tertiary	2.2	1.2	4.2	2.7	2	4	1.8	0.7	4.5

**Table 6. 12:** Time related youth age 15-34 underemployment

Background characteristics	Malawi			Urban			Rural		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
National	12.2	12.7	11.7	9.6	9.2	9.9	12.6	13.2	12.0
Region									
North	8.0	9.1	7.0	5.2	5.3	5.2	8.3	9.5	7.2
Central	13.8	14.5	13.1	12.0	12.3	11.6	14.1	14.9	13.4
South	8.6	8.4	8.8	7.1	6.4	7.8	9.7	10.1	9.4
Education									
None	11.8	12.0	11.6	9.9	10.2	9.6	11.9	12.1	11.8
Primary	13.2	13.9	12.4	8.9	8.2	9.6	14.1	15.1	13.0
Secondary	11.6	12.6	10.0	8.7	8.3	9.3	12.8	14.4	10.4
Tertiary	13.8	14.0	13.6	12.6	10.9	15.6	14.8	16.0	11.7

## Chapter Seven

### Earnings, Wages and Hours of work

Earnings and wages are compensations for work done. However, it is worth noting that not all persons in employment get compensated for their labour input in form of earnings or wages. People who work as own-account workers or contributing family workers may not receive earnings or wages.

Data on earnings collected through surveys are often understated by respondents either intentionally or unintentionally. Some respondents are uncomfortable to disclose their actual earnings - as a result they deliberately misreport or refuse to disclose the information. Failure to correctly report earnings may also be due to ignorance. In the 2013 MLFS survey, refusals on earnings were very minimal. The MLFS questionnaire provided for an option of the wage bracket to cater for those respondents who were not ready to disclose their actual earnings. This information plus background characteristics were later used to impute values for the few missing values but no adjustments were made for underreporting bias mainly because there are no reliable administrative records on earnings in Malawi.

#### 7.1 Earning distributions

Respondents were asked about the wages received, actual hours that they worked to receive those wages. This was used to calculate mean wage per hour which was extrapolated to monthly gross wage by using usual number of working hours. Wages were either collected as before or after tax plus any information about deductions. Wherever necessary this was adjusted to pre-tax or pre-deducted wage to make reasonable comparisons.

The earnings distribution is shown in figure 7.1. The distribution is right-skewed with mean and the median being K41,643 and K13,600, respectively. These earnings are typical of income distribution where majority of people are below the mean or the median and there a long tail. Figure 7.1 shows that over 60 percent of income earners are earning less than K10,000 and over 90 percent less than the mean.

**Figure 7. 1:** Earnings distribution in Malawi kwacha

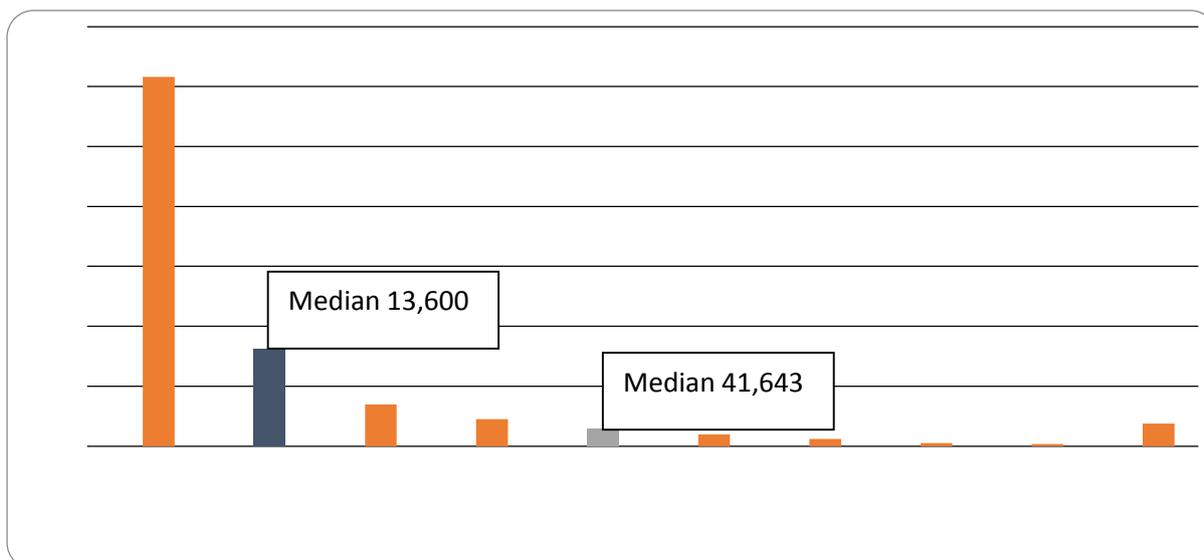


Table 7.1 shows distribution of monthly gross wage (in current Malawi Kwacha) by residence, sex, and education. The results indicate the median monthly gross income in Malawi is K13,600. The monthly gross income for females is less than males (K10,500 for females compared to K16,000 for males).

**Table 7. 1:** Average monthly gross wage by Residence, Sex, and Education

Background characteristics	Monthly Gross Income		Monthly Gross profit	
	Median	Mean	Median	Mean
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,600</b>	<b>41,643</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>96,300</b>
Sex				
Male	16,000	50,263	7,500	159,402
Female	10,514	30,548	5,000	34,061
Residence				
Urban	20,604	88,043	10,600	333,407
Rural	12,000	34,182	5,500	59,976
Education level				
None	12,000	27,560	5,000	41,430
Primary	16,000	37,235	7,400	76,083
Secondary	28,667	119,441	12,000	215,942
Tertiary	140,800	191,199	40,000	2,605,658

Table 7.1 shows a higher median monthly gross income in urban areas than rural areas. There are huge disparities in monthly gross earnings across different education levels. The median monthly gross income of those with tertiary is nearly twelve times higher than for those with no education.

## 7.2 Low pay rate

Low pay rate (proxy for/to working poverty rate) is the proportion of paid employees whose hourly earnings at all jobs are less than two thirds of the median earnings. For purposes of calculating this indicator, earnings are defined as income (received either in cash or in kind) from paid employment for participating in economic activities in the strictly employment related capacity. Workers whose income is less than two-thirds of the median earnings are classified as people working in poverty. The usefulness of the indicator in measuring the extent of people working in poverty is limited in settings where workers subsist by doing small scale agriculture or running small businesses as own account workers or contributing family workers. The low pay rates calculated based on paid employment earnings data are presented in Table 7.2.

Overall, 61 percent of paid employees have earnings which are equal to less than two third of the median earnings. Proportion of women receiving Low pay rates for females is high than males. Workers in rural areas are more likely to receive earning less than two third of the median earning than their counterparts in urban areas. The low pay rate in rural areas is 64 percent compared to a low pay rate of 43 percent in urban areas.

**Table 7. 2: Low pay rates by sex, residence and educational level**

Background characteristics	Low pay	
	Percent	Number
<b>Both</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>955,228</b>
Sex		
Male	56.1	435,828
Female	65.9	519,400
Residence		
Urban	43.3	90,078
Rural	63.7	865,150
Education level		
None	65.1	679,666
Primary	57.6	224,890
Secondary	43.7	47,833
Tertiary	13.7	2,839

Increasing education levels is associated with less incidence of low pay rate. The percentage of people working in 'poverty' declines from 65 percent among those with no education to 14 percent among those with tertiary education.

### 7.3 Hours of work

The Malawi Employment Act provides for a 48 working hours per week. In the 2013 MFLS survey, respondents who were in employment were asked how many hours they usually worked per week both in their main job/activity and in any other job/activity. The main job is the one in which the respondent usually works the greatest number of hours per week. If the usual hours of work are the same in each job/activity, the main job/activity is the one that generates the highest income. Table 7.3 shows the average usual hours across geographical location, gender and education.

**Table 7. 3:** Average usual hours of work by region, sex, residence and education

Background characteristics	Malawi			Urban			Rural		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
National	39.7	43.8	35.6	47.8	52.6	41.0	38.7	42.4	35.0
Region									
North	39.3	44.8	33.4	47.9	51.9	43.0	38.5	44.1	32.6
Central	39.6	42.6	36.7	46.7	50.9	41.1	38.7	41.4	36.3
South	47.8	53.5	39.8	50.2	55.8	41.3	45.4	51.0	38.6
Education									
None	38.2	42.2	35.0	45.6	51.5	39.8	37.7	41.4	34.7
Primary	39.8	43.2	35.4	49.1	53.5	41.8	38.5	41.5	34.5
Secondary	47.6	51.2	40.4	51.0	55.5	42.1	46.4	49.6	39.8
Tertiary	45.8	47.1	42.7	46.4	48.3	42.6	45.4	46.2	42.9

Overall, the average usual working hours is 40 hours per week. Females have less usual working hours than men (36 hours for females compared to 44 hours for males). By place of residence, the results show that the average usual working hours in urban areas is in line with the statutory usual working hours per week of 48 hours. It is noted that, males in the urban areas work 11 hours more than their female counterparts. In the rural areas, the average usual working hours per week for both females and males are below the prescribed usual working hours. However, males work for more hours than females. At the regional level, the average usual working hours in Southern region is higher than in both Central and Northern regions. There is no particular pattern in the number of usual working hours per week according to educational level.

Table 7.4 examines the difference between usual and actual hours worked in the reference week. The main difference is that the actual hours are slightly less than the usual hours, which means that people

worked less than their usual hours in the reference week. People in rural areas work slightly less hours than their counterparts in urban areas, women work less hours than men. Southern, Central and Northern regions have different average work hours.

**Table 7. 4:** Average number of actual hours of work by region, sex, residence and education

Background characteristics	Malawi			Urban			Rural		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
National	35.1	38.9	31.2	42.8	47.8	35.9	34.1	37.6	30.8
Region									
North	33.1	38.3	27.6	41.1	46.2	34.7	32.4	37.5	27.0
Central	35.7	38.4	33.0	42.0	46.2	36.1	34.9	37.3	32.7
South	42.9	48.4	35.4	46.2	51.7	37.3	39.7	44.7	33.8
Education									
None	33.4	37.0	30.5	40.6	46.5	34.8	32.9	36.2	30.2
Primary	35.6	38.7	31.5	44.0	48.6	36.6	34.3	37.0	30.8
Secondary	43.8	47.3	37.0	46.2	51.2	36.3	43.0	45.9	37.2
Tertiary	41.3	42.8	37.4	41.3	42.8	38.3	41.3	42.8	36.4

## 7.4 Excess hours

People in excess hours of work are workers that usually work beyond the government regulated work hours. Table 7.5 presents the percent distribution of workers who worked in excess of 48 hours per week by selected background characteristics. The results show that, at national level, 17 percent of all employed persons had excess hours of work. Males are more likely than females to have worked excess hours. The percentage of employed persons in the urban areas who had worked excess hours is 7 percentage points above their rural counterparts who had excess hours. Employed persons with secondary education or higher are more likely to have excess hours of work than their counterparts with primary education or less.

**Table 7. 5:** Excess hours of work by region, sex, residence and education

Background characteristics	Malawi			Urban			Rural		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
National	17.0	22.9	11.9	23.2	23.9	14.1	15.9	21.2	11.6
Region									
North	15.5	24.6	7.5	19.7	27.2	13.6	15.4	24.6	7.4
Central	17.2	21.2	13.9	11.6	13.3	10.4	17.2	21.2	13.9
South	15.5	20.1	11.7	20.2	26.8	14.3	15.3	19.8	11.6
Education									
None	15.8	22.3	11.0	22.0	32.0	14.6	15.2	21.4	10.6
Primary	16.1	20.4	12.1	20.8	29.9	12.8	15.1	18.4	12.0
Secondary	24.6	30.7	16.9	29.4	41.3	14.9	22.5	26.2	17.7
Tertiary	22.7	24.1	20.2	20.9	23.7	16.9	24.1	24.4	23.4

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## Appendix A: Survey Tables

Table A. 1: Total Population by age, age, sex and residence

Age group	Residence								
	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,450,399</b>	<b>7,505,503</b>	<b>7,944,896</b>	<b>1,907,135</b>	<b>964,179</b>	<b>942,956</b>	<b>13,543,264</b>	<b>6,541,325</b>	<b>7,001,940</b>
0 -4	2,394,807	1,204,386	1,190,421	258,691	128,016	130,675	2,136,117	1,076,371	1,059,746
5 -9	2,591,774	1,283,606	1,308,168	272,014	141,080	130,934	2,319,759	1,142,526	1,177,234
10 - 14	2,311,315	1,144,482	1,166,833	267,593	135,476	132,117	2,043,722	1,009,006	1,034,716
15 - 19	1,741,642	873,820	867,822	225,661	110,134	115,528	1,515,980	763,686	752,294
20 - 24	1,217,899	551,155	666,744	200,813	97,563	103,251	1,017,086	453,593	563,493
25 - 29	1,131,492	540,241	591,251	195,328	91,568	103,761	936,164	448,673	487,490
30 - 34	968,704	463,331	505,373	172,434	92,953	79,481	796,271	370,379	425,892
35 - 39	761,629	367,818	393,811	100,743	56,464	44,279	660,886	311,354	349,532
40 - 44	535,529	248,680	286,849	67,035	34,523	32,512	468,494	214,157	254,337
45 - 49	404,491	196,075	208,416	42,756	21,289	21,467	361,735	174,786	186,949
50 - 54	339,534	155,573	183,961	32,608	15,601	17,007	306,926	139,972	166,954
55 - 59	273,268	135,562	137,706	31,674	19,427	12,247	241,594	116,136	125,459
60 - 64	239,784	96,777	143,007	15,620	8,578	7,042	224,165	88,199	135,965
65+	538,530	243,996	294,534	24,165	11,508	12,657	514,365	232,487	281,877

Table A. 2: Total Population by age, age, sex and region

Age group	Region								
	Northern			Central			Southern		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,990,882</b>	<b>948,788</b>	<b>1,042,093</b>	<b>6,316,641</b>	<b>3,047,190</b>	<b>3,269,451</b>	<b>7,142,876</b>	<b>3,509,524</b>	<b>3,633,351</b>
0 -4	311,701	151,354	160,348	929,778	455,436	474,342	1,153,328	597,596	555,732
5 -9	301,993	152,254	149,739	1,105,054	542,963	562,092	1,184,727	588,389	596,338
10 - 14	305,341	147,230	158,111	893,270	439,328	453,941	1,112,704	557,923	554,781
15 - 19	238,431	114,213	124,218	710,957	347,110	363,847	792,254	412,497	379,757
20 - 24	167,203	78,327	88,876	523,343	232,861	290,482	527,353	239,967	287,386
25 - 29	138,055	66,758	71,297	453,186	223,898	229,287	540,252	249,585	290,667
30 - 34	132,669	57,934	74,734	394,989	194,643	200,347	441,047	210,754	230,292
35 - 39	90,937	43,906	47,030	328,750	151,034	177,716	341,942	172,877	169,065
40 - 44	65,549	28,815	36,734	242,301	116,626	125,674	227,679	103,239	124,440
45 - 49	55,273	24,512	30,762	182,497	86,465	96,032	166,720	85,098	81,622
50 - 54	46,624	20,020	26,605	145,912	74,467	71,445	146,998	61,087	85,911
55 - 59	42,322	23,817	18,505	98,425	49,583	48,842	132,521	62,162	70,359
60 - 64	26,618	12,393	14,225	93,155	37,285	55,869	120,011	47,099	72,913
65+	68,166	27,255	40,911	215,025	95,490	119,535	255,339	121,251	134,088

