

## **Preface**

The Welfare Monitoring Survey (WMS) 2009 was conducted by the Agriculture Statistics Division of the National Statistical Office (NSO) between August and October 2009. It was based on a random sample that covered about 18 000 households drawn from all the districts of the country.

The WMS 2009 is the fifth of a series that started in 2005. It is part of the concerted effort by NSO to provide relevant information for monitoring the welfare status of the people of Malawi. The survey is designed to collect the minimum amount of information necessary for the identification and classification of vulnerable groups of households within the society. It is the latest in a series of instruments that have been developed to provide policy-makers with household and community level information for policy formulation and evaluation. Its questionnaire is purposefully concise and is designed to collect in addition to household's characteristics, information which measures access, utilization and satisfaction with social services. The sampling plan for WMS 2009 is designed to provide indicators at district level. This is in line with the decentralisation program of the Malawi Government.

My gratitude goes to the following organizations and individuals who played key roles in making the survey operation a success: The Norwegian Government who provided the bulk of the funds; the NSO/Survey Management team and the many households and individuals who supplied the required information.

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## Table of Contents

Preface .....	i
List of Tables .....	v
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.0 Background and purpose .....	1
1.1 Country Profile.....	2
1.1.1 Geography and population .....	2
1.1.2 Economy.....	2
1.1.3 Political System.....	3
1.2 Survey Implementation.....	3
1.2.1 Survey Organization .....	3
1.2.2 Sample design .....	3
1.2.3 Survey instruments .....	4
1.2.4 Training .....	4
1.2.5 Data collection and Processing .....	4
1.3 Executive Summary.....	5
1.3.1 Population.....	5
1.3.2 Health.....	6
1.3.3 Education.....	6
1.3.4 Housing conditions and amenities .....	8
1.3.5 Poverty.....	8
1.3.6 HIV/AIDS Knowledge and Testing.....	9
1.3.7 Food Security .....	9
CHAPTER 2:POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS.....	11
2.0 Objective.....	11
2.1 Definitions .....	11
2.2 Age distribution of the population .....	11
2.3 Households distribution by sex of household head.....	12
2.4 Marital status .....	12
2.5 Orphan-hood.....	12
2.6 Age of household head.....	12
2.7 Dependency ratio.....	13
2.8 Households which experienced death last year.....	13
CHAPTER 3:HEALTH.....	21
3.0 Objective.....	21
3.1 Definitions .....	21
3.2 Incidence of sickness or injury.....	21
3.3 Duration of sickness.....	22
3.4 Health consultations.....	22
3.5 Reasons for not seeking medical care.....	22
3.6 Place of child delivery .....	22
3.7 Personnel who assisted in child delivery .....	23
3.8 Child nutrition status.....	23
3.9 Malaria prevention .....	23

CHAPTER 4: EDUCATION .....	32
4.0 Objectives .....	32
4.1 Definitions .....	32
4.2 Literacy .....	33
4.3 School attendance.....	33
4.4 Highest qualification .....	34
4.5 Education level completed.....	34
4.6 School attendance rate .....	34
4.7 Primary school net and gross enrolment rates .....	35
4.7    Secondary school net and gross enrolment rate .....	35
4.9 Primary school drop out rate and repetition rate .....	35
4.10 Secondary school drop out rate and repetition rate .....	36
4.11 Type of Primary school attended .....	36
4.12 Type of Secondary school attended .....	36
4.13 Problems experienced in primary school.....	36
4.14 Reasons for not attending school among children in primary school going ages (6-13 years) .....	36
4.15 Reasons for not attending school among children of secondary school going ages (14-19 years) .....	37
4.16 School feeding program.....	37
CHAPTER 5:EMPLOYMENT .....	54
5.0 Objective.....	54
5.1 Definitions .....	54
5.2 Labor force participation .....	55
5.3 Economically inactive.....	55
5.4 Type of payment.....	56
5.5 Type of employer .....	56
5.6 Type of industry .....	56
5.7 Participation in selected activities .....	57
CHAPTER 6:HOUSING CONDITIONS AND AMENITIES .....	64
6.0 Objective.....	64
6.1 Definitions .....	64
6.2 Type of tenure.....	64
6.3 Access to safe water.....	64
6.4 Fuels for cooking.....	65
6.5 Fuels for lighting .....	65
6.6 Materials used for constructing walls of the main dwelling units.....	65
6.7 Materials used for the roof of the main dwelling units.....	65
6.8 Materials used for the floor of the main dwelling units.....	65
6.9 Ownership of assets.....	66
6.9    Access to facilities .....	66
6.9.1    Supply of drinking water.....	66
6.9.2    Access to food market. ....	66
6.9.3    Access to public transportation.....	66
6.9.4    Access to all season road.....	66
6.9.5    Access to nearest primary school.....	67
6.9.6    Access to secondary school.....	67

6.9.7 Access to health clinic/hospital.....	67
CHAPTER 7:POVERTY .....	84
7.0 Objective .....	84
7.1 Definitions .....	84
7.2 Poverty by area of residence.....	85
CHAPTER 8: HIV/AIDS KNOWLEDGE .....	86
8.0 Objective .....	86
8.1 Confidential test and actual testing .....	86
8.2 Counselling.....	86
8.3 Main reason for not having an HIV test.....	86
Chapter 9: Food Security.....	90
9.0 Objective.....	90
9.1 Production and sale of staple food .....	90
9.2 Meals taken at household level .....	90
9.3 Type of various foods eaten.....	91
9.4 Sources of food .....	91
9.5 Households failing to eat their normal food .....	91
9.6 Household coping mechanisms.....	91
9.7 Total number of livestock by type.....	92
9.8 Coupons for subsidized fertilizer and seed.....	92
9.9 Extension advice received and visits of extension workers .....	92
APPENDICES .....	105
ANNEX A: Statistical Tables .....	106
Annex B.....	112
PREDICTING THE POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATIO BASED ON IHS2 AND WMS DATA.....	112
Annex C: Questionnaires .....	116

## List of Tables

Table 1. 1 Population and Households Main Indicator , 2006 to 2009.....	5
Table 1. 2: Main Health Indicators 2005 to 2009.....	6
Table 1. 3: Main Education Indicators 2005 to 2009.....	7
Table 1. 4: Main housing conditions and amenities indicators 2005 to 2009.....	8
Table 1. 5: Proportion of poo and ultra-poor main indicators 2004 to 2009.....	9
Table 1. 6: HIV/AIDS Knowledge and testing , main indicators 2005 to 2009.....	9
Table 1. 7: Food security indicators.....	10
Table 2. 1: Percentage distribution of population by place of residence, sex and sex ratio according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009.....	14
Table 2. 2: Percentage distribution of persons 15 years and above by place of residence according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009.....	15
Table 2. 3: Percentage distribution of persons 12 years and above by marital status according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009.....	16
Table 2. 4: Proportion of persons aged 20 years and below that are orphans by type of orphanhood according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009.....	17
Table 2. 5: Percentage distribution of households by age of households head according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009.....	18
Table 2. 6: Percentage distribution of households by dependency ratio according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009.....	19
Table 2. 7: Proportion of households that experienced death in the household and percentage distribution of households by number of persons who died during the last 12 months according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009.....	20
Table 3. 1:Proportion of persons who suffered from injury or illness the last 2 weeks prior to the survey; proportion of sick persons with various types of illnesses according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009.....	24
Table 3. 2:Percentage distribution of sick persons by number of days normal activities had to be stopped due to sickness/injury last two weeks and mean number of days normal activities had to be stopped according to background characteristics, Malawi, 2009.....	25
Table 3. 3:Proportion of persons who visited a health provider by type of health provider consulted according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009.....	26
Table 3. 4:Proportion of persons who did not seek medical care by reason for not seeking care according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009.....	27
Table 3. 5:Percentage distribution of under -5 children by place of delivery according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009.....	28
Table 3. 6: Percentage distribution of under-5 children by who assisted in their delivery according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009.....	29
Table 3. 7: Percentage distribution of malnourished under-5 children by type of malnourishment and background characteristics, Malawi 2009.....	30
Table 3. 8:Proportion of under-5 who benefited from Malaria preventive measures according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009.....	31
Table 4. 1:Proportion of literate persons aged 15 years and above by sex, proportion of literate females to literate males according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009.....	38
Table 4. 2:Proportion of literate persons aged 15 years and above who never attended school by sex according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009.....	39
Table 4. 3: Percentage distributions of persons aged 15 years and above by higher education qualification acquired according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009.....	40
Table 4. 4: Percentage distribution of persons aged 15 years and above by highest education level completed according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009.....	41
Table 4. 5: School attendance rate by age and sex according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009 [cont]	42
Table 4. 6: School attendance rate by age and sex according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009.....	43
Table 4. 7: Secondary school net and gross enrolment rate by sex according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009.....	45

Table 4. 8: Primary school drop out and repetition rates (6-13) year olds by sex according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009.....	46
Table 4. 9: Secondary school drop out and repetition rates (14-17) year olds by sex according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009.....	46
Table 4. 10:Percentage distribution of pupils in primary school by type of school attending according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009.....	47
Table 4. 11:Percentage distribution of pupils in secondary school by type of school attending according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009.....	48
Table 4. 12:Proportion of pupils in primary school experiencing problems in school by type of problem according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009.....	49
Table 4. 13:Proportion of children aged 6-13 years not in school by reason for not currently attending school according to background characteristics [cont] .....	50
Table 4. 14:Proportion of children aged 6-13 years not in school by reason for not currently attending school according to background characteristics [cont] .....	51
Table 4. 15: Proportion of children 14-19 years not in school by reason for not currently attending school according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009.....	51
Table 4. 16: Proportion of children 14-19 years not in school by reason fo not currently attending school according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009.....	52
Table 5. 1: Labour force participation rate, employment rate and unemployment rate by sex according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009.....	58
Table 5. 2: Percentage distribution of currently economically in active persons aged 15 years and above by reasons they are economically in active according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009.....	59
Table 5. 3:Percentage distribution of currently employed persons aged 15 years and above by type of payment in main job according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009 .....	60
Table 5. 4:Percentage distribution of currently employed persons age 15 years and above by type of employment according background characteristics, Malawi 2009 .....	61
Table 5. 5: Percentage distribution of currently employed persons aged 15 years and above by main activity according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009 .....	62
Table 5. 6: Proportion distribution of population aged 5 years and above who participated in the selected activities by background characteristics, Malawi 2009.....	63
Table 6. 1: Percentage distribution of households by type of tenure according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009 .....	68
Table 6. 2: Proportion of households with access to safe water according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009 .....	69
Table 6. 3:Percentage distribution of households by main source of fuel for cooking according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009.....	70
Table 6. 4: Percentage distribution of households by main source of fuel for lighting according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009.....	71
Table 6. 5: Percentage distribution of households by main type of materials used for wall according background characteristics, Malawi 2009.....	72
Table 6. 6:Percentage distribution of households by main type of materials used for roofing according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009.....	73
Table 6. 7:Percentage distribution of household by main type of materials used for floor according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009.....	74
Table 6. 8: Proportion of households that own assets in working condition according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009 [cont] .....	75
Table 6. 8: Proportion of households that own assets in working condition according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009 .....	76
Table 6.9. 1: Percentage distribution of households by time taken to get to various amenities according to place of residence and region, Malawi 2009.....	77
Table 6.9. 2: Percentage distribution of households by time taken in minutes to get to various amenities according background characteristics, Malawi 2009.....	78

Table 6.9. 3: Percentage distribution of households by time taken in minutes to get to various amenities according to place of residence, Malawi 2009 .....	79
Table 6.9. 4: Percentage distribution of households by time taken in minutes to get to various amenities according to place of residence and region, Malawi 2009.....	80
Table 6.9. 5: Percentage distribution of households by time taken in minutes to get to various amenities according to place of residence and region, Malawi 2009.....	81
Table 6.9. 6: Percentage distribution of households by time taken in minutes to get to various amenities according to place of residence and region, Malawi 2009.....	82
Table 6.9. 7: Percentage distribution of households by time taken in minutes to get to various amenities according to place of residence and region, Malawi 2009.....	83
Table 7. 1: Proportion of poor and ultra-poor main indicators 2004 to 2009 .....	85
Table 8. 1: Proportion of people who reported confidential HIV test is possible, proportion undergone an HIV/AIDS test, proportion of persons aged 15 years and above that undergone an HIV/AIDS test during the past 12 months and where the test was undertaken according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009 .....	87
Table 8. 2: Percentage distribution of persons age 15 years and above that have an HIV/AIDS test by whether they received counselling or not according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009.....	88
Table 8. 3: Percentage distribution of persons aged 15 years and above who were not tested by reason for not being tested according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009 .....	89
Table 9. 1: Proportion of households who grew staple food in 2008.09 agriculture season by time when their own production , Malawi 2009 .....	93
Table 9. 2: Proportion of households who reported of having sold some of their food at the time of the survey by main reason for selling, Malawi 2009 .....	94
Table 9. 3: Proportion of households by number of main meals taken at household level in the past 7 days prior to the survey, Malawi 2009 .....	95
Table 9. 4: Proportion of households by number of times household ate the various foods by type in the 7 days prior to the survey, Malawi 2009.....	96
Table 9. 5: Proportion of households by main source of food consumed in the past 7 days prior to the survey, Malawi 2009 .....	97
Table 9. 6: Proportion of households who could not afford to eat their normal food by number of times they failed in the past 7 days prior to the survey, Malawi 2009.....	98
Table 9. 7: Proportion of households who could not afford to eat what they normally eat in the past 7 days prior to the survey by how the households coped, Malawi 2009.....	99
Table 9. 8: Total number of livestock by tyoe and are of residence, Malawi 2009 .....	100
Table 9. 9: Percentage distribution of households that received see and fertilizer/seed coupons in the 2008/2009 growing season, Malawi 20.....	101
Table 9. 10: Percentage distribution of households that received advice on various agricultural practices during the 2008/09 growing season, Malawi 2009.....	102
Table 9. 11: Percentage distribution of households indicating last time visit by an extension worker during the 2008/09 growing season, Malawi 2009.....	103
Table 9. 12: Percentage distribution of households who received extension advice by how they received advice from extension worker during the 2008/09 growing season, Malawi 2009.....	104
Table A 1: Percentage distribution of person 12 years and above by marital status according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009.....	106
Table A 2: Percentage distribution of persons aged 15 years and above by highest educational level completed according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009 .....	107
Table A 3: Percentage distribution of households by employment status according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009 .....	108
Table A 4: Percentage distribution of households by number of separate rooms the household occupied and mean number of rooms occupied according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009 .....	109
Table A 5: Percentage distribution of households by main source of drinking water according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009.....	110

Table A 6: Percentage distribution of households by kind of toilet facility according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009 .....	111
Table B 1: Predicted poverty headcount ratios and standard errors .....	114
Table B 2: Out of sample error in predicting, applying the model to IHS2 data.....	114

## **CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION**

### **1.0 Background and purpose**

The 2009 Welfare Monitoring Survey (WMS) is the fifth in the series and is part of the Integrated Household Survey (IHS) programme being implemented by National Statistical Office (NSO). The programme includes a comprehensive integrated household survey every five years and lighter annual WMSs between the five years.

WMS is a follow-up to the Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire Survey (CWIQ) that was undertaken by the National Statistical Office (NSO) in 2002. Unlike the CWIQ, which was basically a World Bank instrument, WMS has been adapted to suit local requirements.

The basic objective of WMS is to provide rapid information on selected core indicators in the population, that would enable monitoring changes on a yearly basis. The specific objectives are to provide: -

- § Indicators for monitoring living conditions of people in Malawi.
- § Indicators for monitoring progress and attainment of goals outlined in the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) and other development programmes such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
- § A regular database for socio-economic research.

Like all previous WMSs, the 2009 series collected data from a representative sample at national, regional and district level. In all series, emphasis is on producing quick results, hence data entry commences as soon as the first batch of questionnaires is received from the field. Data entry is done through scanning using the optical Eyes and Hands software.

In the WMSs poverty predictors were derived from IHS2 data have been used to derive poverty updates for periods between successive rounds of the Integrated Household Surveys.

The 2009 WMS focused on the following areas:

- § Characteristics of household members
- § Health
- § Education
- § Employment
- § Housing conditions and amenities
- § Poverty
- § Child information: Births and anthropometrical measures, vaccination, malaria protection and treatment
- § Food Security
- § HIV/AIDS

## **1.1 Country Profile**

### **1.1.1 Geography and population**

Malawi is a landlocked country in sub-Saharan Africa sharing boundaries with Zambia to the Northwest, Tanzania to the North and Northeast and Mozambique to the East, South and Southwest. It has an area of 118,484 square kilometres of which 94,276 square kilometres are land and a population of 13.1 million (Population and Housing Census, 2008). The country is known for its numerous species of orchids, and more fish species than any other inland water country in the world, with more than 500 of them found in Lake Malawi.

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

### **1.1.2 Economy**

Malawi has a predominantly agricultural economy, with 85 percent of the population living in rural areas (Population and Housing Census, 2008). Tobacco, tea, sugar and coffee are the most traded Malawian products (Annual Statement of Trade Statistics, 2005-2006 Report).

### **1.1.3 Political System**

Britain ruled Malawi from 1891 to July 1964 under the Nyasaland Protectorate. In 1953, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was created. It consisted of three countries namely: Zimbabwe then Southern Rhodesia, Zambia then Northern Rhodesia and Malawi then Nyasaland. Malawi became an independent state in July 1964 and gained her republican status in July 1966. The country became a multiparty state in 1994 following a national referendum in 1993. Currently, the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) is the ruling party while the Malawi Congress Party (MCP) and the United Democratic Front (UDF) are the main opposition parties in the National Assembly.

## **1.2 Survey Implementation**

### **1.2.1 Survey Organization**

There were three administrative levels during the 2009 WMS namely; Central Administration, Field and Supervisory and Data processing.

#### **1.2.1.1 Central Management**

Management was done by a team of senior officers at NSO. This team was also responsible for technical and administrative coordination of activities throughout the survey.

#### **1.2.1.2 Supervisors**

There were 3 levels of supervision. Senior (National) level concerned with overall coordination and technical oversight on all survey activities. The field level ensured collection of high quality data.

#### **1.2.1.3 Enumerators and data processors**

Ten Mobile teams carried out data collection for the survey. Each team consisted of 6 enumerators and a field team supervisor who reported to the National Supervisors. Each team was allocated a vehicle with space accommodating 6-7 people. There were sixty enumerators engaged to collect information in the field, nine of whom were permanent staff from the Agriculture Division of NSO. The rest were temporary enumerators who had participated in the earlier series of the survey and other related surveys.

### **1.2.2 Sample design**

WMS 2009 sample frame was the 20006/07 National census of Agriculture and Livestock (NACAL). NACAL contained 25,000 households and 1,660 Enumeration Areas (EAs) across the

country, drawn as a two stage design. The WMS 2009 sample consisted of 999 EAs, and 18 households were systematically selected from each EA. Since the EAs were drawn from the NACAL sample frame, there was no listing of the households. More EAs were included in the sample so as to provide estimates at district level. Sampling of the households was with replacement.

#### **1.2.2.1 Stratification**

Stratification is aimed at improving the quality of estimates in the population as a whole. In this survey, stratification involved dividing the universe of investigation into homogeneous groups before selecting the sample, with each statistical unit belonging to one and only one stratum. The country was stratified according to districts.

#### **1.2.2.2 Weights**

The sample for 2009 WMS was not self weighting. A set of household weights were calculated to obtain unbiased estimates at national, regional and district levels.

#### **1.2.3 Survey instruments**

A questionnaire was used to collect information about every individual in the households selected for the survey. This was to a large extent similar to other WMSs in order to ascertain information on demography, health, education, employment, poverty, child health and nutritional status comparable between the two WMSs. As in the previous WMSs, electronic scales were used for weighing under five children and measuring boards were used to get children's heights. This anthropometrical information was used to assess nutritional status of children.

#### **1.2.4 Training**

Training of field staff for the main Welfare Monitoring Survey was conducted over a 2 week period in August 2009.

Since the majority of enumerators had experience in field work, the training concentrated on areas demanding thorough understanding of the content of the questionnaire and practice on weighing under five children.

#### **1.2.5 Data collection and Processing**

Data collection commenced in August 2009 and was completed in November 2009. Data processing involved:

- Editing and scanning questionnaires using Eyes and Hands software
- Conducting consistency checks and cleaning data in SPSS
- Designing tabulation plans in SPSS
- Table editing in Microsoft Excel.
- Compilation of the report using Microsoft word.

### 1.3 Executive Summary

The tables 1.1 to 1.7 below contain the main social indicators provided by the Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009 that can be used to describe and monitor the socio-economic conditions of Malawian population over time. More detailed information on all indicators can be found in the subsequent chapters. The report also provide indicators for the years 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 for comparison. The 2009 Welfare Monitoring Survey results shows that Malawi has:

#### 1.3.1 Population

- a young population: almost half (48 percent) are under 15 years
- slightly fewer males than females: 99 males for every 100 females
- 15 percent of children aged 20 and below as orphans.

**Table 1. 1 Population and Households Main Indicator , 2006 to 2009**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
<b>Population</b>				
Age				
<15	47	46	47	48
15-64	49	50	49	48
65+	4	4	4	4
Sex Ratio	98	96	96	99
Proportion of Orphans among Children aged 20 years and below	15	17	15	15
<b>Households</b>				
Percentage Female headed Households	23	28	25	25
Proportion of Households Headed by Children under 20	1	1	1	0
Dependency Ratio (under 15 +65 and above as ratio of population aged (15-64)				
Total	1.02	1.12	1.17	1.17
Urban	0.84	0.83	0.85	0.9
Rural	1.07	1.15	1.21	1.21
Percentage of Households with death last year				
Total	8	6	8	8
Urban	6	4	5	7
Rural	9	6	8	8

### 1.3.2 Health

- The proportion of people who were sick or injured the last 2 weeks before the survey period in 2009 has remained constant at 12 percent since 2008.
- The proportion of people who had visited a health provider whether they had been sick or not, was 13 percent in 2009.
- The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel increased from 67 percent in 2008 to 75 percent in 2009.

**Table 1. 2: Main Health Indicators 2005 to 2009**

INDICATOR	WMS 2005	WMS 2006	WMS 2007	WMS 2008	WMS 2009
Proportion who were sick/injured last 2 weeks	13	14	12	12	12
Proportion who visited health provider	11	11	11	11	13
Access to health facility (% walking less than 30 minutes to the facility)	15	17	14	20	26
Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	59	62	66	67	75

### 1.3.3 Education

- Proportion of literate persons slightly dropped from 70 percent in 2008 to 69 percent in 2009.
- Female literacy rate was 60 percent in 2009.
- Literacy rates for the 15 – 24 year olds increased from 82 percent in 2008 to 84 percent in 2009.
- Female literacy rate for the 15 – 24 year olds increased from 80 percent in 2008 to 82 percent in 2009.
- Net primary school enrolment rate increased from 79 percent in 2008 to 83 percent in 2009.

**Table 1. 3: Main Education Indicators 2005 to 2009**

<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>WMS 2005</b>	<b>WMS 2006</b>	<b>WM S 2007</b>	<b>WM S 2008</b>	<b>WM S 2009</b>
Adult literacy rate	65	66	70	70	70
Female literacy rate	54	56	60	60	60
Literacy rate of 15-24 years old					
Total	78	78	82	82	84
Male	81	83	85	85	86
Female	74	73	79	80	82
Primary school					
Net enrolment rate					
Total	79	73	75	79	83
Male	78	70	74	78	82
Female	80	76	77	80	84
Drop out rate					
Total	2	3	2	3	1
Male	1	3	2	3	1
Female	2	3	2	3	1
Repetition rate					
Total	23	28	20	22	20
Male	22	28	20	23	20
Female	24	28	19	21	20
Proportion having problems at school	47	74	77	-	60
Access to primary school(percentage with less than 30 minutes walk)	58	60	50	62	67
Net primary school enrolment rate	79	73	75	79	83
Net primary school enrolment rate among orphans	82	69	75	81	84
Gross primary school enrolment among orphans	116	86	113	121	127
Secondary school					
Net enrolment rate	12	11	18	12	13
Gross enrolment rate	34	25	35	26	30
Access to secondary school (percentage with less than 30 minutes walk)	18	20	18	23	24

### 1.3.4 Housing conditions and amenities

- The proportion of households with safe drinking water remained constant at 80 percent as was the case in 2008.
- The proportion of households with electricity as their main source of lighting has increased from 9 percent in 2008 to 14 percent in 2009.

**Table 1. 4: Main housing conditions and amenities indicators 2005 to 2009**

<b>IINDICATOR</b>	<b>WMS 2005</b>	<b>WMS 2006</b>	<b>WMS 2007</b>	<b>WMS 2008</b>	<b>WMS 2009</b>
Proportion with safe drinking water					
Total	72	75	81	80	80
Urban	92	94	98	94	94
Rural	69	73	79	78	78
Proportion with electricity as main source of lighting					
Total	6	5	8	9	14
Urban	30	32	52	40	36
Rural	2	2	2	3	11

### 1.3.5 Poverty

Over the period 2004 to 2009:

- Poverty has decreased from 52 percent in 2004 to 40 percent in 2007 and 2008, to 39 percent in 2009.
- The proportion of ultra – poor has decreased from 22 percent in 2004 to 15 percent in 2007 through 2009.

**Table 1. 5: Proportion of poo and ultra-poor main indicators 2004 to 2009**

Poverty status	IHS2 2004	WMS 2005	WMS 2006	WMS 2007	WMS 2008	WMS 2009
<b>Proportion poor</b>						
<b>Malawi</b>	52	50	45	40	40	39
Urban	25	24	25	11	13	14
Rural	..	53	47	44	44	43
Rural Northern region	56	51	46	46	35	31
Rural Central region	47	46	40	36	40	41
Rural Southern region	64	60	55	51	51	51
<b>Proportion ultra-poor</b>						
<b>Malawi</b>	22	21	17	15	15	15
Urban	8	8	6	2	3	3
Rural	..	23	19	17	17	17
Rural Northern region	26	21	17	18	11	9
Rural Central region	16	16	12	11	12	13
Rural Southern region	32	30	25	22	24	23

### 1.3.6 HIV/AIDS Knowledge and Testing

- The proportion of persons 15 years and above that had undergone an HIV/AIDS test last 12 months increased from 33 percent in 2008 to 41 percent in 2009.
- The proportion of persons 15-24 year olds who had undergone an HIV/AIDS test last 12 months increased from 14 percent in 2005 to 24 percent in 2007 and to 46 percent in 2009.

**Table 1. 6: HIV/AIDS Knowledge and testing , main indicators 2005 to 2009**

Indicator	WMS 2005	WMS 2006	WMS 2007	WMS 2008	WMS 2009
Proportion who had undergone an HIV test last 12 months					
15 Years and above	12	20	22	33	41
15-24 Years	14	22	24	36	46

### 1.3.7 Food Security

The following information on food security at household level was collected:

- Proportion of households which grew staple food and when their staple food run out during the agricultural season.
- Proportion which sold staple food and reasons for selling.
- Household main source of food, number of meals taken per day and number of times different food types were eaten in a week.

**Table 1. 7: Food security indicators**

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Proportion of Households that grew staple food in the past agricultural season	94
Proportion of households which run-out food by December 2009	65
Proportion of households that sold staple food	16
Reasons households sold staple food	
To pay loans	7
Pay for household needs	84
Had more than enough	6
Proportion of households by number of meals taken per day	
One meal	2
Two meals	43
Three Meals	56
Proportion of households that received coupons for subsidised seeds and fertilizer	
Seeds	20
Seeds and Fertilizer	53

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## CHAPTER 2: POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

### 2.0 Objective

This chapter presents main demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the Malawian population as of 2009. The information is vital for policy interventions and interpretation of other findings of the survey.

### 2.1 Definitions

**Age** is number of completed years at one's last birthday.

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

**Marital status** refers to whether a person is never married, married, divorced/separated or widowed.

**An Orphan** is a person aged 20 years or below whose mother or father or both are dead.

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

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

**Household size** is the number of members in a household.

**Dependency ratio** is the proportion of population 0-14 years added to population aged 65 years and above to the population 15-64 years old.

### 2.2 Age distribution of the population

Malawi has a young population (Table 2.1). A little less than half the population (**48** percent) were below the age of 15, while only **four** percent were above the age of 65. The sex ratio for Malawi was 99, indicating a surplus of females in the population. In the youngest age group the sex ratio was 103.

### **2.3 Households distribution by sex of household head**

The survey results indicate that 25 percent of households in Malawi were female headed (Table 2.2). The proportion of female headed household was smaller, the more educated the head of the household was. There was a smaller proportion of female headed households in urban than rural areas, 21 percent as compared to 24 percent, respectively.

### **2.4 Marital status**

The results show that 37 percent of the population sampled had never been married (Table 2.3). A relatively small proportion was either divorced/separated or widowed, 5 and 6 percent respectively. The proportion that had never been married was largest in the youngest age group, 96 percent (12-19 years), while the proportion of widowed persons was largest in the oldest age groups, 39 percent (65+ years). The table also shows that more males (43 percent) than females (31 percent) had never been married.

### **2.5 Orphan-hood**

Information on the prevalence of orphan hood is vital for intervention purposes, considering the AIDS pandemic. Table 2.4 shows that at the time of the survey, 15 percent of persons aged 20 years and below were orphans. The table further shows that of these orphans, 9 percent had lost their father, 3 percent had lost their mother and another 3 percent had lost both parents. Result also show that the chance of being an orphan increases with age. The largest proportion of orphans is found among persons between 15 and 20 years of age, 26 percent. There are more orphans living in female headed than male headed households, 40 percent as compared to 8 percent. Households headed by a widowed person had the largest share of orphans, (67 percent).

### **2.6 Age of household head**

Very few households were headed by a person less than 20 years, 0.2 percent (Table 2.5). The majority of households, 66 percent, were headed by a person between 25 and 49 years of age. Female household heads were generally older than their male counterparts, 42 percent of female household heads were aged 50 years or older as compared to 27 percent of male households heads. Highly educated household heads were on the average younger than those without education.

### **2.7 Dependency ratio**

Table 2.6 shows that dependency ratio for Malawi was 1.2. The dependency ratio was higher in female headed than male headed households (1.5 as compared to 1.1), meaning that the burden of taking care of dependant persons were higher in female headed than in male headed households. Dependency ratio was lower in urban areas (0.9) than rural areas (1.2), signifying a greater care taking burden on rural than urban households.

