Malawi

Demographic and Health Survey

2010

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ICF Macro
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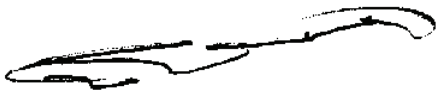
FOREWORD

The *2010 Malawi Demographic and Health Survey (2010 MDHS)* presents the major findings of a large, nationally representative sample survey conducted by the National Statistical Office (NSO) in partnership with the Ministry of Health Community Sciences Unit (CHSU). It is the fourth survey of its kind to be conducted in Malawi, encompassing a total of 27,000 households and involving 24,000 female and 7,000 male respondents. The survey, which has expanded in sample size over the years, updates the 1992, 2000, and 2004 survey findings. The 2010 report is the second in the series to include results of HIV testing. In addition to presenting national estimates, the report provides estimates of key indicators for rural and urban areas in Malawi, the three regions, and for the first time, the 27 districts.

The primary objective of the *2010 MDHS* is to provide up-to-date information for policymakers, planners, researchers, and programme managers. Topics include fertility levels, nuptiality, fertility preferences, knowledge and use of family planning methods, breastfeeding practices, nutritional status of mothers and children, childhood illnesses and mortality, use of maternal and child health services, maternal mortality, and domestic violence. The survey also reports on the anaemia status of women age 15-49 and children age 6-59 months. Chapters on infectious processes cover malaria, HIV and AIDS-related knowledge and behaviour, and HIV prevalence. The *2010 MDHS* results demonstrate a decline in current fertility, an increase in use of modern methods of contraception, an improvement in child vaccination rates, and expanded coverage of prior HIV testing.

The NSO would like to acknowledge the efforts of a number of organizations that made the success of the 2010 survey possible. First, we would like to acknowledge the financial assistance of the government of Malawi, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID/Malawi), the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF/Malawi), and the United National Population Fund (UNFPA).

We gratefully acknowledge the dedication of the core 2010 MDHS staff at NSO for managing all technical, administrative, and logistical phases of the survey. Similarly, we wish to acknowledge the technical support provided by CHSU, and we especially commend the laboratory team for their work throughout training, data collection, and HIV testing. We would also like to acknowledge ICF Macro for its technical assistance at all stages of the survey. Special mention is given to the Ministry of Health and Population, Ministry of Development Planning and Cooperation, and all members of the steering committee and various technical working groups. Finally, we wish to acknowledge the dedication and professionalism of all team members and others who worked tirelessly to produce this report. Our gratitude also goes to the survey respondents who generously gave of their time to provide the required information.



Charles Machinjili
Commissioner of Statistics

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL INDICATORS

Goals and Indicators		Value		
		Female	Male	Total
1.	**Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**			
1.8	Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age[1]	11.7	14.0	12.8
2.	**Achieve universal primary education**			
2.1	Net enrollment ratio in primary education[2]	91.5	89.9	90.7
2.3	Literacy rate of 15-24 year olds[3]	77.4	81.8	79.6
3.	**Promote gender equality and empower women**			
3.1a	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education[4]	na	na	1.02
3.1b	Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education[4]	na	na	1.08
3.1c	Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education[4]	na	na	0.74
4.	**Reduce child mortality**			
4.1	Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)[5]	99	125	112
4.2	Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)[5]	56	76	66
4.3	Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles	94.3	91.7	93.0
5.	**Improve maternal health**			
5.1	Maternal mortality ratio[6]	675	na	na
5.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel[6]	na	na	71.4
5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate[7]	46.1	32.8	na
5.4	Adolescent birth rate[8]	152	na	na
5.5a	Antenatal care coverage: at least 1 visit by skilled health professional	97.6	na	na
5.5b	Antenatal care coverage: at least 4 visits by any provider	45.5	na	na
5.6	Unmet need for family planning	26.1	na	na
6.	**Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**			
6.1	HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24	5.2	1.9	3.6
6.2	Condom use at last high-risk sex: youth 15-24 years[9]	na	40.5	49.7
6.3	Percentage of population 15-24 years with comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS[10]	41.8	47.7	42.2
6.4	Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years[11]	0.97	0.95	0.96
6.7	Percentage of children under five sleeping under ITN	40.2	38.6	39.4
6.8	Percentage of children under five with fever who are appropriately treated with anti-malarial drugs[11]	43.5	43.3	43.4

		Value		
		Urban	Rural	Total
7.	**Ensure environmental sustainability**			
7.8	Percentage of population using an improved drinking water source[12]	91.9	76.9	79.3
7.9	Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation[13]	21.9	6.5	8.8

na = Not applicable

[1] Proportion of children age 0-59 months who are below -2 standard deviations (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards in weight-for-age.

[2] Based on reported attendance, not enrollment.

[3] Refers to respondents who attended secondary school or higher or who could read a whole sentence or part of a sentence. The total estimate is an average of the female and male literacy rate for 15-24 year olds.

[4] Based on reported net attendance not gross enrollment

[5] Among births in the 5-year period before the survey

[6] Based on the 5-year period before survey

[7] Use of any contraceptive method among women/men married or in-union aged 15 to 49

[8] Age-specific fertility rates for women age 15-19 years corresponding to the 3-year period before the survey

[9] Higher-risk sex refers to sexual intercourse with two or more partners in the 12 months preceding the survey

[10] A person is considered to have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS when s/he knows that consistent use of a condom during sexual intercourse and having just one HIV-negative and faithful partner can reduce the chances of getting HIV, knows that a health-looking person can have HIV, and rejects the two most common misconceptions about HIV, i.e., that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and that a person can get HIV by eating from the same plate as someone who has HIV.

[11] Malaria treatment is measured as the percentage of children age 0-59 months who were ill with a fever in the two weeks preceding the interview and received anti-malarial drug.

[12] Percentage of de-jure population whose main source of drinking water is a household connection (piped), public standpipe, borehole, protected dug well or spring, or rainwater collection.

[13] Percentage of de-jure population with access to flush toilet, ventilated improved pit latrine, traditional pit latrine with a slab, or composting toilet.

MALAWI


N
Chitipa
Karonga
TANZANIA
Rumphi
Northern Region
Nkhata Bay
Mzimba
ZAMBIA
Likoma
Lake Malawi
Nkhotakota
Kasungu
MOZAMBIQUE
Ntchisi
Central Region
Dowa
Mchinji
Salima
Lilongwe
Lilongwe
Dedza
Mangochi
Ntcheu
Balaka
Machinga
Southern Region
Zomba
Neno
Mwanza
Blantyre
Phalombe
Chiradzulu
Mulanje
Thyolo
Chikhwawa
Nsanje
0
50
100
200
300
400 Kilometres

INTRODUCTION 1

1.1 GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, AND THE ECONOMY

1.1.1 Geography

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

The country is 901 kilometres long and 80 to 161 kilometres wide. The total area is approximately 118,484 square kilometres of which 94,276 square kilometres is land. The remaining area is mostly composed of Lake Malawi, which is about 475 kilometres long and delineates Malawi's eastern boundary with Mozambique.

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

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

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

1.1.2 History

Malawi was ruled by Britain and known as the Nyasaland protectorate from 1891 until July 1964. In 1953, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was created, which was composed of three countries, Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe), Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia), and Nyasaland (now Malawi). In July 1964, Nyasaland became the independent state of Malawi, which gained republic status in 1966.

1.1.3 Economy

The economy of Malawi is based primarily on agriculture, which accounts for 30 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP). The country's major exports are tobacco, tea, and sugar. They account for approximately 85 percent of Malawi's domestic exports. In 2009, the agricultural sector achieved growth of 13.9 percent. Tobacco production was high following favourable prices that were offered at auction in the 2008 marketing season. In 2010, estimated growth slowed to 1.3 percent because of dry spells and heavy rains.

Malawi experienced a food surplus during the 2008-2009 growing season due to favourable weather and the benefits of the government's Farm Input Subsidy Programme (FISP). These events led to the financial growth that occurred during the 2009-2010 fiscal year.

1.2 POPULATION

The major source of historical demographic data comes from the population census, which took place approximately every ten years from 1891 to 1931. After World War II, the population censuses were conducted in 1945, 1966, 1977, 1987, 1998, and 2008. Other sources of population data include nationwide surveys, such as the 1992 Malawi Demographic and Health Survey (MDHS); the 1996 Malawi Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices in Health survey (MKAPH); the 2000 MDHS, and the 2004 MDHS. Table 1.1 shows data for demographic indicators for Malawi between 1966 and 2008.

Table 1.1 Demographic indicators

Selected demographic indicators, Malawi Population and Housing Census, 1966-2008

Indicators	Census 1966	Census 1977	Census 1987	Census 1998	Census 2008
Population (millions)	4,039,583	5,547,460	7,988,507	9,933,868	13,077,160
Intercensal growth rate	3.3	2.9	3.7	2.0	2.8
Density (pop/sq.km)	43	59	85	105	139
Percentage of urban population	5.0	8.5	10.7	14.0	15.3
Women of childbearing age as a percentage of female population	47.6	45.1	44.2	47.2	44.4
Sex ratio	90.0	93.0	94.0	96.0	94.7
Crude birth rate	na	48.3	41.2	37.9	39.5
Crude death rate	na	25.0	14.1	21.1	10.4
Male	na	39.2	41.4	40.0	48.3
Female	na	42.4	44.6	44.0	51.4

na = Not available

The population of Malawi grew from 8.0 million in 1987 to 9.9 million in 1998. The 2008 Population and Housing Census found the population to be 13.1 million, representing an increase of 32 percent, or an intercensal population growth rate of 2.8 percent per year. Population density increased from 105 persons per square kilometre in 1998 to 139 persons per square kilometre in 2008.

Malawi adopted in 1994 a National Population Policy, which was designed to reduce population growth to a level compatible with Malawi's social and economic goals (OPC, 1994). The policy's objectives are to improve family planning and health care programmes, to increase school enrolment (with emphasis on raising the proportion of female students to half of total enrolment), and to increase employment opportunities, particularly in the private sector.

Also in 1994, Malawi adopted a multiparty system and a strategy to eradicate poverty. The Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) is a five-year strategy launched in July 2007 to reduce poverty. The MGDS is the overarching development strategy for the country.

1.3 OBJECTIVE OF THE SURVEY

The 2010 Malawi Demographic and Health Survey (2010 MDHS) was implemented by the National Statistical Office (NSO) from June through November 2010, with a nationally representative sample of more than 27,000 households. All eligible women age 15-49 in these households and all eligible men age 15-54 in a subsample of one-third of the households were individually interviewed.

The survey is a follow-up to the 1992, 2000, and 2004 MDHS surveys, although it expands the content and provides updated estimates of basic demographic and health indicators covered in these earlier surveys. Similar to the 2004 MDHS survey, the 2010 MDHS includes information on violence against women and HIV testing among women age 15-49 and men age 15-54. Although previous surveys collected data at the national, regional, and selected district levels, the 2010 MDHS is the first MDHS survey to collect data on basic demographic and health indicators at the district level.

The primary objectives of the 2010 MDHS project are to provide up-to-date information on fertility levels; nuptiality; sexual activity; fertility preferences; awareness and use of family planning methods; breastfeeding practices; nutritional status of mothers and young children; early childhood mortality; maternal mortality; maternal and child health; malaria; awareness and behaviour regarding HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections; and HIV prevalence.

1.4 ORGANISATION OF THE SURVEY

The 2010 MDHS survey was a comprehensive survey that involved several agencies. The survey was implemented by the National Statistical Office (NSO) and the Community Health Sciences Unit (CHSU). The funding for the MDHS was provided by the Government of the Republic of Malawi, the National AIDS Commission (NAC), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Technical assistance was provided by ICF Macro through the MEASURE DHS programme, a USAID-funded project.

1.5 SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample for the 2010 MDHS was designed to provide population and health indicator estimates at the national, regional, and district levels. The sample design allowed for specific indicators, such as contraceptive use, to be calculated for each of the country's 3 regions and 27 districts (Nkhata Bay and Likoma are combined). The sampling frame used for the 2010 MDHS was the 2008 Malawi Population and Housing Census (PHC), which was provided by the National Statistical Office.

Administratively, Malawi is divided into 28 districts. Each district is subdivided into smaller administrative units. During the 2008 PHC, which was designed and carried out by the National Statistical Office, each of the districts was subdivided into enumeration areas (EAs), also referred to as clusters, where each EA as a whole was classified as urban or rural. The 2010 MDHS sample was selected using a stratified, two-stage cluster design, with EAs being the sampling units for the first stage. The 2010 MDHS sample included 849 clusters: 158 in urban areas and 691 in rural areas.[1]

The 849 clusters were not allocated among the districts in proportion to their contribution to the national population because this would have left smaller districts and regions with too few clusters to represent them. For example, districts in the Northern Region were oversampled to take into account its smaller population size. In most districts in Malawi, more than 90 percent of the population resides in rural areas, so urban areas were also oversampled.

A complete listing of households was done in each of the MDHS clusters from May to June 2009. The list of households served as a sampling frame for selection of households.

Households comprised the second stage of sampling. A minimum sample size of 950 households was required per district to provide an acceptable level of precision for the indicators measured in the survey. A representative sample of 27,345 households was selected for the 2010 MDHS survey.

A subsample of one-third of the households was selected to conduct HIV testing for eligible women age 15-49 and eligible men age 15-54. In the same subsample of households, anaemia testing was conducted for eligible children age 6-59 months and eligible women age 15-49 years, and anthropometric measures were taken for eligible children age 0-5 years and eligible women age 15-

[1] The final survey sample included all of the selected 849 clusters. However, during fieldwork some of these clusters were found to be dramatically smaller than they were at the time of listing. The sample size did not reach the expected number of households for eight clusters, despite selecting every household in these clusters, resulting in a net decrease of 38 households between the sample design and fieldwork.

49. Additionally, domestic violence questions were asked of one eligible woman per household in the same subsample of households.

1.6 QUESTIONNAIRES

Three questionnaires were used for the 2010 MDHS: the Household Questionnaire, the Woman's Questionnaire, and the Man's Questionnaire. These questionnaires were adapted to reflect the population and health issues relevant to Malawi. Issues were identified at a series of meetings with various stakeholders from government ministries and agencies, nongovernmental organisations, and development partners. In addition to English, the questionnaires were translated into two major languages, Chichewa and Tumbuka.

The Household Questionnaire was used to list all the usual members and visitors of selected households. Basic information was collected on the characteristics of each person listed, including his or her age, sex, education, and relationship to the head of the household. For children under age 18, survival status of the parents was determined. If a child in the household had a parent who was sick for more than three consecutive months in the 12 months preceding the survey or had a parent who had died during the 12 months preceding the survey, additional questions relating to support for orphans and vulnerable children were asked. Further, if an adult in the household was sick for more than three consecutive months in the 12 months preceding the survey or an adult in the household had died in the past 12 months, questions were asked relating to support for sick people or those who have died. The data on the age and sex of household members obtained in the Household Questionnaire was used to identify women and men who were eligible for the individual interview. Additionally, the Household Questionnaire collected information on characteristics of the household's dwelling unit, such as the source of water, type of toilet facilities, materials used for the floor of the house, ownership of various durable goods, and ownership and use of mosquito nets (to assess the coverage of malaria prevention programmes). The Household Questionnaire was also used to record height and weight measurements for eligible children age 0-59 months and eligible women age 15-49 years.

The Woman's Questionnaire was used to collect information from all eligible women age 15-49. These women were asked questions on the following main topics:

- Background characteristics (education, residential history, media exposure, etc.)
- Birth history and childhood mortality
- Knowledge and use of family planning methods
- Fertility preferences
- Antenatal, delivery, and postnatal care
- Breastfeeding and infant feeding practices
- Women's and children's nutritional status
- Vaccinations and childhood illnesses
- Marriage and sexual activity
- Women's work and husband's background characteristics
- Malaria prevention and treatment
- Awareness and behaviour regarding AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs)
- Adult mortality, including maternal mortality
- Domestic violence

The Man's Questionnaire was administered to all eligible men age 15-54 in every third household in the 2010 MDHS sample. This questionnaire collected much of the same information found in the Woman's Questionnaire but was shorter because it did not contain a detailed reproductive history or questions on maternal and child health or nutrition.

1.7 HIV AND ANAEMIA TESTING

In a subsample of one-third of all households, blood specimens were collected for anaemia testing from children age 6-59 months and women age 15-49 years who voluntarily consented to the testing. Additionally, in every third household, blood specimens were collected for HIV testing from all women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who consented to the test. The protocol for the blood specimen collection and the testing for HIV was reviewed and approved by the Malawi Health Sciences Research Committee, the Institutional Review Board of ICF Macro, and the Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in Atlanta.

Women and men who were interviewed in the 2010 MDHS were asked to voluntarily provide five drops of blood for HIV testing. The protocol for the blood specimen collection and analysis was based on the anonymous linked protocol developed for MEASURE DHS. This protocol allows for the merging of the HIV test results with the sociodemographic data collected in the individual questionnaires, provided that information that could potentially identify an individual is destroyed before data linking takes place.

Interviewers explained the procedure, the confidentiality of the data, and the fact that the test results would not be made available to the respondent. They also explained the option of dried blood spot (DBS) storage for use in additional testing. If a respondent consented to the HIV testing, five blood spots from the finger prick were collected on a filter paper card to which a bar code label unique to the respondent was affixed. If the respondent did not consent to additional testing using their sample, it was indicated on the questionnaire that the respondent refused additional tests using their specimen, and the words 'no further testing' were written on the filter paper card. Each household, whether individuals consented to HIV testing or not, was given an information brochure on HIV/AIDS and a list of fixed sites providing voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) services in surrounding districts within the region.

Each DBS sample was given a bar code label, with a duplicate label attached to the Individual Questionnaire. A third copy of the same bar code was affixed to the Blood Sample Transmittal Form to track the blood samples from the field to the laboratory. DBS samples were dried overnight and packaged for storage the following morning. Samples were periodically collected in the field, along with the corresponding completed questionnaires for each completed cluster, and transported to the NSO in Zomba to be logged in, checked, and then transported to the Community Health Sciences Unit (CHSU) in Lilongwe.

Upon arrival at CHSU, each DBS sample was logged into the CSPro HIV Test Tracking System (CHTTS) database, given a laboratory number, and stored at -20˚C until tested. According to the HIV testing protocol, testing on all samples could only be conducted after all of the questionnaire data entry was completed, verified, and cleaned, and all unique identifiers were removed from the questionnaire file except the barcode number. HIV testing began in February 2011. The testing protocol was to test all samples on the first assay test, an ELISA, Vironostika® HIV Uni-Form II Plus O, Biomerieux. A negative result was considered negative. All samples with positive results were subjected to a second ELISA test by Enzygnost® Anti-HIV 1/2 Plus, Dade Behring. Positive samples on the second test were considered positive. If the first and second tests were discordant, the sample was retested with tests 1 and 2. If on repetition of tests 1 and 2, both results were negative, the sample was rendered negative. If both results were positive, the sample was rendered positive. If there was still a discrepancy in the results after repeating tests 1 and 2, a third confirmatory test, Western Blot 2.2, Abbott Labs, was administered. The final result was rendered positive if the Western Blot (WB) confirmed the result to be positive and rendered negative if the WB confirmed it to be negative. If the Western Blot results were indeterminate, the sample was rendered indeterminate.

Upon finalising HIV testing, the HIV test results for the 2010 MDHS were entered into a spreadsheet with a barcode as the unique identifier to the result. Data from the HIV results and linked demographic and health data are included in this 2010 MDHS Final Report.

1.8 PRETEST

The training for the pretest took place from January through February 2010. Twelve interviewers (six females and six males) and five supervisors were trained to administer the questionnaires. Two laboratory scientists from CHSU and a biomarker specialist from ICF Macro trained interviewers to take anthropometric measurements and collect blood for anaemia and HIV testing. The pretest training for the interviewers and supervisors focused on survey objectives, techniques of interviewing, field procedures, and all sections of the household and individual questionnaires. Blood specimen collection procedures were demonstrated and practiced, and two days of field practice were held. The trainers/resource persons included professionals from NSO and ICF Macro.

The pretest fieldwork was conducted in the Northern, Central, and Southern Regions of Malawi by three teams. The teams were divided according to languages spoken by team members. There was one Tumbuka team in the North and two Chichewa teams, one each in the Central and the Southern Regions. The supervisors and editors were drawn from the NSO core technical team. The teams covered 12 enumeration areas, half in urban areas and half in rural areas. At the end of the fieldwork, a debriefing session was held at NSO among all staff involved in the pretest, and the questionnaires were amended based on the pretest findings.