**Table A. 3: Population by age, sex, residence, education level and region**

Background Characteristics	Residence								
	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	10,371,041	4,972,058	5,398,983	1,313,792	665,520	648,271	9,057,249	4,306,538	4,750,711
Age group									
10 - 14	2,026,390	1,009,324	1,017,066	234,932	123,342	111,590	1,791,458	885,982	905,476
15 - 19	1,547,963	709,603	838,360	187,098	89,747	97,350	1,360,865	619,856	741,009
20 - 24	1,253,545	615,355	638,190	186,770	97,923	88,847	1,066,775	517,433	549,343
25 - 29	1,219,090	576,601	642,489	194,929	97,851	97,078	1,024,161	478,750	545,411
30 - 34	1,048,000	481,362	566,638	173,357	81,454	91,904	874,642	399,908	474,734
35 - 39	822,301	402,001	420,301	108,764	58,506	50,258	713,537	343,494	370,043
40 - 44	608,633	303,513	305,120	72,257	34,240	38,016	536,376	269,273	267,103
45 - 49	389,140	188,587	200,553	41,321	19,352	21,969	347,819	169,235	178,583
50 - 54	383,690	166,748	216,941	40,653	20,085	20,568	343,037	146,663	196,374
55 - 59	233,496	109,305	124,192	21,731	12,102	9,629	211,766	97,203	114,563
60 - 64	290,398	138,423	151,975	23,046	15,276	7,770	267,352	123,147	144,205
65+	548,394	271,235	277,159	28,934	15,642	13,292	519,460	255,593	263,867
Education level									
None	7,205,012	3,457,583	3,747,429	620,531	319,268	301,263	6,584,480	3,138,315	3,446,166
Primary	2,208,364	1,070,287	1,138,077	370,905	184,536	186,369	1,837,458	885,751	951,707
Secondary	741,008	345,408	395,600	224,759	114,879	109,879	516,250	230,529	285,721
Tertiary	216,657	98,781	117,877	97,596	46,837	50,760	119,061	51,944	67,117
Region									
Northern	1,377,188	645,180	732,007	126,386	62,524	63,862	1,250,802	582,656	668,145
Central	4,281,809	2,048,791	2,233,018	589,858	292,788	297,069	3,691,951	1,756,003	1,935,948
Southern	4,712,044	2,278,086	2,433,958	597,548	310,208	287,340	4,114,496	1,967,878	2,146,618

**Table A. 4: Labour force (broad definition) by age, sex, residence, education level and region**

Background Characteristics	Residence								
	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	8,208,735	3,918,836	4,289,899	982,065	495,925	486,140	7,226,671	3,422,911	3,803,760
Age group									
10 - 14	888,190	433,070	455,121	65,268	35,358	29,910	822,922	397,712	425,210
15 - 19	1,076,616	494,685	581,931	95,808	47,176	48,631	980,809	447,509	533,300
20 - 24	1,137,781	554,242	583,539	157,608	81,612	75,996	980,173	472,630	507,543
25 - 29	1,158,934	548,510	610,424	182,906	91,149	91,757	976,028	457,362	518,666
30 - 34	1,018,004	466,675	551,330	167,063	78,810	88,253	850,941	387,864	463,077
35 - 39	786,468	383,240	403,228	103,989	56,524	47,466	682,479	326,716	355,763
40 - 44	591,360	293,548	297,812	70,696	33,658	37,038	520,664	259,889	260,775
45 - 49	374,915	181,443	193,473	39,750	18,191	21,559	335,165	163,252	171,914
50 - 54	359,090	160,342	198,748	38,306	19,396	18,910	320,784	140,946	179,838
55 - 59	213,591	102,434	111,157	20,711	11,570	9,141	192,880	90,863	102,016
60 - 64	251,921	125,756	126,165	19,572	12,462	7,110	232,350	113,295	119,055
65+	351,864	174,892	176,972	20,388	10,019	10,369	331,476	164,873	166,603
Education level									
None	5,558,405	2,634,239	2,924,166	423,652	216,865	206,787	5,134,753	2,417,374	2,717,379
Primary	1,787,189	885,324	901,865	267,648	133,668	133,980	1,519,541	751,656	767,885
Secondary	659,433	307,328	352,105	196,731	100,344	96,387	462,702	206,984	255,718
Tertiary	203,709	91,945	111,763	94,034	45,048	48,986	109,675	46,897	62,777
Region									
Northern	977,943	462,152	515,790	82,742	39,334	43,408	895,200	422,818	472,383
Central	3,531,494	1,689,408	1,842,086	443,375	218,678	224,697	3,088,119	1,470,729	1,617,389
Southern	3,699,299	1,767,276	1,932,023	455,947	237,912	218,035	3,243,352	1,529,364	1,713,988

**Table A. 5: Employed persons (broad definition) by age, sex, education level, residence and region**

Background Characteristics	Residence								
	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	6,382,863	3,076,247	3,306,616	686,502	343,111	343,391	5,696,361	2,733,136	2,963,225
Age group									
10 – 14	554,870	282,388	272,483	28,649	16,012	12,637	526,221	266,375	259,846
15 – 19	759,199	340,635	418,563	44,960	21,631	23,329	714,239	319,004	395,235
20 – 24	846,217	405,034	441,182	88,223	42,841	45,381	757,994	362,193	395,801
25 – 29	941,734	447,560	494,174	132,802	66,824	65,978	808,932	380,736	428,196
30 – 34	835,628	401,626	434,002	134,964	63,968	70,996	700,664	337,658	363,006
35 – 39	680,123	333,403	346,720	84,387	45,541	38,846	595,736	287,861	307,874
40 – 44	504,898	253,186	251,712	59,343	28,502	30,841	445,555	224,684	220,871
45 – 49	324,565	157,000	167,565	34,993	15,685	19,309	289,572	141,316	148,256
50 – 54	295,174	135,302	159,872	31,382	16,376	15,006	263,792	118,925	144,866
55 – 59	170,434	81,805	88,630	17,464	9,739	7,725	152,971	72,066	80,905
60 – 64	192,249	100,749	91,500	15,206	9,709	5,497	177,043	91,040	86,003
65+	277,773	137,560	140,212	14,129	6,282	7,847	263,644	131,278	132,365
Education level									
None	4,303,471	2,072,681	2,230,790	283,262	145,498	137,764	4,020,208	1,927,182	2,093,026
Primary	1,385,778	685,282	700,496	183,359	90,293	93,066	1,202,420	594,989	607,431
Secondary	517,847	240,121	277,726	141,313	70,107	71,206	376,534	170,014	206,520
Tertiary	175,767	78,164	97,603	78,568	37,213	41,355	97,200	40,952	56,248
Region									
Northern	842,569	398,838	443,731	67,758	32,532	35,225	774,811	366,306	408,506
Central	2,899,944	1,395,293	1,504,650	303,651	146,858	156,792	2,596,293	1,248,435	1,347,858
Southern	2,640,351	1,282,116	1,358,234	315,094	163,720	151,373	2,325,257	1,118,396	1,206,861

**Table A. 6: Unemployed (broad definition) by age, sex, education level, residence and region**

Background Characteristics	Residence								
	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	1,825,872	842,589	983,284	295,563	152,814	142,749	1,530,309	689,775	840,535
Age group									
10 – 14	333,320	150,682	182,638	36,619	19,346	17,274	296,701	131,337	165,364
15 – 19	317,417	154,050	163,367	50,848	25,546	25,303	266,569	128,504	138,065
20 – 24	291,564	149,207	142,357	69,385	38,771	30,614	222,179	110,437	111,743
25 – 29	217,200	100,951	116,249	50,104	24,325	25,779	167,096	76,626	90,470
30 – 34	182,377	65,049	117,328	32,099	14,842	17,257	150,278	50,207	100,071
35 – 39	106,345	49,837	56,508	19,602	10,982	8,620	86,744	38,855	47,889
40 – 44	86,462	40,362	46,101	11,353	5,157	6,197	75,109	35,205	39,904
45 – 49	50,350	24,442	25,908	4,757	2,506	2,250	45,594	21,936	23,658
50 – 54	63,916	25,041	38,875	6,924	3,020	3,904	56,992	22,021	34,971
55 – 59	43,156	20,629	22,527	3,247	1,831	1,416	39,909	18,798	21,111
60 – 64	59,672	25,007	34,665	4,366	2,753	1,613	55,306	22,255	33,052
65+	74,092	37,332	36,760	6,259	3,737	2,522	67,833	33,595	34,238
Education level									
None	1,254,934	561,558	693,376	140,389	71,367	69,023	1,114,545	490,192	624,353
Primary	401,411	200,042	201,368	84,289	43,376	40,914	317,121	156,667	160,455
Secondary	141,586	67,207	74,379	55,418	30,236	25,182	86,168	36,971	49,197
Tertiary	27,941	13,781	14,160	15,466	7,835	7,631	12,475	5,946	6,529
Region									
Northern	135,374	63,314	72,059	14,985	6,802	8,183	120,389	56,512	63,877
Central	631,550	294,114	337,436	139,725	71,820	67,905	491,826	222,294	269,531
Southern	1,058,948	485,160	573,788	140,854	74,192	66,662	918,095	410,968	507,126

**Table A. 7: Inactive persons (broad definition) by age, sex, education level, residence and region**

Background Characteristics	Residence								
	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	2,162,305	1,053,222	1,109,083	331,727	169,595	162,132	1,830,579	883,627	946,952
Age group									
10 – 14	1,138,199	576,254	561,945	169,663	87,984	81,680	968,536	488,270	480,266
15 – 19	471,347	214,918	256,429	91,290	42,571	48,719	380,056	172,347	207,710
20 – 24	115,765	61,114	54,651	29,162	16,310	12,852	86,603	44,803	41,799
25 – 29	60,156	28,091	32,065	12,023	6,703	5,320	48,133	21,388	26,745
30 – 34	29,995	14,687	15,308	6,294	2,643	3,651	23,701	12,044	11,657
35 – 39	35,833	18,761	17,072	4,775	1,983	2,792	31,058	16,778	14,280
40 – 44	17,273	9,966	7,307	1,561	582	979	15,712	9,384	6,329
45 – 49	14,225	7,145	7,080	1,571	1,161	410	12,653	5,984	6,670
50 – 54	24,600	6,406	18,194	2,346	689	1,658	22,253	5,717	16,536
55 – 59	19,906	6,871	13,035	1,020	531	489	18,886	6,340	12,546
60 – 64	38,477	12,667	25,810	3,474	2,814	660	35,003	9,853	25,150
65+	196,530	96,343	100,186	8,546	5,624	2,923	187,983	90,720	97,264
Education level									
None	1,646,607	823,344	823,263	196,880	102,403	94,477	1,449,727	720,941	728,786
Primary	421,175	184,963	236,212	103,257	50,868	52,390	317,918	134,095	183,822
Secondary	81,575	38,080	43,495	28,027	14,535	13,492	53,548	23,545	30,003
Tertiary	12,949	6,835	6,113	3,562	1,789	1,774	9,386	5,047	4,340
Region									
Northern	399,245	183,028	216,217	43,644	23,190	20,454	355,601	159,839	195,763
Central	750,315	359,384	390,932	146,482	74,110	72,372	603,833	285,274	318,559
Southern	1,012,745	510,810	501,935	141,601	72,296	69,305	871,144	438,515	432,630

**Table A. 8: Labour force (strict definition) by age, sex, education level, residence and region**

Background Characteristics	Residence								
	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	6,814,569	3,269,783	3,544,786	773,332	387,143	386,188	6,041,237	2,882,640	3,158,598
Age group									
10 – 14	585,354	294,229	291,125	31,281	16,632	14,649	554,073	277,597	276,476
15 – 19	824,988	374,145	450,843	52,145	25,356	26,789	772,842	348,788	424,054
20 – 24	931,602	445,716	485,885	116,520	58,159	58,361	815,082	387,557	427,525
25 – 29	1,018,842	483,562	535,280	151,939	76,024	75,915	866,903	407,537	459,366
30 – 34	896,572	425,925	470,647	147,625	70,684	76,940	748,948	355,241	393,707
35 – 39	711,385	347,053	364,333	91,764	49,006	42,758	619,622	298,046	321,575
40 – 44	530,850	265,145	265,705	63,547	30,274	33,272	467,304	234,871	232,433
45 – 49	338,243	162,583	175,660	36,551	16,544	20,007	301,692	146,039	155,653
50 – 54	307,982	141,180	166,802	32,754	16,885	15,870	275,228	124,295	150,932
55 – 59	175,709	84,854	90,855	17,825	10,052	7,773	157,884	74,802	83,082
60 – 64	208,900	104,916	103,984	16,886	11,058	5,829	192,014	93,858	98,155
65+	284,142	140,475	143,667	14,495	6,468	8,027	269,647	134,007	135,640
Education level									
None	4,572,620	2,184,245	2,388,375	314,213	159,589	154,624	4,258,407	2,024,656	2,233,751
Primary	1,476,972	733,570	743,402	206,418	102,281	104,137	1,270,554	631,288	639,265
Secondary	569,086	263,979	305,107	163,363	82,226	81,137	405,723	181,753	223,970
Tertiary	195,891	87,989	107,902	89,338	43,047	46,290	106,554	44,942	61,612
Region									
Northern	878,036	416,132	461,904	72,172	34,462	37,710	805,864	381,670	424,194
Central	3,056,765	1,468,836	1,587,930	347,485	168,976	178,510	2,709,280	1,299,860	1,409,420
Southern	2,879,767	1,384,815	1,494,952	353,674	183,705	169,969	2,526,093	1,201,110	1,324,983

**Table A. 9: Unemployed (strict definition) by age, sex, education level, residence and region**

Background Characteristics	Residence								
	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	431,706	193,536	238,170	86,830	44,032	42,798	344,876	149,503	195,373
Age group									
10 – 14	30,483	11,841	18,642	2,632	620	2,012	27,851	11,221	16,630
15 – 19	65,789	33,509	32,279	7,186	3,725	3,460	58,603	29,784	28,819
20 – 24	85,385	40,682	44,703	28,297	15,318	12,979	57,089	25,364	31,724
25 – 29	77,108	36,002	41,106	19,137	9,200	9,936	57,971	26,802	31,170
30 – 34	60,944	24,299	36,645	12,661	6,716	5,944	48,284	17,583	30,701
35 – 39	31,263	13,650	17,612	7,377	3,465	3,912	23,886	10,185	13,701
40 – 44	25,953	11,959	13,994	4,204	1,773	2,432	21,749	10,186	11,562
45 – 49	13,678	5,583	8,095	1,558	859	699	12,120	4,723	7,397
50 – 54	12,808	5,878	6,929	1,372	508	864	11,436	5,370	6,066
55 – 59	5,275	3,050	2,225	362	313	48	4,913	2,736	2,177
60 – 64	16,651	4,167	12,484	1,681	1,349	332	14,971	2,819	12,152
65+	6,370	2,914	3,455	366	186	180	6,004	2,729	3,275
Education level									
None	269,149	111,565	157,584	30,951	14,091	16,860	238,198	97,474	140,724
Primary	91,194	48,288	42,905	23,060	11,989	11,071	68,134	36,299	31,835
Secondary	51,240	23,858	27,382	22,050	12,118	9,932	29,189	11,740	17,450
Tertiary	20,124	9,825	10,299	10,770	5,835	4,935	9,354	3,990	5,364
Region									
Northern	35,467	17,294	18,173	4,415	1,930	2,485	31,053	15,364	15,688
Central	156,822	73,542	83,280	43,835	22,117	21,717	112,987	51,425	61,563
Southern	239,417	102,699	136,717	38,581	19,985	18,596	200,836	82,714	118,122

**Table A. 10: Inactive persons (strict definition) by age, sex, education level, residence and region**

Background Characteristics	Residence								
	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	3,556,472	1,702,275	1,854,197	540,460	278,377	262,083	3,016,012	1,423,898	1,592,114
Age group									
10 – 14	1,441,036	715,095	725,941	203,651	106,710	96,941	1,237,385	608,386	629,000
15 – 19	722,975	335,458	387,517	134,952	64,391	70,561	588,023	271,067	316,956
20 – 24	321,944	169,639	152,305	70,250	39,764	30,487	251,693	129,875	121,818
25 – 29	200,248	93,040	107,208	42,990	21,827	21,163	157,258	71,213	86,045
30 – 34	151,428	55,437	95,991	25,733	10,769	14,964	125,695	44,668	81,027
35 – 39	110,916	54,948	55,968	17,000	9,500	7,500	93,916	45,448	48,468
40 – 44	77,783	38,368	39,414	8,710	3,966	4,744	69,073	34,402	34,670
45 – 49	50,897	26,004	24,893	4,770	2,808	1,962	46,127	23,196	22,931
50 – 54	75,708	25,568	50,140	7,898	3,200	4,698	67,809	22,368	45,441
55 – 59	57,787	24,450	33,337	3,905	2,049	1,856	53,882	22,401	31,481
60 – 64	81,498	33,507	47,991	6,160	4,218	1,942	75,339	29,289	46,050
65+	264,252	130,761	133,491	14,440	9,175	5,265	249,812	121,586	128,227
Education level completed									
None	2,632,392	1,273,338	1,359,054	306,319	159,679	146,639	2,326,073	1,113,659	1,212,415
Primary	731,392	336,717	394,675	164,487	82,254	82,233	566,905	254,462	312,442
Secondary	171,922	81,429	90,493	61,395	32,654	28,742	110,526	48,775	61,751
Tertiary	20,766	10,791	9,975	8,259	3,789	4,469	12,507	7,002	5,505
Region									
Northern	499,151	229,048	270,103	54,214	28,062	26,152	444,938	200,987	243,951
Central	1,225,044	579,956	645,088	242,372	123,813	118,560	982,671	456,143	526,528
Southern	1,832,277	893,271	939,006	243,874	126,503	117,371	1,588,403	766,768	821,634