### **2.8 Households which experienced death last year**

In the 12 months preceding WMS 2009, 8 percent of the sampled households had experienced death of a household member, and of these, 88 percent had experienced one death and 12 percent experienced two or more deaths (Table 2.7). The table also shows that female headed households had more often experienced deaths than male headed households, 13 percent as compared to 7 percent. Households in rural areas slightly experienced more deaths than those in urban areas, 8 percent and 7 percent, respectively.

**Table 2. 1: Percentage distribution of population by place of residence, sex and sex ratio according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

Age	Urban			Rural			Malawi			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
0-4	13	14	14	15	14	15	15	14	15	103
5-9	16	16	16	18	17	18	18	17	18	102
10-14	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	14	15	103
15-19	11	11	11	11	9	10	11	10	10	114
20-24	8	9	8	6	7	7	6	8	7	84
25-29	8	10	9	7	8	7	7	8	8	79
30-34	7	6	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	104
35-39	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	100
40-44	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	97
45-49	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	100
50-54	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	90
55-59	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	95
60-64	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	93
65+	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	87
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office.

**Table 2. 2: Percentage distribution of persons 15 years and above by place of residence according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		<b>Sex of household head</b>		
		<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>Malawi</b>	75	25	100
<b>Educational level of household head</b>	None	55	45	100
	Primary 1-5	74	26	100
	Primary 6-8	84	16	100
	Secondary+	89	11	100
<b>Place of Residence</b>	Urban	79	21	100
	Rural	76	24	100
<b>Region</b>	Northern	78	22	100
	Central	81	19	100
	Southern	71	29	100
<b>District</b>	Chitipa	70	30	100
	Karonga	76	24	100
	Rumphu	81	19	100
	Nkhata Bay	78	22	100
	Mzimba	78	22	100
	Mzuzu City	85	15	100
	Kasungu	87	13	100
	Ntchisi	85	15	100
	Dowa	85	15	100
	Nkhota kota	82	18	100
	Salima	77	23	100
	Dedza	76	24	100
	Ntcheu	72	28	100
	Lilongwe Rural	81	19	100
	Lilongwe City	84	16	100
	Mchinji	86	14	100
	Balaka	68	32	100
	Mangochi	70	30	100
	Machinga	65	35	100
	Zomba Rural	74	26	100
Zomba City	81	19	100	
Chiradzulu	64	36	100	
Blantyre Rural	69	31	100	
Blantyre City	81	19	100	
Thyolo	72	28	100	
Mulanje	69	31	100	
Phalombe	65	35	100	
Mwanza	73	27	100	
Chikwawa	75	25	100	
Nsanje	74	26	100	

Source; Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office.

**Table 2. 3: Percentage distribution of persons 12 years and above by marital status according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		Marital status				
		Never married	Married	Divorced/Separated	Widowed	Total
	<b>Malawi</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Sex</b>	Male	43	54	2	1	100
	Female	31	51	8	10	100
<b>Age Group</b>	12-19	96	3	1	0	100
	20-24	43	50	6	0	100
	25-34	8	82	7	2	100
	35-49	1	85	7	7	100
	50-64	0	77	7	16	100
	65+	1	56	5	39	100
<b>Place of Residence</b>	Urban	39	51	4	5	100
	Rural	37	52	5	6	100
<b>Region</b>	Northern	38	52	4	6	100
	Central	37	54	4	5	100
	Southern	36	51	6	7	100
<b>District</b>	Chitipa	1	70	8	20	100
	Karonga	2	77	3	18	100
	Rumphi	2	81	3	14	100
	Nkhata Bay	2	80	6	12	100
	Mzimba	2	80	5	13	100
	Mzuzu City	5	80	5	10	100
	Kasungu	1	85	6	8	100
	Ntchisi	1	85	5	9	100
	Dowa	1	83	7	9	100
	Nkhota kota	1	79	8	11	100
	Salima	0	79	9	12	100
	Dedza	1	73	8	17	100
	Ntcheu	1	70	11	18	100
	Lilongwe					
	Rural	0	81	8	10	100
	Lilongwe City	4	80	5	11	100
	Mchinji	0	83	9	8	100
	Balaka	2	69	11	18	100
	Mangochi	1	73	10	16	100
	Machinga	1	74	13	13	100
	Zomba Rural	2	71	12	15	100
	Zomba City	5	77	8	11	100
	Chiradzulu	2	67	14	17	100
	Blantyre Rural	4	66	11	20	100
	Blantyre City	6	75	8	11	100
	Thyolo	1	69	14	16	100
	Mulanje	2	67	12	19	100
	Phalombe	1	67	16	16	100
	Mwanza	2	70	12	15	100
	Chikwawa	2	75	7	17	100
	Nsanje	1	75	7	18	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office.

**Table 2. 4: Proportion of persons aged 20 years and below that are orphans by type of orphanhood according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		<b>Orphans</b>	<b>Mother dead</b>	<b>Father dead</b>	<b>Both dead</b>
	Malawi	15	3	9	3
<b>Sex</b>	Male	15	3	9	3
	Female	15	2	9	3
<b>Age</b>	0-4	4	1	3	0
	5-9	11	2	7	2
	10-14	20	3	12	5
	15-20	26	5	15	8
<b>Sex of household head</b>	Male	8	2	3	3
	Female	40	4	30	6
<b>Highest level of education completed by household head</b>	None	20	3	12	4
	Primary 1-5	15	3	9	3
	Primary 6-8	11	2	7	3
	Secondary+	12	3	6	3
<b>Marital status</b>	Never Married	40	15	8	18
	Married	7	2	3	2
	Divorced/Separated	15	3	8	4
	Widowed	67	7	51	9
<b>Place of residence</b>	Urban	16	3	9	4
	Rural	14	3	9	3
<b>Region</b>	Northern	15	2	10	3
	Central	12	2	7	3
	Southern	18	3	11	4
<b>District</b>	Chitipa	13	2	10	2
	Karonga	18	3	11	4
	Rumphi	15	2	9	4
	Nkhata Bay	16	3	8	4
	Mzimba	14	2	10	2
	Mzuzu City	13	2	8	3
	Kasungu	8	1	5	2
	Ntchisi	6	1	4	1
	Dowa	9	1	4	3
	Nkhota kota	11	2	6	3
	Salima	13	2	8	3
	Dedza	15	3	9	3
	Ntcheu	15	3	8	4
	Lilongwe Rural	10	2	6	2
	Lilongwe City	17	3	9	4
	Mchinji	10	2	5	3
	Balaka	19	3	11	5
	Mangochi	17	2	12	3
	Machinga	14	4	8	3
	Zomba Rural	17	3	10	4
	Zomba City	17	1	10	6
	Chiradzulu	16	2	9	5
	Blantyre Rural	22	5	12	5
	Blantyre City	17	4	9	4
	Thyolo	18	3	12	3
	Mulanje	21	5	12	5
	Phalombe	20	3	12	5
	Mwanza	12	2	7	2
	Chikwawa	17	2	11	4
	Nsanje	18	2	11	4

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009: National Statistical Office

**Table 2. 5: Percentage distribution of households by age of households head according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		Age of household head					Total	
		10-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64		65+
<b>Sex of household head</b>	Malawi	0	4	27	39	20	10	100
	Male	0	4	29	40	19	8	100
	Female	1	4	20	34	24	18	100
<b>Highest level of education completed by household head</b>	None	0	2	19	37	25	17	100
	Primary 1-5	0	4	24	37	21	14	100
	Primary 6-8	0	5	28	44	18	5	100
	Secondary+	0	5	42	38	14	2	100
<b>Place of residence</b>	Urban	0	3	32	38	21	6	100
	Rural	0	4	26	39	20	11	100
<b>Region</b>	Northern	0	3	24	39	21	13	100
	Central	0	4	27	40	20	9	100
	Southern	0	4	28	38	19	11	100
<b>District</b>	Chitipa	0	4	24	42	17	13	100
	Karonga	0	3	26	40	16	14	100
	Rumphi	0	3	26	42	17	11	100
	Nkhata Bay	0	3	22	30	27	18	100
	Mzimba	0	3	22	39	23	13	100
	Mzuzu City	0	1	29	43	21	6	100
	Kasungu	0	4	26	41	22	6	100
	Ntchisi	0	6	30	40	20	4	100
	Dowa	0	4	26	41	19	10	100
	Nkhota kota	0	3	26	42	20	10	100
	Salima	0	3	26	41	21	9	100
	Dedza	0	4	24	39	22	10	100
	Ntcheu	0	4	26	36	21	14	100
	Lilongwe Rural	0	3	26	41	20	10	100
	Lilongwe City	0	4	31	38	21	7	100
	Mchinji	0	5	29	45	16	5	100
	Balaka	0	4	26	36	21	13	100
	Mangochi	0	4	31	40	14	11	100
	Machinga	0	5	26	39	20	10	100
	Zomba Rural	0	5	29	38	16	11	100
	Zomba City	0	6	24	40	27	2	100
Chiradzulu	0	4	25	34	23	13	100	
Blantyre Rural	0	4	30	34	25	7	100	
Blantyre City	0	3	33	37	20	6	100	
Thyolo	0	5	28	34	22	11	100	
Mulanje	0	5	26	39	17	14	100	
Phalombe	0	4	28	35	20	12	100	
Mwanza	1	3	26	39	19	12	100	
Chikwawa	0	2	25	42	19	12	100	
Nsanje	0	1	22	37	26	14	100	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office

**Table 2. 6: Percentage distribution of households by dependency ratio according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		Dependency ratio	Dependency ratio			Total
			1 or less	More than 1 and up to 2	More than 2	
	Malawi	1.17	59	27	14	100
Sex of household head	Male	1.09	61	29	9	100
	Female	1.46	50	22	28	100
Age of household head	10-19	0.65	86	8	7	100
	20-24	0.76	85	12	3	100
	25-34	1.24	57	34	9	100
	35-49	1.24	54	35	11	100
	50-64	0.78	79	16	5	100
	65+	1.82	32	18	50	100
Highest level of education completed by household head	None	1.27	53	27	20	100
	Primary 1-5	1.25	55	28	16	100
	Primary 6-8	1.14	61	29	10	100
Marital status of household head	Secondary and above	0.97	69	25	6	100
	Never married	0.49	83	12	5	100
	Married, Monogamous	1.12	61	30	9	100
	Married, Polygamous	1.24	56	32	12	100
	Divorced	1.45	53	20	27	100
	Separated	1.48	53	22	25	100
	Widowed	1.33	51	18	31	100
Place of residence	Urban	0.90	73	20	6	100
	Rural	1.21	57	28	15	100
Region	Northern	1.17	59	28	13	100
	Central	1.19	58	30	13	100
	Southern	1.16	59	25	15	100
District	Chitipa	1.19	58	27	15	100
	Karonga	1.18	61	27	12	100
	Rumphi	1.08	63	26	11	100
	Nkhata Bay	1.24	54	34	12	100
	Mzimba	1.22	57	29	15	100
	Mzuzu City	0.88	73	20	7	100
	Kasungu	1.17	58	31	11	100
	Ntchisi	1.10	59	32	9	100
	Dowa	1.21	56	32	13	100
	Nkhota kota	1.28	56	28	17	100
	Salima	1.34	51	34	15	100
	Dedza	1.16	58	27	15	100
	Ntcheu	1.20	57	29	14	100
	Lilongwe Rural	1.24	56	29	14	100
	Lilongwe City	0.99	69	24	7	100
	Mchinji	1.24	54	36	11	100
	Balaka	1.35	49	32	20	100
	Mangochi	1.25	57	26	16	100
	Machinga	1.26	53	29	18	100
	Zomba Rural	1.10	61	25	14	100
	Zomba City	0.74	76	22	2	100
	Chiradzulu	1.18	59	25	16	100
	Blantyre Rural	1.06	62	26	12	100
	Blantyre City	0.84	77	17	6	100
	Thyolo	1.19	59	25	17	100
	Mulanje	1.18	60	23	18	100
	Phalombe	1.41	47	32	21	100
Mwanza	1.12	61	22	16	100	
Chikwawa	1.23	54	30	15	100	
Nsanje	1.18	58	25	17	100	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office.

**Table 2. 7: Proportion of households that experienced death in the household and percentage distribution of households by number of persons who died during the last 12 months according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		Proportion with deaths	Percentage distribution of the number of persons who died			
			1	2	3+	Total
<b>Sex of household head</b>	<b>Malawi</b>	8	88	10	2	100
	Male	7	88	10	2	100
	Female	13	88	9	3	100
<b>Place of residence</b>	Urban	7	90	7	3	100
	Rural	8	88	10	2	100
<b>Region of residence</b>	Northern	6	94	6	0	100
	Central	7	92	7	1	100
	Southern	10	84	12	4	100
<b>District</b>	Chitipa	6	95	5	0	100
	Karonga	8	94	6	0	100
	Rumphu	12	95	5	0	100
	Nkhata Bay	8	96	4	0	100
	Mzimba	4	90	10	0	100
	Mzuzu City	5	92	8	0	100
	Kasungu	3	97	3	0	100
	Ntchisi	4	100	0	0	100
	Dowa	6	90	10	0	100
	Nkhota kota	10	88	12	0	100
	Salima	9	90	10	0	100
	Dedza	9	91	7	1	100
	Ntcheu	6	94	6	0	100
	Lilongwe Rural	7	93	7	0	100
	Lilongwe City	6	96	0	4	100
	Mchinji	6	89	11	0	100
	Balaka	10	89	11	0	100
	Mangochi	14	74	18	8	100
	Machinga	9	86	9	5	100
	Zomba Rural	10	84	11	5	100
	Zomba City	7	96	2	2	100
	Chiradzulu	10	89	11	0	100
	Blantyre Rural	9	96	2	3	100
	Blantyre City	8	85	12	3	100
	Thyolo	11	88	8	4	100
	Mulanje	11	82	15	2	100
	Phalombe	11	92	8	0	100
	Mwanza	8	82	18	0	100
	Chikwawa	9	86	11	3	100
	Nsanje	10	82	14	4	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office

## CHAPTER 3:HEALTH

### 3.0 Objective

The overall policy goal of the Ministry of Health (MoH) is to reduce the incidence of illness and occurrence of death in the population through the development of an effective health delivery system. The purpose of this chapter is to assess the health condition of the population as well as their use of health facilities, in order to monitor the country's health policy over time. In this survey, the reference period for illness or injury and use of health facilities was 2 weeks prior to the survey.

### 3.1 Definitions

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

**A Skilled birth attendant** is defined as medically trained personnel; doctor, clinical officer or nurse who assisted in delivering a baby.

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

### 3.2 Incidence of sickness or injury

The survey results indicate that 12 percent of the population suffered from an injury or an illness in the last 2 weeks prior to the survey (Table 3.1). There were small differences on sex regarding incidence of sickness or injury, 11 percent for males and 13 percent for females.

Rural areas had a slightly larger percentage of sick persons than urban areas; 11 percent and 13 percent, respectively. Malaria accounted for 55 percent of those that reported having been sick in the reference period. Results further show that malaria is by far the most serious health threat in Malawi, regardless of sex and place of residence. Urban households experienced slightly fewer malaria compared to rural households, 45 percent and 46 percent respectively.

### **3.3 Duration of sickness**

The mean number of days normal activities had to be stopped due to sickness or injury during the two week reference period was 4.7 (Table 3.2). The mean number of days that activities had to be stopped due to illness or injury for males was 4.7 and females was 4.8.

### **3.4 Health consultations**

All persons from the sampled households were asked if they had visited a health provider during the reference period, whether they had suffered from an illness or injury. Results indicate that 13 percent visited a health provider for some reason during the reference period, with more females than males having visited a health provider, 14 percent and 11 percent, respectively. People in rural areas visited a health provider more than the urban population, 13 percent as compared to 12 percent. The majority of people with a health consultation visited a government hospital or clinic (60 percent) and this was the case regardless of sex and place of residence. More people in urban than rural areas visited private hospitals, 18 percent and 6, percent respectively.

### **3.5 Reasons for not seeking medical care**

The results in table 3.4 show that 87 percent did not seek medical care during the reference period. Of these, 98 percent mentioned that they had no need for medical care and only two percent did not consult health provider because of expenses involved or that the health provider was too far away.

### **3.6 Place of child delivery**

The results of the survey indicate that 41 percent of under five children had been delivered at a hospital, 25 percent at a health clinic or health centre, and 22 percent at home (Table 3.5). The table also show that mother's education had a bearing on the type of facility where the child was delivered. The higher the educational level of the mother, the more often children had been delivered at some kind of health facility. In urban areas, the majority of children had been delivered in a hospital, 61 percent and 8 percent had been delivered at home. In rural areas, the comparable proportions were 38 percent and 23 percent, respectively.

### **3.7 Personnel who assisted in child delivery**

The majority of the child deliveries were assisted by a midwife or nurse, 67 percent, 16 percent by a trained traditional birth attendant (TBA) and 8 percent by a doctor or clinical officer. In urban areas, midwives or nurses assisted in 76 percent of the deliveries and 65 percent in rural areas. Results further indicate that trained TBAs assisted in six percent of the births in urban areas compared to 17 percent in rural areas.

### **3.8 Child nutrition status**

The results of the survey show that 36 percent of under-five children were stunted, one percent were wasted and 17 percent were underweight (Table 3.7). It can be noted that except for wasting, baby boys suffer more from malnutrition than baby girls. Children with the most highly educated mothers were less likely to be stunted or underweight than other children. Rural areas had a higher proportion of both stunted and underweight children, 36 percent and 18 percent respectively compared to urban areas 31 percent and 12 percent, respectively.

### **3.9 Malaria prevention**

The results show that 48 percent of under-five children slept under a bed net the night before the survey, of these children, 89 percent slept under a bed net that was either less than 12 months old, or treated. The use of bed nets was higher in urban, 99 percent than in rural areas 87 percent.

**Table 3. 1: Proportion of persons who suffered from injury or illness the last 2 weeks prior to the survey; proportion of sick persons with various types of illnesses according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		Proportion of sick persons	Malaria or fever	Diarrhea	Skin	Dental	Eye, ear, nose or throat	Injury or accident	Other
	<b>Malawi</b>	12	55	15	5	3	17	4	18
<b>Sex</b>	Male	11	55	15	5	3	17	5	18
	Female	13	55	16	5	3	18	3	19
<b>Age</b>	0-4	23	64	21	4	1	16	1	10
	5-9	10	62	9	4	2	16	5	12
	10-14	7	52	10	6	2	18	6	16
	15-24	7	50	13	6	3	18	6	20
	25-34	9	52	15	3	5	16	5	20
	35-49	11	50	14	5	6	17	4	25
	50-64	16	47	16	7	5	16	6	28
	65+	24	34	15	7	6	24	4	36
<b>Place of residence</b>	Urban	11	45	9	1	3	15	6	34
	Rural	13	46	15	7	6	19	6	26
<b>Region</b>	Northern	11	48	15	6	4	13	2	31
	Central	12	57	18	4	3	15	3	15
	Southern	12	54	13	6	3	20	5	19
<b>District</b>	Chitipa	7	73	12	5	3	12	1	7
	Karonga	6	68	14	7	9	14	2	10
	Rumphi	8	65	13	4	2	11	4	12
	Nkhata Bay	14	58	16	4	4	16	2	25
	Mzimba	15	36	16	6	4	13	2	43
	Mzuzu City	6	59	7	7	2	14	2	17
	Kasungu	10	57	17	4	1	8	2	19
	Ntchisi	8	52	15	3	1	16	2	13
	Dowa	13	50	17	3	4	22	2	15
	Nkhota kota	18	61	8	1	1	8	2	25
	Salima	15	66	15	6	3	17	3	13
	Dedza	11	53	21	5	4	12	6	12
	Ntcheu	10	58	21	3	1	9	2	18
	Lilongwe Rural	13	56	20	6	4	21	3	15
	Lilongwe City	11	54	15	4	3	20	2	13
	Mchinji	13	71	18	2	2	8	5	6
	Balaka	11	58	23	10	7	19	8	20
	Mangochi	10	59	9	6	3	17	4	14
	Machinga	11	58	12	7	4	17	3	11
	Zomba Rural	10	50	13	5	2	23	5	15
	Zomba City	7	63	23	1	1	6	2	16
	Chiradzulu	14	47	10	3	4	19	4	24
	Blantyre Rural	14	47	12	4	1	21	4	26
	Blantyre City	11	54	17	5	3	17	5	19
	Thyolo	14	45	12	6	3	18	4	28
	Mulanje	14	49	18	8	5	38	7	15
	Phalombe	13	51	8	5	3	12	5	27
	Mwanza	12	60	7	4	3	14	7	16
	Chikwawa	14	61	9	5	3	16	7	14
	Nsanje	14	63	12	6	3	18	10	14

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office

**Table 3. 2: Percentage distribution of sick persons by number of days normal activities had to be stopped due to sickness/injury last two weeks and mean number of days normal activities had to be stopped according to background characteristics, Malawi, 2009**

		Mean number of days	Number of days				Total
			1	2-3	4-5	6+	
	<b>Malawi</b>	5	12	36	19	33	100
<b>Sex</b>	Male	5	12	37	20	31	100
	Female	5	13	34	19	34	100
<b>Age</b>	0-4	4	12	40	21	28	100
	5-9	4	15	38	20	28	100
	10-14	4	15	39	19	26	100
	15-24	5	15	37	18	30	100
	25-34	5	14	35	20	32	100
	35-49	6	9	31	19	40	100
	50-64	6	11	29	17	43	100
	65+	7	10	23	17	51	100
		Urban	5	15	32	25	29
<b>Place of residence</b>	Rural	6	10	30	18	42	100
<b>Region</b>	Northern	5	9	36	19	37	100
	Central	5	7	37	22	34	100
	Southern	5	19	34	17	30	100
<b>District</b>	Chitipa	4	5	41	33	21	100
	Karonga	4	11	34	33	22	100
	Rumphi	4	11	41	24	24	100
	Nkhata Bay	4	7	47	18	28	100
	Mzimba	6	9	32	15	45	100
	Mzuzu City	5	10	36	19	35	100
	Kasungu	5	7	42	24	27	100
	Ntchisi	5	13	40	15	32	100
	Dowa	4	11	43	20	27	100
	Nkhota kota	5	10	41	18	31	100
	Salima	5	8	32	25	34	100
	Dedza	5	6	36	22	36	100
	Ntcheu	7	2	30	17	52	100
	Lilongwe Rural	5	6	33	24	38	100
	Lilongwe City	5	9	38	23	30	100
	Mchinji	5	4	40	22	34	100
	Balaka	6	9	28	21	43	100
	Mangochi	5	14	33	20	34	100
	Machinga	5	10	33	18	39	100
	Zomba Rural	4	15	39	17	29	100
	Zomba City	5	4	35	22	40	100
	Chiradzulu	5	23	34	11	33	100
	Blantyre Rural	4	30	29	14	26	100
	Blantyre City	4	25	36	16	23	100
	Thyolo	5	22	33	12	33	100
	Mulanje	4	29	31	17	23	100
	Phalombe	5	16	34	14	36	100
	Mwanza	4	23	38	15	24	100
	Chikwawa	4	15	38	21	27	100
	Nsanje	5	11	37	25	28	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office

**Table 3. 3: Proportion of persons who visited a health provider by type of health provider consulted according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		Proportion who visited health provider	Government hospital, clinic	Mission hospital or health centre	Private hospital	Traditional healer	Pharmacy or shop	Mobile clinic	Other
	<b>Malawi</b>	13	60	9	6	4	23	3	2
<b>Sex</b>	Male	11	60	8	6	4	23	3	2
	Female	14	60	9	6	4	23	3	2
<b>Age</b>	0-4	25	65	10	4	2	17	2	1
	5-9	10	57	7	5	3	25	3	1
	10-14	7	53	7	5	3	30	3	2
	15-24	8	59	7	7	4	22	4	2
	25-34	11	60	10	7	4	23	3	3
	35-49	12	59	10	7	6	24	3	4
	50-64	16	60	10	6	5	28	4	4
	65+	23	61	11	6	11	27	3	4
<b>Place of residence</b>	Urban	12	60	2	18	1	26	0	0
	Rural	13	60	11	6	8	26	4	5
<b>Region</b>	Northern	12	60	12	4	2	22	3	4
	Central	12	58	8	6	3	26	3	1
	Southern	13	62	9	6	5	20	3	3
<b>District</b>	Chitipa	7	84	3	2	4	7	6	1
	Karonga	6	79	7	5	5	10	6	2
	Rumphu	8	80	4	2	1	13	0	2
	Nkhata Bay	16	60	11	6	2	23	4	6
	Mzimba	16	50	16	4	2	26	3	4
	Mzuzu City	7	74	4	2	0	22	2	1
	Kasungu	10	64	5	4	2	19	3	1
	Ntchisi	9	76	1	0	2	11	1	0
	Dowa	13	62	10	4	1	22	2	1
	Nkhota kota	18	59	12	7	1	15	2	2
	Salima	14	64	7	5	3	20	6	1
	Dedza	10	65	13	7	4	16	1	1
	Ntcheu	10	62	8	1	7	22	4	3
	Lilongwe								
	Rural	13	47	9	7	5	42	4	3
	Lilongwe City	13	61	6	10	1	24	1	0
	Mchinji	13	56	9	2	2	31	1	0
	Balaka	12	62	15	6	8	16	6	7
	Mangochi	11	59	18	4	9	13	4	5
	Machinga	11	57	9	5	4	24	3	2
	Zomba Rural	10	57	15	5	5	13	2	1
	Zomba City	10	83	0	4	0	5	0	7
	Chiradzulu	14	65	6	4	5	15	4	2
	Blantyre Rural	14	67	3	4	5	24	4	3
	Blantyre City	13	61	0	15	0	24	1	0
	Thyolo	15	54	8	5	5	31	3	2
	Mulanje	16	64	12	7	8	22	3	4
	Phalombe	14	67	3	2	4	19	7	3
	Mwanza	13	72	4	1	4	16	0	1
	Chikwawa	15	69	4	7	6	16	2	3
	Nsanje	15	62	11	1	5	22	3	3

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office

**Table 3. 4: Proportion of persons who did not seek medical care by reason for not seeking care according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		Proportion who did not seek care	No need	Too expensive	Too far	Other
	<b>Malawi</b>	87	98	1	1	1
<b>Sex</b>	Male	89	98	1	1	1
	Female	86	98	1	1	1
<b>Age</b>	0-4	75	97	1	1	1
	5-9	90	98	0	1	1
	10-14	93	99	1	1	0
	15-24	92	99	1	1	1
	25-34	89	99	1	1	2
	35-49	88	98	1	2	2
	50-64	84	97	2	2	2
	65+	77	94	3	4	3
<b>Place of residence</b>	Urban	88	99	0	0	1
	Rural	87	98	2	3	3
<b>Region</b>	Northern	88	99	1	2	2
	Central	88	98	1	1	1
	Southern	87	98	1	1	1
<b>District</b>	Chitipa	93	100	1	1	1
	Karonga	94	99	1	2	1
	Rumphi	92	99	0	1	1
	Nkhata Bay	84	98	2	2	2
	Mzimba	84	98	2	2	2
	Mzuzu City	93	100	0	0	0
	Kasungu	90	98	0	0	1
	Ntchisi	91	99	0	0	0
	Dowa	87	98	1	1	1
	Nkhota kota	82	96	1	1	1
	Salima	86	98	1	1	1
	Dedza	90	97	1	1	0
	Ntcheu	90	98	0	0	0
	Lilongwe Rural	87	98	1	1	1
	Lilongwe City	87	99	0	0	0
	Mchinji	87	99	1	0	1
	Balaka	88	99	2	3	3
	Mangochi	89	98	1	2	1
	Machinga	89	98	1	1	1
	Zomba Rural	90	97	1	1	1
	Zomba City	90	100	0	0	1
	Chiradzulu	86	95	1	2	3
	Blantyre Rural	86	97	1	1	1
	Blantyre City	87	99	0	0	0
	Thyolo	85	98	1	1	1
	Mulanje	84	99	1	1	3
	Phalombe	86	98	1	1	2
Mwanza	87	98	0	1	1	
Chikwawa	85	97	1	2	2	
Nsanje	85	97	1	1	1	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office

**Table 3. 5: Percentage distribution of under -5 children by place of delivery according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		Place of delivery					Total	
		Hospital	Health Clinic	Health centre	Health post	At home		Other
<b>Sex of Child</b>	<b>Malawi</b>	41	9	25	1	22	2	100
	Male	41	10	24	1	22	2	100
	female	42	9	25	1	21	2	100
<b>Age of mother</b>	Under 15	37	6	22	2	30	1	100
	15-24	44	9	25	1	19	2	100
	25-34	41	9	25	1	21	2	100
	35-49	34	10	24	2	28	1	100
	50+	47	3	29	0	21	1	100
<b>Education of the mother</b>	None	35	10	21	1	30	2	100
	Primary 1-5	35	8	26	2	26	2	100
	Primary 6-8	45	9	28	1	15	2	100
	Secondary and above	59	10	21	0	8	0	100
	Mother not a household member	38	9	22	0	15	1	100
<b>Region</b>	Northern	47	8	31	0	14	0	100
	Central	46	11	15	1	26	1	100
	Southern	34	8	33	1	19	3	100
<b>Place of residence</b>	Urban	61	10	19	0	8	1	100
	Rural	38	9	25	1	23	2	100
<b>District</b>	Chitipa	48	13	31	0	8	0	100
	Karonga	54	15	15	0	16	0	100
	Rumphi	44	6	11	0	2	0	100
	Nkhata Bay	53	2	32	0	12	1	100
	Mzimba	37	6	39	0	17	0	100
	Mzuzu City	80	6	10	0	4	0	100
	Kasungu	34	16	11	3	37	0	100
	Ntchisi	36	18	10	1	34	1	100
	Dowa	22	13	23	2	36	1	100
	Nkhota kota	36	7	17	0	20	5	100
	Salima	40	12	8	1	37	1	100
	Dedza	69	7	7	1	13	0	100
	Ntcheu	47	9	27	0	16	1	100
	Lilongwe Rural	36	9	18	1	34	2	100
	Lilongwe City	61	14	12	0	12	1	100
	Mchinji	70	3	13	1	13	0	100
	Balaka	35	8	29	0	24	3	100
	Mangochi	41	4	28	0	25	0	100
	Machinga	25	7	39	0	28	0	100
	Zomba Rural	30	17	36	0	15	2	100
	Zomba City	61	27	6	0	2	5	100
	Chiradzulu	38	7	15	2	21	11	100
	Blantyre Rural	42	8	34	1	8	2	100
	Blantyre City	58	5	33	1	4	0	100
	Thyolo	31	13	34	4	13	5	100
	Mulanje	28	10	31	5	22	4	100
	Phalombe	7	13	51	0	20	10	100
	Mwanza	28	0	31	0	22	0	100
	Chikwawa	29	2	42	0	26	1	100
	Nsanje	30	4	37	0	28	1	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office.