1.9 TRAINING OF FIELD STAFF

NSO recruited and trained 318 people for the fieldwork to serve as supervisors, field editors, female and male interviewers, reserve interviewers, and quality control interviewers. Training of field staff for the main survey was conducted during a four-week period in May through June 2010. Specialists in various areas such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, and family planning were invited as guest lecturers. The training course consisted of instruction regarding interviewing techniques and field procedures, a detailed review of items on the questionnaires, instruction and practice in weighing and measuring children, mock interviews between participants in the classroom, and practice interviews with real respondents in areas outside the 2010 MDHS sample points. During this period, field editors, team supervisors, and quality control interviewers were provided with additional training in methods of field editing, data quality control procedures, and fieldwork coordination. Thirty-seven supervisors, 37 editors, 148 female interviewers, and 74 male interviewers were selected to make up 37 data collection teams for the 2010 MDHS. Six people were selected to be quality control interviewers.

1.10 FIELDWORK

Thirty-seven interviewing teams carried out data collection for the 2010 MDHS. Each team consisted of one supervisor (team leader), one field editor, four female interviewers, two male interviewers, and one driver. Six senior staff members from NSO, one ICF Macro resident advisor, and one ICF Macro consultant coordinated and supervised fieldwork activities. Data collection took place over a six-month period, from June through November 2010.

1.11 DATA PROCESSING

All questionnaires for the 2010 MDHS were returned to the NSO headquarters office in Zomba for data processing, which consisted of office editing, coding of open-ended questions, data entry, and editing computer-identified errors. The data were processed by a team of 38 data entry operators, 6 office editors, and 3 data entry supervisors. Data entry and editing were accomplished using the CSPro software. The processing of data began in June 2010 and was completed in December 2010.

1.12 RESPONSE RATES

The household and individual response rates for the 2010 MDHS are shown in Table 1.2. For the sample, a total of 27,307 households were selected, and of these, 25,311 were occupied. Of the 25,311 households found, 24,825 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 98 percent.

In the interviewed households, a total of 23,748 women were identified to be eligible for the individual interview, of which 97 percent were successfully interviewed. Among men, 7,783 were identified as eligible, and 92 percent were successfully interviewed.

Table 1.2 Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, number of interviews, and response rates, according to residence (unweighted), Malawi 2010

	Residence		
Result	Urban	Rural	Total
Household interviews			
Households selected	3,157	24,150	27,307
Households occupied	2,965	22,346	25,311
Households interviewed	2,909	21,916	24,825
Household response rate[1]	98.1	98.1	98.1
Interviews with women age 15-49			
Number of eligible women	3,179	20,569	23,748
Number of eligible women interviewed	3,068	19,952	23,020
Eligible women response rate[2]	96.5	97.0	96.9
Interviews with men age 15-54			
Number of eligible men	1,130	6,653	7,783
Number of eligible men interviewed	1,014	6,161	7,175
Eligible men response rate[2]	89.7	92.6	92.2

[1] Households interviewed/households occupied
[2] Respondents interviewed/eligible respondents

HOUSEHOLD POPULATION AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

2

This chapter summarises demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the population in households sampled during the 2010 MDHS. Information on housing characteristics is also provided.

For the 2010 MDHS, a household was defined as a person or a group of persons, related or unrelated, who live together and share common cooking and eating arrangements. The Household Questionnaire included a schedule for collecting basic demographic and socioeconomic information (e.g., age, sex, educational attainment, and current school attendance) for all usual residents and visitors who slept in the household the night preceding the interview. This method of data collection allowed for analysis of the results for either the *de jure* population (usual residents) or the *de facto* population (persons in the household at the time of the survey). The Household Questionnaire also was used to obtain information on housing facilities, including dwelling characteristics, source of water supply, sanitation facilities, and household assets.

The information in this chapter is intended to facilitate interpretation of key demographic, socioeconomic, and health indices presented later in the report. It will also assist in the assessment of the representativeness of the survey sample.[1]

2.1 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY AGE, SEX, AND RESIDENCE

Age and sex, which are important demographic variables, are the primary basis for demographic classification. They are also important variables in the study of mortality, fertility, and nuptiality. The distribution by five-year age groups of the de facto household population in the 2010 MDHS is shown in Table 2.1, according to sex and residence. The 24,825 households successfully interviewed in the 2010 MDHS consisted of 113,574 persons; 58,414 were women representing 51 percent of the population, and 55,159 were men, representing 49 percent of the population. The distribution shows that the younger age groups make up the higher proportion of the household population in both urban and rural areas. Sixty-seven percent of the total population is under age 25, while 4 percent of the population is age 65 or older.

Table 2.1 Household population by age, sex, and residence

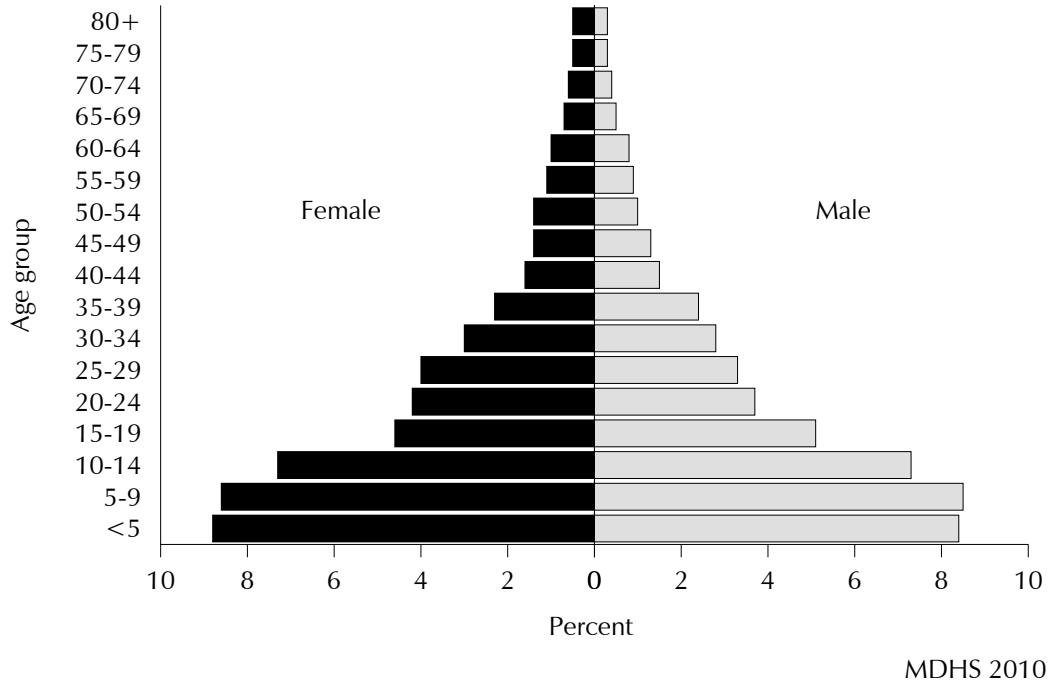
Percent distribution of the de facto household population by five-year age groups, according to sex and residence, Malawi 2010

	Urban			Rural			Total		
Age	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<5	14.5	15.0	14.8	17.8	17.4	17.6	17.3	17.0	17.2
5-9	14.4	15.2	14.8	18.0	17.1	17.5	17.4	16.8	17.1
10-14	11.9	12.9	12.4	15.7	14.5	15.1	15.1	14.3	14.7
15-19	12.3	11.2	11.7	10.3	8.6	9.4	10.6	9.0	9.8
20-24	10.8	10.9	10.9	6.9	7.6	7.3	7.6	8.1	7.8
25-29	10.7	11.0	10.8	6.1	7.2	6.6	6.8	7.7	7.3
30-34	8.3	7.3	7.8	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.8
35-39	5.7	4.4	5.1	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.4	4.6
40-44	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
45-49	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7
50-54	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.7	2.5
55-59	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.9
60-64	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.8
65-69	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.2
70-74	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.0
75-79	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.8
80+	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.8
Don't know/ missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	9,079	8,817	17,896	46,080	49,597	95,677	55,159	58,414	113,574

[1] The survey results in this chapter are presented for the country as a whole, by urban-rural residence, and by region. District-level results are available in Appendix A.

Figure 2.1 illustrates the age structure of the Malawi household population in a population pyramid. A feature of population pyramids is their strength in illustrating whether a population is young or old. The broad base of the pyramid indicates that Malawi's population is young. This scenario is typical of countries with high fertility rates.

Figure 2.1 **Population Pyramid**



MDHS 2010

2.2 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Information on key aspects of household composition, including sex of the household head and size of the household, is presented in Table 2.2. These characteristics are important because they are associated with household welfare. Female-headed households are, for example, typically poorer than male-headed households. Economic resources are often more limited in larger households. Moreover, where the size of the household is large, crowding also can lead to health problems.

Table 2.2 shows that households in Malawi are predominantly headed by men (72 percent). This figure has remained relatively constant through all of the DHS surveys in Malawi: it was 75 percent in 1992, 73 percent in 2000, and 75 percent in 2004. Households headed by women are more common in rural areas (30 percent) than in urban areas (21 percent).

The 2010 MDHS results indicate that the average household size is 4.6 persons, with rural households (4.7 persons) having slightly more members than urban households (4.4 persons). This shows that a modest increase in household size has occurred in the five years since the 2004 MDHS when households averaged 4.4 household members.

Table 2.2 further provides information on the proportion of households with foster children (that is, children who live in households with neither biological parent present), double orphans (children with both parents dead), and single orphans (children with one parent dead). Overall, 33 percent of households contain foster children or orphans. The proportion of households with foster children (28 percent) is higher than the proportion with double orphans (4 percent) or the proportion with single orphans (15 percent). There are no differences across urban and rural areas in the proportion of households with foster children and orphans.

Table 2.2 Household composition

Percent distribution of households by sex of head of household and by household size; mean size of household, and percentage of households with orphans and foster children under 18, according to residence, Malawi 2010

Characteristic	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Household headship			
Male	79.3	70.5	71.9
Female	20.7	29.5	28.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of usual members			
0	0.1	0.1	0.1
1	8.8	6.4	6.8
2	11.3	9.6	9.9
3	17.7	15.7	16.1
4	17.5	18.3	18.2
5	16.6	16.7	16.7
6	11.1	13.8	13.4
7	7.0	9.2	8.9
8	5.3	5.1	5.1
9+	4.5	5.0	5.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean size of households	4.4	4.7	4.6
Percentage of households with orphans and foster children under 18			
Foster children[1]	27.8	27.9	27.9
Double orphans	5.1	4.3	4.4
Single orphans[2]	14.5	14.7	14.7
Foster and/or orphan children	32.6	33.3	33.2
Number of households	4,116	20,709	24,825

Note: Table is based on de jure household members, i.e., usual residents.
[1] Foster children are those under age 18 living in households where neither their mother nor their father is a de jure resident.
[2] Includes children with one dead parent and an unknown survival status of the other parent.

2.3 EDUCATION OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

Education is a key determinant of the lifestyle and societal status an individual enjoys. Studies have consistently shown that educational attainment is strongly associated with health-related behaviours and attitudes. In the 2010 MDHS, information on education, including school attendance and educational attainment, was collected for every household member.

In Malawi, official primary school age is age 6-13; students enter primary school at age 6. They stay in primary school for eight years, and at the end they sit for a Primary School Leaving Certificate (PSLCE). Students who receive the certificate qualify to start secondary education; the official age for the secondary school level is age 14-17. Secondary school lasts four years and is divided into two sets of two-year courses. At the end of the first two years, students sit for the Junior Certificate of Education (JCE). At the end of the second set of courses, they sit for the Malawi School Certificate of Education (MSCE) and the General School Certificate of Education (GCSE). Tertiary education consists of public and private universities and technical colleges.

2.3.1 Educational Attainment

Tables 2.3.1 and 2.3.2 present data on educational attainment for female and male household members age 6 and older. Results from both tables indicate that, overall, more females than males have never attended school (19 percent compared with 11 percent). Figure 2.2 shows the percentage of males and females who have never attended school by age group. The proportion that has never attended school is higher for females than for males across all age groups except for those under age 14. The proportion of respondents with some primary education is about the same among men (65 percent) and women (64 percent), as is the proportion of men and women completing the primary

level of education (7 percent each). However, more men than women have attended or completed secondary education (17 percent compared to 11 percent).

There are some urban-rural differences in educational attainment. More than 20 percent of the women in rural areas (21 percent) have no education at all; in comparison, 9 percent of women in urban areas lack education. The trend is the same for men; 13 percent in rural areas have no education, which compares with 5 percent in urban areas.

With the exception of the youngest age group, some of whom will begin to attend school in the future, the proportion with no education increases steadily with age for both men and women. For example, the proportion of women who have never attended any formal schooling increases from 11 percent among those age 25-29 to 60 percent among those age 65 and older. For men, the proportion increases from 7 percent for those age 25-29 to 31 percent for those age 65 and older.

The proportion of the population that has attained education varies greatly by region. The Southern and Central Regions have higher proportions of women without education, 21 percent and 20 percent respectively, compared with 9 percent in the Northern Region. Among men, 12 and 13 percent in the Southern and Central Regions, respectively, have never attended school while 5 percent in the Northern Region have no education. As expected, the proportion with no education consistently declines as wealth quintile level increases.

The median number of years of schooling completed is 2.5 years for women and 3.5 years for men. This number is much higher in urban areas than in rural areas: 5.3 years compared with 2.1 for women, and 6.9 years compared with 3.0 for men. Median years of schooling completed increases steadily with increasing wealth quintile index for both men and women. Median years completed also varies across the regions of Malawi, with the Northern Region having the highest figures (4.3 for women and 4.9 for men), followed by the Southern Region (2.3 for women and 3.3 for men), and finally the Central Region (2.2 for women and 3.2 for men).

Overall there has been progress in educational attainment since the 2004 MDHS: the proportion with no education has decreased, and the proportion with primary education has increased. In the 2004 MDHS, 30 percent of women and 20 percent of men had no education at all; these proportions have decreased to 19 percent and 11 percent. The median number of school years completed has increased from 3.1 to 3.5 for men and from 1.8 to 2.5 for women.

Table 2.3.1 Educational attainment of the female household population

Percent distribution of the de facto female household populations age six and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age										
6-9	18.6	80.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	7,790	0.4
10-14	2.7	88.0	7.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	8,343	2.8
15-19	3.5	59.6	14.0	19.2	3.1	0.5	0.2	100.0	5,267	5.7
20-24	7.8	54.7	10.0	15.8	8.7	2.6	0.4	100.0	4,724	5.7
25-29	10.7	55.9	8.9	13.4	8.3	2.5	0.1	100.0	4,518	5.5
30-34	18.1	55.1	7.7	9.5	7.9	1.6	0.1	100.0	3,371	3.9
35-39	30.6	53.3	6.2	4.8	3.3	1.8	0.1	100.0	2,567	2.4
40-44	34.5	50.8	6.3	4.5	1.5	2.2	0.2	100.0	1,791	2.2
45-49	37.7	52.0	5.9	2.1	1.3	0.8	0.2	100.0	1,599	1.5
50-54	44.7	46.7	3.8	2.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	100.0	1,605	0.5
55-59	49.2	43.9	3.1	1.5	0.2	1.2	1.0	100.0	1,207	0.0
60-64	52.6	42.0	2.7	0.7	0.0	0.9	1.1	100.0	1,092	0.0
65+	59.6	36.8	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.2	100.0	2,565	0.0
Residence										
Urban	8.5	54.2	7.1	15.6	9.6	4.9	0.2	100.0	7,155	5.3
Rural	20.7	65.3	6.5	5.0	1.7	0.3	0.5	100.0	39,310	2.1
Region										
Northern	9.1	69.0	9.1	8.8	3.1	0.5	0.4	100.0	5,491	4.3
Central	19.8	64.0	6.4	6.0	2.6	0.8	0.4	100.0	20,060	2.2
Southern	20.5	61.7	6.0	6.7	3.2	1.3	0.5	100.0	20,913	2.3
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	29.8	63.4	4.6	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	9,692	1.0
Second	24.6	65.4	6.3	2.8	0.4	0.0	0.5	100.0	9,217	1.6
Middle	18.7	67.8	7.6	4.5	0.9	0.0	0.5	100.0	9,063	2.3
Fourth	14.8	67.4	7.4	7.6	2.2	0.2	0.5	100.0	9,176	3.0
Highest	5.9	54.1	7.0	17.0	11.0	4.7	0.3	100.0	9,317	5.9
Total	18.9	63.6	6.5	6.7	2.9	1.0	0.5	100.0	46,465	2.5

Note: Total includes 28 unweighted cases with information missing on educational attainment.
[1] Completed 8th grade at the primary level
[2] Completed 4th grade at the secondary level

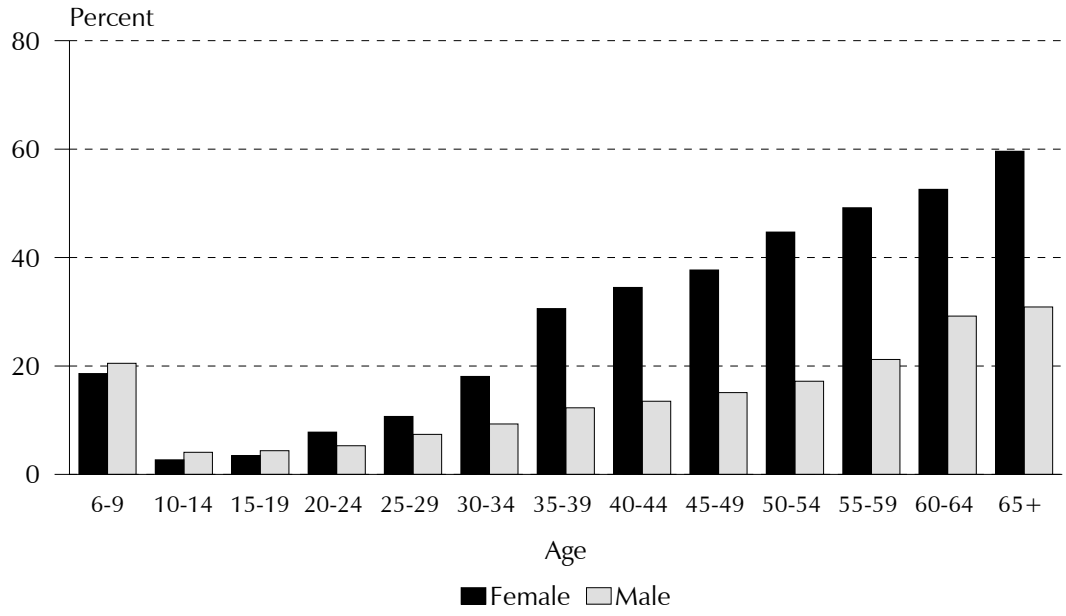
Table 2.3.2 Educational attainment of the male household population

Percent distribution of the de facto male household populations age six and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number	Median years completed
Age										
6-9	20.5	78.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	7,652	0.4
10-14	4.1	88.8	6.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	8,331	2.6
15-19	4.4	62.3	13.4	17.4	2.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	5,842	5.4
20-24	5.3	45.5	6.9	23.7	14.8	3.5	0.3	100.0	4,170	7.2
25-29	7.4	46.5	8.2	16.8	16.3	4.7	0.1	100.0	3,773	6.9
30-34	9.3	46.8	6.4	15.6	18.0	3.7	0.2	100.0	3,161	6.9
35-39	12.3	52.8	7.1	10.6	13.1	3.9	0.2	100.0	2,673	5.8
40-44	13.5	57.3	7.0	8.9	8.2	4.9	0.2	100.0	1,709	5.9
45-49	15.1	61.8	6.9	7.3	4.9	3.8	0.3	100.0	1,460	4.9
50-54	17.2	59.2	8.0	6.9	5.2	3.0	0.5	100.0	1,189	5.0
55-59	21.2	56.6	7.4	6.0	5.3	3.0	0.6	100.0	997	4.0
60-64	29.2	52.4	6.4	5.9	4.0	1.3	0.9	100.0	955	2.8
65+	30.9	55.9	6.0	4.0	1.2	0.8	1.2	100.0	1,736	1.8
Residence										
Urban	4.7	49.4	5.7	17.1	16.3	6.5	0.2	100.0	7,459	6.9
Rural	12.8	67.8	6.7	7.5	4.0	0.8	0.4	100.0	36,209	3.0
Region										
Northern	5.2	68.2	8.0	11.3	5.8	1.2	0.3	100.0	5,230	4.9
Central	12.5	65.1	6.8	8.3	5.6	1.4	0.3	100.0	19,158	3.2
Southern	12.0	63.3	5.8	9.4	6.6	2.3	0.5	100.0	19,279	3.3
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	20.2	69.6	5.5	3.5	0.8	0.0	0.4	100.0	7,742	1.8
Second	16.5	70.0	6.6	5.0	1.4	0.0	0.5	100.0	8,486	2.4
Middle	10.7	71.0	7.5	7.5	3.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	8,653	3.1
Fourth	8.6	66.2	7.2	11.1	6.0	0.5	0.5	100.0	9,153	4.0
Highest	3.2	48.9	5.9	16.9	17.3	7.5	0.2	100.0	9,634	7.1
Total	11.4	64.7	6.5	9.1	6.1	1.8	0.4	100.0	43,668	3.5

Note: Total includes 21 unweighted cases with information missing on educational attainment.
[1] Completed 8th grade at the primary level
[2] Completed 4th grade at the secondary level

Figure 2.2 Distribution of Household Population with No Education by Sex



MDHS 2010

2.3.2 School Attendance Rates

The 2010 MDHS collected information that allows the calculation of net attendance ratios (NARs) and gross attendance ratios (GARs). The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary-school-age population (age 6-13) that is attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary-school-age population (age 14-17) that is attending secondary school. By definition, the NAR cannot exceed 100 percent. The GAR for primary school is the total number of primary school students, of any age, expressed as a percentage of the official primary-school-age population. The GAR for secondary school is the total number of secondary school students, of any age, expressed as a percentage of the official secondary-school-age population. If there are significant numbers of overage and underage students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100 percent. Youth are considered to be attending school currently if they attended formal academic school at any point during the given school year.