**Table A. 11: Number of employed youth (broad definition) age 15-24 years**

Background characteristics	Residence								
	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Age group	1,605,415	773,641	831,774	133,182	73,918	59,264	1,472,233	699,723	772,510
15 – 19	759,199	373,657	385,542	44,960	24,921	20,038	714,239	348,736	365,504
20 – 24	846,217	399,984	446,232	88,223	48,997	39,226	757,994	350,987	407,006
Education level									
None	1,041,247	497,194	544,053	57,968	31,915	26,053	983,279	465,279	518,000
Primary	427,131	209,159	217,973	42,939	23,755	19,184	384,192	185,404	198,788
Secondary	121,725	60,844	60,882	25,836	15,996	9,841	95,889	44,848	51,041
Tertiary	15,311	6,444	8,867	6,439	2,253	4,186	8,873	4,191	4,681
Region									
Northern	231,978	115,884	116,094	15,168	8,006	7,162	216,810	107,878	108,933
Central	745,448	346,956	398,493	64,711	35,141	29,570	680,737	311,815	368,923
Southern	627,989	310,802	317,187	53,303	30,771	22,532	574,685	280,030	294,655

**Table A. 12: Number of unemployed youth (broad definition) age 15-24 years**

Background characteristics	Residence								
	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Age group	608,982	241,987	366,994	120,233	46,457	73,776	488,749	195,530	293,218
15 – 19	317,417	146,346	171,071	50,848	22,038	28,810	266,569	124,308	142,262
20 – 24	291,564	95,641	195,923	69,385	24,419	44,966	222,179	71,223	150,957
Education level									
None	332,564	126,625	205,939	40,993	14,824	26,169	291,571	111,801	179,770
Primary	184,604	67,244	117,359	41,193	14,345	26,848	143,411	52,900	90,512
Secondary	79,574	39,368	40,206	31,045	12,597	18,448	48,528	26,771	21,758
Tertiary	12,240	8,750	3,490	7,002	4,691	2,311	5,238	4,059	1,179
Region									
Northern	46,624	20,262	26,362	6,790	2,989	3,801	39,835	17,273	22,561
Central	212,479	85,218	127,260	53,375	21,763	31,612	159,103	63,455	95,648
Southern	349,879	136,507	213,372	60,068	21,705	38,363	289,811	114,801	175,009

**Table A. 13: Number of unemployed youth (strict definition) age 15-24 years**

	Residence								
	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	151,174	66,922	84,252	35,483	15,498	19,984	115,692	51,424	64,268
Age group									
15 – 19	65,789	32,755	33,034	7,186	2,502	4,683	58,603	30,252	28,351
20 – 24	85,385	34,167	51,218	28,297	12,996	15,301	57,089	21,172	35,917
Education level									
None	82,063	35,358	46,705	11,344	5,033	6,311	70,719	30,325	40,394
Primary	37,907	13,143	24,764	7,702	2,136	5,565	30,205	11,007	19,199
Secondary	21,176	11,260	9,916	10,533	4,566	5,967	10,643	6,694	3,949
Tertiary	10,028	7,161	2,867	5,904	3,763	2,141	4,124	3,399	726
Region									
Northern	16,498	8,822	7,676	1,759	936	823	14,739	7,886	6,853

Central	54,208	22,711	31,498	17,470	8,213	9,258	36,738	14,498	22,240
Southern	80,468	35,389	45,079	16,253	6,349	9,904	64,215	29,040	35,175

**Table A. 14: Number of employed youth (broad definition) age 15-34 years**

Background characteristics	Residence								
	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	3,382,777	1,684,077	1,698,699	400,948	229,944	171,004	2,981,829	1,454,134	1,527,695
Age group	7	7	9	8	4	4	9	4	5
15 – 19	759,199	373,657	385,542	44,960	24,921	20,038	714,239	348,736	365,504
20 – 24	846,217	399,984	446,232	88,223	48,997	39,226	757,994	350,987	407,006
25 – 29	941,734	475,802	465,932	132,802	75,590	57,212	808,932	400,213	408,719
30 – 34	835,628	434,634	400,994	134,964	80,436	54,528	700,664	354,198	346,466
Education level									
None	2,043,992	929,389	1,114,604	141,415	71,746	69,669	1,902,577	857,643	1,044,934
Primary	894,298	475,154	419,145	119,536	68,751	50,785	774,763	406,403	368,360
Secondary	348,470	214,306	134,164	96,162	62,216	33,946	252,308	152,090	100,218
Tertiary	96,016	65,229	30,787	43,835	27,231	16,604	52,181	37,998	14,183
Region									
Northern	455,127	236,420	218,707	38,417	21,008	17,409	416,710	215,412	201,298
Central	1,547,916	751,725	796,190	182,992	104,591	78,401	1,364,924	647,135	717,789
Southern	1,379,734	695,932	683,802	179,539	104,345	75,194	1,200,195	591,587	608,608

**Table A. 15: Number of unemployed youth (broad definition) age 15-34 years**

Background characteristics	Residence								
	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Age group	1,008,558	342,442	666,116	202,436	67,349	135,087	806,122	275,093	531,030
15 – 19	317,417	146,346	171,071	50,848	22,038	28,810	266,569	124,308	142,262
20 – 24	291,564	95,641	195,923	69,385	24,419	44,966	222,179	71,223	150,957
25 – 29	217,200	51,292	165,908	50,104	12,557	37,547	167,096	38,735	128,361
30 – 34	182,377	49,163	133,214	32,099	8,336	23,763	150,278	40,827	109,451
Education level									
None	570,615	179,352	391,263	73,281	19,284	53,997	497,334	160,068	337,266
Primary	287,710	90,522	197,188	68,979	21,937	47,042	218,731	68,585	150,146
Secondary	128,069	58,380	69,689	48,402	19,226	29,176	79,667	39,155	40,513
Tertiary	22,164	14,188	7,976	11,774	6,903	4,871	10,390	7,285	3,105
Region									
Northern	81,861	26,170	55,691	11,925	4,017	7,909	69,936	22,154	47,782
Central	337,288	114,708	222,580	92,769	33,520	59,249	244,520	81,188	163,332
Southern	589,409	201,564	387,845	97,742	29,813	67,929	491,667	171,751	319,915

**Table A. 16: Number of unemployed youth (strict definition) age 15-34 years**

Background characteristics	Residence								
	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	289,227	111,885	177,341	67,280	26,953	40,327	221,947	84,932	137,014
Age group									
15 - 19	65,789	32,755	33,034	7,186	2,502	4,683	58,603	30,252	28,351
20 - 24	85,385	34,167	51,218	28,297	12,996	15,301	57,089	21,172	35,917
25 - 29	77,108	23,831	53,277	19,137	7,151	11,986	57,971	16,680	41,291
30 - 34	60,944	21,133	39,812	12,661	4,304	8,357	48,284	16,829	31,455

Education level									
None	156,464	56,773	99,690	21,276	7,742	13,534	135,188	49,031	86,157
Primary	70,528	22,213	48,315	18,014	4,820	13,194	52,514	17,393	35,121
Secondary	45,064	21,994	23,071	18,826	9,090	9,736	26,238	12,904	13,334
Tertiary	17,171	10,906	6,265	9,164	5,301	3,863	8,007	5,604	2,402
Region									
Northern	27,040	11,117	15,922	3,798	1,397	2,401	23,241	9,720	13,521
Central	105,890	40,846	65,044	33,249	15,218	18,031	72,640	25,628	47,013
Southern	156,297	59,922	96,375	30,233	10,338	19,895	126,065	49,585	76,480

## Appendix B: Survey Design and implementation

### 1.1 Introduction

The LFS is a nationally representative sample of 11,000 households covering the entire country. The survey was designed to provide information on size of labour force (employment and unemployment), vulnerability in employment; informal employment, excess working hours, time-related underemployment, low pay rate, prevalence of women wage employment in non-agriculture, precarious employment, self-employment, work safety and collective bargaining.

The sample was designed to provide independent estimates on urban, rural and regions. However, the sample size was not adequate to provide estimates for districts.

### 1.2 Sampling Frame

LFS is based on summary data for the enumeration areas (EAs) for the 2008 Malawi Population and Housing Census (PHC). The sampling frame consists 9,145 EAs throughout the country. Out of the total EAs, 1,076 are from urban areas and 8,069 EAs are from the rural areas. The EAs size (number of regular households in an EA) range from 0 to 954, with an average of 249 households.

### 1.3 Sample Allocation

Allocation cluster across the strata was not exactly a proportional to stratum population size. Urban areas because of its diversity in economic activity was allocated 38 percent of the clusters and 58 percent was allocated to rural areas despite the fact that urban areas constitute 16 percent of the 2008 population. This was done to improve the precision of the survey estimates.

### 1.4 Sample Selection

LFS sample was selected using a stratified two-stage cluster design. In each domain, the clusters are selected with a probability proportional to household size (based on the 2008 census).

#### 1.4.1 Selection of primary units

A fixed take-size of 20 households was used to select households in each cluster. The selection is done using the following formula:

$$P_i = (b * M_i) / (i M_i)$$

Where:

**b**: is the number of clusters selected LFS sample for a given stratum.

**M<sub>i</sub>**: is the number of households of the i-th EA reported in the 2008 census information

*imi*: is the number of households in the given stratum according to the 2008 census information.

#### 1.4.2 Selection of secondary units

$$l_j = c_j / L_j$$

Where:

$c_j$  – the number of selected household in  $j^{\text{th}}$  cluster which is 20 per cluster

$L_j$  – total households listed during the LFS listing exercise in  $j^{\text{th}}$  cluster

#### 1.4.3 The final weight is given as below

$$W_i = P_i * |j|_i$$

The final weight is adjusted for current population (2013) projection. The adjustment factors were different for rural and urban strata.

#### Estimates of sampling errors

Estimates derived from a survey are affected by two types of errors: (1) non-sampling errors and (2) sampling errors. Non-sampling errors are results of mistakes made in data collection and data processing, such as failure to interviewer to capture the right age of a child because the respondent is not the correct eligible respondent prescribe by the survey methodologists or misunderstanding of the questions by either the interviewer or interviewee as well as data entry mistakes. Although there are numerous ways of controlling non-sampling errors, there are always present in any surveys and censuses because they are unavoidable and mostly difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The LFS sample was one of the many possible samples that could be evaluated to assess employment status of the population. Each of these samples would yield results that differ from the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are measure of variability between possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it is estimated from the survey results.

Sampling error is usually measured in terms of the standard error for a particular statistics (mean or percentage) and is used to calculate the confidence intervals for which the true population value for population can reasonably be assumed to fall.

Sample of respondents in LFs were not selected using simple random scheme, so is not possible to use a straight forward formulas to for calculating sampling errors.

LFS 2013 use more complex formulae to calculate sampling errors because it is a multi-stage stratified design and therefore, it is necessary to use STATA, using the Taylor linerisation method of variance estimation for survey estimates that are mean and proportions.

Clusters have different sizes, therefore the mean or proportion becomes a ratio estimate,  $r=x/y$  as the numerator and denominator are random variables. The variance of  $r$  is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root variance:

$$SE^2(r) = \text{Var}(r) = \frac{1}{x^2} \sum_{h=1}^H \left[ \left( \frac{m_h}{m_{h-1}} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{m_h} \right) \right) \right]$$

In which

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - rx_{hi}, \text{ and } z_h = y_h - rx_h$$

Where

$h$  represents the stratum which varies from 1 to  $h$

$m_h$  is the total number of clusters selected in the  $h^{\text{th}}$  stratum

$y_{hi}$  is the sum of the weighted values of variable  $y$  in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  cluster in the  $h^{\text{th}}$  stratum

$x_{hi}$  is the sum of the weighted number of case  $x$  in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  cluster in the  $h^{\text{th}}$  stratum

Overall sampling fraction is assumed to be close to zero, therefore not important.

Sampling errors for LFS 2013 are calculated for selected variables that are considered to be of primary importance in employment and unemployment. The results are presented in the, for the country as whole and rural and urban. For each statistics (mean, proportion or rate) and the base population are given in Table C.

Table C2 to C4 present the value of the statistic ( $R$ ), its standard error ( $SE$ ), the number of cases, design effect ( $DEFT$ ), the relative standard error ( $SE/R$ ), and the 95 percent confidence limits ( $R \pm 2SE$ ) for each variable.

The confidence interval (e.g. Unemployed broad definition) can be interpreted as follows: the overall average from the LFS sample is 20.4 and its standard error is 0.84. Therefore, to obtain the 95 percent confidence limits, one adds and subtracts twice the standard error to the sample estimate i.e.  $20.4 \pm 2 * 0.84$ . There is a high probability (95 percent) that the true average (percent) unemployed broad definition is between 18.75 and 22.12.

The relative standard errors ( $SE/R$ ) for mean and proportions range between 0.3 and 16.97. In general, the highest relative standard errors are for estimates of very low values.

## Appendix C: Standard errors

Variable (percent)	Value (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Number of cases		Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Urban residence	0.1644	0.0108	22,904	7,796,257	4.4	0.0657	0.1428	0.186
No Education	0.6868	0.0099	22,904	7,796,257	2.9	0.0144	0.667	0.7066
Primary School certificate	0.1713	0.0055	22,904	7,796,257	2.1	0.0321	0.1603	0.1823
Malawi Leaving school certificate	0.0624	0.0042	22,904	7,796,257	2.4	0.0673	0.054	0.0708
Bachelor's degree	0.0042	0.0007	22,904	7,796,257	1.6	0.17	0.0028	0.0056
workers ever attend vocational training	0.0652	0.003	22,778	7,702,626	1.8	0.0461	0.0592	0.0712
Workers with limited contract agreement	0.683	0.0169	6,457	2,111,945	2.9	0.0247	0.6492	0.7168
Workers that get tax deduction from their income	0.2067	0.0136	6,457	2,111,945	2.7	0.0659	0.1795	0.2339
Workers with collective bargain agreement	0.1873	0.0125	6,457	2,111,945	2.5	0.0667	0.1623	0.2123
Workers employed in enterprises that keep a complete records of accounts	0.1401	0.0091	9,412	3,339,237	2.5	0.0648	0.1219	0.1583
Workers employed at enterprise/department with 1-4 persons	0.7314	0.0097	15,970	5,550,220	2.8	0.0132	0.712	0.7508
Workers employed at enterprise/department with 5-9 persons	0.1168	0.0067	15,970	5,550,220	2.7	0.0573	0.1034	0.1302
Workers employed at enterprise/department with 10-19 persons	0.0496	0.0035	15,970	5,550,220	2.1	0.0696	0.0426	0.0566
Workers employed at enterprise/department with 20-49 persons	0.0272	0.0022	15,970	5,550,220	1.7	0.081	0.0228	0.0316
Workers employed at enterprise/department with 50-99 persons	0.0155	0.0015	15,970	5,550,220	1.5	0.0961	0.0125	0.0185
Workers employed at enterprise/department with 100 persons or more	0.0528	0.0055	15,970	5,550,220	3.1	0.104	0.0418	0.0638
workers years of employment with current employer (< 1 year)	0.2898	0.0106	15,970	5,550,220	2.9	0.0364	0.2686	0.311
workers years of employment with current employer ( 1-3 years)	0.173	0.0054	15,970	5,550,220	1.8	0.0314	0.1622	0.1838
workers years of employment with current employer ( 3-5 years)	0.1456	0.0049	15,970	5,550,220	1.8	0.0337	0.1358	0.1554
workers years of employment with current employer ( 5-10 years)	0.1645	0.0047	15,970	5,550,220	1.6	0.0283	0.1551	0.1739
workers years of employment with current employer ( 10-20 years)	0.1448	0.0056	15,970	5,550,220	2.0	0.039	0.1336	0.156
workers years of employment with current employer ( 20-30 years)	0.0544	0.0035	15,970	5,550,220	1.9	0.0645	0.0474	0.0614
workers years of employment with current employer ( 31 years or more)	0.0275	0.0023	15,970	5,550,220	1.8	0.0825	0.0229	0.0321
Workers recruited from public employment bureau	0.0118	0.0014	15,970	5,550,220	1.7	0.1213	0.009	0.0146
Workers recruited from public employment bureau	0.0037	0.0006	15,970	5,550,220	1.3	0.1697	0.0025	0.0049