**Table 3. 6: Percentage distribution of under-5 children by who assisted in their delivery according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		Delivery assisted by					Total
		Doctor/ clinical officer	Midwife/ Nurse	Trained T.B.A	Other	Self	
<b>Sex of Child</b>	<b>Malawi</b>	8	67	16	7	2	100
	Male	8	66	17	7	2	100
	female	7	68	15	7	2	100
<b>Age of mother</b>	Under 15	4	64	24	6	3	100
	15-24	9	69	14	7	1	100
	25-34	8	67	16	6	3	100
	35-49	6	62	19	8	4	100
	50+	5	73	12	5	5	100
<b>Education of the mother</b>	None	5	61	21	9	4	100
	Primary 1-5	7	62	19	9	2	100
	Primary 6-8	9	73	13	4	2	100
	Secondary and above	13	78	6	2	1	100
	Mother not a household member	4	64	11	4	2	100
<b>Region</b>	Northern	11	75	9	3	2	100
	Central	6	64	21	6	1	100
	Southern	8	67	12	8	4	100
<b>Place of residence</b>	Urban	14	76	6	3	1	100
	Rural	7	65	17	7	3	100
<b>District</b>	Chitipa	19	72	7	0	1	100
	Karonga	32	51	11	3	3	100
	Rumphi	20	37	2	0	0	100
	Nkhata Bay	1	87	10	1	2	100
	Mzimba	1	83	10	4	2	100
	Mzuzu City	38	57	4	0	0	100
	Kasungu	1	59	28	7	5	100
	Ntchisi	3	61	24	10	2	100
	Dowa	2	55	30	8	1	100
	Nkhota kota	2	57	23	1	2	100
	Salima	5	54	31	8	1	100
	Dedza	9	71	12	4	0	100
	Ntcheu	6	76	11	4	3	100
	Lilongwe Rural	5	57	29	9	1	100
	Lilongwe City	12	75	9	5	0	100
	Mchinji	11	73	13	3	0	100
	Balaka	5	67	16	7	4	100
	Mangochi	5	68	13	8	4	100
	Machinga	11	61	12	11	5	100
	Zomba Rural	14	68	11	4	3	100
	Zomba City	16	78	5	0	1	100
	Chiradzulu	5	57	16	11	4	100
	Blantyre Rural	19	63	8	3	2	100
	Blantyre City	12	81	4	2	1	100
	Thyolo	7	67	15	6	4	100
	Mulanje	6	61	19	9	4	100
	Phalombe	3	67	13	10	6	100
Mwanza	2	55	12	8	3	100	
Chikwawa	3	70	8	16	4	100	
Nsanje	3	69	7	19	2	100	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office.

**Table 3. 7: Percentage distribution of malnourished under-5 children by type of malnourishment and background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		Type of Malnourishment		
		Stunted	Wasted	Underweight
	<b>Malawi</b>	36	1	17
<b>Sex of Child</b>	Male	39	2	19
	female	35	1	16
<b>Highest level of Mother's education</b>	None	38	2	20
	Primary 1-5	38	1	19
	Primary 6-8	34	1	15
	Secondary and above	28	1	11
<b>Place of residence</b>	Urban	31	1	12
	Rural	36	1	18
<b>Region</b>	Northern	29	1	10
	Central	36	1	19
	Southern	37	1	16
<b>District</b>	Chitipa	22	1	1
	Karonga	34	1	6
	Rumphi	11	4	7
	Nkhata Bay	35	1	15
	Mzimba	29	1	14
	Mzuzu City	25	0	2
	Kasungu	37	1	22
	Ntchisi	30	2	16
	Dowa	38	2	19
	Nkhota kota	32	1	15
	Salima	32	2	16
	Dedza	37	2	21
	Ntcheu	41	1	20
	Lilongwe Rural	40	1	21
	Lilongwe City	29	1	12
	Mchinji	34	2	21
	Balaka	39	1	20
	Mangochi	37	1	13
	Machinga	33	1	13
	Zomba Rural	36	1	18
	Zomba City	32	0	4
	Chiradzulu	34	1	13
	Blantyre Rural	39	2	15
	Blantyre City	34	1	15
	Thyolo	39	2	17
	Mulanje	42	1	19
	Phalombe	37	2	18
Mwanza	41	1	16	
Chikwawa	33	1	20	
Nsanje	36	1	23	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey, NSO, 2009

**Table 3. 8: Proportion of under-5 who benefited from Malaria preventive measures according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		Slept under bed net last night	Bed net was treated with chemicals or was bought during last 12 months
	<b>Malawi</b>	49	89
<b>Sex of Child</b>	Male	48	89
	female	49	90
<b>Place of residence</b>	Urban	60	88
	Rural	48	90
<b>Region</b>	Northern	50	91
	Central	47	88
	Southern	50	90
<b>District</b>	Chitipa	52	94
	Karonga	51	88
	Rumphi	41	86
	Nkhata Bay	52	93
	Mzimba	47	93
	Mzuzu City	59	89
	Kasungu	38	80
	Ntchisi	64	98
	Dowa	37	83
	Nkhota kota	59	87
	Salima	54	92
	Dedza	40	92
	Ntcheu	53	89
	Lilongwe Rural	41	87
	Lilongwe City	47	84
	Mchinji	49	85
	Balaka	60	91
	Mangochi	44	81
	Machinga	41	81
	Zomba Rural	50	92
	Zomba City	65	86
	Chiradzulu	42	97
	Blantyre Rural	50	87
	Blantyre City	71	92
	Thyolo	51	95
	Mulanje	44	85
	Phalombe	37	86
Mwanza	55	98	
Chikwawa	54	97	
Nsanje	53	94	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office

## CHAPTER 4: EDUCATION

### 4.0 Objectives

Universal primary education in all countries by 2015 is the second goal under the social development sector in the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). The main objective of this chapter is to assess Malawi's human capital and progress towards attainment of the MDGs. The following indicators were used to assess the country's human capital:

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

The following indicators were used to assess efficiency of the educational system and progress towards achievement of the MDGs:

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

### 4.1 Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Repetition rates** The percentage of pupils currently in school who attended the same standard (or level) the present academic year as in the previous academic year.

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

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

**Adult** is defined as person aged 15 years and above.

#### **4.2 Literacy**

The results show that 70 percent of the adult population were literate. Male literacy rate is higher than the female literacy rate, 79 percent, as compared to 60 percent (Table 4.1). Overall, the gender gap in literacy is 76, indicating a higher literacy rate among males and literacy rates decreased with increased age, both among male and females. The gender gap was smaller in the youngest age groups and increased with increasing age. Overall, literacy rates were higher in urban areas than in rural areas, 90 percent as compared to 66 percent and high among males than females both in urban and rural areas. However, the gender gap in literacy is much smaller in urban than in rural areas.

#### **4.3 School attendance**

Table 4.2 shows that slightly more than one in five Malawians aged 15 years and above had never attended school and more females than males never attended school, 29 percent and 15 percent, respectively.

The results further show that the proportion of those who never attended school increase with age and was higher among females than males in all age groups. The proportion was much lower in urban areas, 6 percent than in rural areas, 25 percent.

#### **4.4 Highest qualification**

The majority of the adult Malawian population, 69 percent, had no formal educational qualifications, 14 percent had PSLC, 10 percent JCE and 6 percent MSCE. (Table 4.3). Very few acquired either a diploma or a degree, one percent. More females 72 percent, than males 63 percent had not acquired any formal educational qualification. The proportion with no formal educational qualifications increased with age, from 67 percent in the youngest age group, to 89 percent among those 65 years and above.

#### **4.5 Education level completed**

Highest education level completed is the highest level of education a person has completed, not the highest grade completed. A person can complete a certain level of education, such as junior primary school level but fail to acquire any formal qualification. Using this indicator of educational attainment, it can be seen that about one in four Malawians above the age of fifteen years had not completed any educational level, while 27 percent had completed junior primary and 27 percent had completed senior primary education (Table 4.4).

The results further show that slightly less than 9 percent had completed secondary education while only one percent had completed post secondary education. Result also show that there was a gender difference in education completion. There was a lower proportion of males with no level completed as compared to females, 20 percent and 34 percent respectively.

#### **4.6 School attendance rate**

The school attendance rate varied according to age. The rate was highest in the 11-13 year age group, 92 percent compared to age groups 14-17 years, 80 percent and 6-10 years 80 percent (Table 4.5). In post-secondary age groups 18-19 years and 20 -24 years, the rate was much lower, 53 percent and 30 percent, respectively. In the secondary school age group the attendance rates were higher among males than among females 61 percent against 44 percent. The same pattern is also shown among post secondary age groups, 42 percent for males and 19 percent for females.

The higher the educational level of the household head, the higher the school attendance rates, both for males and females. The school attendance rates were also systematically higher in urban than in rural areas, both for males and females.

#### **4.7 Primary school net and gross enrolment rates**

The results indicate that the net primary school enrolment rate for Malawi was 83 percent, and was slightly higher for females than males 84 percent and 82 percent respectively (Table 4.6). The survey also found that the net enrolment rate increased with the level of education of household head for both sexes and was higher in urban than rural areas 90 percent and 82 percent respectively and also for both sexes. The gross primary school enrolment rate for Malawi was 115. It was slightly higher for males than for females, 116 and 113 respectively. The gross enrolment rate increased with increasing education of the household head, for both males and females. The gross enrolment rate was higher in urban than in rural areas, 121 and 115 respectively, and higher for males than for females both in urban and rural areas.

#### **4.7 Secondary school net and gross enrolment rate**

The national secondary school net enrolment rate was 13 percent (Table 4.7). Net enrolment rate for females was higher than that of males, 15 percent and 12 percent respectively and it increased with increasing education level of household head, both for males and females. The urban net enrolment rate was 3 times higher than the rural one, 34 percent and 10 percent respectively, for both males and females.

The secondary school gross enrolment rate was 30 percent (Table 4.7). The rate was slightly higher for persons from female headed than male headed households, 37 percent and 36 percent. The variations in the secondary school gross enrolment rates were the same as those of net enrolment rates; higher, the higher the level of education of household head, and much higher in urban than in rural areas, both for males and females.

#### **4.9 Primary school drop out rate and repetition rate**

The primary school drop out rate was one percent (Table 4.8). The drop out rate did not vary according to sex or sex of household head, but appeared to decrease a bit with increased educational level of the household head. The primary school repetition rate was 20 percent.

There were no sex differences, but the rate decreased with increased level of education of the household head, and rural areas had a higher primary school repetition rate than urban areas, 13 percent against 21 percent respectively.

#### **4.10 Secondary school drop out rate and repetition rate**

The survey results show that 5 percent of secondary school students had dropped out of school in Malawi (Table 4.9). There were smaller differences between males and females drop out rates, 5 percent against 6 percent, and lower the higher the educational level of the household head, and in rural than urban areas, 6 percent and 3 percent respectively. The secondary school repetition rate was 14 percent. Small sex differences were observed with males having an edge over females, 15 percent against 13 percent respectively. The repetition rate was lower the higher the educational level of the household head, and in urban than in rural areas, 10 percent against 15 percent respectively.

#### **4.11 Type of Primary school attended**

Most primary school pupils attended government schools, 92 percent (Table 4.10). No significant sex differences were observed, but there was a tendency that primary school pupils in urban areas more often than pupils in rural areas attended private schools, four percent and one percent respectively.

#### **4.12 Type of Secondary school attended**

The results show that the majority of secondary school students attended government schools, 75 percent and 20 percent attended private school (Table 4.11). More female than male students attended private schools, 21 percent and 19 percent respectively, and 28 percent of secondary school students in urban areas attended a private school compared to 18 percent in rural areas. Households with an educated head more often sent their secondary school children to private school as compared to households with a less educated head.

#### **4.13 Problems experienced in primary school**

The results show that 40 percent of pupils in primary school indicated that they had not experienced any problems with the school they were attending, 62 percent reported the same in urban areas and 38 percent in the rural (Table 4.12). The table also shows that 26 percent of the pupils reported lack of books or supplies and 12 percent of students mentioned poor teaching.

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

The survey results show that among children of primary school going age that did not attend school, 44 percent reported that they were too young to attend and another 3 percent mentioned

that school was expensive (Table 4.13). The results show that more children from female headed households (31 percent) than those from male headed households (24 percent) found school uninteresting. Across place of residence, 8 percent of rural areas non-attendeess found school useless, compared to one percent in urban areas.

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

Table 4.14 shows that 44 percent mentioned that it was 'uninteresting', 21 percent could not go to school because they were married 15 percent of secondary school going children reported that they could not attend school because it was 'useless', and 12 percent mentioned that school was too expensive. More males than females found school uninteresting, 53 percent and 35 percent, respectively.

#### **4.16 School feeding program**

Table 4.15 shows that about one in three primary school students participated in a school feeding program. More children in urban than rural areas participated in the program, 43 and 29 percent, respectively. Participation in school feeding is positively related with education levels, the higher education level of the household head, the higher the participation of pupils in a school feeding program.

**Table 4. 1: Proportion of literate persons aged 15 years and above by sex, proportion of literate females to literate males according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		Proportion of literate persons			Proportions of literate Females to literate males
		Malawi	Male	Female	
Age	Malawi	70	79	60	76
	15-24	84	86	82	96
	25-34	74	82	66	80
	35-49	63	77	49	64
	50-64	52	70	35	50
	65+	38	61	19	31
Marital status	Never married	87	86	89	104
	Married	67	77	57	74
	Divorced/Separated	57	72	53	75
	Widowed	36	56	33	59
Place of residence	Urban	90	95	84	89
	Rural	66	77	57	74
Region	Northern	87	92	81	88
	Central	69	78	59	75
	Southern	66	76	55	73
District	Chitipa	92	96	88	92
	Karonga	89	93	85	91
	Rumphi	93	95	91	96
	Nkhata Bay	82	90	75	83
	Mzimba	82	89	75	84
	Mzuzu City	97	99	96	97
	Kasungu	77	85	68	80
	Ntchisi	69	77	62	81
	Dowa	68	78	58	74
	Nkhota kota	68	76	59	77
	Salima	60	73	47	65
	Dedza	56	68	46	68
	Ntcheu	69	80	61	76
	Lilongwe Rural	61	73	50	68
	Lilongwe City	88	93	82	88
	Mchinji	72	79	64	81
	Balaka	66	77	57	74
	Mangochi	46	56	37	67
	Machinga	56	70	42	61
	Zomba Rural	64	70	57	82
	Zomba City	93	95	91	97
	Chiradzulu	70	81	61	75
	Blantyre Rural	72	82	63	77
	Blantyre City	89	95	84	88
	Thyolo	71	82	60	73
	Mulanje	69	82	57	70
Phalombe	59	74	46	62	
Mwanza	68	78	59	77	
Chikwawa	58	73	43	58	
Nsanje	54	71	37	52	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office.

**Table 4. 2: Proportion of literate persons aged 15 years and above who never attended school by sex according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		<b>Malawi</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
<b>Age</b>	<b>Malawi</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>29</b>
	15-24	7	6	9
	25-34	18	13	22
	35-49	29	19	40
	50-64	40	26	53
	65+	54	34	70
<b>Marital status</b>	Never married	6	6	6
	Married	25	19	31
	Divorced/Separated	31	22	33
	Widowed	55	38	57
<b>Place of residence</b>	Urban	6	3	9
	Rural	25	17	32
<b>Region</b>	Northern	8	4	11
	Central	23	16	29
	Southern	26	17	34
<b>District</b>	Chitipa	3	1	4
	Karonga	8	6	10
	Rumphi	5	4	7
	Nkhata Bay	13	6	18
	Mzimba	9	4	14
	Mzuzu City	1	1	2
	Kasungu	17	11	24
	Ntchisi	25	18	31
	Dowa	23	15	31
	Nkhota kota	22	15	29
	Salima	31	21	42
	Dedza	35	26	43
	Ntcheu	22	13	29
	Lilongwe Rural	26	20	32
	Lilongwe City	7	4	10
	Mchinji	21	16	26
	Balaka	27	17	36
	Mangochi	47	39	54
	Machinga	37	25	48
	Zomba Rural	27	22	32
	Zomba City	3	1	5
	Chiradzulu	24	16	31
	Blantyre Rural	18	12	24
	Blantyre City	7	3	11
	Thyolo	19	11	27
	Mulanje	20	12	27
	Phalombe	25	14	34
Mwanza	25	17	31	
Chikwawa	33	18	48	
Nsanje	34	19	48	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office.

**Table 4. 3: Percentage distributions of persons aged 15 years and above by higher education qualification acquired according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		Highest educational qualification acquired							
		None	PSLC	JCE	MSCE	Non-University Diploma	University Diploma/Degree	Post graduate degree	Total
<b>Sex</b>	<b>Malawi</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
	Male	63	15	12	9	1	1	0	100
	Female	72	14	9	4	1	0	0	100
<b>Age</b>	15-24	67	16	11	5	1	0	0	100
	25-34	60	14	14	9	1	1	0	100
	35-49	70	13	7	8	1	1	0	100
	50-64	74	13	6	4	1	1	0	100
	65+	89	7	3	1	0	0	0	100
<b>Marital status</b>	Never married	63	16	13	7	1	0	0	100
	Married	68	14	9	7	1	1	0	100
	Divorced/Separated	73	12	10	5	0	0	0	100
	Widowed	80	10	5	4	0	1	0	100
<b>Place of residence</b>	Urban	39	17	20	19	0	3	1	100
	Rural	73	14	9	4	0	0	0	100
<b>Region</b>	Northern	55	23	13	8	0	0	0	100
	Central	72	13	9	5	0	1	0	100
	Southern	67	13	10	8	0	1	0	100
<b>District</b>	Chitipa	47	28	17	7	0	0	0	100
	Karonga	48	26	16	9	0	0	0	100
	Rumphi	57	19	14	9	0	1	0	100
	Nkhata Bay	64	21	11	3	0	0	0	100
	Mzimba	64	22	10	5	0	0	0	100
	Mzuzu City	25	26	21	26	0	1	0	100
	Kasungu	72	16	9	3	0	0	0	100
	Ntchisi	76	12	9	2	0	0	0	100
	Dowa	80	10	6	3	0	0	0	100
	Nkhota kota	72	14	11	3	0	0	0	100
	Salima	78	10	6	4	0	1	0	100
	Dedza	79	10	6	4	0	0	0	100
	Ntcheu	73	13	9	4	0	0	0	100
	Lilongwe Rural	81	11	6	2	0	0	0	100
	Lilongwe City	43	17	20	15	0	2	1	100
	Mchinji	80	11	6	2	0	0	0	100
	Balaka	73	11	8	7	0	0	0	100
	Mangochi	75	12	6	6	0	1	0	100
	Machinga	72	15	8	4	0	0	0	100
	Zomba Rural	71	14	9	5	0	0	0	100
	Zomba City	38	12	25	18	0	2	1	100
	Chiradzulu	72	13	9	4	0	1	0	100
	Blantyre Rural	65	15	12	7	0	0	0	100
	Blantyre City	38	15	19	21	0	4	0	100
	Thyolo	74	13	8	4	0	0	0	100
	Mulanje	72	12	10	6	0	0	0	100
	Phalombe	84	9	5	1	0	0	0	100
	Mwanza	72	11	10	7	0	1	0	100
	Chikwawa	77	12	8	3	0	0	0	100
	Nsanje	76	11	8	5	0	0	0	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009: National Statistical Office

**Table 4. 4: Percentage distribution of persons aged 15 years and above by highest education level completed according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		Highest education level completed					Total	
		None	Junior primary	Senior primary	Junior secondary	Senior secondary		Post secondary
<b>Sex</b>	<b>Malawi</b>	27	27	27	8	9	1	100
	Male	20	27	30	9	12	2	100
<b>Age</b>	Female	34	28	25	7	6	1	100
	15-24	13	30	34	13	10	1	100
	25-34	23	25	27	10	13	2	100
	35-49	34	26	27	5	7	2	100
	50-64	44	28	20	4	3	1	100
	65+	57	31	10	1	1	0	100
<b>Marital status</b>	Never married	12	28	33	13	13	1	100
	Married	29	27	27	7	8	1	100
	Divorced/Separated	35	30	22	7	6	0	100
	Widowed	57	25	13	2	2	1	100
<b>Place of residence</b>	Urban	14	13	27	16	25	5	100
	Rural	29	30	27	7	6	1	100
<b>Region</b>	Northern	8	21	42	16	13	1	100
	Central	30	30	25	7	7	1	100
	Southern	30	27	25	7	9	1	100
<b>District</b>	Chitipa	3	18	47	18	13	1	100
	Karonga	9	15	44	17	14	0	100
	Rumphi	7	14	45	18	15	1	100
	Nkhata Bay	13	24	41	13	8	1	100
	Mzimba	9	27	42	13	8	0	100
	Mzuzu City	2	7	32	23	33	3	100
	Kasungu	47	17	25	7	4	0	100
	Ntchisi	50	20	23	4	3	0	100
	Dowa	39	29	24	5	3	0	100
	Nkhota kota	25	29	31	9	7	0	100
	Salima	32	33	24	5	6	1	100
	Dedza	35	34	20	4	5	0	100
	Ntcheu	22	35	29	7	7	1	100
	Lilongwe Rural	27	39	24	5	4	0	100
	Lilongwe City	13	17	26	18	22	5	100
	Mchinji	21	34	32	7	5	0	100
	Balaka	28	32	25	7	8	1	100
	Mangochi	48	22	21	4	4	1	100
	Machinga	37	29	22	6	5	0	100
	Zomba Rural	27	31	28	7	7	0	100
	Zomba City	3	11	29	20	30	7	100
	Chiradzulu	25	29	30	7	8	1	100
	Blantyre Rural	19	31	27	11	10	1	100
	Blantyre City	18	12	27	13	25	6	100
	Thyolo	20	36	29	8	7	1	100
	Mulanje	21	35	27	7	9	1	100
	Phalombe	27	40	25	5	4	0	100
	Mwanza	33	26	24	7	9	1	100
	Chikwawa	46	25	20	5	4	0	100
	Nsanje	48	23	20	5	4	0	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office.

**Table 4. 5: School attendance rate by age and sex according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009 [cont]**

		Age group								
		6-10			11-13			14-17		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Orphans</b>	<b>Malawi</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>
	Not orphan	78	81	80	92	93	92	83	81	82
	Orphan	81	81	81	88	90	89	76	76	76
<b>Sex of household head</b>	Male	79	81	80	92	93	92	82	82	82
	Female	78	81	79	88	92	90	79	75	77
<b>Highest level of education completed by household head</b>	None	69	73	71	84	87	85	72	72	72
	Primary 1-5	79	79	79	91	92	92	79	77	78
	Primary 6-8	82	86	84	96	97	96	87	87	87
	Secondary+	90	92	91	97	97	97	90	88	89
<b>Place of residence</b>	Urban	91	90	90	96	96	96	87	86	87
	Rural	78	80	79	90	92	91	80	79	79
<b>Region</b>	Northern	88	91	90	98	97	98	94	91	92
	Central	78	82	80	90	92	91	81	77	79
	Southern	77	78	77	90	92	91	77	79	78
<b>District</b>	Chitipa	95	92	94	98	99	99	97	97	97
	Karonga	90	91	91	99	99	99	95	90	93
	Rumphi	94	94	94	98	96	97	92	91	91
	Nkhata Bay	87	87	87	98	96	97	92	90	91
	Mzimba	83	90	87	99	95	97	93	90	91
	Mzuzu City	95	94	95	98	99	99	95	92	94
	Kasungu	83	87	85	98	97	97	88	87	88
	Ntchisi	68	73	70	91	84	88	75	80	77
	Dowa	85	89	87	92	97	95	81	78	80
	Nkhota kota	73	80	76	95	98	96	91	81	87
	Salima	72	81	76	82	91	86	79	77	78
	Dedza	69	73	71	85	90	87	77	67	72
	Ntcheu	77	81	79	86	88	87	74	70	72
	Lilongwe Rural	74	76	75	88	89	89	76	75	76
	Lilongwe City	93	91	92	94	92	93	90	84	87
	Mchinji	82	83	83	93	94	93	80	78	79
	Balaka	70	67	68	88	92	90	82	74	78
	Mangochi	62	62	62	71	79	76	61	65	63
	Machinga	71	75	73	84	88	86	75	78	76
	Zomba Rural	77	83	79	91	95	92	77	79	78
	Zomba City	81	86	84	98	98	98	80	82	81
	Chiradzulu	84	81	83	94	95	94	74	85	79
	Blantyre Rural	82	87	84	97	93	95	80	76	78
	Blantyre City	88	88	88	97	100	98	83	88	86
	Thyolo	81	87	83	92	95	94	82	81	81
	Mulanje	84	80	82	93	96	95	82	85	83
	Phalombe	76	79	78	93	92	92	77	83	80
	Mwanza	82	82	82	96	96	96	75	77	76
	Chikwawa	73	76	75	91	93	92	81	82	81
	Nsanje	84	81	82	98	98	98	85	83	84

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office.

**Table 4. 6: School attendance rate by age and sex according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		Age group					
		18-19			20-24		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Orphans</b>	<b>Malawi</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>30</b>
	Not orphan	65	47	56	44	21	32
	Orphan	52	35	45	39	14	26
<b>Sex of household head</b>	Male	64	42	54	24	9	16
	Female	52	48	50	35	15	24
<b>Highest level of education completed by household head</b>	None	52	39	47	23	7	15
	Primary 1-5	56	44	51	24	9	16
	Primary 6-8	68	42	56	26	11	18
	Secondary+	74	50	61	31	14	21
<b>Place of residence</b>	Urban	74	53	63	32	17	24
	Rural	59	42	51	25	9	16
<b>Region</b>	Northern	77	54	66	32	13	22
	Central	58	46	52	24	8	16
	Southern	60	38	50	26	12	18
<b>District</b>	Chitipa	90	67	81	44	17	31
	Karonga	87	55	72	46	13	31
	Rumphi	73	62	67	32	9	19
	Nkhata Bay	74	44	58	24	10	16
	Mzimba	70	46	59	23	13	17
	Mzuzu City	75	74	74	34	19	26
	Kasungu	64	45	56	32	8	20
	Ntchisi	62	36	48	10	11	11
	Dowa	51	51	51	21	10	15
	Nkhota kota	66	37	55	28	14	20
	Salima	53	48	51	28	5	17
	Dedza	51	45	48	21	8	13
	Ntcheu	43	42	42	25	9	17
	Lilongwe Rural	58	39	49	24	6	13
	Lilongwe City	68	59	64	27	9	17
	Mchinji	63	42	53	19	10	14
	Balaka	57	59	58	28	15	22
	Mangochi	44	28	36	16	6	10
	Machinga	55	31	44	22	5	13
	Zomba Rural	49	35	42	21	7	13
	Zomba City	92	41	63	38	32	35
	Chiradzulu	60	35	50	22	14	17
	Blantyre Rural	56	40	48	23	9	16
	Blantyre City	80	42	60	36	24	29
	Thyolo	60	27	49	15	11	13
	Mulanje	67	43	55	33	8	18
	Phalombe	58	54	56	21	6	12
	Mwanza	52	40	46	29	15	21
	Chikwawa	57	38	49	36	11	23
	Nsanje	75	48	65	30	14	21

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office.

**Table 4. 6: Primary school net and gross enrolment rate by sex according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		Net enrolment rate			Gross enrolment rate		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Orphans</b>	<b>Malawi</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>115</b>
	Not orphan	82	84	83	114	111	112
	Orphan	84	84	84	130	124	127
<b>Sex of household head</b>	Male	82	84	83	118	114	116
	Female	81	84	82	118	114	116
<b>Highest level of education of household head</b>	None	73	77	75	108	106	107
	Primary 1-5	82	83	82	120	114	117
	Primary 6-8	86	89	87	124	120	122
	Secondary +	90	92	91	122	120	121
<b>Place of residence</b>	Urban	91	90	90	126	117	121
	Rural	81	83	82	117	114	115
<b>Region</b>	Northern	91	92	91	130	120	125
	Central	81	84	83	118	117	117
	Southern	80	82	81	114	110	112
<b>District</b>	Chitipa	95	94	94	132	127	130
	Karonga	92	94	93	125	121	123
	Rumphi	93	93	93	135	120	127
	Nkhata Bay	90	89	90	129	125	127
	Mzimba	88	92	90	132	117	124
	Mzuzu City	94	94	94	127	116	122
	Kasungu	88	89	89	130	127	128
	Ntchisi	75	76	75	111	112	111
	Dowa	87	91	89	130	128	129
	Nkhota kota	81	84	82	125	118	122
	Salima	75	83	79	109	120	114
	Dedza	74	78	76	105	107	106
	Ntcheu	80	83	81	108	112	110
	Lilongwe Rural	78	79	79	113	113	113
	Lilongwe City	91	91	91	134	113	122
	Mchinji	84	86	85	120	119	119
	Balaka	75	76	75	110	100	105
	Mangochi	64	67	66	94	91	93
	Machinga	75	80	77	109	103	106
	Zomba Rural	80	85	82	112	119	115
	Zomba City	79	88	84	105	109	107
Chiradzulu	87	86	87	125	115	120	
Blantyre Rural	86	88	87	122	112	117	
Blantyre City	90	88	89	119	123	121	
Thyolo	84	89	86	117	115	116	
Mulanje	86	84	85	123	113	118	
Phalombe	81	83	82	111	114	112	
Mwanza	86	86	86	126	115	120	
Chikwawa	79	81	80	120	110	115	
Nsanje	88	87	88	130	123	127	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office.