The gender parity index (GPI) assesses sex-related differences in school attendance rates and is calculated by dividing the GAR for females by the GAR for males. A GPI that is less than one indicates a gender disparity in favor of males (i.e., a higher proportion of males than females attends that level of schooling). A GPI that exceeds one indicates a gender disparity in favor of females. A GPI of one indicates parity or equality between the rates of participation for males and females.

Table 2.4 shows the NARs and GARs for the de facto household population by sex, level of schooling, and GPI, according to background characteristics. Results show that the overall NAR for primary schools is 91 percent, while the GAR is 152 percent. This is an improvement from the 2004 MDHS figures, which indicated an overall primary NAR of 82 percent and a GAR of 106 percent. The primary NAR is slightly higher for female children (92 percent) than for male children (90 percent), and the GAR is higher for males than for females. This might indicate that there are more underage or overage male students attending primary school as compared with females. The primary gender parity index for GAR of 0.95 indicates that there are more male students than female students attending primary school. The same trend was observed in the 2004 MDHS where the GPI was 0.94.

There are variations in primary NAR, GAR, and GPI between urban and rural households. Overall, the NAR is higher for urban populations (95 percent) than for rural populations (90 percent).

The GAR is also slightly higher in urban areas than in rural areas (154 and 152 percent, respectively). Across the regions, the primary school NAR is higher in the Northern Region (97 percent) and lower in the Central and Southern Regions (90 percent in both). Similarly, the primary school GAR is higher in the Northern Region (165 percent) than in the Southern and Central Regions (150 percent in both). There is a consistent increase in the primary NAR and GAR as the wealth quintile index increases.

Results for the 2010 MDHS show that the secondary school NAR has increased from 11 percent in the 2004 MDHS to 12 percent, while the GAR has decreased from 30 percent in the 2004 MDHS to 20 percent. The secondary NAR is slightly higher for females than males (13 and 12 percent, respectively), while there is a more pronounced difference between males and females for secondary GAR (22 and 17 percent, respectively). The overall secondary school GPI for GAR of 0.77 indicates that there are more males than females attending secondary school.

Table 2.4 School attendance ratios

Net attendance ratios (NAR) and gross attendance ratios (GAR) for the de facto household population by sex and level of schooling; and the gender parity index (GPI), according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Net attendance ratio[1]				Gross attendance ratio[2]			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index[3]	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index
PRIMARY SCHOOL								
Residence								
Urban	96.3	94.6	95.4	0.98	160.8	146.7	153.6	0.91
Rural	88.9	91.0	90.0	1.02	155.4	147.9	151.7	0.95
Region								
Northern	96.6	96.8	96.7	1.00	170.8	158.3	164.7	0.93
Central	88.8	90.6	89.7	1.02	154.1	146.3	150.1	0.95
Southern	89.1	91.0	90.0	1.02	154.0	146.3	150.1	0.95
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	82.4	84.0	83.2	1.02	138.6	131.8	135.2	0.95
Second	87.1	89.7	88.5	1.03	153.3	143.6	148.3	0.94
Middle	90.8	92.3	91.6	1.02	159.0	149.6	154.4	0.94
Fourth	92.4	95.0	93.7	1.03	165.3	155.4	160.3	0.94
Highest	97.4	97.7	97.5	1.00	166.0	160.7	163.4	0.97
Total	89.9	91.5	90.7	1.02	156.1	147.8	151.9	0.95
SECONDARY SCHOOL								
Residence								
Urban	28.1	30.3	29.2	1.08	47.5	40.8	44.2	0.86
Rural	8.6	9.1	8.8	1.06	17.3	12.4	14.9	0.72
Region								
Northern	13.3	16.6	15.0	1.25	25.4	20.9	23.2	0.82
Central	8.8	10.4	9.6	1.18	18.5	14.3	16.4	0.77
Southern	14.2	13.8	14.0	0.97	25.0	19.0	22.1	0.76
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	3.4	3.0	3.2	0.88	7.6	4.0	5.9	0.52
Second	3.7	5.1	4.4	1.37	9.2	6.8	8.0	0.75
Middle	6.6	7.2	6.9	1.10	14.1	9.5	12.0	0.67
Fourth	12.5	12.2	12.3	0.98	23.8	16.8	20.5	0.71
Highest	29.0	30.5	29.8	1.05	50.4	41.5	45.9	0.82
Total	11.8	12.7	12.2	1.08	22.2	17.2	19.8	0.77

[1] The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary-school age (6-13 years) population that is attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary-school age (14-17 years) population that is attending secondary school. By definition the NAR cannot exceed 100 percent.
[2] The GAR for primary school is the total number of primary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official primary-school-age population. The GAR for secondary school is the total number of secondary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official secondary-school-age population. If there are significant numbers of overage and underage students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100 percent.
[3] The Gender Parity Index for primary school is the ratio of the primary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males. The Gender Parity Index for secondary school is the ratio of the secondary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males.

There are differentials between urban and rural populations regarding secondary NAR. A much higher proportion of urban students of appropriate ages are attending secondary school (29 percent) than are rural students (9 percent). The GAR similarly indicates that the urban population is more likely to attend secondary school than their rural counterparts (44 percent and 15 percent, respectively).

There are considerable differences in secondary NAR across the regions, with the Central Region having the lowest NAR at 10 percent and the Northern and Southern Regions having NARs of 15 and 14 percent, respectively. The GAR is also lowest in the Central Region (16 percent) while the Southern and Northern Regions stand at 22 and 23 percent, respectively.

Secondary NAR and secondary GAR vary consistently across the wealth quintile index, with populations living in higher wealth quintile households more likely to attend secondary school than their counterparts in lower wealth quintile households.

2.3.3 Grade Repetition and Dropout Rates

Repetition rates and dropout rates shown in Table 2.5 describe the flow of pupils at the primary level through the educational system in Malawi. The repetition rates and dropout rates were computed from information about the grade or standard that children were attending during the previous school year. The table shows that repetition rates are high in Standard 1 (45 percent); no improvement has occurred since the same figure was reported in the 2004 MDHS. After Standard 1, there is a decline in repetition rates until Standard 8, where they increase sharply. This is a trend similar to that reported in the 2004 MDHS. There are no consistent differences in repetition rates between the sexes and across the grades, although at Standard 8 the rate is slightly higher for females than for males (26 and 24 percent, respectively). Repetition rates according to place of residence show no consistent pattern; however, for Standard 8, rural students are more likely to repeat the year than their urban counterparts.

The second panel of Table 2.5 shows the expected pattern of increasing dropout rates with increasing years in school. Three percent of children drop out of school after attending Standard 1, but 17 percent drop out at Standard 8, up from 10 percent in the 2004 MDHS. There are no substantial differences in dropout rates between males and females. Rural children are more likely than urban children to drop out at all grades.

Table 2.5 Grade repetition and dropout rates

Repetition and dropout rates for the de facto household population age 5-24 who attended primary school in the previous school year by school grade, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	School grade							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	REPETITION RATE[1]							
Sex								
Male	45.1	22.0	25.2	18.5	16.3	19.3	14.0	23.8
Female	45.0	21.6	22.9	19.2	16.7	14.5	11.7	26.0
Residence								
Urban	39.2	14.8	24.0	15.0	19.9	20.3	12.4	11.2
Rural	45.8	22.7	24.1	19.5	15.9	16.1	13.0	28.9
Region								
Northern	37.4	18.8	22.3	18.3	14.0	17.7	19.1	42.5
Central	45.4	20.6	24.1	19.3	17.2	16.6	8.2	20.8
Southern	46.5	23.8	24.5	18.6	16.8	16.9	14.8	19.9
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	47.8	24.1	26.1	23.3	17.1	18.2	13.3	34.3
Second	49.7	25.3	27.1	19.5	15.8	15.7	15.1	31.2
Middle	43.0	22.6	23.6	20.1	18.1	16.7	12.3	24.4
Fourth	44.6	19.4	26.0	18.6	15.3	16.8	10.2	23.9
Highest	37.0	16.4	17.3	14.7	16.4	17.2	14.3	20.8
Total	45.1	21.8	24.0	18.8	16.5	16.9	12.9	24.7

Continued…

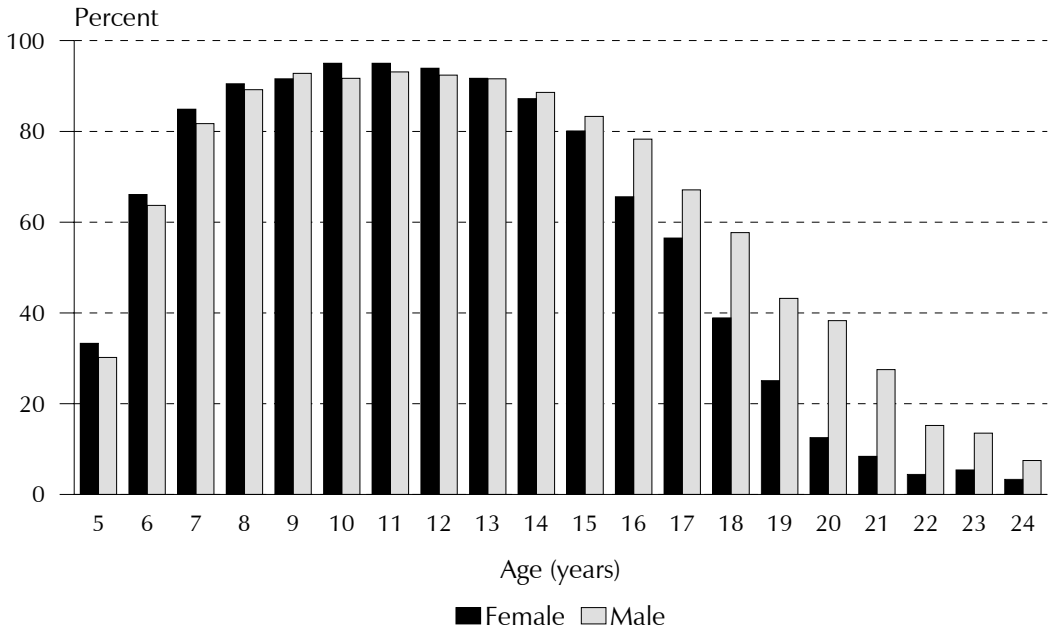
Table 2.5—*Continued*

Background characteristic	School grade							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	DROPOUT RATE[2]							
Sex								
Male	2.4	2.1	3.0	4.7	4.0	6.2	8.4	16.6
Female	2.8	1.7	3.1	4.0	5.7	6.9	12.0	17.0
Residence								
Urban	1.3	0.9	2.9	3.9	2.7	2.5	7.2	11.6
Rural	2.7	2.0	3.1	4.4	5.3	7.6	11.0	18.3
Region								
Northern	0.4	0.4	1.3	2.2	2.0	7.2	5.3	13.2
Central	2.8	2.1	4.6	5.6	7.1	6.4	12.7	21.0
Southern	2.9	2.0	2.2	3.9	3.8	6.5	9.7	14.7
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	4.1	3.3	5.6	8.2	6.9	11.5	16.9	21.2
Second	3.0	3.2	2.9	4.4	7.4	6.2	17.1	25.4
Middle	2.2	1.6	2.6	4.9	6.0	7.8	9.7	21.2
Fourth	2.1	0.9	2.4	4.0	3.3	8.9	12.3	15.8
Highest	0.9	0.1	2.0	1.6	2.6	2.1	3.1	11.5
Total	2.6	1.9	3.1	4.4	4.8	6.6	10.1	16.7

[1] The repetition rate is the percentage of students in a given grade in the previous school year who are repeating that grade in the current school year.
[2] The dropout rate is the percentage of students in a given grade in the previous school year who are not attending school.

Figure 2.3 shows the age-specific attendance rates for the male and female de facto population age 5-24. There are no marked differences in attendance rates between males and females age 5 to 15; however, attendance rates for males older than age 15 are much higher than rates for females.

Figure 2.3 Age-specific Attendance Rates



MDHS 2010

2.4 HOUSEHOLD ENVIRONMENT

The 2010 MDHS provides indicators of physical characteristics of household dwelling units and of access to drinking water and sanitation facilities. These indicators are important for socioeconomic planning and monitoring of programmes aimed at the improvement of health status of individuals. Respondents were asked a number of questions about their housing environment,

including their source of drinking water; type of sanitation facility; type of dwelling construction materials; number of rooms in the dwelling; access to electricity; usage of solid fuels; and possession of durable goods. The results are presented both for households and for the de jure population.

2.4.1 Improved Drinking Water

One of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that Malawi and other countries have adopted is to increase the percentage of the population with sustainable access to an improved water source in both urban and rural areas. Improved water sources refer to a household connection (piped), public standpipe, tube well or borehole, protected dug well, and protected spring or rainwater. However, water that must be fetched from an improved source that is not immediately accessible to the household may be contaminated during transport or storage. Long distances to an improved source of water and a disproportionate burden on female members of the household to collect water may limit the quantity of suitable drinking water available to a household. Home water treatment can improve the quality of household drinking water. Table 2.6 includes a number of indicators that are useful in monitoring household access to improved drinking water.

Table 2.6 Household drinking water

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by source, time to collect, and person who usually collects drinking water; and percentage of households and the de jure population by treatment of drinking water, according to residence, Malawi 2010

	Households			Population		
Characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Source of drinking water						
Improved source	**92.6**	**77.1**	**79.7**	**91.9**	**76.9**	**79.3**
Piped water into dwelling/yard/plot	31.0	1.8	6.6	32.2	1.8	6.6
Public tap/standpipe	45.3	10.1	15.9	43.7	9.8	15.1
Tube well or borehole	12.8	58.8	51.2	12.8	59.1	51.8
Protected dug well	3.4	6.0	5.5	3.1	5.9	5.5
Protected spring	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4
Rainwater	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-improved source	**7.4**	**22.6**	**20.1**	**8.0**	**22.8**	**20.5**
Unprotected dug well	6.2	17.1	15.3	6.4	17.1	15.5
Unprotected spring	0.8	2.3	2.0	1.0	2.3	2.1
Tanker truck/cart with small tank	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Surface water	0.3	3.1	2.7	0.4	3.2	2.8
Other sources	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using any improved source of drinking water	**92.6**	**77.1**	**79.7**	**91.9**	**76.9**	**79.3**
Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)						
Water on premises	34.4	5.7	10.5	36.1	5.8	10.6
Less than 30 minutes	41.0	48.0	46.9	39.9	47.8	46.5
30 minutes or longer	24.3	45.6	42.1	23.8	45.7	42.3
Don't know/missing	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Person who usually collects drinking water						
Adult female 15+	50.8	80.0	75.1	52.2	81.4	76.8
Adult male 15+	7.7	4.3	4.9	3.6	1.9	2.2
Female child under age 15	5.9	8.6	8.1	6.8	9.4	9.0
Male child under age 15	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Other	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Water on premises	34.4	5.7	10.5	36.1	5.8	10.6
Missing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Water treatment prior to drinking[1]						
Boiled	6.8	11.3	10.5	6.1	11.4	10.6
Bleach/chlorine	26.1	24.4	24.7	26.1	25.0	25.2
Strained through cloth	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.8	1.7
Ceramic, sand or other filter	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Solar disinfection	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	3.4	4.1	4.0	3.5	4.3	4.2
No treatment	66.5	64.7	65.0	66.8	64.2	64.6
Percentage using an appropriate treatment method[2]	**31.2**	**32.5**	**32.3**	**30.8**	**33.0**	**32.6**
Number	4,116	20,709	24,825	18,165	96,935	115,100

[1] Respondents may report multiple treatment methods so the sum of treatment may exceed 100 percent.
[2] Appropriate water treatment methods include boiling, bleaching, straining, filtering, and solar disinfecting.

The table shows that 80 percent of the households and 79 percent of the population have access to improved sources of water. In urban areas, 93 percent of the households have access to improved sources of water compared with 77 percent of households in rural areas. Piped water (to the dwelling or to a public tap) is the main source of drinking water for households in urban areas (76 percent), whereas in rural areas the main source of drinking water is a tube well or borehole (59 percent). Overall, 51 percent of households draw water from a borehole. The most commonly used non-improved source of water is an unprotected dug well (15 percent).

Eleven percent of households have a source of drinking water on the premises. The availability of a source of drinking water on the premises is higher in urban areas (34 percent) than in rural areas (6 percent). Forty-two percent of the households take 30 or more minutes to obtain water, including 24 percent of households in urban areas and 46 percent of households in rural areas. Adult females collect drinking water more often than female children (75 percent and 8 percent, respectively). Five percent of adult males and one percent of male children collect water.

While most households (65 percent) do not treat their water, about 32 percent of households use an appropriate treatment method. Bleach or chlorine is most commonly used by households for water treatment (25 percent). Eleven percent of households boil their water.

2.4.2 Household Sanitation Facilities

Increasing the percentage of the population with access to improved sanitation in both urban and rural areas is another indicator of the MDGs. For MDG monitoring, improved sanitation technologies are defined as follows: connection to a public sewer, connection to a septic system, pour-flush latrine, simple pit latrine with a slab, or ventilated, improved pit latrine. According to the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation of 2004, a household is classified as having an improved toilet if the toilet is used only by members of one household (i.e., it is not shared with other households) and if the facility used by the household separates the waste from human contact.

Table 2.7 shows that 8 percent of households use an improved latrine facility, and 92 percent use a non-improved facility. Use of improved and not shared facilities is slightly higher among households in urban areas (19 percent) as compared with 6 percent in rural areas. A pit latrine with slab is the toilet facility most commonly used (5 percent) among households using an improved and not shared facility. Eight percent of households in urban areas and 4 percent of households in rural areas use this type of facility. Only 2 percent of households use a facility that flushes to a piped sewer system and is not shared. This proportion is higher among urban households (9 percent) compared with less than 1 percent in rural households.

Table 2.7 Household sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type of toilet/latrine facilities, according to residence, Malawi 2010

	Households			Population		
Type of toilet/latrine facility	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Improved, not shared facility						
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	9.4	0.4	1.9	10.1	0.4	1.9
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.7
Pit latrine with slab	8.3	4.0	4.7	9.8	4.4	5.2
Non-improved facility						
Any facility shared with other households	16.2	3.3	5.5	13.9	3.2	4.9
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	61.9	77.5	74.9	61.4	78.5	75.8
No facility/bush/field	2.4	12.5	10.8	2.5	11.3	9.9
Other	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5
Missing	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	4,116	20,709	24,825	18,165	96,935	115,100

Sharing of a toilet facility is more common in urban areas, where 16 percent of households do so, than in rural areas (3 percent). The majority of the Malawian population uses a pit latrine without a slab (75 percent), which is not an improved sanitation facility. Eleven percent have no facility and use the bush. Usage of the bush as a toilet is more common among households in rural areas (13 percent) than in urban areas (2 percent).

2.4.3 Housing Characteristics

Table 2.8 presents information on a number of household dwelling characteristics and the proportion of households using various types of fuel for cooking. These characteristics reflect the household's socioeconomic situation. They also may influence environmental conditions that have a direct bearing on household members' health and welfare. For example, the use of biomass fuels for cooking increases exposure to indoor air pollution.