## Standard errors

Variable (percent)	Value (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Number of cases		Design Effect (DEFT)	Relative error (SE/R)	Confidence limits	
			Un- weighted (N)	Weighted (WN)			R-2SE	R+2SE
Workers recruited from ads/internet	0.0467	0.0041	15,970	5,550,220	2.4	0.0879	0.0385	0.0549
Workers recruited from inquiry from employer	0.2133	0.0111	15,970	5,550,220	3.4	0.0519	0.1911	0.2355
Workers recruited through family or acquaintances	0.361	0.0118	15,970	5,550,220	3.1	0.0327	0.3374	0.3846
Employers -launched own business	0.1667	0.0067	15,970	5,550,220	2.3	0.0404	0.1533	0.1801
Workers who joined family enterprises	0.1003	0.0072	15,970	5,550,220	3.0	0.0719	0.0859	0.1147
Employment to population ratio (EPR)	0.7082	0.0097	15,970	5,550,220	3.2	0.0137	0.6888	0.7276
Unemployment to population ratio (UPR) broad definition	0.1841	0.0073	15,970	5,550,220	2.7	0.0396	0.1695	0.1987
Inactivity to population ratio (IPR) broad definition	0.1076	0.0054	22,904	7,796,257	2.6	0.0499	0.0968	0.1184
Unemployment to population ratio (UPR) strict definition	0.2374	0.0022	15,970	7,796,257	1.7	0.0062	0.233	0.2418
Inactivity to population ratio (IPR) strict definition	0.2564	0.009	15,970	1,851,183	3.1	0.0349	0.2384	0.2744
Labour Force participation rate (LFR)	0.8924	0.0054	20,170	6,968,681	2.6	0.0061	0.8816	0.9032
Not in labour force	0.1076	0.0054	2,737	827,576	2.6	0.0502	0.0968	0.1184
Employment rate (ER) broad definition	0.7964	0.0084	15,970	5,550,220	2.9	0.0106	0.7796	0.8132
Employment rate (ER) strict definition	0.9336	0.0028	15,970	5,945,073	1.8	0.003	0.928	0.9392
Unemployment rate (UR) broad definition	0.2043	0.0084	4,200	1,418,461	2.9	0.0411	0.1875	0.2211
Unemployment rate (UR) strict definition	0.0664	0.0028	1,293	394,854	1.8	0.0519	0.0608	0.072
Low pay	0.6037	0.0122	5,667	1,921,090	1.9	0.0202	0.5793	0.6281
Underemployed broad definition	0.2683	0.0079	15,970	5,550,220	2.2	0.0294	0.2525	0.2841
Underemployed strict definition	0.0547	0.0036	15,970	5,945,073	2.0	0.0658	0.0475	0.0619
Formal employment	0.1197	0.0082	15,970	5,550,220	3.1	0.0682	0.1033	0.1361
Informal employment	0.8802	0.0082	15,970	5,550,220	3.1	0.0093	0.8638	0.8966

## Appendix D: Survey Personnel

### MALAWI LABOUR FORCE SURVEY TECHNICAL TEAM

#### National Statistical office

Mercy Kanyuka	Deputy Project Manager
Tiope Mleme	Field Coordinator
Medson Makwemba	Field Coordinator
Maggie Kaleke	Field Coordinator
Richard Phiri	Field Coordinator
Dunstan Matekenya	Field Coordinator

#### Ministry of Labour

Brian Ng'oma  
Joyce Maganga  
Lovemore Theu

#### Ministry of Industry and Trade

Ester Mwimba  
Wesley Mwamadi  
Donata Chitsonga

#### Ministry of Economic Planning and Development

Elsie Salima  
Maurice Nyemba

#### International Labour Office

Dr. Coffi Agossou

### REPORT WRITING TEAM

Mercy Kanyuka	National Statistical Office
Jameson Ndawala	National Statistical Office
Isaac Chirwa	National Statistical Office
Medson Makwemba	National Statistical Office
Chris Matemba	National Statistical Office
George Mandere	University of Malawi - Department of Population studies
Brian Ng'oma	Ministry of Labour
Joyce Maganga	Ministry of Labour
Lovemore Theu	Ministry of Labour
Ester Mwimba	Ministry of Industry and Trade
F. Mwamadi	Ministry of Industry and Trade
Donata Chitsonga	Ministry of Industry and Trade
Elsie Salima	Ministry of Economic Planning and Development
Maurice Nyemba	Ministry of Economic Planning and Development

## Field Team

### Team 1: Thyolo and Mulanje

Armstrong Chavula

Grosvina Msisika

E. Longwe

Wezzie Phiri

Edgar Nyasulu

### Position

Supervisor

Interviewer

r

Interviewer

r

Interviewer

r

Interviewer

r

### Team 2: Mwanza and Neno

A S Kitalo

C. Zgambo

Binny Chilongo

D. Phines

Bywell Mtegha

Supervisor

Interviewer

r

Interviewer

r

Interviewer

r

Interviewer

r

### Team 3: Nsanje and Chikwawa

O Y Banda

Andrew Luwayo

Symon Chabinga

Jimmy Kayira

Cesar Kumwenda

Supervisor

Interviewer

r

Interviewer

r

Interviewer

r

Interviewer

r

### Team 4: Blantyre Rural and Chikwawa

McFord Nguluwe

Luke Chirwa

Wanangwa Ngwata

Frank Mwimba

Kwanish Nyirenda

Supervisor

Interviewer

r

Interviewer

r

Interviewer

r

Interviewer

r

### Team 7: Lilongwe City

John Kapalamula

B. Mkupu

Jean Maloya

Carol Kumbuyo

D. Bonzo

Mercy Manda

### Position

Supervisor

Interviewer

r

Interviewer

r

Interviewer

r

Interviewer

r

Interviewer

r

### Team 8: Lilongwe Rural

Steven Malupiya

Hussein M'dalangwa

Kumbukani Dandaula

Lemani Mkina

Tapona Phiri

Supervisor

Interviewer

r

Interviewer

r

Interviewer

r

Interviewer

r

### Team 9: Mchinji and Dedza

E Tsoka

Edgar Patel

Liston Gama

R Masamba

Tiyamike Ntintha

Rhoda Mmangisa

Supervisor

Interviewer

r

Interviewer

r

Interviewer

r

Interviewer

r

Interviewer

r

### Team 10: Ntcheu and Balaka

J Chipili

Getrude Saenda

Atimvele Kalimanjira

D.S Chizombo

Supervisor

Interviewer

r

Interviewer

r

Interviewer

r

<b>Team 5: Kasungu and Dowa</b>		Tobias Maunde	Interviewer
J Ziba	Supervisor	Liston Gama	Interviewer
Getrude Tauzi	Interviewer		
James Nyaka	Interviewer	<b>Team 11: Mangochi and Machinga</b>	
Goodson Mwachileka	Interviewer	Effie Medi	Supervisor
Gladson Maloto	Interviewer	Febbie Chagomerana	Interviewer
Caroline Kumbuyo	Interviewer	Elizabeth Manda	Interviewer
		Christopher Nowa	Interviewer
<b>Team 6: Ntchisi and Salima</b>		K Uzale	Interviewer
Thomas Mikeyasi	Supervisor		
Doreen Chaputula	Interviewer	<b>Team 12: Zomba City</b>	
Bridget Pahuwa	Interviewer	George Naliya	Supervisor
Lovemore Scott	Interviewer	L.G Mpakula	Interviewer
Chipala	Interviewer	Christopher Chanza	Interviewer
		Joseph Gondwe	Interviewer
		Machisa	Interviewer

**Team 13: Zomba Rural and Phalombe**

J V Phiri	Supervisor
Regina Makwemba	Interviewer
Grace Mendulo	Interviewer
Davie Ngomba	Interviewer
Stanley Makina	Interviewer

**Team 14: Thyolo and Mulanje**

A Chipendo	Supervisor
Sugzo Mapala	Interviewer
Annie Makamba	Interviewer
Tiyamike Ntintha	Interviewer
Kelvin Makangala	Interviewer

**Team 15: Blantyre Rural and Chiradzulu**

R Kalonde	Supervisor
F Kaloza	Interviewer
Evelesi Sitima	Interviewer
M. Nangwale	Interviewer
Wisdom Chinseu	Interviewer

**Team 16: Blantyre City**

Benson S Ponyani	Supervisor
Jacqueline Mkomwa	Interviewer
Annie Kamija	Interviewer
Edwin Mijere	Interviewer
Geoffrey Maloya	Interviewer

**Team 17: Mwanza and Neno**

Harry Milala	Supervisor
M. Zikapanda	Interviewer
Lennie Mullie	Interviewer
G Mwawa	Interviewer
James Malota	Interviewer

**Team 18: Nsanje and Chikhwawa**

B Mpelembe	Supervisor
Alfred Nguluwe	Interviewer
Ernest Livata	Interviewer
Thomas Phiri	Interviewer
Ernest Mijeni	Interviewer
Patrick Mtamba	Interviewer



# 2012 Malawi Labour Force Survey

NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

## Part A. Household questionnaire

Identification particulars and eligibility							
HA1	District Name:	_____	_____	_____	Males	Females	Total
HA2	TA/Ward	_____	_____	_____	Total household members	_____	_____
HA3	Residence [1 = Rural 2 = 1]	_____	_____	_____	Total eligible members (10+ years)	_____	_____
HA4	Enumeration area	_____	_____	_____	Children 5 – 13 years	_____	_____
HA5	Household number	_____	_____	_____	Total household members who completed an individual questionnaire	_____	_____
HA6	Household head	_____			Males	Females	Total
		(name)			_____	_____	_____

Interview control section				
Visits	Date (DD/MM/YY)	Start time (HH:MM)	End time (HH:MM)	Interview results:
1	___/___/___	___:___ am/pm	___:___ am/pm	Completed <span style="float:right">1 <input type="checkbox"/></span>
2	___/___/___	___:___ am/pm	___:___ am/pm	Partly completed <span style="float:right">2 <input type="checkbox"/></span>
3	___/___/___	___:___ am/pm	___:___ am/pm	Not at home <span style="float:right">3 <input type="checkbox"/></span>
				Refused <span style="float:right">4 <input type="checkbox"/></span>
				Vacant, demolished dwelling <span style="float:right">5 <input type="checkbox"/></span>
				Incapacitated <span style="float:right">6 <input type="checkbox"/></span>
				Other reasons: <span style="float:right">7 <input type="checkbox"/></span>
<b>Main language of interviews:</b>				
<input type="checkbox"/>	[CHICHEWA]			
<input type="checkbox"/>	[TUMBUKA]			
<input type="checkbox"/>	[OTHER (SPECIFY _____)]			

Field staff				
	Interviewer	Field supervisor	Data coding officer	Data entry officer
Name:	_____	_____	_____	_____
Signature:	_____	_____	_____	_____
Date:	___/___/___	___/___/___	___/___/___	___/___/___

**Part B. List of household members (usual residents)**

The following questions must be asked of all usual members of the household. That is, of every person who usually lives and eats together with this household. Include those temporarily away but who usually reside with the household. If there are more than 10 persons in this household, use a second household questionnaire and number the persons 11,12, etc.

LINE				IF AGE 12 OR OLDER				IF AGE 5 AND OLDER			
	BH00	BH0	BH1	BH2	BH3	BH4			BH5	BH6	BH7
	List the names of the usual members of this household, starting with the head of the household  <i>Mungandiuze mndandanda wa maina a anthu omwe amakhalitsa pakhomo pano, kuyambira ndi mutu wa pakhomo pano</i>  <i>LEMBANI DZINA LA MUTU WA PAKHOMO PANO PA MZERE OYAMBA</i>	Is [NAME] male or female?  <i>Kodi [DZINA] ndi wa mamuna kapena wa mkazi</i>  1 = Male 2 = Female	What is [NAME]'s relationship to the head of the household?  <i>Kodi [DZINA] ubale wanji pakati pa [DZINA] ndi mutu wa pakhomo pano?</i>  01 = Household head 02 = Spouse/Partner 03 = Son/daughter 04 = Son-/daughter-in-law 05 = Foster-/Stepchild 06 = Mother/Father 07 = Sister/Brother 08 = Grandchild 09 = Grandparent 10 = Other relative 11 = Unrelated	What is [NAME]'s current marital status?  <i>Kodi [DZINA] pakali pano ndi wokwatira /wokwatiwa kapena sanakwatirepo?</i>  1 = Never married 2 = Living together 3 = Married 4 = Divorced/Separated 5 = Widowed	What is [NAME]'s date of birth?  <i>Kodi [NAME] anabadwa mwezi wanji ndipo chaka chanji?</i>  IF MONTH DON'T KNOW = 98  MONTH      YEAR      AGE	Can [NAME] read and write a simple sentence?  <i>Kodi [DZINA] angathe ku werenga ndi kulemba chiganizo?</i>  1 = Yes 2 = No	Has [NAME] ever attended school?  <i>Kodi [DZINA] anapitako ku sukulu?</i>  1 = Yes 2 = No	Is [NAME] currently attending school?  <i>Kodi [DZINA] pakali pano ali pa sukulu?</i>  1 = Yes 2 = No			
01		M    F 1    2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Y    N 1    2	Y    N 1    2 → BH10	Y    N 1    2 → BH9	
02		1    2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1    2	1    2 → BH10	1    2 → BH9	
03		1    2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1    2	1    2 → BH10	1    2 → BH9	
04		1    2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1    2	1    2 → BH10	1    2 → BH9	
05		1    2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1    2	1    2 → BH10	1    2 → BH9	
06		1    2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1    2	1    2 → BH10	1    2 → BH9	
07		1    2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1    2	1    2 → BH10	1    2 → BH9	
08		1    2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1    2	1    2 → BH10	1    2 → BH9	
09		1    2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1    2	1    2 → BH10	1    2 → BH9	
10		1    2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1    2	1    2 → BH10	1    2 → BH9	

**IF AGE 5 AND OLDER**

LINE	BH8	BH9	BH10	BH11	BH12	BH13	BH14	BH15
	<b>What level is [NAME] attending?</b>  <i>Kodi [DZINA] ali /anafika pati ndimaphunziro ake: ku pulayimale, sekondale, univesite, kapena ku sukulu yophunzitsirako maphunziro a zantchito?</i> 1 = None 2 = Primary 3 = Secondary 4 = University 5 = Other tertiary 6 = Vocational 7 = Don't Know 9 = Other [Specify]	<b>What is the highest qualification [NAME] has attained?</b>  <i>Kodi [DZINA] ali ndi certificate yanji?</i> 1 = None 2 = PSLC 3 = MSCE 4 = Bachelors degree 5 = Masters 6 = PhD 7=Other tertiary 8 = Don't Know 9= Other [Specify]	<b>Has [NAME] done any vocational training?</b>  <i>Kodi [DZINA] anachitapo maphunziro g ntchito zamanja kapena zaluso?</i>  1 = Yes 2 = No	<b>Was it formal, informal or non-formal training</b>  <i>Kodi maphuziro amenewa anaphunzira kyu sukulu yaza ntchito yovomerezeka kapena anangophunzitsidwa ndi munthu kapena ankangowonerera?</i>  1 = Formal 2 = Informal 3= Non-formal	<b>In what field did [NAME] receive the most recent training?</b>  <i>Kodi [DZINA anaphunzira maphunziro g ntchito yanji?</i>  <b>TYPE OF FIELD RECEIVED</b>	<b>How long did that training last?</b>  <i>Kodi maphunziro amenewa anatenga nthawi ya yitali bwanji?</i>  1= Not completed 2 = Less than 3 months 3 = 3 months to less than 6 months 4 = 6 months to less than 1 year 5 = 1 year to less than 3 years 6 = 3 years or more 7 = Currently attending	<b>What was the MAIN reason for [NAME] not completing the training?</b>  <i>Kodi chinali chifukwa chenicheni chiyani chomwe [DZINA] analepherera kutsiriza maphunziro?</i>  1 = Financial reasons 2 = Health reasons 3 = Got a job 4 = Lost interest in the training 5 = Got married 6 = Got pregnant 9 = Other [Specify]	<b>Has [NAME] received any formal vocational training in the last 12 months?</b>  <i>Kodi [DZINA] anaphunzirako maphunziro azantchito ovomerezeka, m'miyezi khumi ndi iwiri yapitayi?</i>  1 = Yes 2 = No
01	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Y N 1 2 → NEXT PERSON	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> 2-7 → BH15	<input type="checkbox"/>	Y N 1 2
02	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 → NEXT PERSON	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> 2-7 → BH15	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2
03	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 → NEXT PERSON	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> 2-7 → BH15	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2
04	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 → NEXT PERSON	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> 2-7 → BH15	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2
05	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 → NEXT PERSON	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> 2-7 → BH15	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2
06	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 → NEXT PERSON	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> 2-7 → BH15	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2
07	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 → NEXT PERSON	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> 2-7 → BH15	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2
08	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 → NEXT PERSON	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> 2-7 → BH15	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2
09	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 → NEXT PERSON	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> 2-7 → BH15	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2
10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 → NEXT PERSON	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> 2-7 → BH15	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 2