**Table 4. 7: Secondary school net and gross enrolment rate by sex according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		Net enrolment rate			Gross enrolment rate		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Orphan</b>	<b>Malawi</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>
	Not orphan	11	15	13	29	29	29
	Orphan	13	16	14	35	28	32
<b>Sex of household head</b>	Male	12	15	13	39	33	36
	Female	11	15	13	39	34	37
<b>Highest level of education of household head</b>	None	6	8	7	23	16	19
	Primary 1-5	6	9	7	28	23	26
	Primary 6-8	14	14	14	43	35	39
	Secondary +	28	38	33	81	77	79
<b>Place of residence</b>	Urban	29	38	34	83	78	80
	Rural	9	12	10	33	27	30
<b>Region</b>	Northern	21	31	26	60	59	59
	Central	10	11	10	34	26	30
	Southern	11	15	13	38	34	36
<b>District</b>	Chitipa	31	34	33	94	63	78
	Karonga	30	37	33	86	59	73
	Rumphi	22	34	27	53	70	61
	Nkhata Bay	18	20	19	41	40	40
	Mzimba	12	25	17	40	50	44
	Mzuzu City	39	56	47	99	109	104
	Kasungu	9	9	9	40	23	31
	Ntchisi	8	4	6	21	19	20
	Dowa	6	7	6	27	21	24
	Nkhota kota	9	11	10	32	29	31
	Salima	14	5	9	32	13	22
	Dedza	9	8	9	27	24	26
	Ntcheu	8	16	12	35	32	33
	Lilongwe Rural	6	5	5	26	13	19
	Lilongwe City	21	34	27	71	72	72
	Mchinji	9	5	7	25	16	21
	Balaka	13	15	14	37	37	37
	Mangochi	6	6	6	20	15	17
	Machinga	6	12	8	21	25	22
	Zomba Rural	6	12	9	29	25	27
	Zomba City	36	45	41	112	99	105
	Chiradzulu	6	12	9	32	31	32
	Blantyre Rural	15	18	17	49	45	48
	Blantyre City	34	39	37	89	76	82
	Thyolo	11	10	10	36	26	32
	Mulanje	10	16	13	38	34	36
	Phalombe	4	3	4	17	13	15
Mwanza	6	12	9	31	29	30	
Chikwawa	5	5	5	32	19	26	
Nsanje	4	6	5	32	18	25	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office.

**Table 4. 8: Primary school drop out and repetition rates (6-13) year olds by sex according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		Drop out rates			Repetition rates		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Orphan</b>	Malawi	1	1	1	20	20	20
	Not orphan	1	1	1	20	19	20
<b>Sex of household head</b>	Orphan	2	2	2	21	22	21
	Male	1	1	1	20	19	19
	Female	1	1	1	22	22	22
<b>Highest level of education of household head</b>	None	2	2	2	20	21	21
	Primary 1-5						
		2	2	2	25	24	24
<b>Place of residence</b>	Primary 6-8	1	0	1	20	18	19
	Secondary+	0	1	1	15	14	14
	Urban	0	1	1	14	12	13
	Rural	1	1	1	21	21	21
<b>Region</b>	Northern	0	0	0	15	14	14
	Central	1	1	1	16	17	17
	Southern	2	1	1	26	24	25

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office.

**Table 4. 9: Secondary school drop out and repetition rates (14-17) year olds by sex according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		Drop out rates			Repetition rates		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Orphan</b>	Malawi	5	6	5	15	13	14
	Not orphan	4	6	5	15	13	14
<b>Sex of household head</b>	Orphan	6	6	6	16	14	15
	Male	5	6	5	15	12	14
	Female	5	6	6	18	17	17
<b>Highest education level of household head</b>	None						
		7	8	7	17	14	15
	Primary 1-5	6	7	6	21	17	19
	Primary 6-8	4	4	4	13	13	13
<b>Place of residence</b>	Secondary+	2	4	3	10	9	10
	Urban	3	3	3	9	10	10
	Rural	5	6	6	16	14	15
<b>Region</b>	Northern	1	1	1	12	11	11
	Central	5	7	6	11	11	11
	Southern	6	6	6	22	17	19

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office.

**Table 4. 10: Percentage distribution of pupils in primary school by type of school attending according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		<b>Govt</b>	<b>Religious institution</b>	<b>Private institution</b>	<b>Private individual</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Sex</b>	<b>Malawi</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>
	Male	92	6	1	1	100
	Female	92	6	1	1	100
<b>Orphans</b>	Not orphan	92	6	1	1	100
	Orphan	92	6	1	1	100
<b>Sex of household head</b>	Male	92	6	1	1	100
	Female	93	6	1	1	100
<b>Highest education level of household head</b>	None	95	5	0	1	100
	Primary 1-5	93	6	1	0	100
	Primary 6-8	92	7	1	1	100
	Secondary +	87	7	3	3	100
<b>Place of residence</b>	Urban	85	5	4	6	100
	Rural	93	6	1	0	100
<b>Region</b>	Northern	89	10	1	0	100
	Central	94	5	1	1	100
	Southern	91	6	1	1	100
<b>District</b>	Chitipa	98	1	0	1	100
	Karonga	97	2	0	0	100
	Rumphi	96	3	1	0	100
	Nkhata Bay	92	8	0	0	100
	Mzimba	81	18	0	0	100
	Mzuzu City	89	5	4	2	100
	Kasungu	97	2	0	0	100
	Ntchisi	98	2	0	0	100
	Dowa	96	3	0	1	100
	Nkhota kota	91	8	1	1	100
	Salima	93	5	1	0	100
	Dedza	90	9	2	0	100
	Ntcheu	94	5	1	0	100
	Lilongwe Rural	95	4	0	0	100
	Lilongwe City	88	2	4	5	100
	Mchinji	92	7	0	1	100
	Balaka	92	7	0	1	100
	Mangochi	88	10	1	0	100
	Machinga	96	3	0	0	100
	Zomba Rural	93	6	1	0	100
	Zomba City	89	2	5	4	100
	Chiradzulu	90	10	0	0	100
	Blantyre Rural	92	6	1	1	100
	Blantyre City	80	8	5	7	100
	Thyolo	96	3	1	0	100
	Mulanje	95	4	0	1	100
	Phalombe	98	2	0	0	100
	Mwanza	89	9	1	1	100
	Chikwawa	89	10	0	1	100
	Nsanje	94	4	1	0	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office.

**Table 4. 11:Percentage distribution of pupils in secondary school by type of school attending according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		<b>Govt</b>	<b>Religious institution</b>	<b>Private institution</b>	<b>Private individual</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Sex</b>	<b>Malawi</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100</b>
	Male	75	5	13	6	100
	Female	74	5	13	8	100
<b>Orphans</b>	Not orphan	75	5	13	6	100
	Orphan	74	4	14	8	100
<b>Sex of household head</b>	Male	74	5	14	7	100
	Female	76	4	12	8	100
<b>Highest education level of household head</b>	None	77	5	13	5	100
	Primary 1-5	81	3	9	7	100
	Primary 6-8	80	5	10	5	100
	Secondary +	66	6	18	10	100
<b>Place of residence</b>	Urban	66	5	17	11	100
	Rural	78	5	12	6	100
<b>Region</b>	Northern	84	4	10	2	100
	Central	78	5	12	5	100
	Southern	67	6	16	11	100
<b>District</b>	Chitipa	92	1	5	1	100
	Karonga	87	1	10	2	100
	Rumphi	80	4	9	7	100
	Nkhata Bay	75	7	15	3	100
	Mzimba	84	6	9	0	100
	Mzuzu City	78	2	17	3	100
	Kasungu	86	5	3	6	100
	Ntchisi	86	4	5	5	100
	Dowa	87	8	3	2	100
	Nkhota kota	73	1	19	7	100
	Salima	65	5	25	5	100
	Dedza	74	11	15	0	100
	Ntcheu	89	2	7	3	100
	Lilongwe Rural	88	4	6	2	100
	Lilongwe City	67	5	18	10	100
	Mchinji	86	1	13	0	100
	Balaka	54	6	24	16	100
	Mangochi	72	3	13	11	100
	Machinga	73	9	7	11	100
	Zomba Rural	65	6	21	8	100
	Zomba City	89	2	6	3	100
	Chiradzulu	81	9	9	2	100
	Blantyre Rural	55	3	22	20	100
	Blantyre City	60	7	18	15	100
	Thyolo	65	9	20	6	100
	Mulanje	78	6	13	3	100
	Phalombe	87	4	0	9	100
	Mwanza	46	7	24	23	100
	Chikwawa	81	0	7	11	100
	Nsanje	70	7	9	14	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office.

**Table 4. 12: Proportion of pupils in primary school experiencing problems in school by type of problem according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		<b>No problem</b>	<b>Lack of books/supplies</b>	<b>Poor teaching</b>	<b>Lack of teachers</b>	<b>Facilities in bad condition</b>	<b>Other</b>
<b>Sex</b>	<b>Malawi</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>7</b>
	Male	40	27	12	35	24	7
	Female	41	26	11	34	24	7
<b>Sex of household head</b>	Male	40	26	11	35	24	7
	Female	41	26	12	33	24	7
<b>Highest Education level of household head</b>	None	42	25	12	34	24	5
	Primary 1-5	40	25	13	37	23	8
	Primary 6-8	37	28	11	36	25	8
	Secondary +	43	27	10	30	25	7
<b>Place of residence</b>	Urban	62	17	5	8	22	4
	Rural	38	27	12	38	24	7
<b>Region</b>	Northern	21	36	9	57	25	6
	Central	45	23	12	32	25	6
	Southern	42	27	12	30	23	9
<b>District</b>	Chitipa	8	42	7	63	42	0
	Karonga	47	30	7	24	25	1
	Rumphi	27	40	15	38	28	2
	Nkhata Bay	9	37	13	72	19	15
	Mzimba	12	37	9	77	20	7
	Mzuzu City	44	32	1	13	31	2
	Kasungu	26	24	10	40	39	19
	Ntchisi	35	30	9	40	10	4
	Dowa	39	22	14	36	16	6
	Nkhota kota	21	42	12	43	19	11
	Salima	56	14	12	28	20	2
	Dedza	47	28	7	22	27	1
	Ntcheu	27	15	23	59	31	11
	Lilongwe Rural	52	20	17	31	25	2
	Lilongwe City	77	8	5	6	13	3
	Mchinji	40	40	5	34	36	1
	Balaka	29	20	25	54	20	9
	Mangochi	36	28	17	42	17	5
	Machinga	29	39	11	48	35	4
	Zomba Rural	40	32	12	32	18	10
	Zomba City	76	13	2	5	9	3
	Chiradzulu	57	21	12	16	9	9
	Blantyre Rural	33	30	10	23	28	19
	Blantyre City	47	24	7	9	31	6
	Thyolo	55	19	9	20	23	9
	Mulanje	40	27	16	32	34	19
	Phalombe	61	18	7	10	7	14
	Mwanza	35	26	13	38	16	3
	Chikwawa	34	31	11	38	27	4
	Nsanje	38	34	7	43	24	2

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office.

**Table 4. 13: Proportion of children aged 6-13 years not in school by reason for not currently attending school according to background characteristics [cont]**

		Completed school	Working	Too old/young	Too far	Too expensive	Useless
	<b>Malawi</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Sex</b>	Male	0	2	44	7	3	7
	Female	0	1	43	7	3	8
<b>Sex of household head</b>	Male	0	1	45	7	2	7
	Female	0	1	38	8	5	8
<b>Education level of household head</b>	None	0	2	36	7	4	11
	Primary 1-5	0	1	46	8	2	5
	Primary 6-8	0	1	55	7	2	4
	Secondary+	1	3	48	6	1	3
<b>Marital status of household head</b>	Never married	0	0	16	4	16	0
	Married	0	1	46	7	2	7
	Divorced/Separated	0	1	40	7	6	7
	Widowed	0	1	33	8	5	8
<b>Place of residence</b>	Urban	1	1	32	3	4	1
	Rural	0	1	44	7	3	8
<b>Region</b>	Northern	0	4	65	4	2	5
	Central	0	1	48	6	3	7
	Southern	0	1	37	9	3	8

Source : Welfare Monitoring Survey, 2009, National Statistical Office.

**Table 4. 14: Proportion of children aged 6-13 years not in school by reason for not currently attending school according to background characteristics [cont]**

		Uninteresting	Illness	Failed exam	Married	Lack of food	Other reason
	<b>Malawi</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Sex</b>	Male	26	5	0	0	3	6
	Female	25	4	0	1	3	6
<b>Sex of household head</b>	Male	24	5	0	1	2	5
	Female	31	4	1	0	6	7
<b>Education level of household head</b>	None	31	3	1	1	3	7
	Primary 1-5	26	6	1	1	4	5
	Primary 6-8	17	5	0	0	2	5
	Secondary+	17	6	0	2	1	5
<b>Marital status of household head</b>	Never married	31	2	0	0	4	4
	Married	24	5	0	1	2	5
	Divorced/ Separated	30	5	1	0	6	6
	Widowed	33	5	1	0	9	8
<b>Place of residence</b>	Urban	31	9	0	1	3	16
	Rural	26	4	0	1	3	5
<b>Region</b>	Northern	6	3	0	3	1	3
	Central	27	5	0	0	1	3
	Southern	27	4	1	1	4	9

Source : Welfare Monitoring Survey, 2009, National Statistical Office.

**Table 4. 15: Proportion of children 14-19 years not in school by reason for not currently attending school according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009.**

		Completed school	Working	Too old/young	Too far	Too expensive	Useless
<b>Sex</b>	<b>Malawi</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>
	Male	4	7	1	1	12	19
	Female	4	7	1	1	11	10
<b>Sex of household head</b>	Male	4	7	1	1	10	14
	Female	4	6	1	2	17	15
<b>Education level of household head</b>	None	2	7	1	1	11	19
	Primary 1-5	3	6	1	1	11	14
	Primary 6-8	4	7	1	1	13	13
	Secondary +	13	9	1	1	14	6
<b>Marital status of household head</b>	Never married	4	6	0	2	32	6
	Married	4	7	1	1	9	15
	Divorced/Separated	4	7	0	1	14	16
	Widowed	5	5	1	2	18	15
<b>Place of residence</b>	Urban	15	7	3	0	17	7
	Rural	3	7	1	1	11	15
<b>Region</b>	Northern	7	3	1	1	5	9
	Central	3	9	1	0	13	16
	Southern	5	6	1	2	11	14

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office.

**Table 4. 16: Proportion of children 14-19 years not in school by reason fo not currently attending school according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		Uninteresting	Illness	Failed exam	Married	Lack of food	Other reason
<b>Sex</b>	<b>Malawi</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>
	Male	53	6	6	3	6	7
<b>Sex of household head</b>	Female	35	6	3	38	5	7
	Male	43	6	5	25	4	6
<b>Education level of household head</b>	Female	45	6	4	13	9	7
	None	49	6	5	15	5	6
	Primary 1-5	50	6	4	18	5	8
	Primary 6-8	37	6	6	29	7	6
<b>Marital status of household head</b>	Secondary +	25	4	3	34	4	8
	Never married	43	4	2	4	11	19
	Married	43	6	5	25	4	6
	Divorced/ Separated	51	7	2	13	10	5
<b>Place of residence</b>	Widowed	42	7	5	13	7	8
	Urban	27	3	5	26	6	9
<b>Region</b>	Rural	46	6	4	21	5	6
	Northern	24	7	2	43	1	7
	Central	50	6	4	16	3	5
	Southern	40	6	5	23	8	8

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office.

**Table 4. 15: Percentage distribution of pupils in primary school who participated in a school feeding programme according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		Participated	Did not Participate	Total
<b>Sex</b>	<b>Malawi</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>100</b>
	Male	31	69	100
<b>Sex of household head</b>	Female	30	70	100
	Male	30	70	100
<b>Highest education level of household head</b>	Female	30	70	100
	None	32	68	100
	Primary 1-5	29	71	100
	Primary 6-8	30	70	100
<b>Place of residence</b>	Secondary+	31	69	100
	Urban	43	57	100
	Rural	29	71	100
<b>Region</b>	Northern	17	83	100
	Central	17	83	100
	Southern	48	52	100
<b>District</b>	Chitipa	3	97	100
	Karonga	22	78	100
	Rumphi	20	80	100
	Nkhata Bay	4	96	100
	Mzimba	12	88	100
	Mzuzu City	83	17	100
	Kasungu	39	61	100
	Ntchisi	15	85	100
	Dowa	12	88	100
	Nkhota kota	10	90	100
	Salima	30	70	100
	Dedza	16	84	100
	Ntcheu	16	84	100
	Lilongwe Rural	16	84	100
	Lilongwe City	2	98	100
	Mchinji	12	88	100
	Balaka	16	84	100
	Mangochi	31	69	100
	Machinga	2	98	100
	Zomba Rural	44	56	100
	Zomba City	49	51	100
	Chiradzulu	66	34	100
	Blantyre Rural	19	81	100
Blantyre City	83	17	100	
Thyolo	41	59	100	
Mulanje	66	34	100	
Phalombe	75	25	100	
Mwanza	18	82	100	
Chikwawa	77	23	100	
Nsanje	84	16	100	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office.

## CHAPTER 5:EMPLOYMENT

### 5.0 Objective

This section presents information about labour force, employment, economic activity and characteristics of employed persons in the population. Employment information is presented only for the population in the economically active age group, that is; 15 years and above. The information in this chapter pertains to current economic activity, with the reference period being the last 7 days preceding the enumeration. The amount of time devoted to work as defined below, was anything above 1 hour during the reference period. The section presents indicators such as labour force participation rate, employment and unemployment rate, economic activeness of the population and reasons for being economically inactive.

### 5.1 Definitions

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

**Employed persons** referred to those working or temporarily absent from work during the reference period.

**Unemployed** persons referred to those not working during the reference period but were looking for and ready to work during the last 4 weeks preceding the survey.

**Economically inactive** persons referred to those not working and not looking for work in the reference periods stated.

**Labour force participation rate:** This referred to employed and unemployed persons as a proportion of the population 15 years and above.

**Employment rate:** This referred to employed persons as expressed as a proportion of the labour force.

**Unemployment rate:** This referred to unemployed persons expressed as a proportion of persons in the labour force.

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

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

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

**Public sector**, referred to parastatals and Public/Government sector.

**Mlimi**, referred to subsistence farmer.

**Unemployed**, those looking for and available for work.

**Economically inactive**, those not belonging to the labour force.

### **5.2 Labor force participation**

In 2009, the labour force participation rate in Malawi was 85 percent and was higher for females than males 86 to 83 percent, respectively (Table 5.1). The rate was highest in the age groups between 35 and 49 years of age, 99 percent for both males and females. The labour force participation rate for those with at least secondary education was 77 percent and 92 percent for those with no education. The rural labour force participation rate, 86 percent was less than the urban one, 77 percent. Results further show that at regional level, the labour force participation rate was 86 percent for the southern, 84 percent for central region and 81 percent for the northern region.

The survey results further show that the national employment rate was 99 percent and no significant sex differences were observed, with both male and female rates at 99 percent. The employment rates for urban and rural residents were 96 percent and 99 percent, respectively.

### **5.3 Economically inactive**

The results from the survey show that the proportion of those who could not work in the seven days preceding the survey because there was no work available accounted for 3 percent (Table 5.2). The majority of those who were economically inactive for the same period were students, 82 percent; 87 percent for males and 75 percent for females. Those who could not engage in economic activities due to household chores accounted for 4 percent for males and 8 percent for females.

#### **5.4 Type of payment**

The survey results reveal that the majority of the employed persons were mlimi, and hence not paid, 78 percent (Table 5.3). Eight percent of the employed persons were salaried workers and 8 percent were self-employed. A larger percentage of females, 83 percent and 71 percent of males were mlimi. Further, males more often were salaried workers than females, 13 percent as compared to 3 percent. In urban areas, wage employment was much more common than in rural areas, 30 percent as compared to 5 percent, while mlimi was more common in rural areas, 84 percent compared to 26 percent in urban areas. It can also be noted that urban areas had a quite large percentage of self employed persons, 27 percent than the rural areas, 6 percent.

#### **5.5 Type of employer**

The results show that most of the employed persons were mlimi, 80 percent (Table 5.4). There was a larger proportion of female mlimi than males, 88 percent and 73 percent respectively. The proportion in the public sector was 3 percent, and 9 percent were self employed

In urban areas, 12 percent of persons were employed in private businesses or by private individuals, 11 percent. The proportion in the public sector, including parastatal, was 11 percent, and 32 percent were self employed. In rural areas the labor market was much less diversified, with 86 percent being mlimi.

#### **5.6 Type of industry**

The results show that 83 percent of respondents were working in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry (Table 5.5).

This percentage was larger among females, 89 percent than males, 77 percent. The majority of people in rural areas were engaged in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, 89 percent, while in urban areas was 32 percent. In urban areas, 31 percent of employed persons were engaged in wholesale and retail, marketing, hotel, restaurant activities and 18 percent were engaged in social and community services.

### **5.7 Participation in selected activities**

The survey collected information on population 5 years and above with participation on different activities such as fetching firewood or water, caring for the sick, land preparation, planting, weeding, and other farming activities (Table 5.6). The reference period was last 12 months prior to the survey.

The results show that 55 percent of the population 5 years and above fetched firewood, 47 percent cared for the sick, 69 percent did land preparation, 69 percent were engaged in harvesting, grading or curing and 41 percent in marketing.

It can be noted that 75 percent of females were engaged in fetching firewood as compared to 33 percent for males. Also, 88 percent of females were engaged in fetching water as compared to 45 percent for males. About 53 percent of females did care for the sick while for males it was 40 percent. In terms of farming activities there are minimal differences between the sexes.

In regard to age distribution, the 5-9 age group was most involved in fetching water and firewood, 62 percent and 37 percent respectively. Also about 9 percent of those aged 5 to 9 years were engaged in caring for the sick. In terms of farming activities, apart from marketing, 10 to 24 percent of those aged 5 to 9 years were engaged in the various activities.

The results also show that 79 percent of those aged 10 to 14 years were engaged in fetching for water and 30 percent cared for the sick. Apart from marketing, livestock caring and crop protection over 50 percent in this age group were engaged in various farming activities.

**Table 5. 1: Labour force participation rate, employment rate and unemployment rate by sex according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		Labour force participation rate			Employment rate			Unemployment rate		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Age</b>	<b>Malawi</b>	85	83	86	99	99	99	1	1	1
	15-24	58	53	63	96	95	97	4	5	3
	25-34	98	98	98	99	99	99	1	1	1
	35-49	99	99	99	100	100	100	0	0	0
	50-64	98	99	98	100	100	100	0	0	0
<b>Education level</b>	65+	90	95	86	100	100	100	0	0	0
	None	92	91	92	99	99	100	1	1	0
	Primary 1-5	86	83	88	99	99	99	1	1	1
	Primary 6-8	81	80	82	99	99	99	1	1	1
<b>Marital status</b>	Secondary and above	77	80	74	97	97	96	3	3	4
	Never married	46	50	40	93	93	91	7	7	9
	Married	99	99	99	100	100	100	0	0	0
	Divorced/ Separated	96	94	96	99	99	99	1	1	1
<b>Place of residence</b>	Widowed	90	89	90	100	99	100	0	1	0
	Urban	77	77	78	96	96	97	4	4	3
<b>Region</b>	Rural	86	84	87	99	99	99	1	1	1
	Northern	81	79	83	100	100	100	0	0	0
	Central	84	83	86	99	99	99	1	1	1
<b>District</b>	Southern	86	84	87	99	98	99	1	2	1
	Chitipa	75	69	80	100	100	100	0	0	0
	Karonga	76	72	80	100	99	100	0	1	0
	Rumphu	83	83	84	100	100	100	0	0	0
	Nkhata Bay	82	80	83	100	100	100	0	0	0
	Mzimba	85	83	87	100	100	100	0	0	0
	Mzuzu City	78	77	78	99	99	99	1	1	1
	Kasungu	81	78	83	100	100	100	0	0	0
	Ntchisi	87	86	87	99	99	99	1	1	1
	Dowa	81	81	82	99	99	99	1	1	1
	Nkhota kota	83	81	85	98	98	98	2	2	2
	Salima	83	81	85	99	98	99	1	2	1
	Dedza	89	88	90	99	99	99	1	1	1
	Ntcheu	88	88	89	98	98	98	2	2	2
	Lilongwe Rural	86	84	88	100	100	100	0	0	0
	Lilongwe City	77	76	79	95	95	95	5	5	5
	Mchinji	90	89	90	100	100	100	0	0	0
	Balaka	86	85	87	97	95	98	3	5	2
	Mangochi	89	90	89	99	99	99	1	1	1
	Machinga	87	84	90	99	98	99	1	2	1
Zomba Rural	86	85	87	100	100	100	0	0	0	
Zomba City	77	78	76	98	98	98	2	2	2	
Chiradzulu	88	87	89	98	98	99	2	2	1	
Blantyre Rural	88	87	89	98	98	97	2	2	3	
Blantyre City	77	78	77	97	97	98	3	3	2	
Thyolo	89	87	91	99	99	99	1	1	1	
Mulanje	85	81	88	100	100	100	0	0	0	
Phalombe	95	95	95	97	95	98	3	5	2	
Mwanza	85	84	86	99	99	100	1	1	0	
Chikwawa	84	81	87	100	100	100	0	0	0	
Nsanje	80	77	83	100	100	99	0	0	1	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009: National Statistical Office

**Table 5. 2: Percentage distribution of currently economically in active persons aged 15 years and above by reasons they are economically in active according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		Main reason for being economically inactive							
		No work available	Seasonal inactivity	Student	Household/ family duties	Too old/too young	Infirmity	Other	Total
<b>Sex</b>	<b>Malawi</b>	3	1	82	6	4	3	2	100
	Male	3	1	87	4	1	3	1	100
<b>Age</b>	Female	3	1	75	8	7	4	2	100
	15-24	3	1	89	5	0	1	1	100
	25-34	18	5	37	16	1	15	8	100
	35-49	12	7	7	9	6	39	21	100
	50-64	1	7	5	14	35	20	18	100
<b>Education level</b>	65+	1	1	5	3	73	12	5	100
	None	5	1	47	7	22	13	5	100
	Primary 1-5	2	1	86	5	3	2	2	100
	Primary 6-8	1	0	92	4	1	1	1	100
<b>Marital status</b>	Secondary +	7	1	82	8	0	1	1	100
	Never married	3	0	89	5	0	2	1	100
	Married	13	9	14	22	11	12	19	100
<b>Place of residence</b>	Divorced/Separated	11	3	16	27	12	22	10	100
	Widowed	1	3	4	4	71	12	6	100
	Urban	8	1	76	13	1	0	0	100
	Rural	2	1	83	4	5	4	2	100
	<b>Region</b>	Northern	1	1	91	1	3	2	2
Central		4	1	79	8	4	3	1	100
Southern		3	1	81	5	4	4	2	100
<b>District</b>	Chitipa	0	0	99	0	1	0	0	100
	Karonga	0	0	94	0	3	1	2	100
	Rumphi	0	0	94	0	3	1	1	100
	Nkhata Bay	0	1	86	2	7	2	2	100
	Mzimba	2	2	87	1	2	4	2	100
	Mzuzu City	4	1	91	2	1	0	0	100
	Kasungu	1	0	94	2	2	1	0	100
	Ntchisi	2	1	88	4	5	0	1	100
	Dowa	1	2	80	6	4	4	3	100
	Nkhota kota	5	4	77	6	2	3	3	100
	Salima	3	0	84	6	4	2	0	100
	Dedza	7	1	69	8	8	4	2	100
	Ntcheu	1	0	79	7	5	6	3	100
	Lilongwe Rural	1	1	80	6	6	4	1	100
	Lilongwe City	12	0	70	16	1	1	0	100
	Mchinji	0	1	80	6	7	5	1	100
	Balaka	1	1	74	4	9	5	6	100
	Mangochi	6	0	68	9	7	6	3	100
	Machinga	1	0	85	3	3	6	2	100
	Zomba Rural	1	1	86	3	4	5	1	100
	Zomba City	4	0	83	12	0	1	0	100
	Chiradzulu	8	0	72	3	7	4	6	100
	Blantyre Rural	4	4	68	5	9	6	4	100
	Blantyre City	6	1	79	11	2	0	1	100
	Thyolo	3	3	79	2	4	7	2	100
	Mulanje	1	0	92	1	2	3	1	100
	Phalombe	3	0	87	1	0	8	2	100
Mwanza	3	0	84	6	2	3	2	100	
Chikwawa	2	1	87	1	6	2	2	100	
Nsanje	2	1	91	0	3	3	1	100	

Source; Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office.

**Table 5. 3: Percentage distribution of currently employed persons aged 15 years and above by type of payment in main job according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		Type of payment								Total
		Wages/			Unpaid					
		Mlimi - not paid	Salary	Payment in kind	Ganyu	family business worker	Self employed	Tenant	Other	
	<b>Malawi</b>	78	8	0	2	1	8	0	3	100
<b>Sex</b>	Male	71	13	0	2	1	10	0	1	100
	Female	83	3	0	1	1	6	0	5	100
<b>Age</b>	15-24	83	4	0	2	1	6	0	5	100
	25-34	72	10	0	2	1	11	0	4	100
	35-49	75	10	0	2	1	10	0	2	100
	50-64	82	7	0	2	1	6	0	2	100
	65+	86	3	0	1	0	4	0	6	100
<b>Education level</b>	None	87	3	0	1	0	4	0	3	100
	Primary 1-5	84	3	0	2	1	6	0	3	100
	Primary 6-8	78	6	0	2	1	10	0	3	100
	Secondary+	49	27	0	2	1	15	0	5	100
<b>Marital status</b>	Never married	80	8	0	2	1	6	0	2	100
	Married	77	8	0	2	1	9	0	4	100
	Divorced/ Separated	79	7	0	3	1	8	0	2	100
	Widowed	83	4	0	1	0	7	0	4	100
<b>Place of residence</b>	Urban	26	30	0	2	2	27	0	13	100
	Rural	84	5	0	2	1	6	0	2	100
<b>Region</b>	Northern	80	9	0	1	0	8	0	2	100
	Central	80	7	0	1	1	7	0	4	100
	Southern	74	9	0	2	1	9	0	4	100
<b>District</b>	Chitipa	92	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	100
	Karonga	88	6	0	1	0	4	0	1	100
	Rumphi	85	6	0	1	0	6	1	1	100
	Nkhata Bay	76	8	0	2	1	12	0	2	100
	Mzimba	84	6	0	0	0	7	1	2	100
	Mzuzu City	31	34	0	1	0	28	0	6	100
	Kasungu	91	5	0	0	0	3	0	1	100
	Ntchisi	92	3	0	0	1	2	0	2	100
	Dowa	93	3	0	0	0	3	0	1	100
	Nkhota kota	81	9	0	1	1	5	0	4	100
	Salima	84	5	0	2	1	7	0	2	100
	Dedza	83	4	0	2	0	7	0	3	100
	Ntcheu	89	4	0	0	0	3	0	3	100
	Lilongwe Rural	89	3	0	2	1	4	0	1	100
	Lilongwe City	25	27	0	2	1	29	0	16	100
	Mchinji	83	4	0	4	2	5	0	2	100
	Balaka	81	5	1	0	1	8	0	4	100
	Mangochi	76	7	0	1	1	10	0	5	100
	Machinga	79	4	0	6	1	8	0	1	100
	Zomba Rural	86	5	0	2	1	5	0	2	100
	Zomba City	16	38	0	0	1	26	0	18	100
	Chiradzulu	80	5	0	3	1	6	0	5	100
	Blantyre Rural	74	9	1	1	0	11	0	3	100
	Blantyre City	28	30	0	3	3	26	0	11	100
	Thyolo	79	10	0	3	1	5	0	1	100
	Mulanje	71	9	0	7	0	10	0	2	100
	Phalombe	94	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	100
Mwanza	87	5	0	0	0	5	0	1	100	
Chikwawa	91	3	0	1	1	2	0	2	100	
Nsanje	89	4	0	1	1	5	0	1	100	

Source; Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office.