In Malawi, 9 percent of households have electricity. The proportion is higher among households in urban areas (35 percent) than in rural areas (4 percent). Earth or sand is the most common material used for flooring (74 percent). Rural households are more likely to have floors made of earth or sand (83 percent) than urban households (32 percent). On the other hand, use of cement floors is more common among households in urban areas than in rural areas (66 percent compared with 14 percent). Overall, 23 percent of the households have floors made of cement. About 42 percent of the dwelling units have two rooms for sleeping, while 36 percent have a single room. There is little difference in the number of rooms used for sleeping in urban and rural areas.

Nine percent of the households cook inside the house, while 32 percent cook outdoors and 59 percent cook in a separate building. The percentage of households that cook within the dwelling is higher among households in urban areas (25 percent) than in rural areas (6 percent). Additionally, 48 percent of urban households cook outdoors compared with 28 percent of rural households. The proportion of households cooking in a separate building is higher in rural areas (66 percent) than in urban areas (27 percent).

Wood is the fuel most commonly used for cooking, reported by 85 percent of households. Use of wood is more common in rural areas (94 percent) than in urban areas (37 percent). Twelve percent of all households interviewed use charcoal for cooking, including 53 percent in urban areas and 4 percent in rural areas. Among all households interviewed, 98 percent use solid fuel for cooking. Almost all households in rural areas and 90 percent in urban areas use solid fuel. Ninety-eight percent of households using solid fuel for cooking reported usage of an open fire or stove without a chimney.

Table 2.8 Household characteristics

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by housing characteristics and percentage using solid fuel for cooking; and among those using solid fuels, percent distribution by type of fire/stove, according to residence, Malawi 2010

	Households			Population		
Housing characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Electricity						
Yes	34.7	3.5	8.7	36.8	3.8	9.1
No	65.3	96.4	91.2	63.1	96.0	90.8
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Flooring material						
Earth, sand	32.2	82.5	74.1	30.6	82.0	73.9
Dung	0.6	3.0	2.6	0.5	2.9	2.5
Parquet or polished wood	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2
Ceramic tiles	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1
Cement	65.9	14.1	22.7	67.6	14.6	23.0
Carpet	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.7	99.9	99.9
Rooms used for sleeping						
One	33.6	36.2	35.7	21.2	25.1	24.5
Two	40.9	42.2	41.9	42.3	44.8	44.4
Three or more	25.4	21.3	22.0	36.4	29.9	30.9
Missing	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Place for cooking						
In the house	24.5	6.0	9.1	22.5	4.5	7.4
In a separate building	27.0	65.5	59.1	30.7	69.0	63.0
Outdoors	48.2	28.3	31.6	46.6	26.4	29.6
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking fuel						
Electricity	9.2	0.2	1.7	8.9	0.2	1.6
Kerosene	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Coal/lignite	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Charcoal	52.8	3.7	11.8	49.4	3.0	10.4
Wood	36.7	94.1	84.6	40.7	95.0	86.4
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.7	1.9	1.7	0.5	1.7	1.5
No food cooked in household	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking[1]	**90.3**	**99.6**	**98.1**	**90.9**	**99.8**	**98.3**
Number of households	4,116	20,709	24,825	18,165	96,935	115,100
Type of fire/stove among households using solid fuel						
Closed stove with chimney	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Open fire/stove with chimney	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.8
Open fire/stove with hood	1.2	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.4
Open fire/stove without chimney or hood	98.0	98.5	98.4	98.0	98.7	98.6
Missing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households/ population using solid fuel	3,716	20,632	24,348	16,503	96,696	113,199

[1] Includes coal/lignite, charcoal, wood/straw/shrubs/grass, and agricultural crops.

2.5 HOUSEHOLD POSSESSIONS

The availability of durable consumer goods is a good indicator of a household's socioeconomic status. Moreover, particular goods have specific benefits. For instance, having access to a radio or a television exposes household members to innovative ideas; a refrigerator prolongs food storage; and a means of transport allows greater access to many services away from the local area.

Table 2.9 shows the presence of selected consumer goods by residence; 53 percent of households own a radio. In urban areas, 70 percent own a radio as compared with half of the households (50 percent) in rural areas. A mobile telephone is owned by 39 percent of households (73 percent in urban areas and 32 percent in rural areas). Eleven percent of the households have a television: 34 percent in urban areas and 6 percent in rural areas. Four percent have a refrigerator, and the proportion is higher among households in urban areas (16 percent) than in rural areas (1 percent).

Table 2.9 also shows the proportion of households owning various means of transport. Forty-four percent of the households own a bicycle (30 percent in urban areas and 47 percent in rural areas), while 2 percent own a car or truck and a similar percentage own an animal-drawn cart. Among the means of transport listed, the bicycle and animal drawn cart are more common in rural areas while ownership of a car or truck is more common in urban areas. Agricultural land is owned by 79 percent of households (87 percent in rural areas and 39 percent in urban areas), whereas farm animals are owned by 60 percent of households (66 percent in rural areas and 27 percent in urban areas).

Table 2.9 Household durable goods

Percentage of households and de jure population possessing various household effects, means of transportation, agricultural land and livestock/farm animals by residence, Malawi 2010

	Households			Population		
Possession	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Household effects						
Radio	70.3	49.8	53.2	73.3	52.4	55.7
Television	34.2	6.1	10.8	38.4	6.8	11.8
Mobile telephone	72.7	32.3	39.0	75.6	35.0	41.4
Non-mobile telephone	6.8	1.0	2.0	8.6	1.2	2.3
Refrigerator	15.7	1.3	3.7	18.5	1.6	4.3
Means of transport						
Bicycle	29.9	46.5	43.8	34.5	50.7	48.1
Animal drawn cart	0.9	2.5	2.2	1.2	3.1	2.8
Motorcycle/scooter	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.4
Car/truck	6.5	0.7	1.7	8.0	1.0	2.1
Ownership of agricultural land	38.6	87.4	79.3	40.5	88.4	80.8
Ownership of farm animals[1]	26.5	66.4	59.8	30.8	70.6	64.3
Number	4,116	20,709	24,825	18,165	96,935	115,100

[1] Cattle, cows, bulls, horses, donkeys, goats, sheep or chickens

2.6 WEALTH INDEX

The wealth index is used throughout the report as a background characteristic. It serves as a proxy for measuring the long-term standard of living. It is based on data from the household's ownership of consumer goods; dwelling characteristics; type of drinking water source; toilet facilities; and other characteristics that are related to a household's socioeconomic status. To construct the index, each of these assets was assigned a weight (factor score) generated through principal component analysis, and the resulting asset scores were standardised in relation to a standard normal distribution with a mean of zero and standard deviation of one (Gwatkin et al., 2000). Each household was then assigned a score for each asset, and the scores were summed for each household. Individuals were ranked according to the total score of the household in which they resided. The sample was then divided into quintiles from one (lowest) to five (highest). A single asset index was developed on the basis of data from the entire country sample, and this index is used in all the tabulations presented.

Table 2.10 shows the percent distribution of the de jure household population by wealth quintile, according to residence and region. The distributions indicate the degree to which wealth is evenly (or unevenly) distributed geographically. The table shows that urban areas have a higher proportion of people in the highest quintile (66 percent) compared with rural areas (11 percent). On the other hand, rural areas have a higher proportion of the population in the lowest, second, and third quintiles than urban areas. The fourth quintile contains an equal percentage of households for both urban and rural areas (20 percent).

The Northern Region has the highest proportion of persons in the fourth and highest quintiles while the Central Region has the lowest proportion of the population in these quintiles. The proportion of households in the lowest and second quintiles is highest in the Central Region followed by the Southern Region, while the Northern Region contributes the lowest proportion of households.

Table 2.10 Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the de jure population by wealth quintiles and the Gini Coefficient, according to residence and region, Malawi 2010

Residence/region	Wealth quintile					Total	Number of population	Gini coefficient
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest			
Residence								
Urban	2.9	3.4	7.5	19.9	66.3	100.0	18,165	27.7
Rural	23.2	23.1	22.3	20.0	11.3	100.0	96,935	35.1
Region								
Northern	12.2	14.5	22.3	26.6	24.5	100.0	13,564	33.1
Central	23.8	21.3	20.0	17.6	17.2	100.0	49,988	42.0
Southern	18.3	20.1	19.4	20.6	21.5	100.0	51,548	42.9
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	115,100	41.8

RESPONDENTS' CHARACTERISTICS 3

The purpose of this chapter is to create a demographic and socioeconomic profile of individual female and male respondents. This information helps in interpretation of findings presented later in the report and provides an indication of the representativeness of the survey. The chapter begins by describing basic background characteristics, including age, marital status, residence, education, religion, ethnicity, and economic status of respondents' households. The chapter then covers more detailed information on education, media exposure, employment, and indicators of women's status. Information on knowledge and attitudes concerning tuberculosis is presented, and findings on tobacco use are provided as a lifestyle measure.[1]

3.1 CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

Table 3.1 shows the distribution of women and men age 15-49 by background characteristics. The table shows declining proportions of women and men with advancing age indicating that Malawi's age structure is broad based, i.e., a young age structure. This is a trend similar to that observed in the 2004 MDHS.

Women who are in union (i.e., currently married or living with a man) constitute two-thirds of all interviewed women (67 percent). In comparison, more than half of men are currently in union (57 percent). The proportion of men who have never been married is almost double that of women who have never been married, 39 percent compared with 20 percent.

Table 3.1 also shows that the majority of women (81 percent) and men (79 percent) live in rural areas. By region, the majority of women and men live in the Central and Southern Regions, while 12 percent of women and 11 percent of men live in the Northern Region. Although the majority of respondents have had some education, the level of educational attainment varies by sex: 85 percent of women and 94 percent of men ever attended school. Among all the levels of educational attainment, the majority of women and men have attained some primary level education; however, a higher proportion of men (31 percent) have attended secondary school or higher compared with 20 percent of women.

The distribution of respondents by religion shows that a majority of the respondents are Christians (86 percent of women and 84 percent of men), while 13 percent of women and 12 percent of men are Muslims. Less than 1 percent of women and 3 percent of men reported no religious affiliation. Regarding ethnic self-identification, Chewa is the largest ethnic group, making up one-third of female and male respondents, followed by the Lomwe, who constitute 16 percent of women and 18 percent of men. The Yao and Ngoni both constitute 13 percent of the respondents for both women and men.

[1] The survey results in this chapter are presented for the country as a whole, by urban-rural residence, and by region. District-level results are available in Appendix A.

Table 3.1 Background characteristics of respondents

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by selected background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Age						
15-19	21.7	5,005	5,040	25.6	1,748	1,757
20-24	19.8	4,555	4,392	18.2	1,239	1,217
25-29	19.1	4,400	4,313	16.1	1,099	1,064
30-34	14.1	3,250	3,290	13.9	948	942
35-39	11.0	2,522	2,575	11.7	798	777
40-44	7.5	1,730	1,777	7.8	529	552
45-49	6.8	1,558	1,633	6.7	458	496
Marital status						
Never married	19.7	4,538	4,526	39.4	2,689	2,703
Married	58.7	13,520	13,493	47.8	3,257	3,293
Living together	8.7	2,008	1,952	9.4	638	580
Divorced/separated	9.3	2,135	2,189	3.0	206	204
Widowed	3.6	819	860	0.4	28	25
Residence						
Urban	18.7	4,302	3,068	21.1	1,440	973
Rural	81.3	18,718	19,952	78.9	5,379	5,832
Region						
Northern	11.6	2,677	4,189	10.9	744	1,215
Central	42.8	9,857	7,862	45.1	3,074	2,464
Southern	45.5	10,485	10,969	44.0	3,001	3,126
Education						
No education	15.2	3,505	3,390	6.2	422	398
Primary	64.8	14,916	15,339	62.6	4,270	4,359
Secondary	18.1	4,177	3,970	27.9	1,904	1,854
More than secondary	1.8	422	321	3.3	223	194
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	18.5	4,268	4,539	14.6	997	1,092
Second	18.8	4,332	4,506	19.2	1,309	1,380
Middle	19.6	4,517	4,721	20.0	1,367	1,401
Fourth	19.6	4,515	4,699	20.2	1,376	1,452
Highest	23.4	5,388	4,555	26.0	1,770	1,480
Religion						
Anglican	2.3	541	718	2.5	168	221
Catholic	20.6	4,754	4,670	22.3	1,519	1,466
CCAP[1]	16.6	3,823	3,684	16.8	1,143	1,112
Muslim	13.0	2,993	2,530	12.2	833	695
Seventh Day Advent/Baptist	6.7	1,541	1,653	7.1	482	500
Other Christian	39.5	9,087	9,559	35.2	2,400	2,565
No religion	0.8	173	137	2.6	177	174
Missing	0.1	15	14	0.0	1	1
Ethnicity						
Chewa	34.1	7,855	6,780	33.3	2,274	1,994
Lambya	0.4	84	170	0.4	26	56
Lomwe	16.3	3,743	3,731	17.8	1,211	1,197
Mang'anja	3.0	701	698	2.8	191	186
Ndali	0.4	89	188	0.3	23	54
Ngoni	12.9	2,969	3,145	12.9	877	889
Nkhonde	1.0	238	377	0.9	65	110
Nyanja	1.3	307	312	1.6	109	87
Sena	4.6	1,061	1,288	4.4	300	384
Tonga	1.9	434	751	1.8	123	234
Tumbuka	9.2	2,109	2,497	8.7	590	690
Yao	13.1	3,005	2,424	13.2	897	714
Other	1.8	418	650	1.9	133	209
Missing	0.0	7	9	0.0	1	1
Total 15-49	100.0	23,020	23,020	100.0	6,818	6,805
50-54	na	na	na	na	357	370
Total men 15-54	na	na	na	na	7,175	7,175

Note: Education categories refer to the highest level of education attended, whether or not that level was completed.
na = Not applicable
[1]Church of Central Africa, Presbyterian

3.2 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Table 3.2.1 provides an overview of the relationship between women's level of education and various background characteristics. In Malawi, 15 percent of women have never attended school, 56 percent have some primary education, and 9 percent have completed primary school. At the secondary level, 13 percent have some secondary education, while 6 percent have completed secondary school. Two percent of women have more than a secondary education.

The results show that older women are less likely than younger women to have some education. Thirty-eight percent of women age 45-49 reported that they have no education compared with 5 percent of women age 15-24. Place of residence is also associated with women's level of education because women in rural areas are far less likely to have ever attended school than their urban counterparts: 17 percent of rural women have never attended school compared with 7 percent of urban women. Women in the Central and Southern Regions (17 percent each) are four times as likely as women in the Northern Region (4 percent) to have no schooling. Wealth is highly associated with having ever been to school, as more than a quarter of women in the lowest wealth quintile (26 percent) have never been to school compared with only 4 percent of women in the highest quintile.

Nationally, women have completed a median number of 4.9 years of school. The median number of years of school completed for rural women is 4.3 years compared with 7.5 years for women from urban areas. Similarly, differences in the level of education attained are observed among the regions. The median number of years of school completed is highest for women from the Northern Region at 6.8 years, followed by 4.7 years in the Southern Region, and 4.3 years in the Central Region. Educational attainment increases as household wealth increases. One-quarter of women in the highest wealth quintile have completed secondary or higher education compared with less than 1 percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile.

Table 3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median grade completed, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Number of women
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary			
Age									
15-24	5.3	56.9	12.0	18.2	6.0	1.6	100.0	5.9	9,559
15-19	2.9	59.6	13.7	19.7	3.4	0.7	100.0	5.9	5,005
20-24	7.9	53.8	10.1	16.6	8.9	2.7	100.0	5.8	4,555
25-29	10.0	56.6	9.0	13.8	7.8	2.8	100.0	5.5	4,400
30-34	18.2	55.1	7.8	9.6	7.6	1.8	100.0	4.0	3,250
35-39	30.8	53.2	6.3	4.6	3.4	1.8	100.0	2.4	2,522
40-44	34.3	52.5	5.4	4.5	1.3	1.9	100.0	2.1	1,730
45-49	38.3	51.8	6.1	2.0	1.2	0.7	100.0	1.4	1,558
Residence									
Urban	7.0	40.1	7.2	23.5	14.8	7.3	100.0	7.5	4,302
Rural	17.1	59.0	9.8	10.0	3.5	0.6	100.0	4.3	18,718
Region									
Northern	3.9	60.9	11.0	16.8	6.5	1.0	100.0	6.8	2,677
Central	16.7	56.1	9.5	11.2	5.0	1.5	100.0	4.3	9,857
Southern	16.7	53.6	8.7	12.7	5.9	2.4	100.0	4.7	10,485
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	26.3	61.6	8.1	3.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	2.5	4,268
Second	21.2	61.7	10.7	5.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	3.4	4,332
Middle	16.1	60.9	12.3	8.8	1.9	0.0	100.0	4.5	4,517
Fourth	11.8	60.0	9.2	14.5	4.1	0.4	100.0	5.4	4,515
Highest	3.8	37.3	6.7	26.9	17.8	7.4	100.0	8.2	5,388
Total	15.2	55.5	9.3	12.5	5.6	1.8	100.0	4.9	23,020

[1] Completed 8 years at the primary level
[2] Completed 4 years at the secondary level

Table 3.2.2 shows the relationship between men's level of education and other background characteristics. Nationally, 6 percent of men age 15-49 have no education compared with more than twice as many women of the same age (15 percent). Men from urban areas have higher levels of educational attainment than their rural counterparts. Two percent of urban males compared with 7 percent of their rural counterparts have no formal education. While 31 percent of urban males have completed secondary or higher education, 9 percent of their rural counterparts have done so. Overall, the median years of school completed for men age 15-49 is 6.1 years.

For men, the level of educational attainment varies by region, but similar to the trend among women, men in the Northern Region attend school longer compared with men from the Central and Southern Regions. Two percent of men in the Northern Region had no education compared with 7 percent of men with no education in both the Central and Southern Regions. For men, as for women, educational attainment increases as household wealth increases. The median years of education completed increases with each wealth quintile, from 3.8 years among men in the lowest quintile to 7.6 years among men in the highest quintile.

Table 3.2.2 Educational attainment: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed, and median grade completed, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Number of men
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary			
Age									
15-24	2.6	55.2	10.9	21.6	7.5	2.1	100.0	6.1	2,987
15-19	1.9	62.1	13.1	20.0	2.4	0.5	100.0	5.7	1,748
20-24	3.7	45.6	7.8	23.8	14.7	4.4	100.0	6.6	1,239
25-29	5.1	45.5	10.7	18.3	15.8	4.6	100.0	6.6	1,099
30-34	7.0	46.0	7.0	18.0	18.0	4.0	100.0	6.6	948
35-39	12.2	55.4	7.7	9.5	13.0	2.0	100.0	5.3	798
40-44	11.3	60.1	6.6	8.1	7.3	6.5	100.0	5.6	529
45-49	13.8	63.4	5.7	8.8	3.8	4.4	100.0	4.7	458
Residence									
Urban	1.7	31.8	6.8	28.4	22.1	9.2	100.0	7.5	1,440
Rural	7.4	59.1	9.9	14.2	7.6	1.7	100.0	5.6	5,379
Region									
Northern	1.7	50.7	10.2	22.7	11.8	3.0	100.0	7.0	744
Central	6.5	56.3	9.1	14.6	10.7	2.7	100.0	5.8	3,074
Southern	7.0	51.0	9.2	18.5	10.4	3.9	100.0	6.0	3,001
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	14.7	67.5	9.3	7.2	1.3	0.0	100.0	3.8	997
Second	8.8	64.5	11.4	12.2	3.1	0.0	100.0	4.8	1,309
Middle	6.9	62.3	11.0	13.2	6.4	0.2	100.0	5.5	1,367
Fourth	3.6	52.9	9.7	20.2	12.1	1.6	100.0	6.5	1,376
Highest	1.0	30.6	6.1	27.4	23.8	11.2	100.0	7.6	1,770
Total 15-49	6.2	53.3	9.3	17.2	10.7	3.3	100.0	6.1	6,818
50-54	15.4	65.5	6.6	6.4	3.9	2.2	100.0	4.7	357
Total men 15-54	6.6	53.9	9.2	16.7	10.4	3.2	100.0	6.1	7,175

[1] Completed 8 years at the primary level
[2] Completed 4 years at the secondary level

3.3 LITERACY

The ability to read is crucial for exploring social and economic opportunities during a person's lifetime. Program planners use literacy statistics to determine the best ways to get health and other messages to women and men in different subgroups. The literacy status of respondents in the 2010 MDHS was determined by assessing their ability to read all or part of a simple sentence in any of the four languages; English, Chichewa, Yao, or Tumbuka. The literacy test was administered only to respondents who had less than a secondary school education because those with a secondary education or higher were assumed to be literate. Tables 3.3.1 and 3.3.2 present literacy data for women and men age 15-49.