CHILD LABOUR MODULE								
IF AGE 5 – 13 YEARS								
LINE	K01	K02	K03	K04	K05	K06	K07	K08
C O P Y  L I N E  #  B H O O	Last week, did [NAME] work for a wage or salary, or for other income in cash or in kind (including income obtained from your own or a family business or farm)?	What kind of economic activity is [NAME] engaged in?  <i>Kodi ndi ntchito yanji yomwe [DZINA] amagwira yopezera ndalama?</i>  1=Mining 2=Tobacco growing and processing 3=Tea picking and sorting 4=Domestic work 5=Herding livestock 6=Maize farming 7=Vending 9=Other (Specify)	What were [NAME's] main tasks or duties?  <i>Kodi ntchito ya [DZINA] yeniyeni imene amagwira ndi yotani?</i>	How many hours did [NAME] work for in the last week?  <i>Ndi maola angati amene [DZINA] wagwira ntchito sabata yapitayi?</i>  HOURS	During the last week when did [NAME] usually carry out this work?  <i>Msabata yathayi kodi [DZINA] nthawi zambiri amagwira ntchito nthawi yanji?</i>  1=Weekdays, before and/or after school only 2=Weekdays only, by skipping school 3=Weekend only 4=Weekend plus weekdays before and/or after school. 5=Weekend plus weekdays, by skipping school 6=During daytime, including weekend 7=Anytime of the day or night as required, including weekend	During which time of the day does [NAME] usually work?  <i>Ndi nthawi yanji patsiku imene [DZINA] amagwira ntchito nthawi zambiri?</i>  1=Morning 2=Afternoon 3=Evening/night 4= All day	For how many hours does [NAME] usually work per day?  <i>Ndi maola angati amene [DZINA] amagwira ntchito patsiku?</i>  HOURS	At what age did [NAME] start to work for the first time?  <i>Kodi [DZINA] anayamba kugwira ntchito ali ndi zaka zingati?</i>  AGE
	Y N			TASKS OR DUTIES				
	1 2 → NEXT PERSON	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	1 2 → NEXT PERSON	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	1 2 → NEXT PERSON	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	1 2 → NEXT PERSON	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	1 2 → NEXT PERSON	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	1 2 → NEXT PERSON	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	1 2 → NEXT PERSON	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	1 2 → NEXT PERSON	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	1 2 → NEXT PERSON	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	1 2 → NEXT PERSON	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

IF AGE 5 – 13 YEARS						
LINE	K09	K10	K11		K12	
C O P Y  L I N E #  B H O O	<b>Why does [NAME] work?</b> <i>Chifukwa chiyani [DZINA] amagwira ntchito?</i> 1=Supplement family income 2=Parents/guardians suggest to work 3=Help in household enterprise/farm 4=Learning working skills 5=Schooling not useful for future 6=School too far/ no safe transport facility 7=Cannot afford school materials/ fees 8=Not interested in studying/ school 9=To temporarily replace someone unable to work 99=Other (specify)	<b>Who made the decision for [NAME] to work?</b> <i>Kodi anapanga ganizo loti [DZINA] azigwira ntchito ndi ndani</i> 1=Alone 2=Father 3=Mother 4=Uncle/Aunt 5=Guardian 6=Peer 9=Other (specify)	<b>The last time [NAME] was paid, how much did he/she receive?</b> <i>Pa nthawi yomaliza kulandira malipiro ake [DZINA] analandira ndalama zingati</i> 1=Paid in cash 2=Paid in kind only 3=Do not know 4=Refused  IF CODE = 1: RECORD AMOUNT IN MK  AMOUNT		<b>What does [NAME] do for fun?</b> <i>Kodi [DZINA] amapanga chiyani pa nthawi yomwe sakugwira ntchito?</i> 1=Playing with friends 2=Watching TV 3=Listening to radio 4=Nothing 9=Other (specify)	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3-4 → BH31	MK	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2-4 → BH31	MK	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2-4 → BH31	MK	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2-4 → BH31	MK	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2-4 → BH31	MK	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2-4 → BH31	MK	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 4 → BH31	MK	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2-4 → BH31	MK	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2-4 → BH31	MK	<input type="checkbox"/>



NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

## 2012 Malawi Labour Force Survey

### Part D. Individual questionnaire

#### Personal identification particulars

Complete based on household questionnaire:

IA1. District Name: _____	_____	IA5. Household number _____
IA2. TA/Ward Name _____	_____	IA6. Person number in household _____
IA3. Residence 1=Rural 2=Urban _____	_____	IA7. Person's age _____
IA4. Enumeration area _____	_____	IA8. Person's name: _____

#### Interview control section

Visits	Date (DD/MM/YY)	Start time (HH:MM)	End time (HH:MM)	Interview results:	
1	___/___/___	___:___ am/pm	___:___ am/pm	Completed	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	___/___/___	___:___ am/pm	___:___ am/pm	Partly completed	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
3	___/___/___	___:___ am/pm	___:___ am/pm	Not At Home	2 <input type="checkbox"/>
				Refused	3 <input type="checkbox"/>
				Incapacitated	4 <input type="checkbox"/>
				Other reasons:	5 <input type="checkbox"/>
					6 <input type="checkbox"/>

Main language of interviews:

[CHICHEWA]

[TUMBUKA]

[OTHER (SPECIFY: \_\_\_\_\_)]

#### Field staff

Interviewer's Comments:

Supervisor's Comments:

Interviewer	Field supervisor	Data coding officer	Data entry officer
Name: _____	_____	_____	_____
Signature: _____	_____	_____	_____

RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND INFORMATION			
ID	QUESTIONS & INSTRUCTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIPS
BG1	COPY AGE OF THE RESPONDENT FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTER  [CONFIRM THE AGE]		<input type="text"/>
BG2	COPY SEX OF RESPONDENT FROM HOUSEHOLD ROSTER OR RECORD THE SEX OF RESPONDENT	Male..... Female.....	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/>
BG3	Where were you born?  <i>Kodi munabadwira kuti?</i>	1 = This place ..... 2 = Another district (Specify) _____ 3 = Another country (Specify) _____	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → BG7 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → BG5 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
BG4	Are you a national of Malawi?  <i>Kodi ndinu mzika ya dziko lino la Malawi?</i>	READ  Malawian by birth..... Malawian by naturalization..... Another country.....	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/>
BG5	When did you last come to live in this place?  <i>Kodi munabwera mdela lino mwezi ndipo chaka chanji?</i>	MONTH <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/>	
BG6	Where did you last live before moving to this place?  <i>Kodi mumakhala kuti musanabwere kudera lino?</i>  RECORD TA/WARD, DISTRICT NAME IF LAST PLACE OF RESIDENCE WAS IN MALAWI,  ELSE RECORD NAME OF COUNTRY OF LAST RESIDENCE	TA/WARD: _____ DISTRICT NAME _____ COUNTRY NAME _____	
BG7	How many years have you been living in this place?  <i>Kodi wakhala mdera lino kwa zaka zingati</i>  WRITE '00' IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR	NUMBER OF YEARS <input type="text"/>	
BG8	Have you ever attended to school?  <i>Kodi munapitako ku sukulu?</i>	Yes..... No .....	1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → A1
BG9	What is the highest level of school you completed: Primary, secondary, university or other tertiary?  <i>Kodi munamaliza ku pulayimale, sekondare, univesite kapena kusukulu ya za ntchito zamanja/luso?</i>	None..... Primary..... Secondary..... University..... Other tertiary..... Vocational .....	1 <input type="checkbox"/> → A1 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → A1 3 <input type="checkbox"/> → A1 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/>
BG10	What type of field were you studying?  <i>Kodi munapuzira maphunziro okhuzana ndi chiyani</i>	_____	

ID	QUESTIONS & INSTRUCTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIPS
<b>Section A. Identification of persons currently employed</b>			
A1	<p><b>In the last week, did you work for salary, wage or for other income in cash or in kind (including income obtained from your own or a family business or farm)?</b></p> <p><i>Msabata yathayi, kodi mwagwira ntchito yamalipiro a pa mwezi, ganyu kapena ntchito ina iliyonse yopezera ndalama kapena kulandira zinthu ngati malipiro (kuphatikiza ndamala zomwe mwazipeza kuchokera ku bizinesi/famu yanu kapena bizinesi/famu ya wina aliyese wa pakhomu panu)</i></p>	<p>Yes ..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No ..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	→ A3
A2	<p><b>Now I would like to ask you about the job/economic activity you had in the last week. This should include not just work done for wages but other activities as well such as agriculture activities, producing home-made goods, fetching water and collecting firewood meant for sale.</b></p> <p><i>Tsopano ndikufuna ndikufunsi za ntchito kapena zina zimene mumapanga msabata yathayi.</i></p> <p><b>In the last week, did you do the following work/activities paid or unpaid even if only for one hour?</b></p> <p><i>Msabata yathayi, kodi mwagwirapo zina mwa ntchito zomwe nditchulezi yolipidwa kapena yosalipidwa, ngakhale munagwira kwa ola limodzi?</i></p> <p><b>ATTENTION!</b> Do not include unpaid housework done by household members for their own, or for other households.</p>		
(a)	<p><b>Run or do any kind of business, big or small, for yourself or with one or more partners?</b></p> <p><i>Kupanga bizinesi / geni ina iri yonse yaying'ono kapena yayikulu mwa inu nokha kapena ndi anzanu?</i></p> <p>Examples: Selling things, making things for sale, repairing things, guarding cars, hairdressing, daycare business, taxi or other transport business, having a legal or medical practice, performing in public, having a public phone shop, barber, shoe shining, etc</p> <p><i>Monga kugulitsa kupanga zinthu zogulitsa, kulondera, kukonza tsitsi, kusamalira ana, mtengatenga (kunyamula anthu kapena katundu), zamalamulo kapena za chipatala, malo oyimbirapo lamya, zosangalatsa anthu, yometa, kupukuta nsapato, utelala ndi zina zotero.</i></p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p>	
(b)	<p><b>Do any work for salary, wage, commission or any payment in kind (excluding domestic work)?</b></p> <p><i>Kugwira, ntchito ina ili yonse yolipidwa pa mwezi, ganyu, yolandira komishoni, kapena kulandira zinthu ngati malipiro (kapatula ntchito za pakhomu)?</i></p> <p>Examples: A regular job, contract, casual or piece work for pay, work in exchange for food or housing</p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p>	

(c)	<p><b>Do any work as a domestic worker for a wage, salary or any payment in kind?</b></p> <p><i>Kugwira ntchito ina ili yonse ya pakhomo yolipidwa kapena kulandira zinthu zina ngati malipiro?</i></p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p>		
(d)	<p><b>Help, without being paid, in any kind of business run by your household?</b></p> <p><i>Kuthandizira bizinesi ina ili yonse ya pakhomo kwa ulere?</i></p> <p>Examples: Help to sell things, make things for sale or exchange, doing the accounts, cleaning up for the business, etc.</p> <p><i>Monga kugulitsa zinthu, kupanga zinthu zogulitsa kapena za msintho, kuwerengera katundu ndi ndalama, kusamalira malo ochitira bizinesi?</i></p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p>		
(e)	<p><b>Do any work on your own (or your household's) plot, farm, food garden, or help in growing farm produce for sale or in looking after animals intended for sale?</b></p> <p><i>Kugwira ntchito (pakhomo panu) kapena pa poloti yanu, pa famu yanu, pa dimba lanu, pa munda wa zakudya kapena kuthandiza kulima mbewu zogulitsa, kapena kuweta ziweto zomwe cholinga ndi kudzagulitsa?</i></p> <p>Examples: Ploughing, harvesting, looking after livestock</p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p>		
(f)	<p><b>Do any construction or major repair work on your own farm plot or business?</b></p> <p><i>Kugwira ntchito ina ili yonse yomanga, kukonza pa famu yanu kapena pa bizinesi yanu?</i></p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p>		
(g)	<p><b>Catch any fish, crabs, wild animals (hunting) or other food for sale?</b></p> <p><i>Kugwira nsomba, nkhanu, kusaka mbewa kapena nyama za kutchire kapenanso chakudya china chiri chonse ndi cholinga choti mugulitse?</i></p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p>		
<p><b>CHECK A2 IF (a) - (g) = 2</b></p> <p><b>IF (g) = 1</b></p> <p><b>IF (e) or (f) = 1</b></p> <p><b>IF (a) or (b) or (c) or (d) = 1</b></p>		<p><input type="checkbox"/> _____ →</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> _____ →</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> _____ →</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> _____ →</p>	<p><b>▶ A6</b></p> <p><b>▶ A3</b></p> <p><b>▶ A4</b></p> <p><b>▶ B01</b></p>	

ID	QUESTIONS & INSTRUCTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIPS
A3	<p><b>Where was this work done?</b></p> <p><i>Kodi ntchito imeneyi munagwirira kuti?</i></p> <p><i>Examples: Livestock farming, land cultivation and other agricultural work, selling/bartering agricultural products</i></p>	<p>Own land..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Elsewhere..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	→ B01
A4	<p><b>In general, are the products obtained from this land for sale/barter or mainly for your own family use?</b></p> <p><i>Kodi zokolola zimene mumapeza kuchokera pa munda wanu zimakhala zogulitsa / za msintho kapena zogwiritsa ntchito pakhomo pano?</i></p>	<p>Only for sale/barter ..... 1</p> <p>Mainly for sale/barter but partly for own or family use ..... 2</p> <p>Mainly for own or family use but partly for sale/barter ..... 3</p> <p>Only for own or family use ..... 4</p>	→ B01 → B01 → B01
A5	<p><b>How many hours did you work in the last week on your own land (or that of another household member)?</b></p> <p><i>Kodi ndi maola angati amene munagwira ntchito msabata yathayi pa munda wanu (kapena pa munda wa munthu wina wa pa khomo pano)?</i></p>	<p>Less than 48 hours ..... 1</p> <p>48 Hours or more ..... 2</p>	→ H1a
A6	<p><b>In the last week, did you have work, from which you were temporarily absent and to which you will definitely return?</b></p> <p><i>Msabata yathayi, kodi munali ndi ntchito imene simunapite kukagwira koma mukuyembekezera kuti mubwererako?</i></p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p>	→ H1a
A7	<p><b>Why were you absent from work in the last week?</b></p> <p><i>Kodi ndi chifukwa chiyani simunapite kukagwira ntchito msabata yathayi?</i></p>	<p>Vacation, holidays ..... 01</p> <p>Illness, injury, temporary disability ..... 02</p> <p>Maternity leave ..... 03</p> <p>Temporary slack work for technical or economic reasons .....04</p> <p>Bad weather ..... 05</p> <p>Strike or labour dispute ..... 06</p> <p>Off season (self-employment) ..... 07</p> <p>Off season (wage employment) ..... 08</p> <p>Education or training ..... 09</p> <p>Family/community responsibilities ..... 10</p> <p>Other (specify): _____ 11</p>	→ B1 → B1 → B1 → B1 → B1 → H1a → A9 → B1 → B1
A8	<p><b>Including the time that you have been absent, when will you return to work?</b></p> <p><i>Kuchokera pa nthawi imene munasiya kupita ku ntchito mukuyembekezera kuti papita miyezi ingati kuti mubwelere kuntchito?</i></p>	<p>Within 3 months or less ..... 1</p> <p>After 3 months ..... 2</p> <p>Not sure to return..... 3</p>	→ B1 → H1a
A9	<p><b>Do you have an agreement to go back to work with the same employer at the start of the next season?</b></p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p>	→ H1a

Kodi pali mgwirizano pakati pa inu ndi amene anakulembani kuti mubwereranso ku ntchito mu nyengo ikubwerayi?