**Table 5. 4:Percentage distribution of currently employed persons age 15 years and above by type of employment according background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		Type of employer							Total		
		Private business	Private individual	Parastatal	Public sector	Mission/ NGO	Self employed	Mlimi		Estate	
<b>Sex</b>	<b>Malawi</b>	3	3	1	3	1	9	80	1	100	
	Male	4	5	1	4	1	11	73	1	100	
	Female	1	2	0	1	1	7	88	0	100	
<b>Age</b>	15-24	2	4	0	0	0	6	87	0	100	
	25-34	4	5	1	3	1	12	75	1	100	
	35-49	3	3	1	4	1	10	77	1	100	
	50-64	2	2	1	3	1	7	84	1	100	
	65+	1	2	0	1	0	4	91	0	100	
	<b>Education level</b>	None	1	2	0	1	0	5	90	1	100
Primary 1-5		2	3	0	0	0	7	87	1	100	
Primary 6-8		2	4	0	1	1	11	80	1	100	
Secondary+		7	7	2	12	3	16	52	1	100	
<b>Marital status</b>	Never married	3	5	1	1	1	7	82	0	100	
	Married	3	3	1	3	1	9	79	1	100	
	Divorced/ Separated	2	5	0	2	1	9	81	1	100	
	Widowed	1	2	0	2	0	7	87	1	100	
<b>Place of residence</b>	Urban	12	11	2	9	3	32	30	0	100	
	Rural	1	3	0	2	1	6	86	1	100	
	<b>Region</b>	Northern	2	3	1	4	1	8	81	1	100
Central		2	3	1	2	1	8	83	1	100	
Southern		3	4	0	3	1	10	78	1	100	
<b>District</b>		Chitipa	0	1	1	3	0	2	92	0	100
		Karonga	0	2	3	3	1	3	88	0	100
		Rumphi	1	3	0	3	1	5	87	0	100
		Nkhata Bay	2	3	0	2	1	13	77	3	100
		Mzimba	1	2	0	2	1	8	85	1	100
		Mzuzu City	7	12	3	16	3	25	33	0	100
		Kasungu	1	1	0	1	0	3	91	3	100
	Ntchisi	1	1	0	1	0	3	93	0	100	
	Dowa	1	1	0	2	0	3	93	0	100	
	Nkhota kota	5	3	0	2	1	6	83	1	100	
	Salima	2	2	0	2	0	8	85	1	100	
	Dedza	2	3	0	2	0	7	86	0	100	
	Ntcheu	0	1	0	2	1	4	91	1	100	
	Lilongwe Rural	1	2	1	1	0	4	90	0	100	
	Lilongwe City	10	13	3	8	2	36	29	0	100	
	Mchinji	3	3	0	1	0	4	88	0	100	
	Balaka	2	1	1	2	1	9	84	0	100	
	Mangochi	2	3	0	2	1	11	80	1	100	
Machinga	1	2	0	2	0	9	85	0	100		
Zomba Rural	2	1	0	2	1	6	88	1	100		
Zomba City	11	18	2	8	7	34	20	0	100		
Chiradzulu	1	3	0	2	1	8	85	0	100		
Blantyre Rural	1	8	1	2	0	10	77	0	100		
Blantyre City	15	9	1	8	3	31	32	0	100		
Thyolo	3	5	0	2	0	6	79	4	100		
Mulanje	1	9	0	3	1	10	72	4	100		
Phalombe	0	1	0	1	0	2	96	0	100		
Mwanza	1	2	0	3	1	5	88	0	100		
Chikwawa	2	1	0	1	0	3	92	0	100		
Nsanje	1	1	0	1	1	6	89	0	100		

Source; Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office.

**Table 5. 5: Percentage distribution of currently employed persons aged 15 years and above by main activity according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		Main activity									
		Agric, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufa-cturing	Electricity, water & other utilities	Constr-uction	Wholesale & retail, marketing/ hotel, restaurant	Transport & communications	Finance & business	Social and community services	Total
<b>Sex</b>	Malawi	83	0	1	1	1	7	1	1	4	100
	Male	77	0	2	1	3	8	2	1	6	100
<b>Age</b>	Female	89	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	3	100
	15-24	89	0	1	0	1	6	1	1	2	100
<b>Education level</b>	25-34	77	0	2	1	2	10	2	1	5	100
	35-49	80	0	2	1	2	8	1	1	6	100
	50-64	87	0	1	0	1	5	1	0	4	100
	65+	93	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	3	100
	None	92	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	2	100
<b>Marital status</b>	Primary 1-5	90	0	1	0	1	5	0	0	2	100
	Primary 6-8	83	0	2	0	2	9	1	0	3	100
	Secondary +	55	0	3	2	3	15	3	2	17	100
<b>Place of residence</b>	Never married	85	0	1	1	1	6	1	1	4	100
	Married	82	0	2	1	2	8	1	1	5	100
	Divorced/ Separated	84	0	1	0	1	8	1	1	3	100
<b>Region</b>	Widowed	89	0	1	0	1	6	0	0	3	100
	Urban	32	0	4	2	5	31	5	3	18	100
	Rural	89	0	1	0	1	5	1	0	3	100
<b>District</b>	Northern	84	0	2	1	2	6	1	0	5	100
	Central	85	0	1	0	1	7	1	0	4	100
	Southern	81	0	2	1	2	8	1	1	5	100
	Chitipa	93	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	3	100
	Karonga	90	0	0	3	0	3	0	1	3	100
	Rumphi	88	1	1	0	1	5	1	0	4	100
	Nkhata Bay	85	0	3	0	2	7	0	1	3	100
	Mzimba	87	0	2	0	2	5	0	0	3	100
	Mzuzu City	36	0	3	3	4	26	5	1	22	100
	Kasungu	95	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	100
	Ntchisi	95	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	100
	Dowa	94	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	100
	Nkhota kota	87	0	4	0	1	4	0	0	3	100
	Salima	88	0	1	0	1	7	1	0	3	100
	Dedza	88	1	2	0	2	5	1	0	3	100
	Ntcheu	93	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	100
	Lilongwe Rural	92	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	2	100
	Lilongwe City	32	0	4	2	5	34	5	2	16	100
	Mchinji	89	0	2	0	1	6	0	0	2	100
	Balaka	86	0	1	1	1	4	1	2	3	100
	Mangochi	84	0	1	0	2	8	1	2	3	100
	Machinga	87	0	2	0	1	7	1	0	2	100
	Zomba Rural	90	0	1	0	2	4	1	0	2	100
	Zomba City	22	0	1	4	10	31	9	2	21	100
	Chiradzulu	87	0	3	1	1	4	1	2	3	100
	Blantyre Rural	79	0	1	1	2	9	2	0	6	100
	Blantyre City	32	0	5	2	4	29	5	4	19	100
Thyolo	88	0	1	0	1	5	0	1	4	100	
Mulanje	84	0	1	0	1	9	1	0	4	100	
Phalombe	97	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	100	
Mwanza	90	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	4	100	
Chikwawa	93	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	2	100	
Nsanje	91	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	3	100	

Source; Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office.

**Table 5. 6: Proportion distribution of population aged 5 years and above who participated in the selected activities by background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		Fetching firewood	Fetching Water	Caring for the sick	Land prepa- ration	Plant- ing	Weeding	Harvesting grading curing	Marketi ng	Livestoc k caring	crop protection
	<b>Malawi</b>	55	67	47	69	71	67	69	41	48	51
<b>Sex</b>	Male	33	45	40	69	71	67	69	40	48	51
	Female	75	88	53	69	71	68	70	41	47	51
<b>Age</b>	5-9	37	62	9	15	19	13	16	5	24	10
	10-14	60	79	30	63	67	60	64	26	44	34
	15-65	60	66	65	89	89	88	89	57	57	69
	65+	50	49	61	85	87	85	85	51	53	67
<b>Place of residence</b>	Urban	29	65	56	39	41	37	43	25	22	26
	Rural	58	67	46	73	75	72	73	43	51	54
<b>Region</b>	Northern	60	72	54	74	80	75	78	51	71	64
	Central	57	68	48	69	71	67	69	41	45	50
	Southern	51	64	44	67	68	66	67	38	43	48
<b>District</b>	Chitipa	70	80	50	75	81	79	79	61	90	79
	Karonga	69	77	49	73	77	76	78	62	80	78
	Rumphi	58	72	45	76	79	77	77	51	64	67
	Nkhata Bay	63	72	56	73	79	73	78	47	66	57
	Mzimba	57	66	57	77	86	77	83	45	71	59
	Mzuzu City	46	76	55	57	63	58	59	46	47	56
	Kasungu	64	68	34	77	74	71	74	45	48	43
	Ntchisi	62	64	43	71	71	68	69	46	53	63
	Dowa	60	66	35	75	76	71	71	44	45	47
	Nkhotakota	64	70	53	71	75	70	73	41	51	56
	Salima	52	66	38	70	76	69	70	41	44	44
	Dedza	66	68	51	72	73	72	72	48	47	62
	Ntcheu	58	73	50	78	82	76	76	47	64	52
	Lilongwe Rural	58	67	52	76	78	75	74	42	52	54
	Lilongwe City	28	62	54	35	36	32	39	15	17	22
	Mchinji	66	75	65	71	70	70	70	54	41	69
	Balaka	55	72	44	72	73	68	68	42	53	42
	Mangochi	46	63	38	69	64	60	60	36	42	48
	Machinga	45	53	33	70	70	70	71	25	35	61
	Zomba Rural	53	60	36	73	75	74	76	32	49	60
	Zomba City	17	62	62	39	38	37	34	11	24	27
	Chiradzulu	54	63	37	73	71	70	73	46	46	49
	Blantyre Rural	62	67	40	66	72	67	67	25	44	44
	Blantyre City	28	66	57	40	42	39	45	33	21	24
	Thyolo	59	65	41	71	76	73	76	46	52	57
	Mulanje	56	60	40	67	76	70	71	32	42	46
	Phalombe	64	71	42	76	77	76	74	45	48	60
	Mwanza	58	68	46	72	70	68	70	50	49	40
	Chikwawa	59	69	58	74	73	72	75	52	48	50
	Nsanje	58	69	66	74	72	71	77	51	60	52

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office

## CHAPTER 6: HOUSING CONDITIONS AND AMENITIES

### 6.0 Objective

The objective of this chapter is to provide information on housing conditions, social amenities and access to facilities. Housing and shelter are important indicators for assessing living conditions in a population. Access to safe water and good sanitation are important development goals for the government. Time taken to walk to the nearest supply of drinking water, food market, public transport, “all season” road, primary school, secondary school, health clinic or hospital are all crucial for the well being and safety of the population.

### 6.1 Definitions

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

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

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

### 6.2 Type of tenure

Results show that 88 percent of households owned their dwellings and only 8 percent paid rent (Table 6.1). The percentage of owner-occupied dwellings was much higher in rural areas, 93 percent than in urban areas, 52 percent while the percentage renting dwellings was much higher in urban, 43 percent than in rural areas, 4 percent.

### 6.3 Access to safe water

The survey results show that 80 percent of the households in Malawi had access to safe water (Table 6.2.) There were slight significant differences between male headed and female headed households in access to safe water, 80 percent and 81 percent respectively. Further, more urban households had access to safe water, 94 percent than rural households, 78 percent.

#### **6.4 Fuels for cooking**

The survey results indicate that firewood was the most common source of fuel for cooking in Malawi, 87 percent, charcoal was reported by 8 percent and electricity, 2 percent used nationwide (Table 6.3). Results further show that there were smaller sex differences on firewood use as a source of fuel for cooking for female and male headed households, 86 percent and 88 percent, respectively. Firewood was a major source of fuel in rural areas, 93 percent than urban areas, 39 percent, and charcoal was common in urban areas, 46 percent compared to rural areas, 3 percent.

#### **6.5 Fuels for lighting**

Table 6.4 shows that paraffin was the main source of fuel for lighting for many households in 2009, accounting for 77 percent of the households and 14 percent of the households used electricity. In urban areas, 36 percent of the households used electricity for lighting and 11 percent in the rural areas.

#### **6.6 Materials used for constructing walls of the main dwelling units**

The results in table 6.5 show that mud bricks and burnt bricks were the most common materials used for walls in Malawian, 31 percent and 49 percent, respectively. Urban households more often used burnt bricks as building material, 54 percent compared to rural households, 49 percent. Rural households more often than urban households used compacted earth, 16 percent and 1 percent, respectively.

#### **6.7 Materials used for the roof of the main dwelling units**

The results show that 60 percent of households used grass for roofing their dwellings and 40 percent used iron sheets as roofing material (Table 6.6). In rural areas, 65 percent of households used grass for thatching and 15 percent in the urban. On the other hand, 84 percent of the urban households used iron sheets for roofing and 34 percent in the rural.

#### **6.8 Materials used for the floor of the main dwelling units**

The survey results indicate that 69 percent of households used smoothed mud for constructing floor for their dwelling, and 30 percent used smooth cement (Table 6.7). Results also show that more urban households, 74 percent used smooth cement for dwelling floors and 24 percent in

rural households. Further, 75 percent of rural households used smoothed mud for floors and 25 percent for urban households.

## **6.9 Ownership of assets**

The most commonly owned asset in Malawi was a hoe, owned by 93 percent of the households (Table 6.8). Axe, chair and radio were also commonly owned– owned by generally half of the households. Bicycles were owned by 43 percent of the households. Generally, a larger proportion of male - headed households owned any of the assets included than female - headed households.

The table further shows that 43 percent of the households owned a cellphone, 12 percent had a member with a bank account and only 2 percent of the households had a satellite dish. The results further shows that 79 percent of urban households had a cell phone, 47 percent had a bank account, and 12 percent had a satellite dish while in rural areas 38 percent owned a cell phone, 8 percent had a bank account and 1 percent had a satellite dish.

## **6.9 Access to facilities**

### **6.9.1 Supply of drinking water**

The results show that 96 percent of households took less than 30 minutes to reach the nearest source of drinking water (Table 6.9.1).

### **6.9.2 Access to food market.**

Table 6.9.2 show that 46 percent of households lived within 30 minutes' walk from a food market.

### **6.9.3 Access to public transportation.**

The survey results show that 47 percent of households live within 30 minutes' walk from public transportation (Table 6.9.3).

### **6.9.4 Access to all season road.**

The results in table 6.9.4 show that 69 percent of households live within 30 minutes' walk from an all season road.

#### **6.9.5 Access to nearest primary school.**

Table 6.9.5 shows that 67 percent of the households live within 30 minutes' walk from the nearest primary school.

#### **6.9.6 Access to secondary school.**

The survey indicate that 24 percent of households live within 30 minutes' walk from the nearest secondary school (Table 6.9.6).

#### **6.9.7 Access to health clinic/hospital.**

The results show that 26 percent of the households live within 30 minutes' walk to a health facility or hospital (Table 6.9.7).

**Table 6. 1: Percentage distribution of households by type of tenure according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		Owner occupied	Rents	Uses without paying rent	Other	Total
Sex of household head	Malawi	88	8	4	0	100
	Male	87	10	4	0	100
Highest education level attended	Female	91	5	4	0	100
	None	94	3	3	0	100
	Primary 1-5	94	3	3	0	100
	Primary 6-8	88	8	4	0	100
Rural/Urban	Secondary +	68	25	6	1	100
	Urban	52	43	4	1	100
Region	Rural	93	4	4	0	100
	Northern	87	9	4	0	100
	Central	90	7	3	0	100
District	Southern	86	9	4	1	100
	Chitipa	93	5	1	0	100
	Karonga	91	8	1	0	100
	Rumphi	79	21	0	0	100
	Nkhata Bay	87	4	8	1	100
	Mzimba	93	3	5	0	100
	Mzuzu City	46	52	2	0	100
	Kasungu	92	3	6	0	100
	Ntchisi	97	2	2	0	100
	Dowa	98	1	1	0	100
	Nkhota kota	94	2	3	0	100
	Salima	92	3	5	0	100
	Dedza	94	1	4	0	100
	Ntcheu	97	2	1	0	100
	Lilongwe Rural	95	2	3	0	100
	Lilongwe City	55	41	4	0	100
	Mchinji	90	8	2	0	100
	Balaka	93	5	2	0	100
	Mangochi	91	6	3	0	100
	Machinga	93	4	3	0	100
	Zomba Rural	93	2	4	0	100
	Zomba City	47	44	9	0	100
	Chiradzulu	96	1	3	0	100
	Blantyre Rural	86	7	6	1	100
	Blantyre City	50	44	4	2	100
	Thyolo	86	5	8	1	100
	Mulanje	86	5	9	0	100
Phalombe	93	2	5	0	100	
Mwanza	91	5	3	0	100	
Chikwawa	95	2	2	1	100	
Nsanje	94	5	1	0	100	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office

**Table 6. 2: Proportion of households with access to safe water according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

	Malawi	80
Sex of household head	Male	80
	Female	81
Highest education level attended	None	67
	Primary 1-5	76
	Primary 6-8	82
	Secondary +	90
Rural/Urban	Urban	94
	Rural	78
Region	Northern	88
	Central	73
	Southern	85
District	Chitipa	97
	Karonga	100
	Rumphi	96
	Nkhata Bay	72
	Mzimba	84
	Mzuzu City	98
	Kasungu	64
	Ntchisi	73
	Dowa	54
	Nkhota kota	84
	Salima	87
	Dedza	71
	Ntcheu	78
	Lilongwe Rural	69
	Lilongwe City	91
	Mchinji	67
	Balaka	86
	Mangochi	91
	Machinga	70
	Zomba Rural	84
	Zomba City	100
	Chiradzulu	92
	Blantyre Rural	86
Blantyre City	95	
Thyolo	74	
Mulanje	82	
Phalombe	83	
Mwanza	79	
Chikwawa	84	
Nsanje	87	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office

**Table 6. 3:Percentage distribution of households by main source of fuel for cooking according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		Solar							Total
		Electricity	energy	Gas	Paraffin	Charcoal	Firewood	Other	
Sex of household head	Malawi	2	0	0	0	8	87	3	100
	Male	2	0	0	0	9	86	2	100
	Female	2	0	0	0	5	88	5	100
Highest education level attended	None	0	0	0	0	6	83	11	100
	Primary 1-5	0	0	0	0	3	93	4	100
	Primary 6-8	1	0	0	0	7	89	2	100
	Secondary +	9	0	0	0	24	65	1	100
	Rural/Urban	Urban	13	0	0	1	46	39	0
	Rural	1	0	0	0	3	93	3	100
Region	Northern	2	0	0	0	4	93	0	100
	Central	1	0	0	0	7	91	0	100
	Southern	3	0	0	0	10	81	6	100
District	Chitipa	1	0	0	1	3	96	0	100
	Karonga	2	0	0	0	4	94	0	100
	Rumphu	0	0	0	5	15	79	2	100
	Nkhata Bay	0	0	0	0	2	97	1	100
	Mzimba	0	0	0	1	2	96	0	100
	Mzuzu								
	City	12	0	0	0	18	70	0	100
	Kasungu	0	0	0	1	1	98	0	100
	Ntchisi	0	0	0	0	1	98	0	100
	Dowa	0	0	0	0	1	99	0	100
	Nkhota kota	0	0	0	1	10	89	1	100
	Salima	1	0	0	0	3	96	1	100
	Dedza	0	0	0	0	1	97	1	100
	Ntcheu	1	0	0	0	2	97	0	100
	Lilongwe								
	Rural	0	0	0	0	1	98	1	100
	Lilongwe								
	City	9	0	0	0	42	48	0	100
	Mchinji	0	0	0	0	5	94	1	100
	Balaka	1	0	0	0	5	94	0	100
	Mangochi	1	0	0	1	6	91	0	100
	Machinga	0	0	0	0	4	96	1	100
	Zomba								
	Rural	0	0	0	0	2	95	3	100
	Zomba								
	City	16	0	0	0	58	26	0	100
	Chiradzulu	1	0	0	0	3	77	19	100
Blantyre									
Rural	3	0	0	1	13	83	0	100	
Blantyre									
City	17	0	0	1	55	27	0	100	
Thyolo	1	0	0	0	3	85	11	100	
Mulanje	1	0	0	0	3	82	13	100	
Phalombe	0	0	0	0	1	75	23	100	
Mwanza	0	0	0	0	6	92	1	100	
Chikwawa	0	0	0	0	2	96	1	100	
Nsanje	0	0	0	0	4	96	0	100	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office.

**Table 6. 4: Percentage distribution of households by main source of fuel for lighting according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		Electricity	Paraffin	Candles	Firewood	Grass	Other	Total	
	Malawi	14	77	3	1	2	2	100	
Sex of household head	Male	14	77	3	1	2	3	100	
	Female	13	76	2	2	5	1	100	
Highest education level attended	None	13	76	3	1	2	5	100	
	Primary 1-5	9	83	1	1	3	3	100	
	Primary 6-8	12	81	4	1	1	2	100	
	Secondary +	31	59	7	1	0	2	100	
Rural/Urban	Urban	36	45	17	0	0	2	100	
	Rural	11	81	1	1	3	2	100	
Region	Northern	16	74	2	1	2	4	100	
	Central	11	78	3	1	4	3	100	
	Southern	16	77	3	1	1	2	100	
District	Chitipa	3	96	0	1	0	0	100	
	Karonga	9	89	1	0	0	0	100	
	Rumphi	90	10	0	0	0	0	100	
	Nkhata Bay	2	91	2	1	1	4	100	
	Mzimba	4	76	3	2	5	9	100	
	Mzuzu City	45	47	8	0	0	0	100	
	Kasungu	2	86	2	1	7	2	100	
	Ntchisi	1	81	1	1	6	9	100	
	Dowa	27	59	1	1	11	2	100	
	Nkhota kota	64	32	0	1	2	1	100	
	Salima	4	83	1	1	6	6	100	
	Dedza	13	84	1	1	0	1	100	
	Ntcheu	3	92	1	1	2	2	100	
	Lilongwe								
	Rural	1	91	1	1	4	2	100	
	Lilongwe								
	City	32	46	20	0	1	1	100	
	Mchinji	1	84	2	3	2	7	100	
	Balaka	3	90	3	0	2	2	100	
	Mangochi	15	80	3	1	0	2	100	
	Machinga	3	86	1	2	5	3	100	
	Zomba Rural	1	97	1	1	1	0	100	
	Zomba City	39	33	27	0	0	0	100	
Chiradzulu	36	62	0	0	1	0	100		
Blantyre									
Rural	39	58	1	0	1	0	100		
Blantyre City	38	44	14	1	0	3	100		
Thyolo	5	92	1	0	0	1	100		
Mulanje	6	91	2	1	0	0	100		
Phalombe	0	90	1	2	3	4	100		
Mwanza	53	44	0	1	1	1	100		
Chikwawa	1	86	1	6	1	4	100		
Nsanje	2	82	1	9	2	4	100		

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office.

**Table 6. 5: Percentage distribution of households by main type of materials used for wall according background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		Grass	Mud	Compacted earth	Mud brick	Burnt bricks	Concrete	Other	Total
	Malawi	0	3	15	31	49	1	1	100
Sex of household head	Male	0	3	15	30	50	1	1	100
	Female	0	3	13	36	46	1	1	100
Highest education level attended	None	0	5	9	41	45	0	0	100
	Primary 1-5	0	4	17	34	44	0	1	100
	Primary 6-8	0	3	14	30	53	0	0	100
	Secondary +	0	2	7	21	68	1	1	100
Rural/Urban	Urban	0	0	1	43	54	1	1	100
	Rural	0	3	16	30	49	1	1	100
Region	Northern	0	4	15	11	69	0	1	100
	Central	0	2	30	26	41	0	1	100
	Southern	0	4	1	41	52	1	1	100
District	Chitipa	0	4	19	5	71	0	1	100
	Karonga	0	9	4	7	79	0	0	100
	Rumphi	0	9	3	4	84	0	0	100
	Nkhata Bay	0	1	3	12	84	0	0	100
	Mzimba	1	2	28	14	54	0	1	100
	Mzuzu City	0	0	1	22	77	0	1	100
	Kasungu	1	1	39	16	43	0	0	100
	Ntchisi	0	1	79	4	16	0	0	100
	Dowa	0	2	46	7	45	0	0	100
	Nkhota kota	1	5	13	8	73	0	0	100
	Salima	1	5	16	33	43	0	2	100
	Dedza	0	6	55	14	24	0	1	100
	Ntcheu	1	2	4	43	50	0	1	100
	Lilongwe								
	Rural	0	1	32	31	34	0	1	100
	Lilongwe City	0	0	3	49	47	0	1	100
	Mchinji	0	0	28	23	47	1	0	100
	Balaka	0	0	0	36	62	1	0	100
	Mangochi	0	4	3	47	44	2	0	100
	Machinga	1	1	0	53	43	1	1	100
	Zomba Rural	1	3	1	48	46	1	0	100
	Zomba City	0	0	0	44	56	0	0	100
	Chiradzulu	1	3	2	32	61	1	0	100
	Blantyre Rural	0	3	3	33	59	3	0	100
	Blantyre City	0	0	0	41	56	1	2	100
	Thyolo	0	3	0	34	62	1	0	100
	Mulanje	0	2	0	38	60	0	0	100
	Phalombe	1	2	0	56	41	0	0	100
	Mwanza	0	13	5	14	64	0	3	100
	Chikwawa	0	14	0	36	46	1	3	100
	Nsanje	1	7	0	34	57	0	1	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office.

**Table 6. 6:Percentage distribution of households by main type of materials used for roofing according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		Grass	Iron sheets	Clay tiles	Concrete	Plastic sheeting	Total
	Malawi	60	40	0	0	0	100
Sex of household head	Male	59	41	0	0	0	100
	Female	62	37	0	0	0	100
Highest education level attended	None	58	40	2	0	0	100
	Primary 1-5	67	32	0	0	0	100
	Primary 6-8	58	42	0	0	0	100
	Secondary +	33	67	0	0	0	100
Rural/Urban	Urban	15	84	0	0	0	100
	Rural	65	34	0	0	0	100
Region	Northern	54	45	1	0	0	100
	Central	67	33	0	0	0	100
	Southern	55	45	0	0	0	100
District	Chitipa	66	34	0	0	0	100
	Karonga	53	46	0	0	0	100
	Rumphi	5	95	0	0	0	100
	Nkhata Bay	64	35	2	0	0	100
	Mzimba	68	31	1	0	0	100
	Mzuzu City	14	85	1	0	0	100
	Kasungu	78	21	1	0	0	100
	Ntchisi	86	14	0	0	0	100
	Dowa	62	38	0	0	0	100
	Nkhota kota	26	74	0	0	0	100
	Salima	82	18	0	0	0	100
	Dedza	75	24	1	0	0	100
	Ntcheu	75	25	0	0	0	100
	Lilongwe Rural	77	22	0	0	0	100
	Lilongwe City	21	79	0	0	0	100
	Mchinji	74	26	0	0	0	100
	Balaka	70	29	1	0	0	100
	Mangochi	66	33	0	0	0	100
	Machinga	76	23	0	0	0	100
	Zomba Rural	74	25	0	0	0	100
	Zomba City	5	95	0	0	0	100
	Chiradzulu	39	61	0	0	0	100
	Blantyre Rural	36	64	0	0	0	100
	Blantyre City	12	87	0	0	1	100
	Thyolo	51	49	0	0	0	100
	Mulanje	57	42	0	0	1	100
	Phalombe	71	29	0	0	0	100
Mwanza	37	63	0	0	0	100	
Chikwawa	72	28	0	0	0	100	
Nsanje	70	30	0	0	1	100	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office.

**Table 6. 7:Percentage distribution of household by main type of materials used for floor according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		Sand	Smoothed mud	Smooth cement	Wood	Tile	Other	Total
	Malawi	0	69	30	0	0	0	100
Sex of household head	Male	0	69	30	0	0	0	100
	Female	1	71	28	0	0	0	100
Highest education level attended by head	None	0	71	28	0	0	1	100
	Primary 1-5	1	78	21	0	0	0	100
	Primary 6-8	0	70	30	0	0	0	100
	Secondary +	0	42	57	0	0	0	100
Rural/Urban	Urban	0	25	74	0	1	0	100
	Rural	1	75	24	0	0	0	100
Region	Northern	0	65	34	0	0	0	100
	Central	0	75	24	0	0	0	100
	Southern	1	66	33	0	0	0	100
District	Chitipa	0	84	16	0	0	0	100
	Karonga	0	72	28	0	0	0	100
	Rumphu	0	13	87	0	0	0	100
	Nkhata Bay	0	67	32	0	0	0	100
	Mzimba	0	78	21	0	0	1	100
	Mzuzu City	0	23	77	0	0	0	100
	Kasungu	1	84	15	0	0	0	100
	Ntchisi	0	89	10	0	0	0	100
	Dowa	0	66	34	0	0	0	100
	Nkhota kota	2	26	72	0	0	0	100
	Salima	0	87	12	0	0	1	100
	Dedza	1	79	20	0	0	0	100
	Ntcheu	0	85	15	0	0	0	100
	Lilongwe Rural	0	88	11	0	0	0	100
	Lilongwe City	0	32	67	0	0	0	100
	Mchinji	0	83	16	0	0	0	100
	Balaka	3	79	18	0	0	0	100
	Mangochi	0	61	39	0	0	0	100
	Machinga	0	86	13	0	0	0	100
	Zomba Rural	2	84	14	0	0	0	100
	Zomba City	0	14	86	0	0	0	100
	Chiradzulu	1	53	46	0	0	0	100
	Blantyre Rural	1	44	55	0	0	0	100
Blantyre City	0	20	79	0	1	0	100	
Thyolo	0	78	22	0	0	0	100	
Mulanje	0	78	21	0	0	0	100	
Phalombe	0	88	12	0	0	0	100	
Mwanza	1	41	57	0	0	0	100	
Chikwawa	1	89	10	0	0	0	100	
Nsanje	0	83	16	0	0	1	100	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office.