Table 3.3.1 shows the percent distribution of women by the level of schooling attended, level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics. More than three in five (68 percent) women are literate. The level of literacy is much higher for women age 15-19, compared with women age 45-49 (81 and 45 percent, respectively). Eighty-three percent of women in urban areas are literate compared with 64 percent of their rural counterparts. Literacy varies by region, ranging from a high of 80 percent in the Northern Region to a low of 65 percent in the Central Region. Women in the highest wealth quintile are nearly twice as likely to be literate as women in the lowest wealth quintile (89 and 48 percent, respectively).

Table 3.3.1 Literacy: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Secondary school or higher	No schooling or primary school: Can read a whole sentence	No schooling or primary school: Can read part of a sentence	No schooling or primary school: Cannot read at all	No schooling or primary school: No card with required language	No schooling or primary school: Blind/ visually impaired	No schooling or primary school: Missing	Total	Percentage literate[1]	Number
Age										
15-19	23.8	48.5	8.6	18.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	80.9	5,005
20-24	28.1	37.5	7.8	26.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	73.5	4,555
25-29	24.4	40.1	8.1	27.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	72.7	4,400
30-34	18.9	37.9	7.8	35.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	64.6	3,250
35-39	9.7	32.5	8.4	49.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	50.6	2,522
40-44	7.8	34.2	9.6	47.5	0.0	0.6	0.3	100.0	51.5	1,730
45-49	3.9	33.0	8.4	53.6	0.0	0.9	0.2	100.0	45.3	1,558
Residence										
Urban	45.7	32.7	4.5	16.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	82.9	4,302
Rural	14.1	40.9	9.1	35.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	64.1	18,718
Region										
Northern	24.3	44.0	11.4	20.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	79.7	2,677
Central	17.7	38.9	7.8	35.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	64.5	9,857
Southern	21.0	38.6	7.9	32.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	67.5	10,485
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	4.0	34.3	9.3	52.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	47.7	4,268
Second	6.3	40.9	9.3	43.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	56.5	4,332
Middle	10.7	45.5	9.6	33.8	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	65.8	4,517
Fourth	19.0	45.6	8.5	26.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	73.1	4,515
Highest	52.2	31.8	5.3	10.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	89.3	5,388
Total	20.0	39.4	8.3	32.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	67.6	23,020

[1] Refers to women who attended secondary school or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

Table 3.3.2 shows that 81 percent of men are literate. The patterns of men's literacy are similar to those among women. However, there are marked differences between the sexes in the literacy levels across the age groups. Eighty percent of men age 45-49 are literate compared with 45 percent of women in the same age group. Similarly, marked disparities are observed between women and men across the wealth quintiles, as 64 percent of men in the poorest households are literate compared with 48 percent of women in the same wealth quintile.

Table 3.3.2 Literacy: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Secondary school or higher	No schooling or primary school: Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/ visually impaired	Missing	Total	Percentage literate[1]	Number
Age										
15-19	22.9	49.0	10.2	17.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	82.2	1,748
20-24	42.9	31.1	7.3	18.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	81.3	1,239
25-29	38.7	38.4	6.3	16.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	83.4	1,099
30-34	40.0	36.5	7.4	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.9	948
35-39	24.6	43.4	7.8	24.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	75.8	798
40-44	21.9	46.7	10.0	21.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	78.6	529
45-49	17.1	53.6	8.9	20.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.6	458
Residence										
Urban	59.7	27.8	4.6	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	92.1	1,440
Rural	23.6	45.5	9.3	21.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	78.4	5,379
Region										
Northern	37.5	35.9	8.9	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.3	744
Central	28.1	42.8	10.0	18.6	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	80.9	3,074
Southern	32.8	42.2	6.3	18.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	81.3	3,001
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	8.5	46.6	9.3	35.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	64.4	997
Second	15.3	49.6	9.7	25.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	74.6	1,309
Middle	19.8	47.5	11.2	21.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	78.5	1,367
Fourth	33.9	44.7	8.0	13.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	86.5	1,376
Highest	62.4	26.7	4.7	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	93.8	1,770
Total 15-49	31.2	41.8	8.3	18.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	81.3	6,818
50-54	12.6	56.1	7.6	23.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	76.3	357
Total men 15-54	30.3	42.5	8.3	18.7	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	81.0	7,175

[1] Refers to men who attended secondary school or higher and men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

3.4 ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA

The 2010 MDHS collected information on the respondents' exposure to common print and electronic media. Respondents were asked how often they read a newspaper, listened to the radio, or watched television. This information is important because it indicates the extent to which Malawians are regularly exposed to mass media, often used to convey messages on family planning and other health topics.

Data on exposure to mass media for both women and men age 15-49 are presented in Tables 3.4.1 and 3.4.2. There are disparities in the exposure to mass media between the sexes. Twelve percent of women read the newspaper at least once a week compared with 26 percent of men. More than twice as many men (34 percent) watch the television at least once a week compared with women (16 percent). Although more than half of female respondents (57 percent) listen to the radio at least once a week, more than three-quarters of men (76 percent) do so. The percentage of men who are exposed to all three forms of media (newspaper, television, and radio) is about three times that of women (14 percent compared with 5 percent).

Similarly, wealth status is positively related to exposure to mass media. For instance, 66 percent of women in the lowest quintile have no weekly exposure to any media source; while 15 percent of those in the highest quintile have no exposure. For men, 31 percent in the lowest wealth quintile have no weekly exposure to any media source compared with 6 percent of men in the highest wealth quintiles.

Table 3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	All three media at least once a week	No media at least once a week	Number
Age						
15-19	17.0	20.5	58.4	6.5	34.7	5,005
20-24	14.1	15.6	60.0	5.4	35.8	4,555
25-29	11.1	16.0	56.8	4.8	38.9	4,400
30-34	9.7	15.9	57.5	4.1	38.6	3,250
35-39	7.7	13.1	55.1	3.0	41.2	2,522
40-44	7.5	12.3	53.1	2.4	43.1	1,730
45-49	6.1	10.4	55.0	2.7	43.2	1,558
Residence						
Urban	22.9	41.3	65.7	13.3	24.2	4,302
Rural	9.2	10.1	55.3	2.7	41.4	18,718
Region						
Northern	15.7	19.0	64.9	5.0	29.8	2,677
Central	10.4	13.1	54.5	4.1	41.6	9,857
Southern	12.1	17.8	57.9	5.2	37.2	10,485
Education						
No education	0.3	4.3	43.2	0.0	55.3	3,505
Primary	7.8	10.9	56.0	1.6	40.5	14,916
Secondary	30.1	38.0	71.7	15.7	19.0	4,177
More than secondary	66.4	70.5	75.4	42.4	3.5	422
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	5.1	3.3	30.9	0.5	65.8	4,268
Second	5.7	4.1	47.4	0.8	49.9	4,332
Middle	7.7	6.2	60.4	1.0	36.7	4,517
Fourth	9.5	10.2	66.6	1.8	30.6	4,515
Highest	27.3	48.3	75.7	16.5	14.5	5,388
Total	11.8	15.9	57.3	4.7	38.2	23,020

Table 3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	All three media at least once a week	No media at least once a week	Number
Age						
15-19	24.4	41.1	73.1	13.7	17.9	1,748
20-24	30.2	39.0	76.2	17.7	16.4	1,239
25-29	26.3	33.7	78.4	13.6	15.0	1,099
30-34	23.7	29.8	76.1	13.5	19.9	948
35-39	24.3	27.7	76.4	11.9	17.4	798
40-44	25.9	28.0	84.3	12.4	11.6	529
45-49	21.7	24.8	76.3	11.5	18.6	458
Residence						
Urban	44.9	55.3	75.6	27.3	11.3	1,440
Rural	20.4	28.6	76.6	10.3	18.5	5,379
Region						
Northern	27.1	40.2	78.9	16.1	15.7	744
Central	22.4	31.5	76.8	11.7	17.3	3,074
Southern	28.5	35.7	75.4	15.7	16.9	3,001
Education						
No education	0.7	17.9	68.9	0.2	28.0	422
Primary	15.8	28.1	74.7	7.6	19.8	4,270
Secondary	46.3	46.4	80.9	25.5	9.7	1,904
More than secondary	83.8	78.9	84.8	63.0	3.2	223
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	11.6	20.6	64.0	4.7	30.7	997
Second	14.9	20.6	71.1	5.2	23.9	1,309
Middle	18.0	27.1	76.4	8.4	17.6	1,367
Fourth	24.6	30.1	81.4	11.9	14.2	1,376
Highest	48.0	60.8	83.5	31.4	5.7	1,770
Total 15-49	25.6	34.3	76.4	13.9	16.9	6,818
50-54	20.7	17.7	79.6	6.2	17.7	357
Total men 15-54	25.3	33.4	76.6	13.5	17.0	7,175

3.5 EMPLOYMENT

Employment is one source of empowerment for women, given that they exercise control over their own income. It is, however, difficult to measure employment status because even though some women work, it is on family farms, in family businesses, or in the informal sector, and such work is often not perceived as employment by the women and men themselves. As a result, it is difficult to capture this type of activity, which is rarely reported as work. The 2010 MDHS asked women and men detailed questions about their employment status in order to ensure complete coverage of employment in any sector, formal or informal. Women and men who reported that they were currently working and those who reported that they worked at some time during the 12 months preceding the survey are considered to have been employed. Additional information was collected on the type of work women and men were doing, whether they worked continuously throughout the year or not, for whom they worked, and the form in which they received their earnings.

Tables 3.5.1 and 3.5.2 show the percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics. Fifty-six percent of women are currently employed. Seventeen percent of women reported that they worked at some point during the past

Table 3.5.1 Employment status: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey: Currently employed[1]	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey: Not currently employed	Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Missing/ don't know	Total	Number of women
Age						
15-19	36.5	19.0	44.4	0.1	100.0	5,005
20-24	51.0	18.5	30.5	0.0	100.0	4,555
25-29	59.7	17.5	22.8	0.1	100.0	4,400
30-34	63.8	17.3	18.8	0.0	100.0	3,250
35-39	67.3	16.0	16.7	0.1	100.0	2,522
40-44	66.6	15.9	17.6	0.0	100.0	1,730
45-49	68.8	13.5	17.7	0.0	100.0	1,558
Marital status						
Never married	37.4	16.8	45.7	0.1	100.0	4,538
Married or living together	58.1	18.1	23.7	0.0	100.0	15,528
Divorced/separated/widowed	69.4	15.0	15.7	0.0	100.0	2,954
Number of living children						
0	39.3	17.3	43.3	0.0	100.0	5,344
1-2	55.7	17.8	26.5	0.1	100.0	7,079
3-4	62.2	18.1	19.6	0.1	100.0	6,006
5+	65.2	16.1	18.7	0.0	100.0	4,592
Residence						
Urban	49.5	12.3	38.2	0.0	100.0	4,302
Rural	56.9	18.6	24.4	0.1	100.0	18,718
Region						
Northern	52.7	19.4	27.8	0.1	100.0	2,677
Central	56.6	20.1	23.2	0.0	100.0	9,857
Southern	55.1	14.4	30.4	0.0	100.0	10,485
Education						
No education	56.2	17.8	25.9	0.1	100.0	3,505
Primary	56.4	18.4	25.2	0.0	100.0	14,916
Secondary	50.3	14.9	34.8	0.0	100.0	4,177
More than secondary	69.8	7.0	23.2	0.0	100.0	422
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	56.9	20.4	22.7	0.0	100.0	4,268
Second	56.3	18.9	24.6	0.1	100.0	4,332
Middle	56.7	18.4	24.7	0.1	100.0	4,517
Fourth	55.7	17.4	26.9	0.0	100.0	4,515
Highest	52.5	13.1	34.4	0.0	100.0	5,388
Total	55.5	17.4	27.0	0.0	100.0	23,020

[1] 'Currently employed' is defined as having done work in the past seven days. Includes persons who did not work in the past seven days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

12 months, but were not working at the time of the survey; while 27 percent of women reported not having worked at all in the 12 months preceding the survey. Older women are more likely to be currently employed when compared with their younger counterparts. While 37 percent of women age 15-19 are currently employed, 69 percent of women age 45-49 are employed. More rural women are currently employed than their urban counterparts (57 and 50 percent, respectively). Women who are divorced, separated, or widowed (69 percent), those with five or more children (65 percent), and women with more than a secondary education (70 percent) are more likely to be currently employed than their counterparts. Women in the highest wealth quintile were the least likely to be currently employed and the most likely to have been unemployed during the 12 months preceding the survey (53 and 34 percent, respectively).

A similar pattern is observed in men's employment status. Overall, 82 percent of men age 15-49 are currently employed, 7 percent worked in the 12 months prior to the survey but are not currently working, and 11 percent have not been employed for the 12 months preceding the survey. Men age

Table 3.5.2 Employment status: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by employment status, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Missing/ don't know	Total	Number of men
	Currently employed[1]	Not currently employed				
Age						
15-19	60.3	10.8	28.9	0.0	100.0	1,748
20-24	79.4	7.5	13.1	0.0	100.0	1,239
25-29	91.1	4.9	4.1	0.0	100.0	1,099
30-34	93.9	3.6	2.4	0.1	100.0	948
35-39	92.8	5.8	1.4	0.0	100.0	798
40-44	95.0	3.8	1.1	0.1	100.0	529
45-49	91.9	6.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	458
Marital status						
Never married	64.9	9.9	25.2	0.0	100.0	2,689
Married or living together	93.3	4.7	1.9	0.0	100.0	3,895
Divorced/separated/widowed	90.7	5.4	3.9	0.0	100.0	234
Number of living children						
0	66.9	9.6	23.6	0.0	100.0	2,918
1-2	93.3	4.2	2.4	0.0	100.0	1,485
3-4	92.6	5.5	1.8	0.1	100.0	1,269
5+	94.2	4.4	1.4	0.0	100.0	1,146
Residence						
Urban	76.3	5.2	18.6	0.0	100.0	1,440
Rural	83.6	7.2	9.2	0.0	100.0	5,379
Region						
Northern	78.3	4.9	16.8	0.0	100.0	744
Central	85.3	6.4	8.2	0.0	100.0	3,074
Southern	79.6	7.6	12.8	0.0	100.0	3,001
Education						
No education	85.5	9.4	5.0	0.1	100.0	422
Primary	83.7	6.9	9.3	0.0	100.0	4,270
Secondary	77.5	6.0	16.4	0.0	100.0	1,904
More than secondary	82.3	4.6	13.2	0.0	100.0	223
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	82.2	10.6	7.2	0.1	100.0	997
Second	84.3	6.9	8.7	0.1	100.0	1,309
Middle	86.4	5.3	8.3	0.0	100.0	1,367
Fourth	83.3	7.3	9.4	0.0	100.0	1,376
Highest	75.9	5.2	18.8	0.0	100.0	1,770
Total 15-49	82.0	6.8	11.2	0.0	100.0	6,818
50-54	90.2	5.5	4.2	0.0	100.0	357
Total men 15-54	82.4	6.7	10.8	0.0	100.0	7,175

[1] 'Currently employed' is defined as having done work in the past seven days. Includes persons who did not work in the past seven days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

40-44 are more likely to be currently employed (95 percent) than men in other age groups. Men who are divorced, separated, or widowed (91 percent) are more likely to be currently employed than those who have never married (65 percent). Similar to the pattern seen among women, employment status is associated with the number of living children that the man has. Sixty-seven percent of men with no living children were currently working compared with 93 percent of men with one to two children. As observed with women, men in rural areas are more likely to be currently employed than men in urban areas (84 and 76 percent, respectively). Likewise, women and men in the Central Region are more likely to be currently employed than their counterparts in other regions: 57 percent for women and 85 percent for men.

3.6 OCCUPATION

Respondents who reported that they are currently employed or that they worked in the 12 months preceding the survey were asked what type of work they normally do. Tables 3.6.1 and 3.6.2 show the distribution of women and men by occupation, according to background characteristics.

Table 3.6.1 Occupation: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Professional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual[1]	Domestic service	Agriculture	Total	Number of women
Age									
15-19	0.3	0.2	16.3	5.4	7.9	2.1	67.8	100.0	2,780
20-24	1.7	0.8	26.0	5.5	6.1	1.7	58.2	100.0	3,168
25-29	2.1	1.1	29.4	6.7	6.4	1.7	52.6	100.0	3,396
30-34	2.6	1.4	28.0	6.8	6.1	1.5	53.6	100.0	2,637
35-39	3.5	0.7	25.2	7.2	5.5	1.5	56.4	100.0	2,101
40-44	3.7	1.3	23.0	7.4	5.9	1.0	57.7	100.0	1,426
45-49	1.3	0.6	21.1	8.3	7.6	1.0	60.0	100.0	1,283
Marital status									
Never married	2.1	1.6	19.3	5.5	8.8	3.0	59.7	100.0	2,460
Married or living together	2.0	0.6	25.1	6.4	5.5	0.9	59.4	100.0	11,838
Divorced/separated/widowed	2.1	1.5	28.0	7.9	8.6	3.6	48.4	100.0	2,491
Number of living children									
0	2.1	1.4	20.2	5.5	7.5	2.9	60.4	100.0	3,028
1-2	2.9	1.4	27.7	6.1	6.0	1.9	54.0	100.0	5,202
3-4	1.8	0.6	26.1	7.0	6.3	1.0	57.2	100.0	4,826
5+	1.2	0.1	22.1	7.3	6.6	0.9	61.8	100.0	3,734
Residence									
Urban	6.1	3.9	53.1	7.5	6.7	6.6	16.1	100.0	2,657
Rural	1.3	0.3	19.3	6.3	6.4	0.6	65.6	100.0	14,133
Region									
Northern	2.2	0.3	29.6	7.3	4.0	0.5	56.1	100.0	1,930
Central	1.6	0.7	22.4	6.7	8.2	1.3	59.0	100.0	7,565
Southern	2.4	1.3	25.7	6.1	5.3	2.2	57.0	100.0	7,294
Education									
No education	0.0	0.1	16.4	6.6	7.2	0.9	68.8	100.0	2,596
Primary	0.4	0.1	22.4	6.6	6.5	1.7	62.2	100.0	11,149
Secondary	6.1	2.9	41.4	6.3	5.7	2.0	35.6	100.0	2,722
More than secondary	42.0	16.4	27.3	3.7	6.1	1.1	3.5	100.0	324
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	0.3	0.1	14.2	5.0	8.9	0.5	71.0	100.0	3,299
Second	0.2	0.0	16.7	6.0	7.6	0.5	68.9	100.0	3,260
Middle	0.7	0.0	19.2	7.4	5.9	0.8	66.0	100.0	3,396
Fourth	0.9	0.5	26.7	6.4	5.6	2.0	57.9	100.0	3,299
Highest	7.7	3.7	45.1	7.8	4.6	4.0	27.2	100.0	3,536
Total	2.0	0.9	24.7	6.5	6.5	1.6	57.8	100.0	16,790

[1] Unskilled manual labour includes cases for occupations for unskilled labour and cases for which occupation information was missing for respondents who worked in the past 12 months, but did not provide information on their occupation.

Among women, more than half of women are employed in the agricultural sector, and a quarter of women are employed in sales and services (58 and 25 percent, respectively). Seven percent of women are engaged in both skilled and unskilled manual jobs. Forty-two percent of women with more than secondary school education are in professional, technical, or managerial occupations representing the majority in that educational group. On the other hand, 69 percent of women with no education and 62 percent of women with a primary school education are employed in the agricultural sector.

Findings for men are similar to those for women: Table 3.6.2 shows that the highest proportion of men age 15-49 work in agriculture (49 percent). Eighteen percent of men work as skilled labourers, followed by 16 percent of men in sales and services. The trends in occupation type by the level of education are very similar to those for women. The majority of men with more than a secondary education (45 percent) are in the professional, technical, or managerial occupations, while 65 percent of men with no education have agricultural occupations.