A10	<p><b>Does your employer continue to pay you a wage or salary during the off-season?</b></p>	<p>Yes..... 1 No..... 2</p>		→ H1a
	<p><i>Kodi amene anakulembani ntchito amapitiriza kukulipirani malipiro pa nthawi imene simukugwira ntchito?</i></p>			
			<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
			<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
			<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
			<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
			<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>  <input type="checkbox"/>	
			<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
			<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	

**Section B. Characteristics of main job/activity**  
*The following questions refer to the respondent's main job/activity (if more than one) during the last week. The main job/activity is the one in which the respondent usually works the greatest number of hours per week. If the usual hours of work are the same in each job/activity, the main job/activity is the one that generates the highest income.*

<p><b>B1</b></p>	<p><b>What kind of work do you usually do in the job/activity that you had last week?</b></p> <p><i>Msabata yathayi, kodi ntchito yanu imene munagwira nthawi yochuluka mumagwira ngati ndani?</i></p> <p><i>[Examples: street seller, subsistence farmer, primary school teacher, registered nurse, domestic worker, truck driver]</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Occupational title:</p>						
<p><b>B2</b></p>	<p><b>What are your main tasks or duties?</b></p> <p><i>Kodi ntchito yeni yeni imene mumagwira ndi yotani ?</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Short description of the main tasks or duties:</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">ISCO Code</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100px; height: 20px; margin-left: auto;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>					
<p><b>B3</b></p>	<p><b>What kind of industry, business, service or activity is carried out at your place of work?</b></p> <p><i>Kodi kumalo anu antchito mumachita/mumapanga chiyani?</i></p> <p><i>[Examples: Write the main industry, economic activity, product or service of the person's employer or company (e.g. supermarket, police service). If self-employed, write the activity of the person (e.g. subsistence farming, fishing). If paid domestic work in private household, write Domestic Service]</i></p>						
<p><b>B4</b></p>	<p><b>What are the main goods or services produced at your place of work or its main functions?</b></p> <p><i>Kodi malo amene mumagwirako ntchito kweni kweni amachita /amapanga chiyani?</i></p> <p><i>[Examples: selling fish, raising cattle, teaching children, caring for the sick]</i></p>	<p style="text-align: right;">ISIC Code</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100px; height: 20px; margin-left: auto;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>					
<p><b>B5</b></p>	<p><b>In this job/activity, were you ... ?</b></p> <p><i>Kodi ntchitoyi mukugwira ngati:</i></p> <p><i>Wolembedwa ntchito</i></p> <p><i>Wolembe anthu ntchito</i></p> <p><i>Odzilemba nokha (simunalembe anthu okuthandizani)</i></p> <p><i>Kuthandiza mosalipidwa pa bizinesi kapena famu (ulimi) ya pakhomo kapena munthu wa banja lina?</i></p> <p><i>Mmodzi wa anthu agulu lopangira bizinesi pamodzi</i></p> <p><i>Mumagwira ngati ndani-</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>READ</i></p> <p>Employee (working for someone else for pay in cash or in kind) ..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Employer (employing one or more employees) ..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → B17</p> <p>Own-account worker (not employing any employee) ..... 3 <input type="checkbox"/> → B17</p> <p>Helping without pay in the business or farm of another household/family member ..... 4 <input type="checkbox"/> → B17</p> <p>Member of a producers' cooperative ... 5 <input type="checkbox"/> → B17</p> <p>Other (specify): _____ 9 <input type="checkbox"/></p>					

<b>B6</b>	<b>Who are you working for?</b> <i>Kodi mumagwira ntchito kuti?</i> <i>M'boma</i> <i>Kampani ya boma</i>  <i>Mabungwe omwe si a boma</i> <i>Pa company</i> <i>Pa bizinesi yanga/ ya munthu wina</i> <i>Pa munda wanga/wamunthu wina</i> <i>Pa khomo</i> <i>Ku ntchito za chitukuko</i> <i>Ku embassy kapena mabungwe a maiko akunja</i>	<i>READ</i>  Government institution..... 01 <input type="checkbox"/> Parastatal enterprise ..... 02 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> NGO/non-profit organization/mission..... 03 <input type="checkbox"/> Private company/institution..... 04 <input type="checkbox"/> Private business ..... 05 <input type="checkbox"/> Private farm..... 06 <input type="checkbox"/> Private household ..... 07 <input type="checkbox"/> Public Works Programme..... 08 <input type="checkbox"/> Embassy, international organization ..... 09 <input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>B6.A</b>	<b>In your main job/activity were you employed on the basis of ?</b> <i>Kodi ntchito mukugwirayi, mgwirizano wake unali,</i> <i>wolemberana kapena wapakamwa?</i>	<i>READ</i>  Other (specify): _____ 99 <input type="checkbox"/> A written contract ..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>B7</b>	<b>Was your contract or agreement of ... ?</b> <i>Kodi mgwirizano (contract) wantchito yanuyi unali opanda</i> <i>malire kapena wamalire?</i>	<i>READ</i>  An oral agreement..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/>  Limited time duration ..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>B8</b>	<b>Why is your contract or agreement of limited duration?</b> <i>Kodi ndi chifukwa chiyani mgwirizano wanu wa ntchito uli ndi malire?</i>	Unlimited time duration ..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/> On-the-job training, internship..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Probation period ..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Seasonal work ..... 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Ganyu/Occasional/daily work ..... 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Work as a replacement/substitute ..... 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Public employment programme ..... 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Specific service or task..... 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Chain contract ..... 8 <input type="checkbox"/>	→ B10
<b>B9</b>	<b>What is the duration of your contract or agreement?</b> <i>Kodi mgwirizano wa ntchito yanu ndi wautali bwanji?</i>	Other (specify): _____ 9 <input type="checkbox"/> Daily contracts/agreements ..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 month ..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 month to less than 3 months..... 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 months to less than 6 months..... 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 months to less than 12 months..... 5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>B10</b>	<b>Does your employer pay contributions to social security/pension scheme for you?</b> <i>Kodi okulembani ntchito amakuperekerani ndalama zomwe zidakuthandizeni patsogolo monga mutachita ngozi, kutseka</i>	12 months or more..... 6 <input type="checkbox"/>  Yes..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>B11</b>	<b>Do you get paid-annual-leave?</b> <i>kampani mwadzidzi kapena kulandira ndalama popuma ntchito?</i>	Don't know ..... 3 <input type="checkbox"/>  Yes..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>B11A</b>	<b>Do you get payment for leave days not taken?</b> <i>Kodi amakukupatsani ndalama pa masiku amene simunapite ku</i> <i>tchuthi?</i>	No..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know ..... 3 <input type="checkbox"/>  Yes..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>B12</b>	<b>Would you get paid sick leave in case of illness or injury?</b>	No..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know ..... 3 <input type="checkbox"/>  Yes..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>B13</b>	<b>Do you get medical benefits from your employer?</b> <i>Kodi mungalandirebe ndalama zanu za malipiro pa nthawi imene muli pa tchuthi chifukwa cha kudwala kapena kuvulala?</i>	No..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know ..... 3 <input type="checkbox"/>  Yes..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	<i>Kodi mumalandira chithandizo chokhudzana ndi za chipatala kuchokera kwa okulembani ntchito?</i>	No..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know ..... 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	

ID	QUESTIONS & INSTRUCTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIPS
B14	<p><b>Does your employer deduct income tax from your salary/wage?</b></p> <p><i>Kodi okulembani ntchito amakudulani msonkho kuchokera ku malipiro anu a pamwezi kapena a ganyu?</i></p>	<p>Yes.....</p> <p>No.....</p> <p>Don't know .....</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/></p>
B15	<p><b>On this job, are you a member of a trade union or a similar employee association?</b></p> <p><i>Pa bizinesi/ntchito imene mukugwira panoyi, kodi ndinu membala wa bungwe loona za anthu a bizinesi/ntchito kapena bungwe lina lirilonse la anthu a pa ntchito/bizinesi?</i></p>	<p>Yes, Trade Union.....</p> <p>Yes, Employees Association.....</p> <p>No.....</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> → B15B</p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> → B15B</p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/></p>
B15A	<p><b>Why not?</b></p> <p><i>Chifukwa chiyani simuli membala?</i></p>	<p>Have a negative view of Trade Unions.....</p> <p>Not aware of any unions to join in my work place/area .....</p> <p>Don't know trade union.....</p> <p>It is discouraged by my employer.....</p> <p>Not sure what a union can do to help me..</p> <p>Never been approached to join .....</p> <p>Never considered joining .....</p> <p>Do not have time .....</p> <p>Not interested in public affairs .....</p> <p>Too expensive .....</p> <p>Other (specify): _____</p>	<p>01 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>02 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>03 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>04 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>05 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>06 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>07 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>08 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>09 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>10 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>99 <input type="checkbox"/></p>
B15B	<p><b>Is there any collective bargaining agreement at your workplace?</b></p> <p><i>Kodi muli ndi m'gwirizano olemberana pakati pa olemba ndi olembedwa ntchito opangira zinthu limodzi kumalo anu a ntchito?</i></p>	<p>Yes.....</p> <p>No.....</p> <p>Don't know .....</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>CHECK B05=1 OR 9 <input type="checkbox"/> → B20</p> <p>ELSE <input type="checkbox"/> ↓</p>			
B17	<p><b>What is the type of ownership of your business/farm (or the business/farm where you worked)?</b></p> <p><i>Kodi umwini wa bizinesi /famu yanu (kapena bizinesi/famu imene munkagwira ntchito) ndiwotani?</i></p>	<p>Sole ownership .....</p> <p>Family business.....</p> <p>Partnership with members of other households .....</p> <p>Incorporated enterprise (Ltd., plc., inc.)</p> <p>Other (specify): _____</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> → B20</p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>9 <input type="checkbox"/></p>
B18	<p><b>Was your business/farm (or the business/farm where you worked) registered at Registrar of Companies</b></p> <p><i>Kodi bizinesi yanu, famu, kapena malo amene mumagwira ntchito ndi olembedwa ku bungwe la kaundula wa zamalonda?</i></p>	<p>Yes.....</p> <p>In the process of becoming registered</p> <p>No.....</p> <p>Don't know .....</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/></p>
B19	<p><b>Does your business/farm keep a complete record of accounts</b></p> <p><i>Kodi bizinesi kapena famu yanu, imasunga ndondomeko ya mmene imagwiritsira ntchito katundu ndi za chuma?</i></p>	<p>Yes.....</p> <p>No.....</p> <p>Don't know .....</p>	<p>1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/></p>

B20	How many persons, including yourself, work at your place of work?  <i>Kodi ndi anthu angati kuphatikiza inuyo amene akugwira ntchito ku malo amene inu mumagwira?</i>	1-4 .....	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	→ B22
		5-9 .....	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		10-19 .....	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	→ B22
		20-49 .....	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	→ B22
		50-99 .....	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	→ B22
		100 or more .....	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	→ B22
		Don't know .....	8 <input type="checkbox"/>	→ B22
B21	Please specify the exact number of workers  <i>Makamaka ndi anthu angati amene akugwira ntchito?</i>	Number of workers .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	
B22	Where do you usually work?  <i>Kodi nthawi zambiri mumagwirira ntchito kuti?</i>	In your home .....	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Structure attached to your home .....	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		At the client's or employer's home .....	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Enterprise, school, factory, office, shop, workshop etc. (separate from house).....	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		On a farm or agricultural plot .....	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Construction site .....	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Fixed stall in the market/street .....	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Without fixed location/mobile .....	8 <input type="checkbox"/>	
B23	In which district is your place of work located?  <i>Kodi malo anu antchito ali boma liti?</i>	Other (specify): _____	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		In this district .....	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	→ B25
		Another district .....	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Another country.....	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	
B24	Name of [district/COUNTRY]			
	<i>Dzina la boma kapena dziko.</i>			
B25	How long have you worked for this employer (or in this business/activity)?  <i>Dzina la boma kapena dziko.</i> Administrative unit/Country: _____	Less than 1 year .....	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		1 year to less than 3 years.....	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		3 years to less than 5 years .....	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		5 years to less than 10 years .....	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		10 years to less than 20 years .....	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		20 to 30 years .....	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		31 or more years .....	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	
B26	How did you find this job (or start this business/ activity)?  <i>Kodi ntchitoyi munaipeza bwanji (kapena bizinesi yanu munayiyamba bwanji)?</i>	Through employment office – Public.....	01 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Through employment office - Private.....	02 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Through ads /press/internet.....	03 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Through family, friends, acquaintances...	04 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Direct inquiry with employer.....	05 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Recruited on the street.....	06 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		After previous experience (internship, apprenticeship, volunteer work).....	07 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Through educational institution.....	08 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Launched own business.....	09 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Joined family establishment.....	10 <input type="checkbox"/>	
		Looked for land, building, equipment, machinery to start own business or activity.....	11 <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Other (specify): _____	99 <input type="checkbox"/>		

## Section C. Multiple job holders and characteristics of secondary activity

The following questions refer to the respondent's secondary job/activity, if any, during the last week.

<p><b>C1</b></p>	<p><b>Under current conditions in Malawi with low incomes and high prices, people have secondary jobs/activities in addition to the main ones.</b></p> <p><i>Malinga ndi mmene zinthu ziliri m'Malawi muno, potengera kuchepekedwa kwa ndalama ndi kukwera kwa mitengo ya zinthu, anthu akumakhala ndi ntchito zina zowonjezera pa yomwe ali nayo.</i></p> <p><b>In the last week, did you have any secondary job/activity from which you obtained income in cash or in kind?</b></p> <p><i>Msabata yathayi, kodi munali ndi ntchito yina yachiwiri yowonjezera pa yomwe muli nayo imene munapezapo ndalama kapena kulandira zinthu zina ngati malipiro?</i></p> <p><b>ATTENTION:</b> Include jobs/activities from which the person was temporarily absent during the last week.</p> <p><i>Do not include unpaid housework done by household members for their own, or for other households.</i></p>	<p>Yes ..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No ..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p>		<p>→ D01</p>
<p><b>(a)</b></p>	<p><b>Run or do any kind of business, big or small, for yourself or with one or more partners?</b></p> <p><i>Kupanga bizinesi / geni ina iri yonse yaying'ono kapena yayikulu mwa inu nokha kapena ndi azanu?</i></p> <p>Examples: Selling things, making things for sale, repairing things, guarding cars, hairdressing, daycare business, taxi or other transport business, having a legal or medical practice, performing in public, having a public phone shop, barber, shoe shining, etc</p> <p><i>Monga kugulitsa kupanga zinthu zogulitsa, kulondera, kukonza tsitsi, kusamalira ana, mtengatenga (kunyamula anthu kapena katundu), zamalamulo kapena za chipatala, malo oyimbirapo lamy, zosangalatsa anthu, yometa, kupukuta nsapato, utelala ndi zina zotero.</i></p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p>		
<p><b>(b)</b></p>	<p><b>Do any work for salary, wage, commission or any payment in kind (excluding domestic work)?</b></p> <p><i>Kugwira, ntchito ina ili yonse yolipidwa pa mwezi, ganyu, yolandira komishoni, kapena kulandira zinthu ngati malipiro (kupatula ntchito za pakhomo)?</i></p> <p>Examples: A regular job, contract, casual or piece work for pay, work in exchange for food or housing</p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p>		
<p><b>(c)</b></p>	<p><b>Do any work as a domestic worker for a wage, salary or any payment in kind?</b></p> <p><i>Kugwira ntchito ina ili yonse ya pakhomo yolipidwa kapena kulandira zinthu zina ngati malipiro?</i></p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p>		