**Table 6. 8: Proportion of households that own assets in working condition according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009 [cont]**

		Chair	Hoe	Iron	Refrigerator	Radio	TV	Bank account	Cell phone	Satellite dish	Treadle pump
	Malawi	51	93	25	3	55	9	12	43	2	2
Sex of household head	Male	55	93	28	4	63	10	14	47	2	3
	Female	38	93	17	3	31	6	8	30	2	1
Highest education level attended by household head	None	37	91	16	3	39	3	3	25	0	2
	Primary 1-5	45	95	17	1	50	4	4	32	0	2
	Primary 6-8	57	93	27	1	61	7	10	49	1	3
Rural/Urban	Secondary +	74	86	53	14	74	29	39	77	8	3
	Urban	82	73	63	19	76	38	47	79	12	2
Region	Rural	47	96	21	1	52	5	8	38	1	3
	Northern	74	95	37	3	64	11	19	54	2	4
District	Central	43	92	20	3	54	8	12	39	1	2
	Southern	52	93	27	4	54	10	11	43	3	2
	Chitipa	86	99	38	2	69	4	9	33	2	1
	Karonga	86	98	39	2	71	7	15	57	1	1
	Rumphi	7	79	4	0	7	0	3	82	1	1
	Nkhata Bay	86	95	43	1	68	11	13	55	0	6
	Mzimba	76	97	35	2	68	11	19	44	1	6
	Mzuzu City	94	88	71	19	91	41	63	91	11	1
	Kasungu	49	98	23	1	64	6	17	43	1	4
	Ntchisi	40	95	15	0	64	4	10	32	0	2
District	Dowa	23	94	11	1	38	3	7	46	0	2
	Nkhota kota	19	88	9	0	20	1	4	74	0	4
	Salima	39	96	19	4	57	8	7	31	3	2
	Dedza	31	95	10	1	41	3	4	32	0	2
	Ntcheu	58	97	21	2	60	6	8	28	1	2
	Lilongwe Rural	34	96	15	1	53	4	8	26	0	3
	Lilongwe City	77	66	56	16	72	35	43	76	8	1
	Mchinji	46	95	15	0	62	4	10	30	1	3
	Balaka	56	94	28	2	60	9	8	33	1	2
	Mangochi	42	93	24	3	47	6	7	43	2	2
District	Machinga	37	98	19	1	56	6	8	31	1	3
	Zomba Rural	48	98	23	1	63	5	6	35	0	3
	Zomba City	85	53	61	25	74	44	51	87	19	0
	Chiradzulu	31	94	14	0	34	3	4	54	0	1
	Blantyre Rural	41	94	24	3	45	7	10	64	1	1
	Blantyre City	85	79	67	21	78	40	47	78	15	3
	Thyolo	64	96	28	2	58	9	7	34	2	1
	Mulanje	64	97	27	4	59	8	9	32	2	2
	Phalombe	48	98	13	0	56	4	4	23	0	1
	Mwanza	22	89	12	1	24	2	3	55	1	1
District	Chikwawa	58	97	18	0	47	3	4	20	1	4
	Nsanje	66	98	21	1	52	3	4	29	1	4

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office.

**Table 6. 9: Proportion of households that own assets in working condition according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		Axe	Sickle	Sewing machine	Ox cart	Bicycle	Stove	Car	Motor cycle	Watch	Bed	Table
	Malawi	62	59	4	3	43	4	2	1	28	36	41
Sex of household head	Male	65	61	5	3	50	4	3	1	32	38	45
	Female	52	52	3	1	20	3	2	1	16	30	29
Highest education level attended by household head	None	51	46	2	5	32	0	1	0	12	15	18
	Primary 1-5	63	64	3	3	42	1	1	1	21	26	33
	Primary 6-8	66	62	5	3	49	2	2	1	31	39	47
	Secondary +	61	44	8	3	49	13	6	2	52	66	69
Rural/Urban	Urban	53	23	10	1	37	21	8	1	63	75	81
	Rural	63	63	4	3	44	1	2	1	24	31	36
Region	Northern	82	72	4	4	42	2	3	0	38	63	64
	Central	63	60	3	4	43	3	2	1	23	26	35
	Southern	57	54	5	1	43	5	3	1	30	38	40
District	Chitipa	86	88	2	3	48	1	1	0	32	80	80
	Karonga	85	82	3	4	63	2	1	1	40	86	80
	Rumphi	28	6	1	1	3	0	15	0	7	7	7
	Nkhata Bay	91	86	5	1	33	1	1	0	49	82	73
	Mzimba	94	84	6	8	42	1	1	0	36	53	60
	Mzuzu City	70	29	6	0	51	7	4	0	74	93	92
	Kasungu	84	81	2	3	51	1	1	2	24	32	43
	Ntchisi	77	76	3	3	41	0	1	1	21	21	31
	Dowa	55	53	1	5	28	0	2	1	13	10	17
	Nkhota kota	31	27	2	4	14	0	4	1	11	17	13
	Salima	63	64	4	1	49	2	3	0	22	30	31
	Dedza	54	59	2	3	35	1	1	1	19	14	23
	Ntcheu	76	81	3	3	43	1	1	0	23	26	42
	Lilongwe Rural	62	67	4	6	51	1	0	1	17	18	26
	Lilongwe City	47	17	8	1	40	15	7	0	54	70	76
	Mchinji	70	62	2	6	57	1	1	1	20	24	36
	Balaka	65	77	4	1	55	2	0	1	27	46	45
	Mangochi	52	59	5	2	45	2	2	1	28	54	35
	Machinga	51	60	5	1	55	2	1	1	26	40	30
	Zomba Rural	57	63	5	3	54	1	1	2	25	32	36
	Zomba City	49	11	16	0	31	11	14	4	68	88	88
	Chiradzulu	42	40	3	1	25	1	2	0	16	17	24
	Blantyre Rural	44	40	4	0	20	6	3	1	25	28	34
	Blantyre City	55	28	12	0	33	30	9	3	69	76	82
	Thyolo	67	61	6	1	35	3	1	1	34	32	49
	Mulanje	67	62	6	1	60	2	1	2	30	32	47
	Phalombe	69	78	5	2	59	1	1	1	23	18	30
	Mwanza	41	34	1	4	18	1	8	1	13	14	15
	Chikwawa	70	66	4	2	50	2	1	1	19	20	31
	Nsanje	68	59	2	1	51	2	1	1	19	24	33

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office.

**Table 6.9. 1: Percentage distribution of households by time taken to get to various amenities according to place of residence and region, Malawi 2009**

		Time taken to get to the nearest supply of drinking water. Minutes					
		0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	Total
Rural/Urban	Malawi	81	15	3	1	1	100
	Urban	95	5	0	0	0	100
	Rural	80	16	3	1	1	100
Region	Northern	82	15	2	0	0	100
	Central	81	16	3	0	0	100
	Southern	81	14	3	1	1	100
District	Chitipa	77	21	1	0	0	100
	Karonga	88	9	2	0	0	100
	Rumphi	77	23	0	0	0	100
	Nkhata Bay	77	20	2	0	0	100
	Mzimba	80	18	2	0	0	100
	Mzuzu City	98	2	0	0	0	100
	Kasungu	66	30	4	1	0	100
	Ntchisi	71	23	5	1	0	100
	Dowa	60	33	5	2	1	100
	Nkhota kota	80	15	3	1	1	100
	Salima	86	11	3	0	0	100
	Dedza	77	16	4	1	2	100
	Ntcheu	81	17	2	0	0	100
	Lilongwe Rural	88	10	2	0	0	100
	Lilongwe City	97	3	0	0	0	100
	Mchinji	85	13	1	0	0	100
	Balaka	81	15	4	0	0	100
	Mangochi	92	7	1	0	0	100
	Machinga	78	16	4	0	1	100
	Zomba Rural	71	17	6	2	3	100
	Zomba City	92	8	0	0	0	100
	Chiradzulu	74	17	6	1	2	100
	Blantyre Rural	73	22	3	0	1	100
	Blantyre City	92	7	1	0	0	100
	Thyolo	84	13	2	0	0	100
	Mulanje	81	15	3	1	0	100
	Phalombe	84	14	1	0	0	100
Mwanza	75	14	8	0	3	100	
Chikwawa	66	19	9	2	3	100	
Nsanje	79	14	4	1	2	100	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office.

**Table 6.9. 2: Percentage distribution of households by time taken in minutes to get to various amenities according background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		Time taken to get to the nearest food market. Minutes					
		0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	Total
	Malawi	26	20	19	11	25	100
Rural/Urban	Urban	57	26	12	1	4	100
	Rural	22	19	20	12	27	100
Region	Northern	32	19	16	10	23	100
	Central	25	19	19	12	25	100
	Southern	26	20	19	10	25	100
District	Chitipa	24	19	22	14	21	100
	Karonga	55	20	17	4	5	100
	Rumphhi	6	19	37	28	10	100
	Nkhata Bay	20	21	14	6	40	100
	Mzimba	29	14	13	10	34	100
	Mzuzu City	57	35	6	0	2	100
	Kasungu	13	13	19	18	37	100
	Ntchisi	11	10	15	17	46	100
	Dowa	10	18	23	17	33	100
	Nkhota kota	12	26	30	20	12	100
	Salima	30	19	14	10	27	100
	Dedza	23	28	21	9	18	100
	Ntcheu	24	15	14	12	35	100
	Lilongwe Rural	16	19	23	15	26	100
	Lilongwe City	65	22	7	0	5	100
	Mchinji	35	14	19	8	24	100
	Balaka	25	25	17	10	23	100
	Mangochi	46	24	14	6	11	100
	Machinga	23	15	19	8	34	100
	Zomba Rural	12	19	24	14	31	100
	Zomba City	41	41	17	1	1	100
	Chiradzulu	8	19	28	15	29	100
	Blantyre Rural	12	21	28	11	26	100
	Blantyre City	50	26	17	3	4	100
	Thyolo	16	16	16	10	42	100
	Mulanje	19	13	19	13	36	100
	Phalombe	20	31	19	7	22	100
	Mwanza	16	23	22	17	22	100
	Chikwawa	27	18	18	10	28	100
	Nsanje	25	16	16	11	32	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office.

**Table 6.9. 3: Percentage distribution of households by time taken in minutes to get to various amenities according to place of residence, Malawi 2009**

		Time taken to get to the nearest public transportation. Minutes					Total
		0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	
Rural/Urban	Malawi	30	17	13	9	32	100
	Urban	60	25	9	2	4	100
	Rural	26	16	13	9	35	100
Region	Northern	45	16	11	6	22	100
	Central	26	19	14	10	31	100
	Southern	30	15	12	8	35	100
District	Chitipa	54	14	9	7	16	100
	Karonga	72	10	7	3	8	100
	Rumphi	72	15	7	2	5	100
	Nkhata Bay	27	16	16	7	34	100
	Mzimba	31	17	14	9	30	100
	Mzuzu City	70	28	2	0	0	100
	Kasungu	23	11	15	15	36	100
	Ntchisi	16	9	9	15	51	100
	Dowa	5	36	8	11	40	100
	Nkhota kota	11	75	2	3	9	100
	Salima	35	14	11	12	28	100
	Dedza	15	13	26	9	36	100
	Ntcheu	29	13	10	7	41	100
	Lilongwe Rural	19	17	19	12	32	100
	Lilongwe City	62	20	8	3	7	100
	Mchinji	39	13	12	7	29	100
	Balaka	33	24	12	9	22	100
	Mangochi	46	10	8	6	30	100
	Machinga	16	11	11	8	54	100
	Zomba Rural	10	14	18	13	45	100
	Zomba City	52	36	8	1	2	100
	Chiradzulu	19	15	14	12	41	100
	Blantyre Rural	35	13	15	9	28	100
	Blantyre City	57	28	11	2	2	100
	Thyolo	16	13	13	9	50	100
	Mulanje	25	9	14	10	42	100
	Phalombe	22	18	14	10	36	100
Mwanza	26	11	11	6	46	100	
Chikwawa	35	13	12	8	32	100	
Nsanje	36	16	16	6	25	100	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office.

**Table 6.9. 4: Percentage distribution of households by time taken in minutes to get to various amenities according to place of residence and region, Malawi 2009**

		Time taken to get to the nearest all season road. Minutes					Total
		0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	
Rural/Urban	Malawi	54	15	9	5	16	100
	Urban	75	19	4	1	1	100
	Rural	52	15	10	6	18	100
Region	Northern	67	15	6	3	9	100
	Central	46	15	11	7	20	100
	Southern	59	16	8	4	13	100
District	Chitipa	69	16	6	4	5	100
	Karonga	81	8	5	2	3	100
	Rumphi	22	6	2	1	68	100
	Nkhata Bay	58	12	10	3	17	100
	Mzimba	63	18	7	4	7	100
	Mzuzu City	81	19	1	0	0	100
	Kasungu	32	21	16	10	20	100
	Ntchisi	38	14	9	12	26	100
	Dowa	20	17	24	15	24	100
	Nkhota kota	65	17	2	5	10	100
	Salima	49	15	12	7	17	100
	Dedza	36	11	8	7	38	100
	Ntcheu	66	9	5	4	15	100
	Lilongwe Rural	38	18	12	8	24	100
	Lilongwe City	69	20	7	2	2	100
	Mchinji	63	9	9	4	14	100
	Balaka	56	16	7	8	12	100
	Mangochi	68	7	5	3	17	100
	Machinga	44	7	8	5	36	100
	Zomba Rural	43	12	12	7	25	100
	Zomba City	64	35	1	0	0	100
	Chiradzulu	39	28	16	12	6	100
	Blantyre Rural	58	15	11	3	12	100
	Blantyre City	80	16	3	0	0	100
	Thyolo	62	20	5	5	9	100
	Mulanje	63	16	10	4	8	100
Phalombe	57	21	12	5	6	100	
Mwanza	70	16	5	0	8	100	
Chikwawa	65	16	5	2	13	100	
Nsanje	54	22	8	2	14	100	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office.

**Table 6.9. 5: Percentage distribution of households by time taken in minutes to get to various amenities according to place of residence and region, Malawi 2009**

		Time taken to get to the nearest primary school. Minutes.					
		0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	Total
	Malawi	35	32	20	7	6	100
Rural/Urban	Urban	47	31	17	3	2	100
	Rural	34	32	21	7	7	100
Region	Northern	41	32	18	5	4	100
	Central	35	34	19	6	5	100
	Southern	33	30	21	7	8	100
District	Chitipa	53	27	15	4	1	100
	Karonga	68	19	9	2	2	100
	Rumphi	27	19	23	13	17	100
	Nkhata Bay	29	32	25	7	7	100
	Mzimba	29	39	23	6	4	100
	Mzuzu City	57	39	5	0	0	100
	Kasungu	29	38	22	5	6	100
	Ntchisi	43	27	16	7	7	100
	Dowa	24	32	24	11	9	100
	Nkhota kota	25	32	22	12	9	100
	Salima	42	28	18	8	4	100
	Dedza	29	32	20	12	8	100
	Ntcheu	38	37	18	3	5	100
	Lilongwe Rural	30	36	23	6	4	100
	Lilongwe City	54	33	10	2	1	100
	Mchinji	46	31	17	3	4	100
	Balaka	29	40	22	4	5	100
	Mangochi	42	28	16	4	10	100
	Machinga	26	32	22	8	11	100
	Zomba Rural	24	32	23	11	10	100
	Zomba City	39	43	17	0	0	100
	Chiradzulu	28	22	21	19	10	100
	Blantyre Rural	27	30	22	9	12	100
	Blantyre City	39	27	26	4	5	100
	Thyolo	41	32	17	7	3	100
	Mulanje	30	26	25	10	8	100
	Phalombe	39	37	19	3	2	100
	Mwanza	23	27	26	7	18	100
	Chikwawa	29	31	25	6	10	100
	Nsanje	33	31	23	5	7	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office.

**Table 6.9. 6: Percentage distribution of households by time taken in minutes to get to various amenities according to place of residence and region, Malawi 2009**

		Time taken to get to the nearest secondary school. Minutes					
		0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	Total
	Malawi	10	14	16	14	47	100
Rural/Urban	Urban	22	31	22	10	15	100
	Rural	8	11	15	14	51	100
Region	Northern	13	19	17	13	39	100
	Central	10	13	16	15	47	100
	Southern	10	13	16	13	49	100
District	Chitipa	6	13	18	18	46	100
	Karonga	20	13	16	12	39	100
	Rumphu	6	23	26	21	24	100
	Nkhata Bay	5	15	20	14	46	100
	Mzimba	12	17	16	13	43	100
	Mzuzu City	25	55	16	2	2	100
	Kasungu	5	9	14	19	54	100
	Ntchisi	4	7	13	15	61	100
	Dowa	5	7	15	15	58	100
	Nkhota kota	1	16	19	13	51	100
	Salima	6	9	13	15	57	100
	Dedza	11	14	16	15	44	100
	Ntcheu	10	10	10	11	59	100
	Lilongwe Rural	6	11	18	18	47	100
	Lilongwe City	22	30	25	9	14	100
	Mchinji	15	11	14	13	47	100
	Balaka	8	10	11	12	59	100
	Mangochi	9	11	14	14	52	100
	Machinga	6	6	10	8	71	100
	Zomba Rural	5	12	12	14	57	100
	Zomba City	13	54	28	4	1	100
	Chiradzulu	15	15	19	14	38	100
	Blantyre Rural	8	13	26	17	36	100
	Blantyre City	22	24	20	13	20	100
	Thyolo	8	11	15	12	54	100
	Mulanje	11	9	13	15	51	100
	Phalombe	5	10	23	14	48	100
	Mwanza	4	9	7	8	72	100
	Chikwawa	5	12	16	10	56	100
	Nsanje	8	12	20	14	46	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office.

**Table 6.9. 7: Percentage distribution of households by time taken in minutes to get to various amenities according to place of residence and region, Malawi 2009**

		Time taken to get to the nearest health clinic/hospital. Minutes					Total
		0-14	15-29	30-44	45-59	60+	
Rural/Urban	Malawi	14	12	15	11	48	100
	Urban	14	23	27	11	26	100
	Rural	14	10	13	12	51	100
Region	Northern	16	16	16	10	41	100
	Central	12	10	15	14	50	100
	Southern	15	12	15	10	48	100
District	Chitipa	17	16	19	15	33	100
	Karonga	16	10	15	10	48	100
	Rumphi	79	14	1	3	3	100
	Nkhata Bay	6	10	12	11	62	100
	Mzimba	10	14	17	11	47	100
	Mzuzu City	15	51	23	6	6	100
	Kasungu	5	9	10	15	61	100
	Ntchisi	8	10	14	14	55	100
	Dowa	19	6	11	14	51	100
	Nkhota kota	51	8	6	5	30	100
	Salima	7	7	11	12	63	100
	Dedza	18	15	14	12	41	100
	Ntcheu	10	10	11	10	58	100
	Lilongwe Rural	5	9	15	18	54	100
	Lilongwe City	12	16	30	14	27	100
	Mchinji	21	9	13	11	46	100
	Balaka	6	11	14	12	58	100
	Mangochi	24	11	11	10	43	100
	Machinga	4	9	12	8	67	100
	Zomba Rural	6	10	9	13	62	100
	Zomba City	12	31	38	9	9	100
	Chiradzulu	25	9	14	7	45	100
	Blantyre Rural	23	6	15	11	45	100
	Blantyre City	15	22	23	10	30	100
	Thyolo	10	12	17	7	53	100
	Mulanje	11	10	13	10	56	100
Phalombe	10	11	21	14	44	100	
Mwanza	39	9	5	5	42	100	
Chikwawa	10	13	13	11	52	100	
Nsanje	12	14	20	14	41	100	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office.

## **CHAPTER 7:POVERTY**

### **7.0 Objective**

The overriding philosophy of the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) is poverty reduction through sustainable economic growth and infrastructure development. The purpose of this chapter is to present the proportion of the population that are poor according to various background characteristics as well as poverty trends since 2004.

### **7.1 Definitions**

The Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009 defines poverty, in principle, the same way as in the Second Integrated Household Survey 2004/2005 (IHS2). A household is considered poor if its annual per capita consumption expenditure is below a threshold, or the poverty line. The poverty line is a subsistence minimum expressed in Malawian Kwacha based on the cost-of-basic-needs methodology. It has two parts: minimum food expenditure based on the food requirements of individual and critical non-food consumption. Food needs are tied to the recommended daily calorie requirement. Non-food needs are estimated based on the expenditure patterns of households whose total expenditure is close to the minimum food expenditure. Individuals in households with consumption lower than the poverty line are labeled “poor”. Using the minimum food expenditure as an additional measure, we can identify the “ultra poor” households, whose total consumption per capita on food and non-food items is lower than the minimum food expenditure.

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

## 7.2 Poverty by area of residence

The results show that 39 percent of the population was below the poverty line at the time of the survey and 15 percent were ultra poor. Poverty was lower in urban areas, 14 percent than rural areas, 43 percent. (Table 7.1). The rural south had the highest poverty rate at 51 percent, followed by the rural centre, 41 percent and the rural north, 31 percent.

**Table 7. 1:Proportion of poor and ultra-poor main indicators 2004 to 2009**

Poverty status	IHS2 2004	WMS 2005	WMS 2006	WMS 2007	WMS 2008	WMS 2009
<b>Proportion poor</b>						
<b>Malawi</b>	52	50	45	40	40	39
Urban	25	24	25	11	13	14
Rural	..	53	47	44	44	43
Rural Northern region	56	51	46	46	35	31
Rural Central region	47	46	40	36	40	41
Rural Southern region	64	60	55	51	51	51
<b>Proportion ultra-poor</b>						
<b>Malawi</b>	22	21	17	15	15	15
Urban	8	8	6	2	3	3
Rural	..	23	19	17	17	17
Rural Northern region	26	21	17	18	11	9
Rural Central region	16	16	12	11	12	13
Rural Southern region	32	30	25	22	24	23

**Source : Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office.**

## **CHAPTER 8: HIV/AIDS KNOWLEDGE**

### **8.0 Objective**

The objective of this section was to investigate to which extent people had been tested for HIV/AIDS, where they had been tested, confidentiality of the test and whether they received counselling during testing.

### **8.1 Confidential test and actual testing**

The results show that 96 percent of respondents reported that it was possible to have a confidential test for HIV/AIDS in their community (Table 8.1). The percentage was slightly higher in rural areas, 96 percent than in urban areas 95 percent. The results further show that 55 percent of the sample had ever undergone an HIV/AIDS test

### **8.2 Counselling**

Table 8.2 shows that a majority of those who had undergone an HIV/AIDS test, 86 percent were counselled both before and after having taken the test. The results further show that 7 percent of those who underwent the HIV/AIDS test were counselled only before the test, 5 percent only after the test and 2 percent were not counselled.

### **8.3 Main reason for not having an HIV test**

The survey also found that 54 percent of those who did not undergo an HIV/AIDS test in the reference period mentioned that they did not do so because they felt not at risk or had no need for it (Table 8.3). Further, 31 percent reported that they were not interested and 4 percent mentioned that they were afraid of the outcome.

**Table 8. 1: Proportion of people who reported confidential HIV test is possible, proportion undergone an HIV/AIDS test, proportion of persons aged 15 years and above that undergone an HIV/AIDS test during the past 12 months and where the test was undertaken according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		Possible to get a confidential test	Ever undergone an HIV/AIDS test	MACRO	Govt Hosp	Mission Hosp	Private hosp	MSF	Other	Total
<b>Sex</b>	<b>Malawi</b>	96	55	9	67	12	3	1	8	100
	Male	97	56	10	67	11	3	1	8	100
	Female	94	55	8	68	13	3	1	8	100
<b>Education level of household head</b>	None	92	40	5	67	12	3	1	12	100
	Primary 1-5	96	52	8	67	13	3	1	8	100
	Primary 6-8	98	65	10	68	13	2	0	7	100
	Secondary +	98	76	14	65	10	4	0	7	100
<b>Place of Residence</b>	Urban	95	69	18	63	5	4	0	9	100
	Rural	96	54	8	68	13	3	1	8	100
	Total	96	55	9	67	12	3	1	8	100
<b>Region</b>	Northern	99	69	19	61	13	3	0	4	100
	Central	96	50	8	72	14	2	0	3	100
	Southern	95	56	7	66	10	3	1	14	100
<b>District</b>	Chitipa	100	81	13	82	0	4	0	0	100
	Karonga	99	82	32	61	3	1	0	3	100
	Rumphi	100	92	35	65	0	0	0	0	100
	Nkhata Bay	100	64	8	66	5	8	1	13	100
	Mzimba	100	60	10	53	30	3	1	4	100
	Mzuzu City	97	83	35	55	5	3	0	2	100
	Kasungu	97	56	18	70	9	1	0	2	100
	Ntchisi	98	53	4	81	2	4	1	8	100
	Dowa	94	47	14	63	18	3	0	2	100
	Nkhota kota	95	57	16	52	23	6	0	2	100
	Salima	92	56	1	73	6	4	0	14	100
	Dedza	95	36	8	72	14	4	0	2	100
	Ntcheu	97	48	5	79	11	3	0	1	100
	Lilongwe Rural	95	45	6	74	17	1	1	1	100
	Lilongwe City	96	60	16	71	8	4	0	2	100
	Mchinji	98	64	2	70	24	2	0	2	100
	Balaka	95	54	9	65	17	2	2	5	100
	Mangochi	92	48	7	64	15	10	1	3	100
	Machinga	96	47	2	86	7	2	0	3	100
	Zomba Rural	94	72	4	37	10	1	2	45	100
	Zomba City	88	89	9	63	23	2	1	3	100
	Chiradzulu	95	60	8	75	10	0	3	4	100
	Blantyre Rural	99	60	17	77	0	2	0	4	100
	Blantyre City	93	70	15	60	1	5	0	19	100
	Thyolo	98	63	3	80	8	4	1	3	100
	Mulanje	93	50	11	68	14	2	0	6	100
	Phalombe	97	44	2	85	8	0	0	5	100
	Mwanza	99	62	5	83	0	0	1	11	100
	Chikwawa	91	50	3	75	9	3	0	10	100
	Nsanje	92	46	4	60	24	1	0	11	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office.

**Table 8. 2: Percentage distribution of persons age 15 years and above that have an HIV/AIDS test by whether they received counselling or not according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		Received counseling				
		Both before and after	Only before	Only after	No	Total
<b>Sex</b>	<b>Malawi</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>
	Male	87	7	5	2	100
	Female	85	7	6	2	100
<b>Age group</b>	15-24	86	8	3	4	100
	25-34	88	6	4	2	100
	35-49	86	7	6	2	100
	50-64	83	9	5	2	100
	65+	80	5	12	4	100
<b>Highest Education Level Completed</b>	None	93	7	0	0	100
	Primary 1-5	83	8	7	2	100
	Primary 6-8	87	6	5	2	100
	Secondary+	90	5	2	3	100
<b>Marital Status</b>	Never Married	94	3	2	1	100
	Married	86	7	4	2	100
	Divorced/Separated	83	8	6	3	100
	Widowed	87	5	7	1	100
<b>Place of residence</b>	Urban	92	3	0	5	100
	Rural	85	7	6	2	100
<b>Region</b>	Northern	96	1	2	1	100
	Central	82	10	4	4	100
	Southern	85	7	7	1	100
<b>District</b>	Chitipa	96	3	0	1	100
	Karonga	100	0	0	0	100
	Rumphi	100	0	0	0	100
	Nkhata Bay	89	3	6	2	100
	Mzimba	95	1	4	1	100
	Mzuzu City	96	2	0	2	100
	Kasungu	97	2	0	1	100
	Ntchisi	92	7	0	2	100
	Dowa	90	5	4	0	100
	Nkhota kota	94	0	6	0	100
	Salima	73	17	6	3	100
	Dedza	69	20	9	3	100
	Ntcheu	66	8	11	16	100
	Lilongwe Rural	87	10	2	1	100
	Lilongwe City	79	7	0	14	100
	Mchinji	79	16	4	1	100
	Balaka	87	1	9	3	100
	Mangochi	80	12	8	0	100
	Machinga	80	9	11	0	100
	Zomba Rural	79	10	8	2	100
	Zomba City	94	3	1	1	100
	Chiradzulu	64	15	16	5	100
	Blantyre Rural	94	1	4	1	100
	Blantyre City	99	1	0	0	100
	Thyolo	89	2	7	1	100
	Mulanje	86	8	2	4	100
	Phalombe	84	6	8	2	100
Mwanza	91	3	5	2	100	
Chikwawa	87	7	7	0	100	
Nsanje	85	6	9	0	100	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office

**Table 8. 3: Percentage distribution of persons aged 15 years and above who were not tested by reason for not being tested according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		Reason for not taking test								
		Not available	Not interested	Not at risk	Scared of outcome	Results take too long	Test centre too far	No privacy	Other	Total
	<b>Malawi</b>	2	31	54	4	0	6	1	3	100
<b>Sex</b>	Male	2	34	51	4	0	6	1	3	100
	Female	2	26	59	4	0	5	0	4	100
<b>Age group</b>	15-24	2	44	39	7	0	5	1	3	100
	25-34	2	38	41	6	0	7	1	4	100
	35-49	2	37	47	4	0	6	1	3	100
	50-64	2	26	62	2	0	4	1	3	100
	65+	1	15	75	1	0	5	0	3	100
	None	0	35	50	2	0	0	0	12	100
<b>Highest Education Level Completed</b>	Primary 1-5	2	34	52	4	0	6	0	3	100
	Primary 6-8	2	33	52	4	0	5	0	4	100
	Secondary+	3	36	49	4	0	4	1	3	100
<b>Marital Status</b>	Never Married	0	42	44	7	0	4	0	3	100
	Married	2	34	50	4	0	6	1	3	100
	Divorced/Separated	2	32	51	5	0	6	0	4	100
	Widowed	2	21	66	2	0	4	0	4	100
<b>place of residence</b>	Urban	0	39	51	2	0	1	0	6	100
	Rural	2	30	54	4	0	6	1	3	100
<b>Region of residence</b>	Northern	2	18	68	5	0	6	0	1	100
	Central	1	33	55	3	0	5	1	2	100
	Southern	2	32	50	4	0	6	0	5	100
<b>District</b>	Chitipa	0	17	63	10	0	9	1	0	100
	Karonga	0	19	60	13	1	6	0	1	100
	Rumphi	0	0	65	0	0	35	0	0	100
	Nkhata Bay	1	15	77	2	1	4	0	1	100
	Mzimba	3	18	69	2	0	6	0	2	100
	Mzuzu City	0	17	71	6	0	0	2	4	100
	Kasungu	2	24	59	3	0	7	4	3	100
	Ntchisi	3	31	56	4	0	2	0	4	100
	Dowa	1	22	60	1	0	10	3	3	100
	Nkhota kota	0	26	58	6	0	6	0	4	100
	Salima	0	37	54	2	1	4	0	1	100
	Dedza	1	35	51	5	0	4	1	2	100
	Ntcheu	4	26	60	2	0	6	0	3	100
	Lilongwe Rural	1	41	50	4	0	4	0	0	100
	Lilongwe City	0	38	56	2	0	1	0	3	100
	Mchinji	1	39	49	5	0	5	0	1	100
	Balaka	2	31	48	4	0	8	1	7	100
	Mangochi	8	24	52	3	0	7	1	5	100
	Machinga	3	30	53	5	0	8	0	0	100
	Zomba Rural	5	31	48	6	0	6	0	3	100
	Zomba City	0	30	47	0	0	0	1	21	100
	Chiradzulu	1	33	50	1	0	10	0	5	100
	Blantyre Rural	1	40	43	2	0	8	0	5	100
	Blantyre City	0	46	44	3	0	0	1	8	100
	Thyolo	1	25	56	5	0	6	0	6	100
	Mulanje	0	35	48	6	1	6	0	5	100
	Phalombe	2	39	42	4	0	4	1	8	100
	Mwanza	0	20	69	1	0	4	3	2	100
	Chikwawa	0	32	56	2	0	5	0	5	100
	Nsanje	1	28	65	1	0	2	0	3	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office

## **Chapter 9: Food Security**

### **9.0 Objective**

The objective of this section is to present a picture how much staple food and other foods the small holder and estate agricultural sectors produced to keep the population away from hunger and malnourishment. This chapter presents the food situation at national and household level.