Table 3.6.2 Occupation: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Professional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual[1]	Domestic service	Agriculture	Total	Number of men
Age									
15-19	0.5	0.2	9.8	10.6	13.2	2.0	63.8	100.0	1,243
20-24	3.0	1.1	14.6	21.8	10.5	1.5	47.5	100.0	1,076
25-29	3.4	1.7	18.5	22.9	13.0	1.3	39.2	100.0	1,054
30-34	5.0	2.4	19.7	20.1	7.8	1.0	44.0	100.0	924
35-39	4.5	1.7	18.6	19.2	7.8	0.8	47.4	100.0	787
40-44	9.1	2.9	14.7	19.7	5.3	2.0	46.4	100.0	522
45-49	5.2	1.1	14.7	14.4	8.0	0.4	56.2	100.0	448
Marital status									
Never married	2.7	0.9	11.7	14.9	12.6	1.9	55.2	100.0	2,011
Married or living together	4.4	1.7	17.8	19.8	8.5	1.1	46.7	100.0	3,818
Divorced/separated/widowed	2.3	1.1	12.8	24.5	15.0	1.4	43.0	100.0	225
Number of living children									
0	3.0	0.8	12.1	15.3	12.4	1.9	54.5	100.0	2,230
1-2	4.5	1.9	17.5	20.6	11.1	1.4	43.0	100.0	1,449
3-4	3.8	2.3	20.4	19.8	8.0	0.9	45.0	100.0	1,245
5+	4.4	1.2	14.9	19.9	6.7	0.7	52.3	100.0	1,130
Residence									
Urban	9.7	4.0	28.5	31.1	12.1	4.0	10.6	100.0	1,172
Rural	2.3	0.8	12.5	15.3	9.6	0.7	58.7	100.0	4,882
Region									
Northern	3.7	1.1	11.4	15.2	13.9	0.5	54.2	100.0	619
Central	3.4	1.2	14.3	17.0	8.9	1.2	54.0	100.0	2,821
Southern	4.1	1.8	18.0	20.6	10.5	1.7	43.3	100.0	2,615
Education									
No education	0.0	0.4	11.0	16.6	7.3	0.2	64.5	100.0	400
Primary	0.4	0.7	14.0	17.1	10.5	1.1	56.2	100.0	3,870
Secondary	7.8	3.0	21.1	21.6	10.3	2.4	33.9	100.0	1,591
More than secondary	45.0	5.8	11.0	20.6	7.0	0.1	10.5	100.0	193
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	0.4	0.0	8.3	12.7	10.4	0.3	68.0	100.0	925
Second	0.2	0.3	12.0	14.3	11.0	0.4	61.8	100.0	1,194
Middle	0.9	0.6	12.7	17.0	12.4	0.6	55.7	100.0	1,253
Fourth	2.2	1.7	16.0	19.8	9.2	1.8	49.3	100.0	1,246
Highest	12.7	3.8	25.4	25.2	8.0	3.2	21.7	100.0	1,436
Total 15-49	3.7	1.4	15.6	18.3	10.1	1.4	49.4	100.0	6,054
50-54	5.5	0.5	15.8	15.3	7.2	0.3	55.5	100.0	342
Total men 15-54	3.8	1.4	15.6	18.2	10.0	1.3	49.7	100.0	6,396

[1] Unskilled manual labour includes cases for occupations for unskilled labour and cases for which occupation information was missing for respondents who worked in the past 12 months, but did not provide information on their occupation.

3.7 EARNINGS, EMPLOYERS, AND CONTINUITY OF EMPLOYMENT

Tables 3.7.1 and 3.7.2 show the distribution of women and men by type of earnings, type of employer, and continuity of employment. Table 3.7.1 separately presents information on women engaged in agricultural or nonagricultural work. The two sectors influence the type of earnings women receive, the type of employer they work for, and the continuity of their employment. Over half of women (58 percent) employed in agricultural work are not paid; this compares with one in five women (21 percent) who are employed in nonagricultural work and are not paid. More than two-thirds of the women employed in the agricultural sector are self-employed and work seasonally (67 and 70 percent, respectively). About a quarter of women in agricultural work are employed by a family member (26 percent) compared with 11 percent of women employed in nonagricultural work. Among women employed in the nonagricultural sector, 72 percent earn cash only, 67 percent are self-employed, and 47 percent work all year.

Table 3.7.1 Type of employment: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings, type of employer, and continuity of employment, according to type of employment (agricultural or nonagricultural), Malawi 2010

Employment characteristic	Agricultural work	Nonagricultural work	Missing	Total
Type of earnings				
Cash only	25.9	71.8	2.3	45.1
Cash and in-kind	11.2	6.0	4.3	9.0
In-kind only	5.0	1.2	0.0	3.4
Not paid	57.7	20.7	91.2	42.3
Missing	0.2	0.3	2.1	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of employer				
Employed by family member	25.9	10.7	2.7	19.5
Employed by nonfamily member	6.6	22.3	0.0	13.2
Self-employed	67.3	66.7	95.1	67.1
Missing	0.1	0.3	2.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Continuity of employment				
All year	23.8	47.4	78.7	33.8
Seasonal	69.8	29.6	13.0	52.8
Occasional	6.2	22.6	6.2	13.1
Missing	0.2	0.3	2.1	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women employed during the last 12 months	9,705	7,040	45	16,790

Note: Total includes women with missing information on type of employment who are not shown separately.

Table 3.7.2 shows that half of the men (50 percent) employed in agricultural work are not paid. Fifty-six percent of men in agricultural work are self-employed, and 61 percent work seasonally. Among men employed in the nonagricultural sector, 82 percent are paid in cash only, 46 percent are self-employed, and 59 percent work all year.

Table 3.7.2 Type of employment: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings, type of employer, and continuity of employment, according to type of employment (agricultural or nonagricultural), Malawi 2010

Employment characteristic	Agricultural work	Nonagricultural work	Missing	Total
Type of earnings				
Cash only	35.0	81.7	59.5	56.4
Cash and in-kind	11.2	4.3	2.2	7.5
In-kind only	3.4	0.6	0.3	2.0
Not paid	50.4	13.4	37.8	34.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of employer				
Employed by family member	33.4	9.2	16.7	21.9
Employed by nonfamily member	10.9	45.0	44.4	28.1
Self-employed	55.7	45.7	38.7	49.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Continuity of employment				
All year	35.1	58.8	22.9	43.5
Seasonal	61.4	27.6	42.3	45.8
Occasional	3.2	13.5	34.6	10.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men employed during the last 12 months	2,990	2,452	612	6,054

Note: Total includes men with missing information on type of employment who are not shown separately.

3.8 KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES REGARDING TUBERCULOSIS

The 2010 MDHS collected information on knowledge and attitudes towards tuberculosis (TB), a major public health concern worldwide. Respondents were asked if they had ever heard of TB and how it is spread, whether the disease is curable and through what methods, and several other TB-related questions. Additionally, respondents were asked whether or not they would want other people to know if a family member had TB.

Tables 3.8.1 and 3.8.2 present information on knowledge and attitudes concerning TB for women and men age 15-49, by background characteristics. Almost all women and men are knowledgeable about TB: 98 percent of women and 99 percent of men. Among all respondents who report having heard of TB, 78 percent of women and 86 percent of men reported that TB is spread through the air by coughing. The greatest differentials regarding knowledge of the spread of TB and attitudes on whether it can be cured are observed by respondents' educational levels. Eighty-nine percent of women and 92 percent of men with at least a secondary school education correctly reported that TB is spread through the air by coughing compared with 74 percent of women and 80 percent of men with no education. Ninety-two percent of women with at least a secondary school education believe that TB can be cured compared with 73 percent of women with no education. For men, 96 percent with at least a secondary school education believe TB can be cured compared with 75 percent with no education.

Table 3.8.1 Knowledge and attitude concerning tuberculosis: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among women who have heard of TB, the percentages who know that TB is spread through the air by coughing, the percentage who believe that TB can be cured, and the percentage who would want to keep secret that a family member has TB, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

	Among all respondents		Among respondents who have heard of TB			
Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of TB	Number	Percentage who report that TB is spread through the air by coughing	Percentage who believe that TB can be cured	Percentage who would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number
Age						
15-19	96.0	5,005	73.1	67.7	52.5	4,803
20-24	97.6	4,555	76.2	79.1	51.1	4,446
25-29	98.5	4,400	80.8	83.3	50.5	4,335
30-34	98.7	3,250	82.7	85.1	51.3	3,209
35-39	97.7	2,522	78.9	81.9	49.1	2,463
40-44	98.1	1,730	81.7	82.0	49.0	1,697
45-49	98.5	1,558	80.9	80.9	47.8	1,534
Residence						
Urban	99.5	4,302	87.1	90.5	48.3	4,280
Rural	97.3	18,718	76.3	76.3	51.3	18,208
Region						
Northern	98.3	2,677	65.6	70.8	53.5	2,633
Central	97.2	9,857	77.5	73.3	45.2	9,581
Southern	98.0	10,485	82.5	86.4	55.1	10,273
Education						
No education	95.6	3,505	73.7	72.7	54.0	3,350
Primary	97.6	14,916	75.8	76.2	51.6	14,552
Secondary	99.7	4,177	89.3	91.8	46.9	4,164
More than secondary	100.0	422	97.8	99.3	30.4	422
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	95.6	4,268	71.8	69.9	49.2	4,081
Second	96.4	4,332	73.8	72.8	53.3	4,176
Middle	97.6	4,517	76.9	76.3	51.9	4,411
Fourth	98.6	4,515	79.7	81.6	52.1	4,454
Highest	99.6	5,388	87.0	90.8	47.7	5,366
Total	97.7	23,020	78.4	79.0	50.7	22,487

Women in the highest wealth quintile are more likely to believe that TB can be cured (91 percent) compared with those from the lowest quintile (70 percent). A similar pattern is observed among men (94 percent and 81 percent, respectively). Overall, women are more likely than men to want to conceal the fact that a family member has TB (51 and 34 percent, respectively). Data on both sexes show that attitudes on whether they would want others to know that their family member had TB are associated with the level of education. Fifty-four percent of females and 44 percent of males with no education would want knowledge of their family member's TB kept a secret compared with 30 percent of women and 17 percent of men with more than a secondary school education.

Table 3.8.2 Knowledge and attitude concerning tuberculosis: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among men who have heard of TB, the percentages who know that TB is spread through the air by coughing, the percentage who believe that TB can be cured, and the percentage who would want to keep secret that a family member has TB, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

	Among all respondents		Among respondents who have heard of TB			
Background characteristic	Percentage who have heard of TB	Number	Percentage who report that TB is spread through the air by coughing	Percentage who believe that TB can be cured	Percentage who would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number
Age						
15-19	96.3	1,748	82.5	78.4	38.2	1,683
20-24	98.7	1,239	85.0	88.4	35.4	1,223
25-29	99.3	1,099	85.3	90.9	32.0	1,091
30-34	99.8	948	88.3	93.5	33.5	947
35-39	99.6	798	87.5	90.9	31.3	795
40-44	99.5	529	90.4	92.3	27.5	527
45-49	99.1	458	86.8	92.0	26.4	453
Residence						
Urban	99.2	1,440	88.2	94.5	28.9	1,428
Rural	98.3	5,379	85.1	86.1	34.8	5,289
Region						
Northern	98.5	744	80.4	82.5	45.0	733
Central	98.7	3,074	89.0	85.5	29.3	3,035
Southern	98.3	3,001	83.7	91.6	35.2	2,950
Education						
No education	95.0	422	80.4	75.4	43.8	401
Primary	98.2	4,270	83.0	84.7	35.8	4,195
Secondary	99.9	1,904	92.0	96.3	28.4	1,902
More than secondary	99.2	223	93.8	98.9	16.9	221
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	97.0	997	81.7	80.9	35.7	967
Second	98.4	1,309	83.5	84.6	35.1	1,288
Middle	98.4	1,367	86.2	87.5	35.3	1,345
Fourth	98.5	1,376	86.0	88.3	36.3	1,354
Highest	99.6	1,770	89.1	94.1	27.8	1,762
Total 15-49	98.5	6,818	85.7	87.9	33.6	6,718
50-54	99.4	357	88.0	91.2	24.0	354
Total men 15-54	98.6	7,175	85.9	88.0	33.1	7,072

3.9 TOBACCO USE

Tobacco is used in various ways. It is dried and rolled into cigarettes and cigars for smoking, shredded and inserted into pipes (also for smoking), and finely pulverised for inhalation as snuff. Smoking has been shown to have significant adverse health effects, including increased risk of respiratory and cardiovascular illnesses both for the individual smoker and for other people exposed to second-hand or environmental tobacco smoke (WHO, 2002). Information on women's and men's tobacco use was collected during the 2010 MDHS. Tables 3.9.1 and 3.9.2 show the percentages of women and men age 15-49 who smoke cigarettes or a pipe or use other forms of tobacco. Additionally, both tables show the percent distribution of cigarette smokers age 15-49 by the number of cigarettes smoked in the past 24 hours, according to background characteristics.

The majority of women (99 percent) and men (83 percent) reported that they do not use tobacco. Only one percent of women reported using tobacco. Two percent of women in the Northern Region reported using tobacco, compared with one percent each for women in the Central and Southern Regions. Women with no education are more likely to use tobacco products (4 percent) than their counterparts who have been to school. Among men age 15-49, 17 percent reported they use tobacco products, of which almost all smoke cigarettes. Men in rural areas are more likely to smoke cigarettes (19 percent) compared with their urban counterparts (10 percent). Cigarette smoking among

men is also highest among men with no education and among those in the lowest wealth quintile (34 percent and 29 percent, respectively). Men from the Central Region are most likely to smoke cigarettes (20 percent) compared with men from the Northern Region and the Southern Region (both 14 percent). By age, tobacco use is highest among men age 45-49 (32 percent).

Among men who use tobacco, 63 percent report smoking one to five cigarettes in the last 24 hours. Sixteen percent of men report smoking 6-9 cigarettes in the last 24 hours and 14 percent reported smoking 10 or more cigarettes in the last 24 hours. Half of women that report using tobacco smoked one to five cigarettes in the last 24 hours.

Table 3.9.1 Use of tobacco: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who smoke cigarettes or a pipe or use other tobacco products and the percent distribution of cigarette smokers by number of cigarettes smoked in preceding 24 hours, according to background characteristics and maternity status, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Cigarettes	Pipe	Other tobacco	Does not use tobacco	Number of women	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours					Total	Number of cigarette smokers
						1-2	3-5	6-9	10+	Don't know/ missing		
Age												
15-19	0.1	0.0	0.0	99.8	5,005	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
20-24	0.2	0.0	0.1	99.7	4,555	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
25-29	0.3	0.0	0.4	99.4	4,400	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	14
30-34	0.6	0.1	0.3	99.2	3,250	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	19
35-39	0.4	0.0	1.3	98.4	2,522	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	9
40-44	1.1	0.0	3.4	95.9	1,730	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	19
45-49	1.0	0.0	4.5	94.8	1,558	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	15
Residence												
Urban	0.5	0.1	0.2	99.4	4,302	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	21
Rural	0.4	0.0	1.0	98.7	18,718	14.0	34.5	4.6	4.3	42.7	100.0	70
Region												
Northern	0.3	0.0	1.5	98.3	2,677	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Central	0.3	0.0	0.8	98.9	9,857	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	34
Southern	0.5	0.0	0.7	98.9	10,485	26.7	24.0	5.9	6.0	37.4	100.0	50
Education												
No education	1.0	0.0	2.5	96.8	3,505	(22.8)	(53.2)	(8.1)	(8.9)	(7.0)	100.0	33
Primary	0.3	0.0	0.7	99.1	14,916	(17.9)	(16.4)	(1.1)	(4.8)	(59.9)	100.0	45
Secondary	0.3	0.0	0.2	99.7	4,177	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
More than secondary	0.3	0.0	0.0	99.7	422	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Maternity status												
Pregnant	0.2	0.0	0.4	99.4	2,072	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Breastfeeding (not pregnant)	0.3	0.0	0.5	99.2	7,403	(5.1)	(14.4)	(0.0)	(3.7)	(76.8)	100.0	23
Neither	0.5	0.0	1.1	98.5	13,544	26.4	33.1	5.0	6.7	28.8	100.0	64
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	0.5	0.0	1.2	98.4	4,268	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	20
Second	0.5	0.0	1.3	98.3	4,332	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	23
Middle	0.3	0.0	1.0	98.8	4,517	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
Fourth	0.5	0.0	0.6	98.9	4,515	(4.8)	(43.9)	(4.8)	(9.0)	(37.5)	100.0	23
Highest	0.3	0.0	0.2	99.6	5,388	*	*	*	*	*		14
Total	0.4	0.0	0.8	98.8	23,020	20.0	30.3	3.5	5.7	40.6	100.0	91

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 3.9.2 Use of tobacco: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who smoke cigarettes or a pipe or use other tobacco products and the percent distribution of cigarette smokers by number of cigarettes smoked in preceding 24 hours, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Cigarettes	Pipe	Other tobacco	Does not use tobacco	Number of men	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours						Total	Number of cigarette smokers
						0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10+	Don't know/ missing		
Age													
15-19	2.5	0.0	0.4	97.2	1,748	(9.9)	(30.7)	(29.2)	(3.1)	(12.6)	14.5	100.0	44
20-24	12.8	0.0	1.0	87.0	1,239	4.1	33.4	38.5	9.9	12.5	1.6	100.0	159
25-29	21.2	0.1	1.3	78.5	1,099	5.4	32.5	32.3	21.1	8.0	0.7	100.0	233
30-34	22.8	0.1	1.3	77.0	948	6.5	20.2	44.7	11.2	15.4	2.0	100.0	216
35-39	27.4	0.5	1.7	71.9	798	1.8	24.8	33.4	22.1	14.5	3.3	100.0	219
40-44	25.5	0.0	1.2	74.2	529	6.1	21.4	41.6	14.4	15.0	1.6	100.0	135
45-49	31.6	0.0	3.2	66.4	458	2.3	17.6	40.6	19.4	19.5	0.7	100.0	144
Residence													
Urban	10.0	0.0	0.5	89.9	1,440	10.2	23.4	42.3	7.9	15.5	0.7	100.0	144
Rural	18.7	0.1	1.4	80.8	5,379	3.8	25.9	37.0	17.4	13.4	2.4	100.0	1,006
Region													
Northern	14.2	0.1	1.1	85.1	744	3.0	25.3	35.6	16.4	16.1	3.6	100.0	105
Central	20.0	0.2	1.3	79.6	3,074	4.3	24.4	41.2	17.5	11.7	0.8	100.0	615
Southern	14.3	0.0	1.1	85.3	3,001	5.4	27.4	33.2	14.3	15.9	3.8	100.0	429
Education													
No education	33.5	0.7	3.3	65.8	422	2.9	27.2	29.3	20.3	18.2	2.0	100.0	141
Primary	19.2	0.1	1.4	80.3	4,270	3.7	25.5	38.7	16.5	13.9	1.8	100.0	819
Secondary	9.7	0.1	0.3	90.3	1,904	10.3	25.0	40.5	12.1	8.3	3.8	100.0	184
More than secondary	2.5	0.0	0.0	97.5	223	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	29.2	0.4	2.5	69.9	997	4.8	25.2	37.6	15.5	16.3	0.6	100.0	291
Second	21.4	0.1	2.0	77.9	1,309	2.5	23.5	35.4	21.7	14.1	2.8	100.0	281
Middle	18.4	0.1	0.9	81.3	1,367	4.2	30.6	33.0	17.5	12.2	2.5	100.0	252
Fourth	13.9	0.0	1.0	85.7	1,376	5.0	26.1	42.8	12.2	11.4	2.3	100.0	191
Highest	7.6	0.0	0.2	92.3	1,770	8.9	20.8	44.2	9.4	13.2	3.5	100.0	134
Total 15-49	16.9	0.1	1.2	82.7	6,818	4.6	25.6	37.7	16.2	13.7	2.2	100.0	1,150
50-54	31.4	0.2	1.7	67.4	357	6.7	14.2	50.4	9.3	17.9	1.4	100.0	112
Total men 15-54	17.6	0.1	1.2	82.0	7,175	4.8	24.6	38.8	15.6	14.1	2.1	100.0	1,262

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

FERTILITY 4

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on a number of fertility indicators including levels, patterns, and trends in both current and cumulative fertility; the length of birth intervals; and the age at which women begin childbearing. Information on current and cumulative fertility is essential for monitoring population growth. Birth intervals are important because short intervals are associated with high childhood mortality. The age at which childbearing begins can also have a major impact on the health and wellbeing of both the mother and the child.

To generate data on fertility, a birth history was collected from each woman interviewed in the 2010 MDHS. Women were asked to report the total number of sons and daughters to whom they had given birth in their lifetime. To ensure all information was reported, women were asked separately about children still living at home, those living elsewhere, and those who had died. Sex, date of birth, and survival status of each child was obtained, and age at death for dead children was recorded.[1]

4.2 CURRENT FERTILITY

The level of current fertility is one of the most important topics in this report because of its direct relevance to population policies and programmes. Measures of current fertility presented in this chapter include age-specific fertility rates (ASFR), the total fertility rate (TFR), the general fertility rate (GFR), and the crude birth rate (CBR). The rates are presented for the period 1 to 36 months preceding the survey, which was determined from the date of interview and a child's birth date. A three-year period is chosen for calculating these rates to provide the most current information, to reduce sampling error, and to avoid problems from the displacement of births.