(d)	<p><b>Help, without being paid, in any kind of business run by your household?</b></p> <p>Kuthandizira bizinesi ina ili yonse ya pakhomu kwa ulere kuwerengera katundu ndi ndalama, kusamalira malo ochitira bizinesi?</p> <p>Examples: Help to sell things, make things for sale or exchange, doing the accounts, cleaning up for the business, etc.</p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p>		
(e)	<p><b>Do any work on your own (or your household's) plot, farm, food garden, or help in growing farm produce for sale or in looking after animals intended for sale?</b></p> <p><i>Kugwira ntchito mwa inu nokha (kapena ya pakhomu panu) pa poloti, pa famu, dimba, munda wa zakudya kapena kuthandidza kulima mbewu zogulitsa, kapena kuweta ziweto zomwe cholinga ndi kudzagulitsa?</i></p> <p>Examples: Ploughing, harvesting, looking after livestock</p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>..... 2</p> <p>No ..... 1</p> <p>..... 2</p>		
(f)	<p><b>Do any construction or major repair work on your own farm plot or business?</b></p> <p><i>Kugwira ntchito ina ili yonse yomanga, kukonza pa famu panu kapena pa bizinesi yanu?</i></p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p>		
(g)	<p><b>Catch any fish, crabs, wild animals or other food for sale?</b></p> <p><i>Kugwira nsomba, kupha nyama za kutchire kapena chakudya china chiri chonse ndi cholinga choti mugulitse?</i></p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p>		
<p><b>CHECK A3 = 1</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <span style="float: right;">D01</span></p> <p><b>A3 = 2</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p>				
C2	<p><b>Was this secondary job/activity done on your own land or that of another household member?</b></p> <p><i>Kodi ntchito yachiwiri imeneyi inachitika kumunda kwanu kapena munda wa mmodzi wa pakhomu pano?</i></p> <p>Examples: Livestock farming, land cultivation and other agricultural work, selling/bartering agricultural products</p>	<p>Own land..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Elswhere..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p>		
C4	<p><b>What kind of work do you usually do in this secondary job/activity?</b></p> <p><i>Msabata yathayi, kodi ntchito yanu yachiwiri imene munagwira, mumagwira ngati ndani?</i></p> <p>Examples: street trader, subsistence farmer, school teacher, registered nurse, domestic worker, truck driver</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Occupational title:</p>			
C5	<p><b>What are your main tasks or duties?</b></p> <p><i>Kodi ntchito yeniyeni imene mumagwira ndi yotani?</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Short description of the main tasks or duties:</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">ISCO Code <input type="text"/></p>		

ID	QUESTIONS & INSTRUCTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIPS
C6	<p><b>What kind of industry, business, service or activity is carried out at the place of work where you had your secondary job/activity?</b></p> <p><i>Kodi kumalo anu antchito mumachita/mumapanga chiyani?</i></p> <p><i>Interviewer:</i> Write the main industry, economic activity, product or service of (the person's) employer or company (e.g. supermarket, police service). If self-employed, write the activity of the person (e.g. subsistence farming, fishing). If paid domestic work in private household, write Domestic Service</p>		
C7	<p><b>What are the main goods or services produced at that place of work or its main functions?</b></p> <p><i>Kodi malo amene mumagwirako ntchito kweni kweni amachita /amapanga chiyani?</i></p> <p><i>Examples: selling fish, raising cattle, teaching children, caring for the sick</i></p>	<p>ISIC Code <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	
C8	<p><b>In this secondary job/activity, were you ... ?</b></p> <p><i>Kodi ntchito yachiwiriyi mukugwira ngati:</i></p> <p><i>Wolembedwa ntchito</i> <i>Wolemba anthu ntchito</i> <i>Odzilemba nokha (simunalembe anthu okuthandizani)</i> <i>Kuthandiza mosalipidwa pa bizinesi kapena famu (ulimi) ya pakhomo kapena munthu wa banja lina?</i> <i>Mmodzi wa anthu agulu lopangira bizinesi pamodzi</i> <i>Mumagwira ngati ndani-</i></p>	<p><i>READ</i></p> <p>Employee (working for someone else for pay in cash or in kind) ..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Employer (employing one or more employees) ..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → C18</p> <p>Own-account worker (not employing any employee) ..... 3 <input type="checkbox"/> → C18</p> <p>Helping without pay in the business or farm of another household/family member ..... 4 <input type="checkbox"/> → C18</p> <p>Member of a producers' cooperative ... 5 <input type="checkbox"/> → C18</p> <p>Other (specify): _____ 9 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
C9	<p><b>Were you employed on the basis of ... ?</b></p> <p><i>Kodi ntchito mukugwirayi, mgwirizano wake unali, wolemberana kapena wapakamwa?</i></p>	<p><i>READ</i></p> <p>A written contract..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>An oral agreement ..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
C10	<p><b>Was your contract or agreement of ... ?</b></p> <p><i>Kodi mgwirizano (contract) wantchito yanuyi unali opanda malire kapena wamalire?</i></p>	<p><i>READ</i></p> <p>Limited time duration ..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Unlimited time duration ..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/> → C13</p>	
C11	<p><b>Why is your contract or agreement of limited duration?</b></p> <p><i>Kodi ndi chifukwa chiyani mgwirizano wanu wa ntchito uli ndi malire?</i></p>	<p>On-the-job training, internship..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Probation period ..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Seasonal work ..... 3 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Occasional/daily work ..... 4 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Work as a replacement/substitute ..... 5 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Public employment programme ..... 6 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Specific service or task..... 7 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Chain contract ..... 8 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other (specify): _____ 9 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	

ID	QUESTIONS & INSTRUCTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIPS
C12	<p><b>What is the duration of your contract or agreement?</b></p> <p><i>Kodi mgwirizano wa ntchito yanu ndi wautali bwanji?</i></p>	Daily contracts/agreements ..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1 month ..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 month to less than 3 months..... 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 months to less than 6 months..... 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 months to less than 12 months..... 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 12 months or more..... 6 <input type="checkbox"/>	
C13	<p><b>Does your employer pay contributions to social security/pension scheme for you?</b></p> <p><i>Kodi okulembani ntchito amakuperekerani ndalama zomwe zidzakuthandizeni patsogolo monga mutachita ngozi, kutseka kampani mwadzidzi kapena kulandira ndalama popuma ntchito?</i></p>	Yes..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know ..... 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	
C14	<p><b>Do you get paid-annual-leave?</b></p> <p><i>Kodi mumalandirabe ndalama zanu zonse za malipiro pa nthawi imene muli pa tchuthi ?</i></p>	Yes..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know ..... 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	
C14A	<p><b>Do you get payment for leave days not taken?</b></p> <p><i>Kodi amakukupatsani ndalama pa masiku amene simunapite ku tchuthi?</i></p>	Yes..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know ..... 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	
C15	<p><b>Would you get paid-sick-leave in case of illness or injury?</b></p> <p><i>Kodi mungalandirebe ndalama zanu za malipiro pa nthawi imene muli pa tchuthi chifukwa cha kudwala kapena kuvulala?</i></p>	Yes..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know ..... 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	
C16	<p><b>Do you get medical benefits from your employer?</b></p> <p><i>Kodi mumalandira chithandizo chokhudzana ndi za chipatala kuchokera kwa okulembani ntchito?</i></p>	Yes..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know ..... 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	
C17	<p><b>Does your employer deduct income tax from your salary/wage?</b></p> <p><i>Kodi okulembani ntchito amakudulani msonkho kuchokera ku malipiro anu?</i></p>	Yes..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know ..... 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	
C18	<p><b>In this secondary job do you work in a...?</b></p> <p><i>Ntchito ya chiwiriyi, mumagwira mu?</i></p> <p><i>M'boma</i>  <i>Kampani ya boma</i>  <i>Mabungwe omwe si a boma</i>  <i>Pa company</i>  <i>Pa bizinesi yanga/ ya munthu wina</i>  <i>Pa munda wanga/wamunthu wina</i>  <i>Pa khomo</i>  <i>Ku ntchito za chitukuko</i>  <i>Ku embassy kapena mabungwe a maiko akunja</i>  <i>Kwina</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>READ</i></p> Government institution..... 01 <input type="checkbox"/> → C22 Parastatal enterprise ..... 02 <input type="checkbox"/> → C22 NGO/non-profit organization/mission..... 03 <input type="checkbox"/> → C22 Private company/institution..... 04 <input type="checkbox"/> → C25 Private business ..... 05 <input type="checkbox"/> Private farm..... 06 <input type="checkbox"/> Private household ..... 07 <input type="checkbox"/> → C22 Public Works Programme..... 08 <input type="checkbox"/> → C22 Embassy, international organization ..... 09 <input type="checkbox"/> → C22 Other (specify): ..... 99 <input type="checkbox"/> → C22	
C19	<p><b>What is the type of ownership of your business/farm (or the business/farm where you worked)?</b></p> <p><i>Kodi umwini wa bizinesi /famu yanu (kapena bizinesi/famu imene munkagwira ntchito) ndiwotani?</i></p>	Sole ownership ..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Family business..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership with members of other households ..... 3 <input type="checkbox"/> → C22 Incorporated enterprise (Ltd., plc., inc.) ..... 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): ..... 9 <input type="checkbox"/>	
C20	<p><b>Was your business/farm (or the business/farm where you worked) registered at Registrar of Companies</b></p> <p><i>Kodi bizinesi yanu, famu, kapena malo amene mumagwira ntchito ndi olembetsedwa ku bungwe la kaundula wa zamalonda?</i></p>	Yes..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/> In the process of becoming registered ..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/> No..... 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know ..... 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	

ID	QUESTIONS & INSTRUCTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIPS
	CHECK C8 IF C8 = 1 OR C8 = 9 <input type="checkbox"/> → IF C8 = 2, 3, 4 OR 5 <input type="checkbox"/> ↓		C22
C21	<b>Does your business/farm keep a complete record of accounts</b> <i>Kodi bizinesi kapena famu yanu, imasunga ndondomeko ya mmene imagwiritsira ntchito katundu ndi za chuma?</i>	Yes..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know ..... 3 <input type="checkbox"/>	
C22	<b>How many persons including yourself work at this place of work?</b> <i>Kodi ndi anthu angati kuphatikiza inuyo amene akugwira ntchito ku malo amene inu mumagwira?</i>	1-4 ..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 5-9 ..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 10-19 ..... 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 20-49 ..... 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 50-99 ..... 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 100 or more ..... 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know ..... 8 <input type="checkbox"/>	→ C24 → C24 → C24 → C24 → C24
C23	<b>Please specify the exact number of workers</b> <i>Makamaka ndi anthu angati amene akugwira ntchito?</i>	Number of workers .....	
C24	<b>Where do you usually perform your secondary job/activity?</b> <i>Kodi nthawi zambiri mumagwirira ntchito yachiwiri kuti?</i>	In your home ..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Structure attached to your home ..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/> At the client's or employer's home ..... 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Enterprise, plant, factory, office, shop, workshop etc. (separate from the house) ..... 4 <input type="checkbox"/> On a farm or agricultural plot ..... 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Construction site ..... 6 <input type="checkbox"/> Fixed stall in the market/street ..... 7 <input type="checkbox"/> Without fixed location/mobile ..... 8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): ..... 9 <input type="checkbox"/>	
C25	<b>How long have you worked for this employer (or in this business/activity)?</b> <i>Kodi mwagwira ntchito kwa nthawi yayitali bwanji ndi amene anakulembani ntchito kapena mu bizinesi yanuyi?</i>	Less than 1 year ..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 year to less than 5 years ..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 years to less than 10 years ..... 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 years or more ..... 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	
C26	<b>Besides your main and secondary job/activity, in the last week, did you also work on your own land (or that of another household member)?</b> <i>Kupatula ntchito yanu yeniyeni ndi yachiwiri, msabata yathayi munagwirakonso ntchito ku munda wanu kapena wa munthu wina wa pa khomo pano?</i>	Yes..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/> No..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/>	→D01
C27	<b>In general, are the products obtained from this land for sale/barter or mainly for your own family use?</b> <i>Kodi zokolola zimene mumapeza kuchokera pa munda wanu zimakhala zogulitsa / za msintho kapena zogwiritsa ntchito pakhomo pano?</i>	Only for sale or barter ..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Mainly for sale or barter but partly for own family use..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Mainly for own family use but partly for sale or barter ..... 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Only for own family use..... 4 <input type="checkbox"/>	

**SECTION D. Occupational Injuries**  
*The following questions refer to the respondent's any accidents they may have had while working*

CHECK B05= 2,3,4,5  → E01

B05= 1 OR 9  ↓

D01	<p><b>Have you ever been involved in any accident while working that caused personal injury or illness?</b></p> <p><i>Kodi munachitapo ngozi ina iriyonse pamene munali kugwira ntchito imene munavulala nayo kapena kukudwalitsani?</i></p> <p><b>Interviewer: Do not count commuting accidents occurring between home and place of work/training</b></p>	<p>YES ..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No ..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p>		→E01
D02	<p><b>Did you receive any compensation?</b></p> <p><i>Kodi munalandirapo chipukuta misozi?</i></p>	<p>YES ..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No ..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p>		→E01
D03	<p><b>Have you had any such accidents in the last 12 months</b></p> <p><i>Kodi mwachitapo ngozi ina ili yonse pa miyezi khumi ndi iwiri ya pitayi pamene munali kugwira ntchito?</i></p>	<p>YES ..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No ..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p>		→E01
D04	<p><b>In which of the jobs you mentioned earlier were you working at the time of the accident?</b></p> <p><i>Kodi ndi ntchito iti mwazimene mwazitchula kale imene mumagwira panthawi yangozi?</i></p> <p><i>(IF MORE THAN ONE ACCIDENT, CONSIDER ONLY THE MOST SERIOUS ONE)</i></p>	<p>Current main job ..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Current second job..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other (Specify _____) 9 <input type="checkbox"/></p>		
D05	<p><b>How many calendar days were you or are you likely to be away from work because of the injury?</b></p> <p><i>Kodi ndi masiku angati amene simunapite kuntchito kapena amene mukuganizira kuti simudzapita ku ntchito chifukwa cha kuvulala ?</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>		

## Section E. Hours of work

<b>E01</b>	<b>How many hours do you usually work per week...?</b>  <i>Nthawi zambiri ndi maola angati amene mumagwira ntchito pa sabata mu;</i>  <b>NTCHITO YANU YENIYENI</b> <b>NTCHITO ZINA ZONSE</b>  <b>Interviewer:</b> Add the hours usually worked per week in the main job/activity (D1a) and in any other job(s)/activities (D1b). Record the total in D1c. <b>Read the total to the respondent and ask to confirm if correct.</b>	<i>READ</i> E01a. In your main job/activity ..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
	E01b. In any other job(s)/activity(ies) .. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
	E01c. Total for all jobs/activities ..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	

<b>E02</b>	<b>Thinking of each day in the last week, how many hours did you actually work on...</b>  <i>Kuganizira pa masiku awa, msabata yathayi, ndi maola angati amene munagwira;</i>			
		E02a. In your main job/activity Ntchito yanu yeniyeni	E02b. In any other job(s)/activity(ies) Ntchito zina	E02c. Total all jobs/activities
	<b>Monday?</b>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	/
	<b>Tuesday?</b>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
	<b>Wednesday?</b>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
	<b>Thursday?</b>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
	<b>Friday?</b>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
	<b>Saturday?</b>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
	<b>Sunday?</b>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
	Total	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Interviewer:</b> Add the hours actually worked in the main job/activity (E02a); in any other job(s)/activities (E02b); and in all jobs/activities (E02c). Record the totals in the last row. <b>Read the total for each of the columns to the respondent and ask to confirm if correct.</b>				

ID	QUESTIONS & INSTRUCTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIPS
<b>Section F. Time related underemployment &amp; other inadequate employment situations</b>			
F01	<p><b>In the last week, would you have liked to work more hours than you actually worked provided the extra hours had been paid?</b></p> <p><i>Msabata yathayi, kodi mukanakonda kugwira ntchito maola ochulukirapo kusiyana ndi mmene munagwirira, ngati maola oonjezerawo akanalipiridwa?</i></p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p>	→ F04
F02	<p><b>How many additional hours could you have worked in the last week?</b></p> <p><i>Mukanagwira maola oonjezera angati msabata yathayi</i></p>	Number of additional hours.....	
F03	<p><b>How would you have liked to increase your working hours?</b></p> <p><i>Kodi mukadakonda mutawonjezera maola anu ogwira ntchito motani?</i></p> <p><i>KUONJEZERA MAOLA MU NTCHITO YOMWEYI</i>  <i>KUPEZA NTCHITO INA YOWONJEZERA</i>  <i>KUPEZA NTCHITO INA YA MAOLA AMBIRI</i></p>	<p><i>READ</i></p> <p>Increase number of hours in current job(s)/activity(ies) ..... 1</p> <p>Take an additional job/activity ..... 2</p> <p>Replace current job(s)/activity(ies) with another job/activity with more hours ... 3</p>	
F04	<p><b>Would you like to change your current employment situation?</b></p> <p><i>Kodi mungakonde kusintha ntchito yomwe mukugwira panopayi?</i></p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p>	→ G1
F05	<p><b>What is the main reason why you want to change your current employment situation?</b></p> <p><i>Kodi chifukwa cheni cheni chimene mukufunira kusintha ntchito yanuyi ndi chiyani?</i></p>	<p>Present job(s) is(are) temporary..... 1</p> <p>Fear of losing the present job(s)..... 2</p> <p>To work more hours paid at your current rate ..... 3</p> <p>To have a higher pay per hour/earn more ..... 4</p> <p>To work less hours with a reduction in pay ..... 5</p> <p>To use better your qualifications/skills.... 6</p> <p>To have more convenient working time, shorter commuting time ..... 7</p> <p>To improve working conditions ..... 8</p> <p>Other reason (specify): ..... 9</p>	
F06	<p><b>During the last four weeks, did you look for another job/activity to replace your current one(s)?</b></p> <p><i>M' masabata anayi apitawa, kodi mumafunafuna ntchito ina kuti musinthe ntchito imene mukugwirayi?</i></p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p>	
F07	<p><b>During the last four weeks, did you look for extra work in addition to your current job(s)/activity (ies)?</b></p> <p><i>M' masabata anayi apitawa, kodi mumafunafuna ntchito kuti muonjezere pa ntchito imene mukugwirayi?</i></p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p>	