### **9.1 Production and sale of staple food**

The results in table 9.1 shows that 94 percent of households grew staple food crops in the 2008/09 growing season. There were no differences by gender of household head, each registering 94 percent. The table also shows that for those who produced staple food in the reference season, 65 percent reported that their food would run out by December 2009. Furthermore, results show that 35 percent of the households reported having food after month of December 2009. The table further shows that 26 percent of female headed households and 37 percent of male headed households still have food after the month of December 2009.

Table 9.2 indicate that 16 percent of the households across the country had sold their staple food at the time of the survey, with slight differences in male and female headed households, 16 and 14 percent, respectively. Across regions, there was a greater proportion with sold staple food in the north than other regions, 23 percent, compared to 16 and 14 percent in the central and south regions, respectively. The main reason for selling of staple food was to pay for household expenses, 84 percent while 6 percent sold staple food because they had enough, and about 7 percent sold food to pay loans.

### **9.2 Meals taken at household level**

The survey found that 56 percent of the households took 3 or more main meals daily during 7 days prior to the survey, 43 percent took two main meals and 2 percent took one meal (Table 9.3). A higher proportion of Households in the Northern region took three or more main meals

daily as compared to households in the Central and Southern region. Furthermore, female headed households are more likely to take fewer main meals than male headed households.

### **9.3 Type of various foods eaten**

Table 9.4 shows that 22 percent of the household ate nuts and seeds in their meals daily, and 35 percent never ate any nuts and seeds in the 7 days prior to the survey. The results further show that 77 percent of households ate vegetables and only 23 percent ate fruits daily. Furthermore, 67 percent, 66 percent and 17 percent of the households never consumed chickens, meat and fish in the last 7 days prior to the survey, respectively.

### **9.4 Sources of food**

The results from the survey show that 82 percent of the households reported that they bought from the market the main source of food 7 days prior to the survey, 63 percent from own production, and 6 percent from winter or irrigated own food (Table 9.5).

### **9.5 Households failing to eat their normal food**

Table 9.6 indicates that 14 percent of the households failed to eat what they normally ate in the 7 days prior to the survey. The results also show that more female headed households failed to eat their normal food than male headed households, 21 percent and 12 percent, respectively. Across regions, there were more households in the southern and central region which failed to eat their normal food than in the northern region, 18 percent, 12 percent and 9 percent, respectively.

The results further show that for 2 or 3 times 40 percent of the households failed to eat what they normally ate in the 7 days preceding the survey, while about 17 percent failed eat their normal food daily. In both cases female headed households were mostly worse off than their male counterpart.

### **9.6 Household coping mechanisms**

The survey results show that 9 percent of the households that could not afford to eat what they normally eat in the past 7 days shifted to cheaper food, 6 percent ate less of staple food or relied

on cash for work (Table 9.7). Furthermore, there is no sex differences over the coping mechanism.

### **9.7 Total number of livestock by type**

The results indicate that there were 750, 962 heads of cattle in Malawi at the time of the survey, 3 055 860 goats, 94 640 sheep, 1,000,411 pigs and 11,296,813 chickens (Table 9.8). Further, more male than female headed households owned more of the mentioned livestock, and there were more livestock in rural than urban areas.

### **9.8 Coupons for subsidized fertilizer and seed**

Malawi Government introduced an input subsidy programme in the 2005/06 agriculture season in order to improve food security at household level. In this program, households are provided with coupons with which to buy fertiliser and seeds at subsidised prices. Table 9.7 shows that 53 percent of sampled households received fertiliser and seed coupons and more female headed, 56 percent than male headed households, 52 percent, received the coupons. The table also shows that 20 percent of the households received seed coupons only.

### **9.9 Extension advice received and visits of extension workers**

Table 9.8 shows that 41 percent of the farming households were visited by an extension worker less than one year during the 2008/09 growing season while 33 percent were never visited in the last 3 years. Table 9.9 shows that 79 percent of the households attended a meeting by an extension worker, 11 percent were visited by an extension worker in the last 2008/09 season.

**Table 9. 1: Proportion of households who grew staple food in 2008.09 agriculture season by time when their own production , Malawi 2009**

		Proportion of households that grew staple food	Period when food would run out				Total
			Before Oct 2009	Oct- Dec 2009	Jan- Feb 1010	After Feb 1010	
	Malawi	94	32	33	20	15	100
Sex of Household head	Male	94	29	33	21	16	100
	Female	94	39	34	16	10	100
Region	Northern	96	12	32	29	26	100
	Central	93	32	34	20	14	100
	Southern	94	36	33	19	13	100
District	Chitipa	100	6	29	36	29	100
	Karonga	98	9	35	33	23	100
	Rumphu	96	4	35	29	31	100
	Nkhata Bay	98	16	33	19	31	100
	Mzimba	98	13	32	29	26	100
	Mzuzu City	76	33	22	30	15	100
	Kasungu	99	30	30	24	15	100
	Ntchisi	99	22	39	21	17	100
	Dowa	99	27	38	19	16	100
	Nkhota kota	94	29	35	18	17	100
	Salima	96	29	37	20	14	100
	Dedza	98	32	43	15	9	100
	Ntcheu	99	27	33	24	15	100
	Lilongwe Rural	98	38	33	20	9	100
	Lilongwe City	58	32	24	17	27	100
	Mchinji	96	46	30	14	9	100
	Balaka	98	44	35	15	6	100
	Mangochi	97	40	37	15	7	100
	Machinga	97	51	28	14	8	100
	Zomba Rural	97	27	39	20	14	100
	Zomba City	55	19	15	30	37	100
	Chiradzulu	98	20	47	18	15	100
	Blantyre Rural	95	29	36	22	12	100
	Blantyre City	68	36	19	21	24	100
	Thyolo	98	20	35	27	19	100
	Mulanje	95	36	23	23	18	100
	Phalombe	100	37	36	19	8	100
	Mwanza	98	26	42	16	16	100
	Chikwawa	97	65	19	12	4	100
	Nsanje	97	62	23	9	6	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office

**Table 9. 2: Proportion of households who reported of having sold some of their food at the time of the survey by main reason for selling, Malawi 2009**

		Proportion of households who sold some of their staple food	Main Reason for Selling				Total
			To repay loan	To pay expenses	Had enough, could sell	Other	
	Malawi	16	7	84	6	3	100
Sex of household head	Male	16	7	84	7	3	100
	Female	14	5	86	4	4	100
Region	Northern	23	2	89	7	2	100
	Central	16	7	87	4	3	100
	Southern	14	8	79	8	4	100
District	Chitipa	25	3	92	3	2	100
	Karonga	24	3	94	2	1	100
	Rumphi	26	4	93	2	1	100
	Nkhata Bay	25	1	83	13	3	100
	Mzimba	22	1	86	9	3	100
	Mzuzu City	7	3	88	9	0	100
	Kasungu	18	1	95	3	2	100
	Ntchisi	20	3	95	2	0	100
	Dowa	22	8	86	4	2	100
	Nkhota kota	17	8	87	3	2	100
	Salima	25	5	90	4	1	100
	Dedza	10	13	79	4	5	100
	Ntcheu	10	8	81	3	9	100
	Lilongwe Rural	19	9	86	3	2	100
	Lilongwe City	11	7	85	5	4	100
	Mchinji	15	4	87	8	2	100
	Balaka	6	8	62	11	18	100
	Mangochi	7	9	79	4	8	100
	Machinga	11	1	95	4	0	100
	Zomba Rural	18	9	84	4	3	100
	Zomba Municipality	2	6	68	21	5	100
	Chiradzulu	18	7	83	7	3	100
	Blantyre Rural	15	13	75	9	3	100
	Blantyre City	15	14	70	9	7	100
	Mwanza	24	7	75	13	4	100
	Thyolo	15	10	69	17	4	100
	Mulanje	20	2	91	6	1	100
	Phalombe	8	12	77	8	3	100
	Chikwawa	7	13	83	1	3	100
	Nsanje	8	6	89	3	3	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office

**Table 9. 3: Proportion of households by number of main meals taken at household level in the past 7 days prior to the survey, Malawi 2009**

		One meal	Two meals	Three meals or more	Total
	Malawi	2	43	56	100
Sex of household head	Male	1	40	58	100
	Female	3	50	47	100
Region	Northern	1	14	86	100
	Central	2	49	50	100
	Southern	2	44	54	100
District	Chitipa	0	3	96	100
	Karonga	1	5	95	100
	Rumphi	1	5	95	100
	Nkhata Bay	1	13	86	100
	Mzimba	1	25	74	100
	Mzuzu City	0	1	99	100
	Kasungu	0	48	52	100
	Ntchisi	1	76	23	100
	Dowa	2	56	42	100
	Nkhota kota	2	38	60	100
	Salima	1	34	65	100
	Dedza	2	63	34	100
	Ntcheu	3	72	24	100
	Lilongwe Rural	2	42	56	100
	Lilongwe City	0	7	92	100
	Mchinji	1	67	32	100
	Balaka	2	73	25	100
	Mangochi	3	57	40	100
	Machinga	3	60	37	100
	Zomba Rural	1	53	47	100
	Zomba Municipality	0	3	97	100
	Chiradzulu	4	54	42	100
	Blantyre Rural	1	43	55	100
	Blantyre City	1	7	92	100
	Mwanza	1	27	73	100
	Thyolo	1	33	66	100
	Mulanje	1	50	49	100
	Phalombe	2	54	44	100
	Chikwawa	4	55	41	100
	Nsanje	2	46	52	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office

**Table 9. 4: Proportion of households by number of times household ate the various foods by type in the 7 days prior to the survey, Malawi 2009**

		Sex of household head			Rural/Urban		Region		
		Malawi	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Northern	Central	Southern
<b>Nuts and seeds</b>	Almost daily	22	23	18	23	22	25	27	17
	2 or 3 times	29	29	26	35	28	34	26	29
	Once	14	14	15	16	14	16	13	15
	Never	35	33	41	26	36	25	34	39
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Vegetables</b>	Almost daily	77	77	75	85	76	84	90	64
	2 or 3 times	19	18	19	13	19	14	8	28
	Once	3	3	4	1	4	2	1	5
	Never	2	1	2	0	2	1	0	3
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Fruits</b>	Almost daily	23	23	20	49	19	18	17	29
	2 or 3 times	26	26	24	31	25	30	22	28
	Once	17	16	17	10	17	25	15	16
	Never	35	34	39	10	38	27	46	27
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Milk</b>	Almost daily	9	10	6	26	7	15	8	9
	2 or 3 times	7	8	4	16	6	17	6	6
	Once	7	7	5	9	6	15	5	6
	Never	77	74	85	49	80	54	81	79
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Chicken</b>	Almost daily	2	2	1	4	1	2	2	2
	2 or 3 times	12	13	8	24	10	12	12	12
	Once	20	20	17	24	19	31	16	20
	Never	67	65	74	48	69	54	70	67
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Meat</b>	Almost daily	3	3	1	6	2	3	3	2
	2 or 3 times	13	15	8	27	12	13	16	11
	Once	19	20	14	24	18	27	18	17
	Never	66	62	77	43	68	57	63	70
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Fish</b>	Almost daily	25	27	20	28	25	40	17	29
	2 or 3 times	39	39	37	50	37	32	35	43
	Once	19	18	20	15	19	17	22	16
	Never	17	16	22	7	18	11	25	11
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Beans and pulses</b>	Almost daily	13	12	14	6	14	12	9	17
	2 or 3 times	35	35	36	37	35	35	33	37
	Once	28	28	26	37	27	32	26	28
	Never	24	24	24	21	24	21	32	18
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Eggs</b>	Almost daily	3	3	2	10	2	4	3	3
	2 or 3 times	10	11	7	21	8	17	8	9
	Once	19	20	15	27	18	30	16	18
	Never	68	66	76	42	72	49	73	69
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office

**Table 9. 5: Proportion of households by main source of food consumed in the past 7 days prior to the survey, Malawi 2009**

		Own produce	Purchase from market	Casual labour paid in food	Wild food	Gift	Food for work	Free food	Winter/irrigated own food	Other
	Malawi	63	82	2	1	3	2	2	6	1
Sex of household head	Male	65	83	2	1	2	2	1	7	1
	Female	57	80	3	1	6	3	4	5	1
Region	Northern	85	95	0	0	2	0	0	5	1
	Central	61	84	3	0	1	2	2	7	1
	Southern	60	77	1	1	5	2	2	6	1
District	Chitipa	93	100	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Karonga	90	98	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
	Rumphi	93	77	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
	Nkhata Bay	83	97	0	0	2	0	1	4	2
	Mzimba	86	96	0	0	3	0	0	9	0
	Mzuzu City	49	100	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
	Kasungu	66	91	1	0	0	1	2	3	0
	Ntchisi	73	76	1	0	1	1	1	5	1
	Dowa	70	71	2	0	1	4	3	4	1
	Nkhota kota	72	93	0	0	2	0	1	2	2
	Salima	65	87	1	2	1	2	3	5	1
	Dedza	69	85	1	0	1	2	1	8	1
	Ntcheu	73	59	3	0	0	3	1	2	2
	Lilongwe Rural	58	92	8	0	1	3	2	13	0
	Lilongwe City	36	97	3	0	0	0	1	2	0
	Mchinji	49	84	3	0	0	2	1	17	0
	Balaka	50	69	0	0	1	2	2	0	1
	Mangochi	58	60	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
	Machinga	46	93	3	0	5	0	3	5	0
	Zomba Rural	73	68	1	0	4	0	1	5	1
	Zomba Municipality	43	91	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Chiradzulu	82	72	2	0	7	1	2	5	5
	Blantyre Rural	69	74	0	1	7	0	0	5	1
	Blantyre City	42	84	0	0	2	0	0	1	1
	Mwanza	83	90	0	1	9	0	1	18	0
	Thyolo	60	91	1	13	8	0	10	5	1
	Mulanje	65	98	1	0	8	2	1	16	1
Phalombe	70	35	1	0	2	4	1	6	0	
Chikwawa	32	83	5	1	6	14	8	11	1	
Nsanje	36	88	6	3	5	13	7	15	0	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office

**Table 9. 6: Proportion of households who could not afford to eat their normal food by number of times they failed in the past 7 days prior to the survey, Malawi 2009**

		Proportion of households that could not afford to eat what their normal main meal	Number of times could not afford to eat what household normally eat		
			Almost daily	Two or three times	Once
	Malawi	14	17	40	43
Sex of household head	Male	12	16	37	47
	Female	21	18	46	35
Region	Northern	9	12	48	40
	Central	12	10	40	50
	Southern	18	21	39	40
District	Chitipa	2	16	23	61
	Karonga	4	21	28	52
	Rumphi	2	0	72	28
	Nkhata Bay	15	5	60	35
	Mzimba	15	12	52	36
	Mzuzu City	2	21	37	43
	Kasungu	6	3	22	75
	Ntchisi	15	18	23	60
	Dowa	14	15	40	45
	Nkhota kota	26	16	51	33
	Salima	15	6	41	52
	Dedza	9	8	22	70
	Ntcheu	11	13	57	30
	Lilongwe Rural	14	11	43	46
	Lilongwe City	4	5	54	41
	Mchinji	12	7	71	22
	Balaka	20	1	50	48
	Mangochi	15	23	31	46
	Machinga	20	47	37	16
	Zomba Rural	20	46	26	28
	Zomba Municipality	1	44	18	38
	Chiradzulu	20	18	43	39
	Blantyre Rural	21	16	44	40
	Blantyre City	9	34	41	25
	Mwanza	14	13	29	58
	Thyolo	25	9	52	39
	Mulanje	17	14	41	45
	Phalombe	11	9	39	52
	Chikwawa	27	6	54	40
	Nsanje	31	6	58	36

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office

**Table 9. 7: Proportion of households who could not afford to eat what they normally eat in the past 7 days prior to the survey by how the households coped, Malawi 2009**

		Ate less of staple food	Shifted to cheaper food	Combined cheaper food / wild food	Shifted to wild food	Food for work	Hand outs from Govt/NGO	Hand outs from Religious organizations	Cash for work	Other
	Malawi	6	9	4	3	4	3	4	6	5
Sex of household head	Male	6	8	4	3	4	3	4	6	5
	Female	9	10	4	3	5	3	4	7	6
Region	Northern	5	9	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
	Central	5	6	3	3	5	3	4	6	4
	Southern	8	11	4	4	5	3	4	7	6
District	Chitipa	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	2
	Karonga	3	6	5	5	5	6	6	5	6
	Rumphi	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Nkhata Bay	5	14	3	2	2	2	2	5	5
	Mzimba	7	13	3	3	3	3	4	3	4
	Mzuzu City	2	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
	Kasungu	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4
	Ntchisi	8	10	5	6	6	7	9	5	5
	Dowa	7	3	2	2	4	2	2	4	3
	Nkhota kota	8	11	4	1	2	2	1	4	5
	Salima	8	10	8	7	7	7	9	13	9
	Dedza	2	6	4	5	6	6	7	5	6
	Ntcheu	4	2	0	1	4	1	1	5	2
	Lilongwe Rural	5	7	3	2	5	3	5	7	6
	Lilongwe City	2	4	1	2	3	2	2	2	1
	Mchinji	2	4	1	1	3	1	1	7	1
	Balaka	11	6	3	2	3	4	4	9	4
	Mangochi	9	10	4	3	4	3	5	7	6
	Machinga	12	14	3	3	4	2	2	8	2
	Zomba Rural	6	11	7	8	7	6	6	8	5
	Zomba Municipality	7	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	1
	Chiradzulu	10	9	2	3	2	2	3	3	4
	Blantyre Rural	6	6	4	6	5	5	6	8	13
	Blantyre City	3	5	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
	Mwanza	6	13	6	7	7	6	9	7	9
	Thyolo	8	19	6	4	4	4	4	12	9
	Mulanje	4	11	4	2	4	3	2	4	7
	Phalombe	4	4	2	2	4	2	3	6	3
	Chikwawa	15	12	6	4	7	2	3	12	8
	Nsanje	18	22	4	4	7	2	2	11	4

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office

**Table 9. 8: Total number of livestock by type and area of residence, Malawi 2009**

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		Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Chicken
Sex of household head	Malawi	750,962	3,055,860	94,640	1,000,411	11,296,813
	Male	642,465	2,490,541	89,354	839,688	9,294,716
	Female	108,497	565,319	5,286	160,723	2,002,098
Place of residence	Urban	20,375	101,260	169	61,267	835,827
	Rural	730,586	2,954,600	94,471	939,145	10,460,986
Region	Northern	295,076	315,922	6,567	247,297	1,945,374
	Central	256,009	1,545,980	42,243	511,399	4,334,302
	Southern	199,876	1,193,958	45,830	241,716	5,017,137

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Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office

**Table 9. 9: Percentage distribution of households that received see and fertilizer/seed coupons in the 2008/2009 growing season, Malawi 20**

		Seed and fertilizer	Seed only
	Malawi	53	20
Sex of household head	Male	52	20
	Female	56	20
District	Chitipa	73	33
	Karonga	52	20
	Rumphi	65	20
	Nkhata Bay	51	41
	Mzimba	71	53
	Mzuzu City	17	7
	Kasungu	55	15
	Ntchisi	64	12
	Dowa	66	8
	Nkhota kota	57	42
	Salima	57	16
	Dedza	56	27
	Ntcheu	75	27
	Lilongwe Rural	49	21
	Lilongwe City	15	8
	Mchinji	59	29
	Balaka	62	23
	Mangochi	32	11
	Machinga	58	21
	Zomba Rural	69	7
	Zomba Municipality	10	6
	Chiradzulu	85	23
	Blantyre Rural	71	14
	Blantyre City	25	2
	Mwanza	72	16
	Thyolo	59	6
	Mulanje	87	65
Phalombe	68	24	
Chikwawa	13	25	
Nsanje	23	22	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office

**Table 9. 10: Percentage distribution of households that received advice on various agricultural practices during the 2008/09 growing season, Malawi 2009**

		Land husbandly or farm planning	Animal husbandly	Crop husbandly	Vegetables	Woodlot	Agricultural credit	Food storage	Farmers' clubs or committees
	Malawi	65	50	63	50	46	34	51	29
Sex of household head	Male	67	51	65	52	49	36	53	31
	Female	60	44	56	44	39	27	43	23
District	Chitipa	99	99	99	97	89	75	87	44
	Karonga	95	95	95	90	78	74	73	49
	Rumphi	71	69	69	57	55	52	63	32
	Nkhata Bay	54	34	59	28	22	19	28	27
	Mzimba	76	51	77	51	44	48	53	42
	Mzuzu City	93	90	94	89	83	65	74	40
	Kasungu	89	73	89	87	81	49	85	52
	Ntchisi	69	50	73	67	57	26	62	28
	Dowa	72	54	71	67	65	33	64	29
	Nkhota kota	53	21	48	33	31	16	37	27
	Salima	68	36	55	33	39	17	41	20
	Dedza	79	58	73	58	54	44	53	20
	Ntcheu	64	55	61	56	56	49	54	43
	Lilongwe Rural	66	50	65	54	51	36	52	27
	Lilongwe City	43	34	41	36	36	22	36	20
	Mchinji	89	74	88	72	68	63	79	47
	Balaka	57	44	51	44	48	40	47	37
	Mangochi	46	38	45	40	32	26	38	27
	Machinga	58	48	56	47	42	22	49	23
	Zomba Rural	44	32	38	28	19	15	29	13
	Zomba Municipality	35	29	31	26	28	12	26	11
	Chiradzulu	45	23	41	28	17	14	27	17
	Blantyre Rural	63	28	54	35	43	12	41	14
	Blantyre City	67	56	67	56	46	47	61	36
	Mwanza	61	38	53	38	33	16	37	18
	Thyolo	58	40	55	31	40	18	33	8
	Mulanje	83	56	79	55	55	35	64	32
Phalombe	58	38	54	29	19	19	42	21	
Chikwawa	65	52	60	42	39	30	53	30	
Nsanje	81	70	76	63	46	45	67	48	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office

**Table 9. 11: Percentage distribution of households indicating last time visit by an extension worker during the 2008/09 growing season, Malawi 2009**

		Less than one year	One to three years	More than three years	Never	Total
Sex of household head	Malawi	41	18	8	33	100
	Male	42	18	8	32	100
	Female	40	18	8	34	100
District	Chitipa	84	11	2	4	100
	Karonga	78	5	9	7	100
	Rumphi	93	0	1	5	100
	Nkhata Bay	47	26	3	24	100
	Mzimba	40	28	4	28	100
	Mzuzu City	22	33	24	21	100
	Kasungu	41	12	9	38	100
	Ntchisi	49	6	3	43	100
	Dowa	43	11	8	38	100
	Nkhota kota	60	11	5	23	100
	Salima	53	20	9	18	100
	Dedza	51	26	3	20	100
	Ntcheu	30	30	5	36	100
	Lilongwe Rural	41	28	17	14	100
	Lilongwe City	12	9	22	57	100
	Mchinji	46	31	4	20	100
	Balaka	42	15	2	41	100
	Mangochi	38	11	3	48	100
	Machinga	40	10	3	47	100
	Zomba Rural	36	9	10	45	100
	Zomba Municipality	4	5	6	85	100
	Chiradzulu	31	17	6	45	100
	Blantyre Rural	57	23	5	16	100
	Blantyre City	30	11	4	55	100
	Mwanza	41	16	11	32	100
	Thyolo	47	21	11	22	100
	Mulanje	20	39	6	36	100
Phalombe	62	13	1	24	100	
Chikwawa	47	13	6	33	100	
Nsanje	60	10	2	27	100	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office

**Table 9. 12: Percentage distribution of households who received extension advice by how they received advice from extension worker during the 2008/09 growing season, Malawi 2009**

		Personal visit by extension worker	Meeting addressed by extension worker	Demon- stration	Field Visit	Total
	Malawi	11	79	5	5	100
Sex of household head	Male	12	78	5	5	100
	Female	10	80	5	5	100
District	Chitipa	23	76	1	0	100
	Karonga	29	65	1	5	100
	Rumphi	12	69	14	5	100
	Nkhata Bay	31	64	4	2	100
	Mzimba	22	72	3	3	100
	Mzuzu City	18	66	12	3	100
	Kasungu	6	91	2	1	100
	Ntchisi	16	75	3	7	100
	Dowa	10	75	6	10	100
	Nkhota kota	30	62	9	0	100
	Salima	8	75	11	5	100
	Dedza	7	83	2	8	100
	Ntcheu	5	67	14	14	100
	Lilongwe Rural	8	76	10	5	100
	Lilongwe City	24	50	23	4	100
	Mchinji	6	92	0	2	100
	Balaka	4	68	12	16	100
	Mangochi	7	77	4	12	100
	Machinga	11	86	2	2	100
	Zomba Rural	16	78	5	1	100
	Zomba Municipality	13	53	33	1	100
	Chiradzulu	11	80	3	6	100
	Blantyre Rural	8	90	0	2	100
	Blantyre City	9	86	5	1	100
	Mwanza	9	89	1	1	100
	Thyolo	4	95	0	1	100
	Mulanje	4	94	1	1	100
	Phalombe	21	73	4	3	100
	Chikwawa	12	75	5	8	100
	Nsanje	16	76	2	6	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office

## **APPENDICES**

## ANNEX A: Statistical Tables

**Table A 1: Percentage distribution of person 12 years and above by marital status according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		Marital status					
		Never married	Married	Divorced/Separated	Widowed	Total	
	<b>Malawi</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>52</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Sex</b>	Male	43	54		2	1	100
	Female	31	51		8	10	100
<b>Age Group</b>	12-19	96	3		1	0	100
	20-24	43	50		6	0	100
	25-34	8	82		7	2	100
	35-49	1	85		7	7	100
	50-64	0	77		7	16	100
	65+	1	56		5	39	100
<b>Place of Residence</b>	Urban	39	51		4	5	100
	Rural	37	52		5	6	100
<b>Region</b>	Northern	38	52		4	6	100
	Central	37	54		4	5	100
	Southern	36	51		6	7	100
<b>District</b>	Chitipa	1	70		8	20	100
	Karonga	2	77		3	18	100
	Rumphi	2	81		3	14	100
	Nkhata Bay	2	80		6	12	100
	Mzimba	2	80		5	13	100
	Mzuzu City	5	80		5	10	100
	Kasungu	1	85		6	8	100
	Ntchisi	1	85		5	9	100
	Dowa	1	83		7	9	100
	Nkhota kota	1	79		8	11	100
	Salima	0	79		9	12	100
	Dedza	1	73		8	17	100
	Ntcheu	1	70		11	18	100
	Lilongwe Rural	0	81		8	10	100
	Lilongwe City	4	80		5	11	100
	Mchinji	0	83		9	8	100
	Balaka	2	69		11	18	100
	Mangochi	1	73		10	16	100
	Machinga	1	74		13	13	100
	Zomba Rural	2	71		12	15	100
	Zomba City	5	77		8	11	100
	Chiradzulu	2	67		14	17	100
	Blantyre Rural	4	66		11	20	100
	Blantyre City	6	75		8	11	100
	Thyolo	1	69		14	16	100
	Mulanje	2	67		12	19	100
	Phalombe	1	67		16	16	100
	Mwanza	2	70		12	15	100
	Chikwawa	2	75		7	17	100
	Nsanje	1	75		7	18	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office.

**Table A 2: Percentage distribution of persons aged 15 years and above by highest educational level completed according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		None	Junior primary	Senior primary	Junior secondary	Senior secondary	Post secondary	Total
<b>Sex</b>	<b>Malawi</b>	27	27	27	8	9	1	100
	Male	20	27	30	9	12	2	100
	Female	34	28	25	7	6	1	100
<b>Age</b>	15-24	13	30	34	13	10	1	100
	25-34	23	25	27	10	13	2	100
	35-49	34	26	27	5	7	2	100
	50-64	44	28	20	4	3	1	100
	65+	57	31	10	1	1	0	100
<b>Marital status</b>	Never married	12	28	33	13	13	1	100
	Married	29	27	27	7	8	1	100
	Divorced/Separated	35	30	22	7	6	0	100
	Widowed	57	25	13	2	2	1	100
<b>Place of residence</b>	Urban	14	13	27	16	25	5	100
	Rural	29	30	27	7	6	1	100
<b>Region</b>	Northern	8	21	42	16	13	1	100
	Central	30	30	25	7	7	1	100
	Southern	30	27	25	7	9	1	100
<b>District</b>	Chitipa	3	18	47	18	13	1	100
	Karonga	9	15	44	17	14	0	100
	Rumphi	7	14	45	18	15	1	100
	Nkhata Bay	13	24	41	13	8	1	100
	Mzimba	9	27	42	13	8	0	100
	Mzuzu City	2	7	32	23	33	3	100
	Kasungu	47	17	25	7	4	0	100
	Ntchisi	50	20	23	4	3	0	100
	Dowa	39	29	24	5	3	0	100
	Nkhota kota	25	29	31	9	7	0	100
	Salima	32	33	24	5	6	1	100
	Dedza	35	34	20	4	5	0	100
	Ntcheu	22	35	29	7	7	1	100
	Lilongwe Rural	27	39	24	5	4	0	100
	Lilongwe City	13	17	26	18	22	5	100
	Mchinji	21	34	32	7	5	0	100
	Balaka	28	32	25	7	8	1	100
	Mangochi	48	22	21	4	4	1	100
	Machinga	37	29	22	6	5	0	100
	Zomba Rural	27	31	28	7	7	0	100
	Zomba City	3	11	29	20	30	7	100
	Chiradzulu	25	29	30	7	8	1	100
	Blantyre Rural	19	31	27	11	10	1	100
	Blantyre City	18	12	27	13	25	6	100
	Thyolo	20	36	29	8	7	1	100
	Mulanje	21	35	27	7	9	1	100
	Phalombe	27	40	25	5	4	0	100
	Mwanza	33	26	24	7	9	1	100
	Chikwawa	46	25	20	5	4	0	100
	Nsanje	48	23	20	5	4	0	100

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office.