Table 4.1 Current fertility

Age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the three years preceding the survey, by residence, Malawi 2010

Age group	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
15-19	109	162	152
20-24	206	285	269
25-29	200	248	238
30-34	133	222	206
35-39	125	169	162
40-44	32	91	82
45-49	3	38	33
TFR (15-49)	4.0	6.1	5.7
GFR	154	213	202
CBR	36.0	39.8	39.2

Notes: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Rates for age group 45-49 may be slightly biased due to truncation. Rates are for the period 1-36 months prior to interview.
TFR: Total fertility rate expressed per woman
GFR: General fertility rate expressed per 1,000 women
CBR: Crude birth rate, expressed per 1,000 population

Age-specific fertility rates show the age pattern of fertility. Numerators for the ASFRs are calculated by identifying live births that occurred in the three-year period preceding the survey and classifying them by the age of the mother (in five-year age groups) at the time of the child's birth. The denominators of the rates represent the number of woman-years lived by the survey respondents in each of the five-year age groups during the specified period. The TFR refers to the number of live births a woman would have if she were subject to the current age-specific fertility rates throughout her reproductive years (15-49 years). The GFR represents the number of live births per 1,000 women of reproductive age. The CBR is the number of live births per 1,000 population. The latter two measures are based on birth history data for the three-year period before the survey and the age-sex distribution of the household population.

[1] The survey results in this chapter are presented for the country as a whole, by urban-rural residence, and by region. District-level results are available in Appendix A.

Table 4.1 shows age-specific fertility rates for women by five-year age groups; it also shows the current fertility for the three-year period preceding the 2010 MDHS. Age-specific and total fertility rates were calculated directly from the birth history data. The sum of age-specific fertility rates (known as the total fertility rate, or TFR) is a summary measure of the level of fertility. If fertility were to remain constant at current levels, a Malawian woman would bear an average of 5.7 children in her lifetime. The phenomenon of rural-urban variation in fertility also holds true, as the table indicates that rural women will give birth to two more children during their reproductive years than urban women (6.1 and 4.0, respectively). This rural-urban difference in the TFR is similar to that observed in the 2004 MDHS.

The TFR measured in the 2010 MDHS (5.7) is slightly lower than the TFR measured in the 2004 MDHS (6.0). Examination of the age pattern of fertility rates show that the peak of childbearing in Malawi is during age 20-24. The same age pattern was observed in the 2004 MDHS. Table 4.1 further shows a general fertility rate of 202 live births per 1,000 women age 15-44 years and a crude birth rate of 39.2 births per 1,000 population.

This section examines associations between a woman's background characteristics and her fertility. Table 4.2 shows fertility differentials by residence, region, education, and wealth quintile. The analysis of the fertility differentials in this report is conducted by presenting the TFR, percentage of currently pregnant women, and completed fertility in terms of the mean number of births to women age 40-49 by these characteristics.

Table 4.2 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the three years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 years, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Total fertility rate	Percentage women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49
Residence			
Urban	4.0	5.8	5.8
Rural	6.1	9.7	6.7
Region			
Northern	5.7	9.4	6.5
Central	5.8	8.6	7.0
Southern	5.6	9.3	6.1
Education			
No education	6.9	8.7	7.1
Primary	5.9	9.8	6.5
Secondary	3.8	6.8	4.2
More than secondary	2.1	6.0	3.6
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	6.8	9.7	7.0
Second	6.8	11.0	7.2
Middle	6.3	10.5	6.8
Fourth	5.3	8.1	6.4
Highest	3.7	6.3	5.5
Total	5.7	9.0	6.6

Note: Total fertility rates are for the period 1-36 months prior to interview.

Table 4.2 shows that the TFR in the Northern Region is 5.7 births per woman, while in the Central and Southern Regions it is 5.8 and 5.6 births per woman, respectively. Education consistently appears as an important variable in the analysis of fertility-related behaviour. Generally, the TFR declines as educational level increases. Women with more than a secondary education have a TFR of 2.1, compared with women with no education who have a TFR of 6.9. A similar relationship is reflected in the association between fertility rates and the wealth index, which shows that women have

fewer children as wealth increases. Women in the highest wealth quintile have an average of three children fewer than women in the lowest quintile (3.7 and 6.8 births per woman, respectively).

Nine percent of interviewed women reported that they were pregnant at the time of the survey. The percentage of women who are currently pregnant provides another measure of current fertility, although it is recognised that the survey may not capture all pregnancies because some women may not know that they are pregnant or may be reluctant to report early-stage pregnancies.

The last column in Table 4.2 shows the mean number of children ever born (CEB) to women age 40-49. This is an indicator of cumulative fertility; it reflects the fertility performance of older women who are nearing the end of their reproductive period and thus represents completed fertility. The findings show that the mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 (6.6 children per woman) is slightly higher than the TFR for the 3 years preceding the survey (5.7 children per woman), suggesting a slight recent reduction in fertility.

4.3 FERTILITY TRENDS

Table 4.3.1 uses information from the retrospective birth histories obtained from the 2010 MDHS respondents to examine trends in age-specific fertility rates for successive five-year periods before the survey. To calculate these rates, births are classified according to the period of time in which the birth occurred and the mother's age at the time of the birth. Because birth histories were not collected for women age 50 and older, the rates for older age groups become progressively more truncated for periods more distant from the survey date. For example, rates cannot be calculated for women age 45-49 for the period five to nine years or more preceding the survey because women in that age group would have been 50 years or older at the time of the survey.

The results in Table 4.3.1 show age-specific fertility rates decreased between the two five-year periods prior to the survey for all age groups. A constant decrease is also observed for the last three periods before the survey for the 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, and 35-39 age groups.

Table 4.3.1 Trends in age-specific fertility rates

Age-specific fertility rates for five-year periods preceding the survey, by mother's age at the time of the birth, Malawi 2010

	Number of years preceding survey			
Mother's age at birth	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19
15-19	157	180	171	166
20-24	270	297	316	303
25-29	241	281	288	289
30-34	208	240	253	[297]
35-39	159	172	[207]	-
40-44	82	[119]	-	-
45-49	[35]	-	-	-

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women. Estimates in brackets are truncated. Rates exclude the month of interview.

Another way to examine fertility trends is to compare current estimates with earlier surveys and censuses. The results shown in Table 4.3.2 and Figure 4.1 confirm the earlier conclusion that fertility has declined in Malawi in the past two decades and continues to decline. The TFR has substantially declined from 6.7 children per woman in the 1992 MDHS to 6.3 children per woman in the 2000 MDHS, to 6.0 children per woman in the 2004 MDHS, and to 5.7 children per woman in the 2010 MDHS.

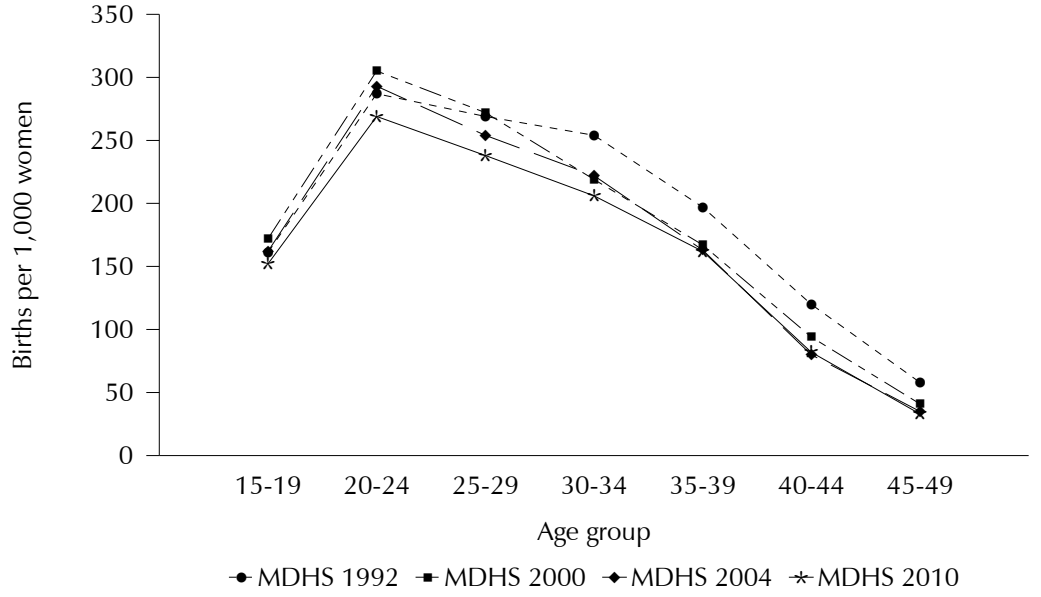
Table 4.3.2 Trends in age-specific and total fertility rates

Age-specific and total fertility rates (TFR), Malawi DHS 1992-2010

Mother's age at birth	1992 MDHS[1]	2000 MDHS[2]	2004 MDHS[3]	2010 MDHS
15-19	161	172	162	152
20-24	287	305	293	269
25-29	269	272	254	238
30-34	254	219	222	206
35-39	197	167	163	162
40-44	120	94	80	82
45-49	58	41	35	33
TFR 15-49	6.7	6.3	6.0	5.7

Note: Age-specific fertility rates are per 1,000 women.
[1] NSO and Macro International, 1994
[2] NSO and ORC Macro, 2001
[3] NSO and ORC Macro, 2005

Figure 4.1 Trends in Age-specific Fertility Rates, Various Sources, 1992-2010



MDHS 2010

4.4 CHILDREN EVER BORN AND LIVING

Table 4.4 shows the distribution of all women and currently married women by the number of children ever born, according to five-year age groups. The table also shows the mean number of children ever born and the mean number of living children. Information on the number of children ever born reflects the accumulation of births over a woman's entire reproductive period (parity) and therefore has limited reference to current fertility levels, particularly when the country has experienced a decline in fertility. However, as an indicator, the number of children ever born to all women is useful for observing how average family size varies across age groups, and for observing the level of primary infertility. Comparison of the mean number of children ever born to all women and the mean number of living children shows the cumulative effects of mortality during the childbearing period.

Four-fifths of all women age 15-19 (80 percent) have never given birth. However, this proportion declines to 2 percent or less for women age 30 and older; indicating that childbearing among Malawian women is nearly universal. The percentage of women who are childless at the end

of the reproductive period is an indirect measure of primary infertility (the proportion of women who are unable to bear children at all). Voluntary childlessness is rare in Malawi; therefore, it is likely that married women with no births are unable to have children. The data show that less than two percent of married women remain childless by their 40s.

The same pattern is seen for currently married women, except that the mean number of children ever born is higher (3.8 children) among currently married women compared with all women (3.1 children). The difference in the mean number of children ever born to all women and to currently married women can be attributed to a substantial proportion of young and unmarried women in the former category who exhibit lower fertility.

In addition to giving a description of average family size, information on children ever born and number of living children also gives some indication of the extent of childhood mortality. The 2010 MDHS results indicate that on average, all women have more than 2.6 surviving children, and currently married women have 3.2 children who survive. The difference between the mean number of children ever born and mean number of children still living for the two groups of women increases with a woman's age.

Table 4.4 Children ever born and living

Percent distribution of all women and currently married women by number of children ever born, mean number of children ever born, and mean number of living children, according to age group, Malawi 2010

Age	Number of children ever born											Total	Number of women	Mean number of children ever born	Mean number of living children
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+				
ALL WOMEN															
15-19	79.9	17.6	2.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.00	5,005	0.23	0.21
20-24	15.4	31.7	34.1	14.5	3.6	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.00	4,555	1.61	1.44
25-29	3.8	8.8	22.6	30.5	23.2	8.0	2.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.00	4,400	2.98	2.64
30-34	1.9	4.3	8.4	18.0	22.7	22.7	13.2	6.1	1.9	0.4	0.3	100.00	3,250	4.23	3.59
35-39	2.1	2.3	4.3	7.4	13.3	20.3	19.8	15.6	8.5	4.2	2.3	100.00	2,522	5.45	4.50
40-44	1.3	2.4	4.0	6.1	9.1	12.8	13.9	21.6	12.1	8.3	8.4	100.00	1,730	6.26	5.04
45-49	1.6	2.9	3.6	4.7	6.6	9.2	12.4	13.6	13.8	14.0	17.5	100.00	1,558	6.91	5.29
Total	21.8	13.0	13.8	12.9	10.9	8.7	6.4	5.2	3.1	2.1	2.1	100.00	23,020	3.07	2.57
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN															
15-19	37.0	53.6	8.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.00	1,171	0.73	0.65
20-24	4.9	33.6	39.9	16.8	4.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.00	3,469	1.84	1.65
25-29	2.0	7.5	22.5	31.8	24.1	8.7	2.8	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.00	3,718	3.09	2.74
30-34	1.2	3.5	7.6	17.4	22.5	24.1	13.9	6.8	2.2	0.5	0.3	100.00	2,636	4.37	3.74
35-39	1.5	1.5	3.5	5.5	11.9	20.8	21.3	16.8	9.9	4.5	2.8	100.00	2,040	5.70	4.73
40-44	1.2	2.1	3.6	4.6	7.8	12.0	14.3	22.8	12.4	9.2	9.8	100.00	1,339	6.48	5.21
45-49	1.3	2.2	2.8	4.0	5.2	7.8	12.5	13.5	14.1	16.3	20.2	100.00	1,155	7.26	5.62
Total	5.0	14.5	17.2	15.8	13.2	10.6	8.0	6.4	3.8	2.7	2.8	100.00	15,528	3.80	3.20

4.5 BIRTH INTERVALS

A birth interval is defined as the period of time between two successive live births. Information about birth intervals is important in understanding the health status of young children. Research has shown that short birth intervals (<24 months) are associated with poor health outcomes, especially during infancy. Children born too soon after a previous birth, especially if the interval between the births is less than two years, have an increased risk of sickness and death at an early age. Longer birth intervals (more than two years), on the other hand, contribute to improved health status for both the mother and child.

Table 4.5 presents the percent distribution of non-first births in the five years preceding the survey by number of months since preceding birth, according to selected demographic and socioeconomic variables. The median length of birth interval in Malawi is 36 months, which is the same as the median birth interval in the 2004 MDHS. The table further shows that 5 percent of non-first births are born after an interval of less than 18 months, and 10 percent are born after an interval of 18 to 23 months. One in three births (35 percent) are born 24 to 35 months after the previous birth, and 25 percent are born 36 to 47 months after the previous birth.

The median number of months since the preceding birth increases markedly with age, from 26 months among mothers age 15-19 to 41 months among mothers age 40-49. The median birth interval does not vary much by birth order or sex of the preceding birth. However, there are notable variations in the median birth interval according to survival of the preceding birth, residence, and educational level.

The median birth interval is higher (36.7 months) if the preceding birth's survival status is living rather than dead (28.4 months). Variation by residence shows that the median birth interval for urban mothers is higher (39.8 months) than for rural mothers (35.7 mothers). By level of education, the median birth interval ranges from 35.9 months among women with no education to 55.3 months among women with more than secondary education.

Table 4.5 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of non-first births in the five years preceding the survey by number of months since preceding birth, and median number of months since preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Age									
15-19	15.3	18.2	44.6	16.6	2.5	2.8	100.0	125	26.1
20-29	5.4	10.9	39.4	25.8	11.1	7.4	100.0	8,165	34.2
30-39	3.8	9.3	30.2	25.0	14.4	17.4	100.0	5,871	38.4
40-49	6.0	7.6	27.2	20.2	13.0	26.0	100.0	1,466	41.2
Birth order									
2-3	5.0	10.2	36.2	25.1	12.0	11.4	100.0	7,160	35.6
4-6	4.2	9.4	33.7	25.0	13.3	14.4	100.0	6,173	36.8
7+	6.5	11.3	33.5	23.6	11.7	13.3	100.0	2,294	35.4
Sex of preceding birth									
Male	5.0	9.4	34.6	23.8	13.3	13.9	100.0	7,853	36.3
Female	4.8	10.7	35.1	26.0	11.6	11.8	100.0	7,773	35.8
Survival of preceding birth									
Living	2.8	9.3	35.6	26.1	13.0	13.2	100.0	13,855	36.7
Dead	21.0	16.1	28.9	15.5	8.1	10.4	100.0	1,772	28.4
Residence									
Urban	5.2	8.1	29.5	23.5	15.2	18.4	100.0	2,064	39.8
Rural	4.8	10.4	35.6	25.1	12.0	12.0	100.0	13,562	35.7
Region									
Northern	4.2	7.7	38.1	27.1	12.0	10.9	100.0	1,805	36.0
Central	5.4	10.3	35.0	24.3	12.6	12.4	100.0	6,659	35.7
Southern	4.6	10.4	33.9	24.9	12.4	13.8	100.0	7,163	36.4
Education									
No education	5.3	11.2	33.8	23.4	12.4	13.9	100.0	3,170	35.9
Primary	4.8	10.2	36.1	25.5	11.9	11.5	100.0	10,616	35.6
Secondary	5.0	7.3	29.8	24.1	15.4	18.4	100.0	1,759	39.6
More than secondary	2.2	9.1	14.6	13.4	22.2	38.5	100.0	81	55.3
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	5.4	11.7	35.3	25.8	10.8	10.9	100.0	3,483	35.1
Second	5.8	10.7	36.9	24.3	11.6	10.7	100.0	3,472	35.1
Middle	4.6	9.9	36.7	26.0	11.3	11.5	100.0	3,396	35.6
Fourth	4.1	9.8	34.8	24.4	13.9	12.9	100.0	2,912	36.5
Highest	4.1	7.4	28.3	23.3	16.0	20.8	100.0	2,363	41.4
Total	4.9	10.1	34.8	24.9	12.5	12.9	100.0	15,627	36.1

Note: First-order births are excluded. The interval for multiple births is the number of months since the preceding pregnancy that ended in a live birth.

4.6 AGE AT FIRST BIRTH

The age at which childbearing commences is an important determinant of overall fertility as well as the health and welfare of the mother and child. In some societies, the delay of first births as a result of an increase in the age at marriage has contributed to a decrease in fertility. However, in Malawi, it is not uncommon for women to have children before getting married. Table 4.6 shows the percentage of women who have given birth by specific ages, according to their age at the time of the survey. Overall, the median age at first birth for women age 20-49 in Malawi is 18.9 years. The median age at first birth varies little by age group.

In Malawi, 7 percent of women age 25-49 have given birth by age 15, and 65 percent have become mothers by age 20. Comparing the proportions of women who have given birth by age 15 across age groups provides another way to view trends in age at first birth over time. The results indicate a decrease in early childbearing over time. The percentage of women who gave birth by exact age 15 is 7 percent or higher among women age 35-49, around 5 percent among women age 20-34, and less than two percent among women age 15-19.This reduction in the percentage of women giving birth early supports the findings that age at first childbirth has been increasing slowly.

Table 4.6 Age at first birth

Percentage of women age 15-49 who gave birth by exact ages, percentage who have never given birth, and median age at first birth, according to current age, Malawi 2010

	Percentage who gave birth by exact age					Percentage who have never given birth	Number of women	Median age at first birth
Current age	15	18	20	22	25			
15-19	1.3	na	na	na	na	79.9	5,005	a
20-24	4.8	34.7	66.7	na	na	15.4	4,555	18.9
25-29	5.1	35.2	66.3	84.8	94.0	3.8	4,400	18.9
30-34	5.4	34.4	65.1	83.8	94.4	1.9	3,250	19.0
35-39	6.9	34.2	60.6	79.0	92.6	2.1	2,522	19.2
40-44	10.8	40.9	65.4	82.2	91.5	1.3	1,730	18.7
45-49	7.1	38.3	63.8	80.6	90.0	1.6	1,558	18.9
20-49	6.1	35.6	65.1	na	na	5.7	18,015	18.9
25-49	6.5	35.9	64.5	82.6	93.0	2.4	13,461	18.9

na = Not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

4.7 MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST BIRTH

Age at first birth varies by the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the woman. Table 4.7 shows the median age at first birth across age cohorts for key sub-groups of women. The measures are presented for women age 25-49 to ensure that half of the women have already had a birth by the start of the age group. Urban women age 25-49 have a higher median age at first birth (19.4 years) than their rural counterparts (18.8 years). A comparison across regions shows that the median age at first birth for women age 25-49 ranges from 19.2 years in the Central Region to 18.7 years in the Southern Region.

The median age at first birth increases with level of education. Women with no education have their first birth at a median age of 18.4 years, while women who have attended more than secondary education have a median age at first birth of 24.4 years, a difference of six years. On the other hand, there is no correlation between age at first birth and wealth quintile.