## Section G. Income from employment

Wages and Salaries In-cash and In-kind for Employees and Earning from Sales

ID	QUESTIONS & INSTRUCTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIPS
	<p>CHECK B05 = 2,3,4,5</p> <p>B05 = 1</p>		G07
G01	<p>The last time you were paid in your main job, how much did you receive in wages and salaries?</p> <p>[Wages and salaries comprise regular payment for time worked and work done, pay for overtime, shift-work, commissions, tips, cash allowances, regular cash bonuses and gratuities, and remuneration for time not worked.</p> <p><i>Panthawi yomaliza kulandira malipiro ku ntchito yanu yeniyeni, munalandira ndalama zingati?</i></p>	<p>Paid in Cash..... 1</p> <p>AMOUNT IN MK _____</p> <p>Paid in Kind Only..... 2</p> <p>Do Not Know..... 3</p> <p>Refused..... 4</p> <p>New job..... 5</p> <p>Not paid..... 6</p>	<p>→ G05</p> <p>→ G04</p> <p>→ G04</p> <p>→ I01</p> <p>→ I01</p>
G02	<p>Was this amount before or after any deductions for taxes and/or social security contributions?</p> <p><i>Kodi pamene mumalandira ndalama zimenezi, anali atachotsako msonkho ndi zosonkha zina?</i></p>	<p>Before Deduction..... 1</p> <p>After Deduction..... 2</p> <p>No Deductions Made..... 3</p> <p>Do Not Know..... 4</p>	<p>→ G05</p> <p>→ G05</p>
G03	<p>Approximately how much was deducted from your pay for taxes and/or social security contributions the last time you were paid?</p> <p><i>Kodi ndi ndalama zingati zimene zinadulidwa panthawi imene mumalandira malipiro anu komaliza mongoyerekezera?</i></p>	<p>Paid in Cash..... 1</p> <p>Amount in MK _____</p> <p>Do Not Know..... 2</p> <p>Refused..... 3</p>	<p>→ G05</p> <p>→ G05</p> <p>→ G05</p>
G04	<p>Even though you may not recall the exact amount, would you say that the last time you were paid in your main job, you earned (before any taxes and/or social security contributions)?</p> <p><i>Ngakhale simungakumbukire ndalama zeni zeni zomwe munalandira, munganene kuti munalandira:</i></p> <p>ZOCHEPERA K8,242</p> <p>PAKATI PA K8,243 NDI K25000</p> <p>PAKATI PA K25000 NDI K45000</p> <p>K45000 KAPENA KUCHULUKIRAPO</p>	<p>Less than [MK8,242]..... 1</p> <p>[MK8,243] to Less than [MK25,000]..... 2</p> <p>[MK25,000] to Less than [MK45,000].. 3</p> <p>[MK45,000] or More.....,..... 4</p>	
G05	<p>What period did this payment cover?</p> <p><i>Kodi malipiro amenewa ntchito yake munagwira tsiku limodzi, sabata imodzi, masabata awiri kapena mwezi umodzi?</i></p>	<p>One Day..... 1</p> <p>One Week..... 2</p> <p>Two Weeks..... 3</p> <p>One Month..... 4</p> <p>Other (Specify)..... 9</p>	
G06	<p>Approximately how many hours did you work in your main job during that time?</p> <p><i>Kodi ntchito imeneyi munagwira maola angati pa nthawi imeneyi?(mongoyerekeza)</i></p>	<p>Number of Hours.....</p>	
	<p>CHECK IF B05 = 1</p> <p>ELSE</p>		I01



INTERVIEWER: SUBSTRACT G11 FROM G10 AND WRITE TOTAL IN G12				
READ THE TOTAL TO RESPONDENT TO CONFIRM AMOUNT				
<b>G12</b>	<p>To confirm, last month your net profit from your main activity was about...</p> <p><i>Mongotsimikizira, mwezi wathawu munapeza phindu lokwana:-</i></p>	Amount in Malawi Kwacha		
<b>G13</b>	<p>Last month, did you take any products/services from your main activity for your own or your household's use?</p> <p><i>Mwezi wathawu munatengako katundu kuchokera mu bizinesi yanu ndi kumugwiritsa ntchito inu eni kapena pakhomo?</i></p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p>		→ I01
<b>G14</b>	<p>If you had to purchase those products/services, how much do you think it would have cost you?</p> <p><i>Mukadakhala kuti munalipira, kodi mukuganiza kuti zikadakhala ndalama zingati?</i></p>	Amount in Malawi Kwacha		
				→ I01



H05	<p><b>What was the main reason why you did not seek work or try to start a business in the last four weeks?</b></p> <p><i>Kodi chifukwa chenicheni ndi chiyani chimene simunafunefune ntchito kapena kuyamba bizinesi m' masabata anayi apitawa?</i></p>	<p>Was waiting for the results of a vacancy competition or an interview ..... 01 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Awaiting the season for work ..... 02 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Attended school or training courses .... 03 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Family responsibilities or housework .... 04 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Pregnancy ..... 05 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Illness, injury or disability ..... 06 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Does not know how or where to look for work ..... 07 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Unable to find work for his/her skills .... 08 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Had looked for job(s) before but had not found any ..... 09 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Too young or too old to find a job ..... 10 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No jobs available in the area/district .... 11 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No money to start business ..... 12 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other reason (specify): _____ 99 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>→ H08a</p>	
H06	<p><b>During the last 12 months, did you do anything to look for work or to start a business?</b></p> <p><i>M' miyezi khumi ndi iwiri yapitayi, kodi munachita china chilichonse kuti mupeze ntchito kapena kuyamba bizinesi?</i></p>	<p>Yes..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>→ H08a</p> <p>→ H08a</p>	
H07	<p><b>For how long have you been without work and trying to find a job or start a business?</b></p> <p><i>Kodi mwakhala musali pa ntchito komanso mukufunafuna ntchito kapena kuyamba bizinesi kwanthawi yaitali bwanji?</i></p>	<p>Less than 3 months ..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3 months to less than 6 months ..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6 months to less than 1 year ..... 3 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1 year to less than 3 years ..... 4 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3 years to less than 5 years..... 5 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5 years or more ..... 6 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Don't know ..... 7 <input type="checkbox"/></p>		
H08a	<p><b>In the last week, could you have started to work if a job had been offered to you?</b></p> <p><i>Msabata yathayi, kodi munali okonzeka kuyamba ntchito mukanapatsidwa mwayi?</i></p>	<p>Yes..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>→ I01</p>	
H08b	<p><b>In the last week , could you have started to work if an opportunity to open a business had been offered to you?</b></p> <p><i>Msabata yathayi, kodi munali okonzeka kuyamba bizinesi mukanapatsidwa mwayi?</i></p>	<p>Yes..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>→ I01</p> <p>→ H10</p>	
H09	<p><b>What was the main reason why you did not want to work in the last week?</b></p> <p><i>Kodi chifukwa chenicheni chomwe chinakupangitsani kusafuna kukhala pa ntchito m' sabata yathayi ndi chiyani?</i></p>	<p>In school or training ..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Family responsibilities or housework .... 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Pregnancy..... 3 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Illness, injury or disability ..... 4 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Retired or too old for work ..... 5 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Too young to work ..... 6 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No desire to work ..... 7 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Off-season ..... 8 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other reason (specify): _____ 9 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>→ I01</p>	
H10	<p><b>What was the main reason why you were not available for work in the last week?</b></p> <p><i>Kodi chifukwa chenicheni chimene simunali wokonzeka kukhala pantchito chinali chiyani m' sabata yathayi?</i></p>	<p>In school or training ..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Family responsibilities or housework .... 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Pregnancy..... 3 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Illness, injury or disability ..... 4 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Retired or too old for work ..... 5 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Too young to work ..... 6 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No desire to work ..... 7 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Off-season ..... 8 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other reason (specify): _____ 9 <input type="checkbox"/></p>		

ID	QUESTIONS & INSTRUCTIONS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIPS
<b>Section I. Previous work experience</b>			
I01	<p><b>[Apart from main and secondary activities] Have you ever worked for salary or wage, or for other income in cash or in kind in the last 12 months (including income obtained from your own or a family business or farm)?</b></p> <p><i>[Posawerengera ntchito yanu yeniyeni ndi ntchito yanu ya chiwiri] Munayamba mwagwirapo ntchito ya pa mwezi kapena ganyu kapena ntchito ina iliyonse yopezera ndalama kapena kulandira zinthu m'malo mwa ndalama m'miyezi khumi ndi iwiri yapitayi (kuwonjezerapo ndalama zomwe mwazipeza kuchokera m'bizinesi yanu kapena m'bizinesi / famu ya pakhomo panu)?</i></p> <p><b>INTERVIEWER:</b> Work includes unpaid work in a family business or subsistence farming</p>	<p>Yes ..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No ..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	→ J01
I02	<p><b>What was the main reason why you stopped working in your last job/activity?</b></p> <p><i>Kodi chifukwa chenicheni chomwe chinakupangitsani kusiya ntchito kapena bizinesi yanu yomaliza ndi chiyani?</i></p>	<p>Temporary job ended..... 01 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>End of season ..... 02 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Dismissal..... 03 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Staff reduction..... 04 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Business/farm/institution closed down... 05 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Changed residence/displaced..... 06 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Started school, studies, or training..... 07 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Family/community responsibilities..... 08 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Pregnancy..... 09 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Illness or disability..... 10 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Resignation for other reasons..... 11 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Retirement..... 12 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other reason (specify): _____ 99 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
I03	<p><b>How long ago did you stop working in your last job/activity?</b></p> <p><i>Papita nthawi yayitali bwanji chisiyireni kugwira ntchito kapena kupanga bizinesi yanu yomaliza?</i></p>	<p>Less than 3 months ago..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3 months to less than 6 months ago..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6 months to less than 1 year ago..... 3 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
I04	<p><b>What kind of industry, business, service or activity was carried out at the place where you last worked?</b></p> <p><i>Kodi kumalo anu antchito kumene munkagwira komaliza mumachita/mumapanga chiyani?</i></p> <p><b>INTERVIEWER:</b> Write the main industry, economic activity, product or service of (the person's) employer or company (e.g. supermarket, police service). If self-employed, write the activity of the person (e.g. subsistence farming, fishing). If paid domestic work in private household, write Domestic Service</p>		
I05	<p><b>What were the main goods or services produced at that workplace or its main functions?</b></p> <p><i>Kodi malo amene munkagwirako ntchito kweni kweni amachita /amapanga chiyani?</i></p> <p>Examples: selling fish, raising cattle, teaching children, caring for the sick</p>		

106	<p><b>What kind of work did you do in your last job/activity?</b></p> <p><i>Kodi ndi ntchito yanji imene nthawi zambiri munkagwira?</i></p> <p>Examples: street trader, subsistence farmer, school teacher, registered nurse, domestic worker, truck driver ...</p> <p>Occupational title:</p>										
107	<p><b>What were your main tasks or duties in this work?</b></p> <p><i>Kodi ntchito yeniyeni imene munkagwira ndi yotani?</i></p> <p>Short description of the main tasks or duties:</p>	<p>ISCO Code</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> </table>									
108	<p><b>In your last job/activity, were you ... ?</b></p> <p><i>Kodi ntchito imene mumagwira munkagwira ngati:</i></p> <p><i>Wolembedwa ntchito</i></p> <p><i>Wolemba anthu ntchito</i></p> <p><i>Odzilemba nokha (simunalembe anthu okuthandizani)</i></p> <p><i>Kuthandiza mosalipidwa pa bizinesi kapena famu (ulimi) ya pakhomo kapena munthu wa banja lina?</i></p> <p><i>Mmodzi wa anthu agulu lopangira bizinesi pamodzi</i></p> <p><i>Munkagwira ngati ndani</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>READ</i></p> <p>Employee (working for someone else for pay in cash or in kind) ..... 1 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Employer (employing one or more employees) ..... 2 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Own-account worker (not employing any employee) ..... 3 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Helping without pay in the business or farm of another household/family member ..... 4 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Member of a producers' cooperative ..... 5 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other (specify): _____ 9 <input type="checkbox"/></p>									
109	<p><b>In your last job/activity, did you work in a ...?</b></p> <p><i>Ntchito yomalizayi, mumagwira mu?</i></p> <p><i>M'boma</i></p> <p><i>Kampani ya boma</i></p> <p><i>Mabungwe omwe si a boma</i></p> <p><i>Pa company</i></p> <p><i>Pa bizinesi yanga/ ya munthu wina</i></p> <p><i>Pa munda wanga/wamunthu wina</i></p> <p><i>Pa khomo</i></p> <p><i>Ku ntchito za chitukuko</i></p> <p><i>Ku embassy kapena mabungwe a maiko akunja</i></p> <p><i>Kwina</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>READ</i></p> <p>Government institution..... 01 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Parastatal enterprise ..... 02 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NGO/non-profit organization/mission..... 03 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Private company/institution..... 04 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Private business ..... 05 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Private farm..... 06 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Private household ..... 07 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Public Works Programme..... 08 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Embassy, international organization ..... 09 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Other (specify): _____ 99 <input type="checkbox"/></p>									

## Section J. Usual Activity

Work done over the last 12 months.

<p><b>Did you work all the time in the last 12 months or did you have time without work?</b></p> <p><i>Kodi mwakhala mukugwira ntchito nthawi zonse m'miyezi khumi ndi iwiri yapitayi kapena mwakhalapo nthawi zina musakugwira ntchito?</i></p>																																																	
<p><b>J01</b></p> <p><b>ENUMERATOR: Start with the last month and work BACKWARDS over the full 12 months. Write the code number in each box next to the month, to indicate:</b></p> <p><i>Kodi mwezi (dzina la mwezi);</i></p> <p>1= Munagwira ntchito mwezi wonse                  2=Munagwira ntchito pang'ono kenako munasiya nkumafufuza ntchito ina                  3=Munagwira pang'ono ntchito kenako munangokhala                  4=Munakhala mukufufuza ntchito kwa mwezi wonse                  5=Munakhala musakugwira ntchito mwezi wonse?                  6= Munakhala musakugwira ntchito kenako munafufuza ntchito</p> <p>1 = Worked the whole month                  2 = Worked part-month, looked for work part-month                  3 = Worked part-month, inactive part-month                  4 = Looked for work whole month                  5 = Inactive the whole month                  6 = Inactive part month, looked for work part month</p>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>January</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>February</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>March</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>April</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>May</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>June</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>July</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>August</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>September</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>October</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>November</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>December</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	January				February				March				April				May				June				July				August				September				October				November				December			
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<p><b>CHECK: J01 = 4 or 5 or 6</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p>																																																	
<p><b>J02</b></p> <p><b>During the months that you did some work, what was the main activity?</b></p> <p><i>M'miyezi imene mumagwira ntchito, ntchito yeniyeni inali iti?</i></p>	<p>Same as current main job/activity..... <input type="checkbox"/> ..... 1                  Same as current secondary job/activity..... <input type="checkbox"/> ..... 2                  A different job/activity..... <input type="checkbox"/> ..... 3</p>																																																
<p><b>J03</b></p> <p><b>What sort of work did you do?</b></p> <p><i>Inali ntchito yanji?</i></p> <p><b>INTERVIEWER:</b>  <i>Write the title of the job/activity</i></p>																																																	

**END**

**READ: This is the end of the interview. Thank you for your cooperation**

<p><b>INTERVIEWER:</b></p> <p><b>How was the information for this questionnaire obtained?</b></p>	<p>Self-response..... <input type="checkbox"/> ..... 1                  Proxy response..... <input type="checkbox"/> ..... 2</p>
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