**Table A 3: Percentage distribution of households by employment status according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		Private business	Private individual	Public	Self employed	Mlimi	Unemp- loyed	Not economically active	Total
<b>Sex of head</b>	<b>Malawi</b>	5	4	5	11	72	0	1	100
	Male	6	5	5	12	69	0	1	100
	Female	2	2	2	8	81	0	3	100
<b>Place of residence</b>	Urban	20	13	13	32	20	1	1	100
	Rural	3	3	4	8	79	0	1	100
<b>Region</b>	Northern	4	4	7	10	74	0	1	100
	Central	4	4	4	10	75	0	1	100
	Southern	5	5	4	12	69	0	2	100
<b>District</b>	Chitipa	1	1	5	2	90	0	0	100
	Karonga	1	3	7	5	84	0	0	100
	Rumphi	3	4	5	7	80	0	1	100
	Nkhata Bay	5	4	4	16	63	0	3	100
	Mzimba	3	3	5	9	78	0	2	100
	Mzuzu City	15	12	26	29	16	0	0	100
	Kasungu	1	2	2	4	85	0	0	100
	Ntchisi	1	1	3	5	89	0	0	100
	Dowa	1	1	3	3	90	0	1	100
	Nkhota kota	8	4	3	7	74	0	1	100
	Salima	3	2	3	10	79	0	2	100
	Dedza	4	4	3	11	77	0	1	100
	Ntcheu	1	1	4	7	83	0	3	100
	Lilongwe Rural	2	3	3	6	84	0	1	100
	Lilongwe City	16	14	14	33	20	1	2	100
	Mchinji	4	4	3	9	79	0	1	100
	Balaka	2	1	5	10	75	0	4	100
	Mangochi	4	4	4	14	69	0	3	100
	Machinga	1	3	3	13	78	0	1	100
	Zomba Rural	3	2	3	8	81	0	1	100
	Zomba City	20	17	14	38	11	0	0	100
	Chiradzulu	2	4	3	9	76	1	3	100
	Blantyre Rural	3	10	5	12	68	1	1	100
Blantyre City	25	11	11	30	22	1	1	100	
Thyolo	5	6	3	8	70	0	1	100	
Mulanje	2	11	5	12	62	0	1	100	
Phalombe	0	1	2	3	92	0	1	100	
Mwanza	2	1	5	6	83	0	2	100	
Chikwawa	4	1	2	4	87	0	1	100	
Nsanje	4	1	2	9	83	0	0	100	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office.

**Table A 4: Percentage distribution of households by number of separate rooms the household occupied and mean number of rooms occupied according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

	Number of rooms						Total	Mean number of rooms
	1	2	3	4-5	6+			
Malawi	7	31	35	24	3	100	3	
Sex of head of household	Male	6	30	36	25	3	100	3
	Female	9	35	33	20	3	100	3
Head Education Level Highest education level attended	None	8	34	34	18	7	100	3
	Primary 1-5	6	33	36	22	3	100	3
	Primary 6-8	5	28	37	27	3	100	3
Rural/Urban	Secondary +	4	24	37	31	4	100	3
	Urban	2	28	35	29	5	100	3
Region	Rural	7	31	35	23	3	100	3
	Northern	2	20	38	37	3	100	3
District	Central	10	35	34	19	3	100	3
	Southern	5	30	36	25	4	100	3
	Chitipa	0	29	43	27	1	100	3
	Karonga	1	17	36	44	2	100	3
	Rumphi	28	10	31	26	5	100	3
	Nkhata Bay	1	11	40	44	4	100	4
	Mzimba	2	24	35	36	4	100	3
	Mzuzu City	0	13	49	36	3	100	3
	Kasungu	7	33	32	22	5	100	3
	Ntchisi	10	28	37	22	2	100	3
District	Dowa	15	34	27	21	3	100	3
	Nkhota kota	24	15	28	30	2	100	3
	Salima	11	34	31	22	1	100	3
	Dedza	17	40	30	10	2	100	2
	Ntcheu	8	37	36	18	2	100	3
	Lilongwe Rural	8	38	35	17	2	100	3
	Lilongwe City	3	29	38	25	5	100	3
	Mchinji	8	37	39	14	2	100	3
	Balaka	5	35	42	17	2	100	3
	Mangochi	8	38	35	17	1	100	3
	Machinga	7	33	34	24	3	100	3
	Zomba Rural	6	26	37	29	3	100	3
	Zomba City	11	35	17	36	1	100	3
District	Chiradzulu	7	28	36	26	3	100	3
	Blantyre Rural	4	23	38	29	6	100	3
	Blantyre City	1	30	33	31	6	100	3
	Thyolo	3	25	38	29	5	100	3
	Mulanje	1	23	41	29	5	100	3
	Phalombe	2	31	47	19	1	100	3
	Mwanza	17	39	25	16	3	100	3
District	Chikwawa	7	33	31	24	4	100	3
	Nsanje	7	32	30	25	5	100	3

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office.

**Table A 5: Percentage distribution of households by main source of drinking water according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		Main source of drinking water							
		Piped into dwelling	Communal standpipe/borehole	Protected well	Rainwater	Unprotected well	Spring/river/lake/pond	Total	
	Malawi	6	71	4	0	16	4	100	
Sex of head of household	Male	6	70	4	0	16	4	100	
	Female	5	73	3	0	15	4	100	
	None	0	66	1	2	22	9	100	
Head Education Level Highest education level attended	Primary 1-5	2	70	4	0	19	5	100	
	Primary 6-8	3	75	4	0	15	4	100	
	Secondary +	20	66	3	0	8	2	100	
Rural/Urban	Urban	25	65	4	0	6	0	100	
	Rural	3	72	3	0	17	5	100	
Region	Northern	10	75	4	0	8	4	100	
	Central	5	63	5	0	22	5	100	
	Southern	6	77	2	0	12	3	100	
District	Chitipa	4	88	5	0	1	2	100	
	Karonga	6	92	2	0	0	0	100	
	Rumphi	28	68	0	0	1	3	100	
	Nkhata Bay	4	67	1	0	20	7	100	
	Mzimba	6	72	5	0	11	5	100	
	Mzuzu City	47	49	2	0	1	1	100	
	Kasungu	3	60	2	0	32	4	100	
	Ntchisi	2	69	2	0	20	7	100	
	Dowa	1	47	6	0	36	10	100	
	Nkhota kota	5	74	5	0	14	3	100	
	Salima	6	78	3	0	8	5	100	
	Dedza	1	65	6	0	26	3	100	
	Ntcheu	4	73	1	0	7	15	100	
	Lilongwe								
	Rural	0	61	8	0	28	3	100	
	Lilongwe City	27	61	4	0	8	0	100	
	Mchinji	0	59	8	0	31	2	100	
	Balaka	4	81	1	0	5	9	100	
	Mangochi	5	85	1	0	5	4	100	
	Machinga	1	67	1	0	27	3	100	
	Zomba Rural	2	81	2	0	14	2	100	
Zomba City	34	66	0	0	0	0	100		
Chiradzulu	7	79	6	0	6	2	100		
Blantyre									
Rural	6	78	2	0	13	2	100		
Blantyre City	19	72	4	0	5	1	100		
Thyolo	3	67	4	0	24	1	100		
Mulanje	5	77	1	0	13	4	100		
Phalombe	1	80	3	0	11	5	100		
Mwanza	5	71	2	0	15	6	100		
Chikwawa	2	82	1	0	7	9	100		
Nsanje	2	85	0	0	8	4	100		

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office.

**Table A 6: Percentage distribution of households by kind of toilet facility according to background characteristics, Malawi 2009**

		Flush to sewer	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Covered pit latrine	Uncovered pit latrine	None	Total
	Malawi	10	1	35	48	7	100
Sex of head of household	Male	10	1	36	49	5	100
	Female	11	0	32	46	11	100
	None	12	0	34	39	15	100
	Primary 1-5	8	0	32	51	8	100
Head Education Level Highest education level attended	Primary 6-8	10	1	35	50	5	100
	Secondary +	16	1	38	41	3	100
Rural/Urban	Urban	11	2	37	47	3	100
	Rural	10	0	34	48	7	100
Region	Northern	10	0	25	57	7	100
	Central	8	0	34	51	6	100
	Southern	12	1	38	43	7	100
District	Chitipa	2	0	35	62	0	100
	Karonga	2	0	40	52	6	100
	Rumphi	90	0	4	6	0	100
	Nkhata Bay	0	0	37	56	6	100
	Mzimba	0	0	14	73	12	100
	Mzuzu City	14	0	41	43	2	100
	Kasungu	0	0	34	59	6	100
	Ntchisi	0	0	33	63	4	100
	Dowa	28	0	21	43	8	100
	Nkhota kota	68	0	22	6	4	100
	Salima	2	1	46	48	3	100
	Dedza	15	0	37	41	7	100
	Ntcheu	1	0	35	59	5	100
	Lilongwe Rural	0	0	37	56	6	100
	Lilongwe City	8	2	33	53	4	100
	Mchinji	0	0	37	53	10	100
	Balaka	1	0	48	45	5	100
	Mangochi	15	0	45	36	3	100
	Machinga	1	0	35	52	12	100
	Zomba Rural	1	2	48	39	10	100
	Zomba City	14	0	32	53	1	100
	Chiradzulu	37	0	27	30	7	100
	Blantyre Rural	36	0	20	38	6	100
Blantyre City	12	2	40	42	4	100	
Thyolo	2	1	35	52	10	100	
Mulanje	1	1	21	66	11	100	
Phalombe	0	0	65	31	3	100	
Mwanza	54	0	14	24	8	100	
Chikwawa	0	0	45	48	6	100	
Nsanje	1	1	42	52	4	100	

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009, National Statistical Office.

## **Annex B**

### **PREDICTING THE POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATIO BASED ON IHS2 AND WMS DATA**

**By Astrid Mathiassen**

A project was carried out in April-November 2005. The objective of the project was to identify poverty indicators to be included in the Welfare Monitoring Survey, WMS 2005, and subsequent WMS's. On basis of the indicators and a consumption model estimated on the Integrated Household Survey 2004/2005 (IHS2) the model would make it possible to predict the poverty headcount ratio for each region in Malawi<sup>1</sup>.

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

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

When the WMS data became available, the work on combining the indicators from the WMS with the estimated models for the respective districts to predict the household consumption estimates was undertaken. On basis of the estimated model one can predict expenditure per capita for each household in the WMS, and calculate the probability that an individual (household) is respectively poor and ultra-poor. The weighted sum of these probabilities (for example for a region) gives the predicted poverty headcount ratios.

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<sup>1</sup> *The analyses follow the method described in the following paper:*

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

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

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

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

**Table B 1: Predicted poverty headcount ratios and standard errors**

	Number of observation WMS 2005	Poor Prediction	St.error*	Ultra-poor Prediction	St.error*
<i>By region</i>					
<b>Urban</b>	699	25,3	1,6	7,6	0,8
<b>North Rural</b>	866	51,6	1,7	21,7	1,1
<b>Centre Rural</b>	1502	47,7	1,3	17,0	0,8
<b>South Rural</b>	2073	62,8	1,3	32,4	1

\*The standard errors are not corrected for sampling design

**Table B 2: out of sample error in predicting, applying the model to IHS2 data**

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

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

#### *A summary of the method*

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

way one can estimate poverty on a yearly basis without the need of a full-fledged, expensive expenditure survey.

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

## **Annex C: Questionnaires**

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**MALAWI GOVERNMENT**  
**NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE, ZOMBA**

**2009 Welfare Monitoring Survey**

**CONFIDENTIAL**

CLUSTER	HOUSEHOLD	QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER	CONFIDENTIAL REFERENCE NUMBER
_ _	_ _	_	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

**Important information for the interviewer:**

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

**A - Interview Information**

**A1. Interviewer's name**

--

**A2. Interviewer number**

_	+
---	---

**A3. Head of household**

--

**A4. District code/District name**

_	
---	--

**A5. TA / Village / Town**

--

**A6. Date**

**A7. Respondent**

Day	Month	Year
_	_	_ _

Member number
_

+

+

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

**B - Characteristics of the Household Members**

Member line number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<p><u>MAKE A COMPLETE LIST OF ALL INDIVIDUALS WHO NORMALLY LIVE AND EAT TOGETHER IN THIS HOUSEHOLD. STARTING WITH THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD. IF MORE THAN TEN MEMBERS, USE A NEW QUESTIONNAIRE</u></p>	Head									

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

**B1**

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

**B2a Did any member of this household pass away during the past 12 months before the survey?**

Yes	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
B3☐ No	2	<input type="checkbox"/>

**B2b How many persons passed away?**

Number of persons, who passed away

**B3 Is [NAME] male or female?**

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

**B4 How old was [NAME] at his/her last birthday?**

Completed years 

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

**TO PERSONS 12 YEARS AND ABOVE. OTHERS GO TO B6**

**B5 What is [NAME]'s marital status?**

B6☐ Never married	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Married, monogamous	2	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Married, polygamous	3	<input type="checkbox"/>									
B6☐ Divorced	4	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Separated	5	<input type="checkbox"/>									
B6☐ Widowed	6	<input type="checkbox"/>									

+

+

TO PERSONS 20 YEARS AND BELOW. OTHERS GO TO B10

Member line number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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**B6 Is [NAME]'s father still alive?**

B8 ☿ Yes 1

No 2

**B7 Does [NAME]'s father live in the household?**

Yes 1

No 2

**B8 Is [NAME]'s mother still alive?**

B10 ☿ Yes 1

No 2

**B9 Does [NAME]'s mother live in the household?**

+ Yes 1

No 2

**B10 Did [NAME] sleep under a bed net last night? ASK ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS**

C1 ☿ Yes 1

No 2

**B11 How many months ago was the net treated with chemicals (soaked or dipped)?**  
*(If has never been treated record 98 or less than 1 month record 00) ALL MEMBERS*

No of months 

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

*[If the net was bought in the last 12 months then it was already treated mark on '12']*

**C - Health**

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

C1 Yes 1

C4 ☿ No 2

FOR THOSE SICK OR INJURED, OTHERS GO TO C4

**C2 What kind of illness or injury did [NAME] suffer from? MULTIPLE RESPONSE**

Fever/Malaria 1

Diarrhoea 1

Accident 1

Dental problem 1

Skin condition 1

Eye 1

Ear, nose or throat 1

Other 1

+

+

--

+

+

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

**C3 For how many days in the past 2 weeks did [NAME] have to stop his/her normal activities because of this illness?**

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

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

**C4 Did [NAME] consult any health provider or traditional healer for any reason during the last 2 weeks?**

	Yes	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
C6 ☐	No	2	<input type="checkbox"/>									

**C5 What type of health provider or traditional healer did [NAME] consult?**

MULTIPLE RESPONSE

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

**C6 Why did [NAME] not use medical care? MULTIPLE RESPONSE**

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

**D - Education**

FOR ALL PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE

**D1 Can [NAME] read and write a simple sentence in any language?**

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

**D2 Has [NAME] ever attended school?**

	Yes	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
D12 ☐	No	2	<input type="checkbox"/>									

**D3 What is the highest level of education [NAME] completed?**

Code list (MANUAL)										
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Yes, facilities in bad condition	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Yes, other reasons	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									

+ +

Page 6 of 20

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+

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

#### D12 Why is [NAME] not currently attending school? MULTIPLE RESPONSE

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

### E - Employment

#### FOR PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE

#### E1 Did [NAME] do any type of work during the last 7 days?

E5 ☐	Yes	1	<input type="checkbox"/>								
	No	2	<input type="checkbox"/>								

#### E2 Was [NAME] absent from work during the last 7 days?

E5 ☐	Yes	1	<input type="checkbox"/>								
	No	2	<input type="checkbox"/>								

#### E3 What was the main reason [NAME] did not work the last 7 days?

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

#### E4 Has [NAME] been looking for work and ready to work in the last 4 weeks?

E9 ☐	Yes	1	<input type="checkbox"/>								
E9 ☐	No	2	<input type="checkbox"/>								

#### E5 How many jobs did [NAME] have in the last 7 days?

Number of jobs            +

Page 7 of 20

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Member line number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>The next questions will be about the main job</b>										
<b>E6 For whom did [NAME] work in the main job?</b>										
Private business	1	<input type="checkbox"/>								
Private individual	2	<input type="checkbox"/>								
Parastatal	3	<input type="checkbox"/>								
Public/Government	4	<input type="checkbox"/>								
Mission/NGO	5	<input type="checkbox"/>								
Self employed	6	<input type="checkbox"/>								
Mlimi	7	<input type="checkbox"/>								
Estate	8	<input type="checkbox"/>								
<b>E7 What was the main activity at the place of [NAME]'s work?</b>										
Agriculture,forestry,fishing	1	<input type="checkbox"/>								
Mining and quarrying	2	<input type="checkbox"/>								
Manufacturing	3	<input type="checkbox"/>								
Electricity, water, other utilities	4	<input type="checkbox"/>								
Construction	5	<input type="checkbox"/>								
+ Wholesale & retail marketing, hotel/restaurants	6	<input type="checkbox"/>								
Transport and communication	7	<input type="checkbox"/>								
Finance and business	8	<input type="checkbox"/>								
Social and community services	9	<input type="checkbox"/>								
<b>E8 How was [NAME] paid in the main job?</b>										
Mlimi – not paid	1	<input type="checkbox"/>								
Wages, salary	2	<input type="checkbox"/>								
Payment in kind	3	<input type="checkbox"/>								
Casual (hourly/daily), Ganyu	4	<input type="checkbox"/>								
Unpaid family bus worker	5	<input type="checkbox"/>								
Self-employed	6	<input type="checkbox"/>								
Tenant	7	<input type="checkbox"/>								
<b>E9 Did (NAME) participate in any of the following activities during the last 12 months</b>										
Fetching firewood	1	<input type="checkbox"/>								
Fetching Water	1	<input type="checkbox"/>								
Caring for the sick	1	<input type="checkbox"/>								
Land Preparation	1	<input type="checkbox"/>								
Planting	1	<input type="checkbox"/>								
Weeding	1	<input type="checkbox"/>								
Harvesting, grading, curing	1	<input type="checkbox"/>								

Marketing	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Livestock caring	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Crop protection	1	<input type="checkbox"/>									

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Page 8 of 20

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**F. Food Security**

**F1 Did your household grow any staple food crops this season? (2008/2009)**

Yes 1

F5 ♀ No 2

**F2 Do you still have some of this main staple food left?**

F2b ♀ Yes 1

No 2

**F2a When did your household's staple food run out for this season (2008/09)?**

Before July 09	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
<input type="checkbox"/>				

**F2b When do you expect your household's staple food to run out (2008/09)?**

Aug 2009	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul
<input type="checkbox"/>											

**F3 Did you sell any of this main staple food this season?**

Yes 1

F5 ♀ No 2

**F4 What was the main reason for selling?**

To repay loan/ farm expenses 1

To pay for household needs 2

Had surplus 3

Other 4

**F5 During the last 7 days how many main meals did the household take per day?**

One meal 1

Two meals 2

Three meals or more 3

**F6 During the past 7 days, how often did your household eat the following food items? Read out (MULTIPLE RESPONSE)**

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

Fish	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Beans & pulses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Eggs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Page 9 of 20

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**F7 In the past 7 days what were the sources of food for the household? [MULTIPLE RESPONSE]**

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

**F8 During the past 7 days, what income sources did the household use to provide for the food consumed?**

Sale of own staple food crop	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sale of own other food crops	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sale of own cash crops	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sale of <b>own</b> livestock/ fish/ milk	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sale of firewood	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ganyu	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
Income from business work	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
Income from paid job	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
Remittances [ <i>received from relatives</i> ]	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
Barter of household assets	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
Barter of livestock	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	1	<input type="checkbox"/>

**F9 During the past 7 days did it happen that your household could not afford to eat what you normally eat (main meals)?**

**F13** ☞ Yes 1   
No 2

**F10 For how many of the past 7 days did it happen that your household could not afford to eat what you normally eat (main meals)?**

Almost daily (more than 3 times)	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
Two or three times	2	<input type="checkbox"/>
Once	3	<input type="checkbox"/>

**F11 How did your household cope? [MULTIPLE RESPONSE]**

Ate less of staple food	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shifted to cheaper food	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
Combined cheaper food /wild food	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shifted to wild food	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
Food for work	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hand outs from Govt/NGO	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hand outs from Religious organisations	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cash for work	1	<input type="checkbox"/>

+ Other

1  +

Page 10 of 20

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**F12 Which members of the household failed to eat the meal?**  
+ [MULTIPLE RESPONSE]

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

**F13 How many of the following types of livestock do your households own?**

Type	Don't own	Number owned
Cattle	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Goats	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Sheep	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Pigs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Chicken	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

**F14 Did you receive a voucher/ coupon for subsidized fertilizer/seed during this cropping season (2008/2009)?**

	Seed and Fertilizer	Seed only
Yes	1 <input type="checkbox"/>	1 <input type="checkbox"/>
No	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>

**F15 In this season (2008/09) did you receive advice on the following?**

	yes	no
Land husbandry/Farm planning	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Animal husbandry	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Crop husbandry	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vegetables	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Woodlot	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agricultural credit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Food storage	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agricultural shows	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Farmers clubs/committees	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Farmer training	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Home economics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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**F16 For each topic mentioned how did you receive this advice? MULTIPLE RESPONSE**

	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
Land husbandry/Farm planning	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Animal husbandry	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Crop husbandry	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Vegetables	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Woodlot	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Agricultural credit	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Food storage	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Agricultural shows	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Farmers clubs/committees	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Farmer training	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Home economics	<input type="checkbox"/>									
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>									

**Codes for F16:**

**1:** Not received; **2:** Other farmers

/friends

**3:** Community leaders

**4:** Traditional leader;

**5:** Agricultural extension worker;

**6:** Farmers training course;

**7:** Agricultural show (Yellow van, cinema/puppet show);

**8:** Radio programme;

**9:**

Za Achikumbi magazine/ Poster/leaflet;

**10:** Other source.

**F17 When were you last visited by an Extension worker?**

- Less than one year 1
- One to three years 2
- More than three years 3  +
- Never 4

**F18 In what way or ways did you receive advice from the Extension worker?**

- Personal visit by extension worker 1
- Meeting addressed by extension worker 2
- Demonstration 3
- Field visit 4

**G - Housing condition and amenities**

**G1 Does the household or a household member own the dwelling unit?**

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

**G2 How many separate rooms do the members of your household occupy?**

**Do not count bathrooms, toilets, storerooms, or garage**

Number of rooms

+

+

+

+

**G3 Does your household or any of the household members own any of the following items, in working condition?**

		Yes	No
Wrist/wall watch	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bed	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Table	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chair	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hoe	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Iron	6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Refrigerator	7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
TV	8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Axe	9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sickle	10	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sewing machine	11	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Oxcart	12	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bicycle	13	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bank account	14	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cell phone	15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Satellite dish	16	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Treadle pump	17	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modern stove	18	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Car	19	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Motorcycle	20	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Radio	21	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

G5 ☐ IF NO

+

**G4 How many radios does the household have?**

Number of radios

**G5 What is your main source of fuel used for cooking?**

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

**G6 What is your main source of fuel used for lighting?**

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

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**G7 What is your main source of drinking water?**

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

**G7b How many minutes does it take to walk from here to reach this main source of safe drinking water** (Piped into dwelling unit/compound; Communal standpipe/borehole; Treated Protected well).

- |  | 1                        | 2                        | 3                        | 4                        | 5                        |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
|  | 0-14                     | 15-29                    | 30-44                    | 45-59                    | 60 +                     |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> |

**G8 What kind of toilet facilities does your household have?**

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

**G8a Do you wash your hands after toilet?**

Yes 1

**G9c** No 2

**G8b What do you use?**

Water only 1

Water and soap 2

Other 3

**G9 The roof of the main dwelling is predominantly made of what material?**

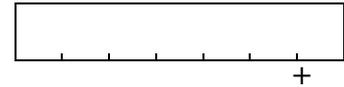
- Grass 1
- Iron sheets 2
- Clay tiles 3
- Concrete 4
- Plastic sheeting 5
- Other 6

**G10 The floor of the main dwelling is predominantly made of what material?**

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

+

+



**G11 The outer walls of the main dwelling are predominantly made of what material?**

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

**G12 How many minutes does it take to walk from here to reach the nearest.....**

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

**G13 Did any of the following projects take place during the last 12 month in our area, who mainly paid for the project and whether any household member participated and if he/she was paid or not? MULTIPLE RESPONSE**

11	13	14 Project took place	15		16 Participated		17		
			Yes	No	Yes	No	Member was Paid	Member Was not paid	
18	1'	Construction or maintenance of			Who mainly paid for the project?				
20	2	School	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
+		Road/bridge	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		One Village One Product	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Community policing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Orphanage	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
22	2:	Kindergarten	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
24	2:	Health centre	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
26	2'	Irrigation works/dams	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
28	2'	Borehole	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Codes for who mainly paid for the project: 1: People in the village; 2: Local Government/; 3: Govt ; 4: Donors ; 5: NGOs; 6: Religious organisation; 7: Other

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**H - Poverty predictors**

**H1 Does someone in the household own a cellular telephone (cell phone) in working condition?**

- Yes 1
- No 2

**H2 How many changes of clothes do you (head) own? RECORD NUMBER OF TROUSERS FOR MEN AND SKIRTS/DRESSES FOR WOMEN**

Changes of clothes  +

**H3 What do you (head of household) sleep under in the cold season?**

- Blankets and sheets 1
- Blanket only 2
- Sheet only 3
- Chitenje clothes 4
- Fertilizer or grain sack 5
- Clothes 6
- Nothing 7
- Other 8

**H4 Over the past three months, did you or any member of the household purchase or pay for any of the following?**

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

**H5 Over the past three months, did you or any member of the household purchase or pay for any of the following?**

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

**H6 Over the past one month, did you or any member of the household purchase or pay for toothpaste or toothbrush?**

- Yes 1
- No 2

**H7 Over the past one month, did you or any member of the household purchase or pay for bar soap (body soap or clothes soap)?**

- Yes 1
- No 2

H9

☺

- No 2

+

+

+

[Empty box]

+

**H8 How much did you pay in total for bar soap?**

Kwacha [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

**H9 Over the past 7 days, did you or any member of the household purchase or pay for public transport – bus fare, minibus fare or taxi fare?**

Yes 1   
No 2

**H10 Over the past 7 days, did you or others in your household consume any of the following?**

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

**H11 How much did you or any member of the household spend in total on cooking oil (past 7 days)?**

Kwacha [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

**H12 How much did you or any member of the household spend in total on sugar (past 7 days)?**

Kwacha [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

**I - Child module – Birth and anthropometric measures**

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

<b>I1</b> The child's member number from the household list	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mother's member number from the household list	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Page 17 of 20

[Empty box]

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Member line number	1	2	3	4
--------------------	---	---	---	---

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

**I2 When was the child born? [Do not estimate for the age, leave it blank]**

Month Year			Day	Day Month Year			Day Month Year			Day Month Year		

**I3 Where was the child delivered?**

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

**I4 Who assisted in the delivery of the child?**

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

**I5 RECORD THE CHILD'S**

Weight in kilograms (1 decimal) [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

Height in centimetres (1 decimal) [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

PROBE FOR CHILDREN NOT WEIGHED AND MEASURED. OTHERS GO TO WI7

**I6 Why was [NAME] not weighed and measured?**

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

**I7 Did [NAME] participate in a nutrition programme the last 12 months?**

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

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**J - Child health – Malaria Treatment**

**J5 Has [NAME] been sick with fever/malaria during the last 4 weeks?**

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

**J6 Was [NAME] given any drugs in response to the last fever/malaria?**

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

**J7 Which drugs were given to [NAME]? MULTIPLE RESPONSE**

	Fansidar/Novidar	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Quinine	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Cloroquine	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Amodiaquine	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	LA	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
+	Halafan	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Pain killers	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Herbs	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	None	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**K - Child health – Vaccination**

**K1 Do you have a card where [NAME's] vaccinations are written down?**

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

**K2 Which of the following vaccinations has [NAME] been given: READ OUT**

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

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<b>L - HIV/AIDS Knowledge</b>
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FOR SELECTED HOUSEHOLD MEMBER 15 YEARS AND ABOVE, SEE MANUAL.

Respondent's member number  
from household list

**L1 Is it possible for someone in your community to get a confidential test to find out if they are infected with HIV/AIDS virus?**

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

**L2 Have you ever had an HIV test?**

- |             |     |   |                          |  |  |
|-------------|-----|---|--------------------------|--|--|
|             | Yes | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |  |
| <b>L6</b> ☐ | No  | 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |  |

**L3 Have you had an HIV test during the last 12 months?**

- |             |     |   |                          |  |  |
|-------------|-----|---|--------------------------|--|--|
|             | Yes | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |  |
| <b>L6</b> ☐ | No  | 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |  |

**L4 Where did you have the test?**

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

**L5 Did you get counselling when you went for the test?**

- |            |                       |   |                          |  |  |
|------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------------|--|--|
| <b>M</b> ☐ | Yes, before and after | 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |  |
| <b>M</b> ☐ | Yes, only before      | 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |  |
| <b>M</b> ☐ | Yes, only after       | 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |  |
| <b>M</b> ☐ | No                    | 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> |  |  |

**L6 What is the main reason for not having an HIV test?**

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

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**M - Interview Completion Information**

**M1 Result**

- Completed with selected household 1
- Completed with replaced household 2
- Incomplete 3
- Refusal 4
- Not found 5  +
- Too ill 6

**M2 Comments**

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