Table 4.7 Median age at first birth

Median age at first birth among women age 20-49 (25-49) years, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Age						Women age 20-49	Women age 25-49
	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49		
Residence								
Urban	19.8	19.7	19.6	19.5	18.7	18.4	19.5	19.4
Rural	18.8	18.7	18.9	19.1	18.7	19.0	18.8	18.8
Region								
Northern	19.1	18.7	19.3	19.0	19.2	18.7	19.0	18.9
Central	19.2	19.4	19.2	19.3	18.8	19.2	19.2	19.2
Southern	18.5	18.6	18.7	19.0	18.4	18.6	18.6	18.7
Education								
No education	18.3	17.8	18.2	18.8	18.1	19.2	18.4	18.4
Primary	18.4	18.5	18.8	19.0	18.7	18.7	18.6	18.7
Secondary	a	20.5	21.2	21.2	20.4	20.1	a	20.8
More than secondary	a	a	26.4	23.7	23.2	22.5	a	24.4
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	18.5	18.6	18.7	19.5	18.9	19.4	18.8	18.9
Second	18.5	18.6	18.9	18.8	18.6	18.7	18.7	18.7
Middle	18.7	18.7	18.7	19.2	18.1	18.6	18.7	18.7
Fourth	18.8	18.6	19.0	18.7	18.4	18.7	18.7	18.7
Highest	a	19.8	19.9	19.8	19.3	19.1	19.9	19.7
Total	18.9	18.9	19.0	19.2	18.7	18.9	18.9	18.9

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women had a birth before reaching the beginning of the age group

4.8 TEENAGE PREGNANCY AND MOTHERHOOD

Teenage pregnancy is a major health concern because of its association with higher morbidity and mortality for both the mother and child. In addition, childbearing during the teenage years frequently has adverse social consequences, particularly regarding educational attainment, because women who become mothers in their teens are more likely to curtail their education. Table 4.8 shows the percentage of women age 15-19 who have either had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child.

Overall, one in every four teenagers (26 percent) age 15-19 has begun childbearing; 20 percent have had a live birth and 6 percent are pregnant with their first child. A higher proportion of teenagers in rural areas (27 percent) has begun childbearing compared with teenagers in urban areas (21 percent). At the regional level, the proportion of teenagers who have started childbearing is highest in the Southern Region (29 percent) and the Northern Region (28 percent) compared with the Central Region (22 percent). The percentage of teenagers who have started childbearing decreases with increasing level of education. Forty-five percent of teenagers with no education have already begun childbearing as compared with only 4 percent of those with more than secondary education. Teenagers in the lowest wealth quintile are more than twice as likely to have started childbearing as those in the highest wealth quintile (31 and 16 percent, respectively).

Table 4.8 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Percentage who:		Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		
Age				
15	1.6	2.0	3.5	1,234
16	7.5	5.1	12.6	1,152
17	15.0	6.7	21.7	927
18	34.4	9.0	43.4	907
19	57.2	6.3	63.5	784
Residence				
Urban	16.0	4.5	20.5	947
Rural	21.0	5.8	26.8	4,058
Region				
Northern	20.7	7.5	28.1	618
Central	16.6	5.1	21.7	2,179
Southern	23.3	5.4	28.7	2,208
Education				
No education	32.9	11.6	44.6	146
Primary	22.0	6.1	28.1	3,669
Secondary	13.0	2.9	15.9	1,156
More than secondary	0.0	4.0	4.0	34
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	24.7	6.4	31.1	891
Second	24.9	6.2	31.1	890
Middle	23.2	7.0	30.2	985
Fourth	18.1	5.7	23.8	985
Highest	12.5	3.2	15.6	1,254
Total	20.1	5.5	25.6	5,005

FAMILY PLANNING 5

Family planning refers to a conscious effort by a couple to limit or space the number of children they want to have through the use of contraceptive methods. This chapter presents results from the 2010 MDHS on a number of aspects of contraception: knowledge of specific contraceptive methods, attitudes and behaviour towards contraceptive use, ever use and current use, sources of contraceptive methods, and costs of methods. The focus of this chapter is on sexually active women, as these women have the greatest risk of exposure to pregnancy and the greatest need to regulate their fertility. The results of interviews with men are presented alongside those with women, as men play an equally important role in the realisation of reproductive health and family planning decisions and behaviour. Comparisons are also made, where feasible, with findings from previous surveys to evaluate changes in contraceptive measures over time in Malawi.[1]

5.1 KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Information on knowledge and use of family planning methods was obtained from female and male respondents by asking them to mention ways or methods by which a couple can delay or avoid pregnancy. If the respondent failed to mention a particular method spontaneously, the interviewer described the method and asked whether the respondent had heard of it. For each method known, respondents were asked if they had ever used the method. Respondents who reported they used the method were asked whether they or their partners were using a method at the time of the survey.

Contraceptive methods are classified as modern or traditional methods. Modern methods include female sterilisation, male sterilisation, the pill, the intrauterine device (IUD), injectables, implants, the male condom, the female condom, and emergency contraception. Methods such as rhythm (periodic abstinence) and withdrawal are grouped as traditional methods. Provision was also made in the questionnaire to record any other methods mentioned by the respondent, including folk methods.

Table 5.1 shows that knowledge of any contraceptive method is universal in Malawi, with 98 percent of all women and 99 percent of all men knowing at least one method of contraception. Modern methods are more widely known than traditional methods; 98 percent of all women know of a modern method while 74 percent know of a traditional method. Among modern methods for women, injectables and male condoms are the most commonly known methods (95 percent each), and emergency contraception is the least known modern method (35 percent). Knowledge of a modern method of family planning among currently married women (100 percent) and sexually active unmarried women (99 percent) is universal.

Among traditional methods, withdrawal and the rhythm method are the most commonly known among all women (60 and 53 percent, respectively). Overall, women know a mean number of 8.5 contraceptive methods while men know 7.8 methods.

[1] The survey results in this chapter are presented for the country as a whole, by urban-rural residence, and by region. District-level results are available in Appendix A.

Table 5.1 Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of all respondents, currently married respondents and sexually active unmarried respondents age 15-49 who know any contraceptive method, by specific method, Malawi 2010

	Women			Men		
Method	All women	Currently married women	Sexually active unmarried woman[1]	All men	Currently married men	Sexually active unmarried men[1]
Any method	**97.9**	**99.7**	**99.2**	**98.6**	**99.7**	**98.9**
Any modern method	**97.9**	**99.7**	**99.2**	**98.5**	**99.7**	**98.5**
Female sterilisation	88.6	93.0	88.4	83.9	91.9	83.3
Male sterilisation	67.7	73.3	67.0	69.9	78.9	62.3
Pill	91.1	96.6	89.2	82.9	92.3	79.4
IUD	73.8	81.7	71.9	62.1	73.9	48.4
Injectables	95.3	99.0	95.2	90.0	97.5	88.5
Implants	77.6	85.9	75.4	53.5	66.9	38.8
Male condom	94.7	96.8	97.5	97.6	98.9	98.4
Female condom	86.0	89.6	89.0	84.8	89.4	85.0
Emergency contraception	35.1	38.8	35.8	34.2	40.6	38.7
Any traditional method	**74.4**	**82.3**	**75.5**	**70.3**	**81.4**	**73.8**
Rhythm	53.4	57.7	58.2	53.0	61.7	53.9
Withdrawal	59.6	67.8	63.6	57.4	68.1	62.1
Folk method	22.5	26.6	19.0	9.9	14.4	7.7
Mean number of methods known by respondents 15-49	**8.5**	**9.1**	**8.5**	**7.8**	**8.7**	**7.5**
Number of respondents	23,020	15,528	523	6,818	3,895	469
Mean number of methods known by respondents 15-54	na	na	na	7.8	8.7	7.5
Number of respondents	na	na	na	7,175	4,218	474

na = Not applicable
[1] Had last sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 5.2 shows knowledge of contraceptive methods among women and men by background characteristics. There is no variation in contraceptive knowledge by background characteristics between women and men. In general, all currently married women and men have heard of at least one contraceptive method and at least one modern contraceptive method.

Table 5.2 Knowledge of contraceptive methods by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 who have heard of at least one contraceptive method and who have heard of at least one modern method by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method[1]	Number	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method[1]	Number
Age						
15-19	98.0	98.0	1,171	(100.0)	(100.0)	40
20-24	99.9	99.9	3,469	99.2	99.2	466
25-29	99.9	99.9	3,718	99.8	99.8	868
30-34	99.9	99.8	2,636	99.8	99.7	862
35-39	99.7	99.7	2,040	100.0	100.0	737
40-44	99.6	99.6	1,339	99.8	99.8	495
45-49	99.6	99.6	1,155	99.5	99.5	428
Residence						
Urban	100.0	100.0	2,686	99.3	99.3	686
Rural	99.6	99.6	12,841	99.8	99.8	3,209
Region						
Northern	99.6	99.6	1,871	100.0	100.0	428
Central	99.7	99.7	6,678	99.9	99.9	1,792
Southern	99.7	99.7	6,979	99.4	99.4	1,676
Education						
No education	99.5	99.4	2,826	98.5	98.5	333
Primary	99.7	99.7	10,231	99.8	99.8	2,460
Secondary	100.0	100.0	2,275	100.0	100.0	980
More than secondary	100.0	100.0	195	99.0	99.0	122
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	99.2	99.2	2,639	99.5	99.5	603
Second	99.9	99.8	3,120	99.9	99.9	826
Middle	99.5	99.5	3,303	99.9	99.9	850
Fourth	99.8	99.8	3,197	99.8	99.8	783
Highest	99.9	99.9	3,268	99.4	99.4	833
Total 15-49	99.7	99.7	15,528	99.7	99.7	3,895
50-54	na	na	na	99.8	99.5	323
Total men 15-54	na	na	na	99.7	99.7	4,218

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable
[1] Female sterilisation, male sterilisation, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, and emergency contraception

5.2 EVER USE OF CONTRACEPTION

Ever use of contraception provides a measure of the cumulative experience of a population with family planning. Ever use of family planning methods in the 2010 MDHS thus refers to use of a method at any time, with no distinction between past and current use. The 2010 MDHS collected data on the level of ever use of family planning methods from respondents. All women interviewed in the 2010 MDHS who said that they had heard of a method of family planning were asked whether they had ever used that method. Men were only asked about ever use of male sterilisation, the male condom, the female condom, the rhythm method, and withdrawal. Table 5.3.1 shows the percentage of all women, currently married women, and sexually active unmarried women who have ever used specific methods of family planning, by age. Table 5.3.2 presents comparable information for men.

Overall, 65 percent of all women reported ever using a method of contraception at some time; 62 percent used a modern method and 18 percent used any traditional method. Among currently married women, 79 percent have used any method in the past and 75 percent have ever used a modern method. The most widely used modern methods among currently married women are: injectables (61 percent), male condoms (20 percent), the pill (15 percent), and female sterilisation (10 percent).

Seventy-two percent of sexually active unmarried women have ever used a family planning method at some time. Half (50 percent) have used a male condom; 43 percent have used injectables; 14 percent have used pills; 4 percent have used female sterilisation; 1 percent has used the pill; and 1 percent has used the IUD. Twenty percent of sexually active unmarried women have used a traditional method at some point in time.

Table 5.3.1 Ever use of contraception: Women

Percentage of all women, currently married women, and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49 who have ever used any contraceptive method by method, according to age, Malawi 2010

			Modern method										Traditional method			
Age	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilisation	Male sterilisation	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	Female condom	Emergency contraception	Any traditional method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Folk method	Number of women
ALL WOMEN																
15-19	20.5	19.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	9.2	0.2	12.5	0.7	0.2	4.1	1.7	3.1	0.4	5,005
20-24	70.7	67.1	0.5	0.1	8.1	0.5	54.2	1.4	24.7	1.3	0.6	16.5	5.3	11.7	2.2	4,555
25-29	83.5	80.2	2.6	0.1	16.1	0.8	69.1	2.9	23.1	1.6	1.1	20.4	6.4	14.5	3.6	4,400
30-34	84.4	81.1	9.5	0.1	19.7	1.1	68.0	3.6	20.5	1.6	1.4	22.9	8.4	14.3	5.3	3,250
35-39	81.5	77.2	17.6	0.3	22.3	0.8	63.2	2.0	18.3	1.5	0.6	25.5	7.8	14.7	8.3	2,522
40-44	73.8	68.1	25.4	0.3	19.0	1.7	50.2	0.8	13.5	1.1	0.5	24.5	7.5	13.4	8.7	1,730
45-49	65.4	57.7	25.8	0.2	15.5	2.0	37.6	0.9	9.4	0.8	0.9	24.2	6.6	12.7	10.6	1,558
Total	65.2	61.8	7.5	0.1	12.6	0.8	48.8	1.7	18.6	1.2	0.7	17.6	5.7	11.3	4.2	23,020
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN																
15-19	47.9	45.6	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.2	30.8	0.4	22.2	1.5	0.3	12.1	3.8	10.1	1.2	1,171
20-24	77.2	72.8	0.6	0.1	8.6	0.5	62.3	1.7	23.6	1.3	0.6	18.5	5.9	13.0	2.6	3,469
25-29	85.4	81.9	2.8	0.1	16.0	1.0	71.4	2.9	21.9	1.4	0.8	21.3	6.5	15.1	3.9	3,718
30-34	85.9	82.4	10.0	0.2	20.3	1.2	70.4	3.9	19.3	1.4	1.6	23.9	8.3	15.0	5.9	2,636
35-39	83.5	79.0	19.7	0.4	21.9	0.7	65.0	2.2	18.0	1.5	0.5	26.7	7.9	15.6	8.9	2,040
40-44	76.7	70.8	28.5	0.3	18.7	1.8	51.8	0.9	12.7	1.0	0.6	26.1	8.4	13.6	10.1	1,339
45-49	70.4	62.8	29.1	0.2	15.8	2.0	40.6	0.7	9.6	0.8	1.1	25.4	6.2	13.6	11.8	1,155
Total	78.7	74.5	9.7	0.2	15.1	0.9	61.3	2.2	19.6	1.3	0.8	21.8	6.8	14.1	5.5	15,528
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN[1]																
15-19	50.2	49.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	9.4	0.0	44.8	1.1	0.0	11.0	3.4	9.1	0.0	180
20-24	80.8	80.8	2.4	0.0	10.2	3.2	48.6	0.1	55.1	2.7	0.5	19.1	6.4	14.1	0.9	122
25-29	84.9	84.9	3.0	0.0	22.9	0.0	68.2	3.8	60.2	5.0	5.9	23.8	7.3	16.3	2.0	88
30-34	91.7	91.7	6.9	0.0	26.5	0.0	69.8	2.1	56.2	5.6	3.3	34.1	19.5	17.6	3.7	63
35-39	(77.5)	(77.0)	(12.7)	(0.0)	(40.2)	(0.4)	(66.0)	(6.1)	(39.0)	(2.8)	(2.0)	(27.4)	(1.5)	(27.4)	(3.1)	37
40-44	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	22
45-49	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12
Total	71.8	71.1	4.3	0.0	14.4	1.1	42.5	1.3	49.8	3.2	1.7	19.8	6.5	14.5	1.5	523

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Women who had sexual intercourse within the 30 days preceding the survey

Table 5.3.2 shows that 58 percent of all men age 15-49 reported having used any method of contraception at some time; 49 percent used a modern method, and 29 percent used a traditional method. The male condom is the most commonly used method (49 percent) for men, while male sterilisation is the least commonly used method (1 percent). The male condom is reported as the most commonly used method among currently married men (56 percent). Similarly, male condoms are the most common method ever used by sexually active unmarried men (70 percent).

Table 5.3.2 Ever use of contraception: Men

Percentage of all men, currently married men, and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 who have ever used any contraceptive method by method, according to age, Malawi 2010

Age	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method: Male sterilisation	Modern method: Male condom	Modern method: Female condom	Any traditional method	Traditional method: Rhythm	Traditional method: Withdrawal	Number of men
ALL MEN									
15-19	27.7	26.1	0.0	25.7	1.4	7.6	5.4	4.2	1,748
20-24	64.2	58.5	0.8	57.6	4.9	26.2	17.0	15.9	1,239
25-29	71.6	62.2	1.0	61.8	4.5	34.5	22.2	21.6	1,099
30-34	71.3	59.7	0.5	59.1	4.6	41.6	28.4	24.5	948
35-39	68.4	53.6	1.3	52.6	4.4	40.1	26.8	24.5	798
40-44	70.5	53.8	1.6	51.7	5.2	42.9	27.7	25.8	529
45-49	62.7	46.9	1.5	46.5	5.5	37.7	23.0	23.5	458
Total 15-49	57.9	49.2	0.8	48.5	3.9	28.6	18.8	17.3	6,818
50-54	57.7	35.0	1.2	34.4	1.1	38.7	24.6	23.9	357
Total men 15-54	57.9	48.5	0.8	47.8	3.8	29.1	19.1	17.6	7,175
CURRENTLY MARRIED MEN									
15-19	(57.4)	(52.7)	(1.4)	(51.3)	(1.8)	(13.8)	(10.2)	(11.4)	40
20-24	73.5	64.5	0.7	63.9	5.4	37.6	25.4	22.8	466
25-29	70.5	59.4	1.2	58.9	4.2	38.2	24.4	24.3	868
30-34	70.6	58.1	0.5	57.5	4.6	43.8	30.0	25.8	862
35-39	68.6	53.1	1.0	52.2	3.8	39.9	27.5	23.5	737
40-44	70.2	52.3	1.7	50.7	4.8	43.8	27.9	27.0	495
45-49	63.0	47.9	1.6	47.5	5.6	38.4	23.4	24.4	428
Total 15-49	69.5	56.3	1.1	55.6	4.5	40.2	26.5	24.5	3,895
50-54	57.0	32.9	1.1	32.7	0.6	39.6	25.7	24.4	323
Total men 15-54	68.6	54.5	1.1	53.8	4.2	40.1	26.5	24.5	4,218
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED MEN[1]									
15-19	66.5	61.7	0.1	61.0	5.8	25.3	16.0	15.9	221
20-24	82.8	77.5	0.3	74.4	11.0	27.1	14.1	20.4	158
25-29	90.6	86.1	0.0	86.1	14.0	25.9	22.5	14.9	60
30-34	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	13
35-39	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
40-44	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
45-49	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
Total 15-49	76.3	71.6	0.2	70.2	9.1	27.7	16.7	18.9	469
50-54	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
Total men 15-54	75.8	71.2	0.2	69.8	9.0	27.6	16.5	18.8	474

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Men who had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

5.3 CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

This section presents information on the prevalence of current contraceptive use among women age 15-49. The level of current use is a measure of actual contraceptive practice at the time of the survey. It is also the most widely used and valuable measure of the success of family planning programmes. Furthermore, it can be used to estimate the reduction in fertility attributable to contraception. The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) is usually defined as the percentage of currently married women who are currently using a method of contraception. This section focuses on the levels and differentials in current use of contraception in Malawi.

Table 5.4.1 shows by age the percent distribution of all women, currently married women, and sexually active unmarried women who are currently using specific family planning methods. The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) among all women using any method is 35 percent, any modern method is 33 percent, and any traditional method is 3 percent. The CPR is 46 percent among currently married women using any method of contraception, an increase from 33 percent in the 2004 MDHS. Among currently married women using contraception, 42 percent use a modern method of contraception and 4 percent use traditional methods. With respect to specific modern methods, injectables (26 percent), female sterilisation (10 percent), pills (3 percent), and male condoms (2

percent) are the most widely used methods. The CPR increases with age, rising from 29 percent for women age 15-19, peaking at 54 percent for women age 35-39, and thereafter declining.

As expected, the use of modern family planning methods is higher for sexually active unmarried women than for currently married women (46 percent versus 42 percent). The most notable difference between these two groups of women is that 23 percent of sexually active unmarried women use male condoms compared with 2 percent of married women.

Table 5.4.1 Current use of contraception by age: Women

Percent distribution of all women, currently married women, and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to age, Malawi 2010

			Modern method								Any tradi-	Traditional method					
Age	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterili-sation	Male sterili-sation	Pill	IUD	Inject-ables	Implants	Male condom	Female condom	tional method	Rhythm	With-drawal	Folk method	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
ALL WOMEN																	
15-19	9.8	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	6.0	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.1	90.2	100.0	5,005
20-24	36.1	33.1	0.5	0.0	1.5	0.2	26.5	0.9	3.4	0.1	3.0	0.8	1.5	0.7	63.9	100.0	4,555
25-29	44.5	42.1	2.6	0.0	3.1	0.3	30.9	2.1	2.9	0.1	2.4	0.6	1.5	0.4	55.5	100.0	4,400
30-34	46.1	42.4	9.5	0.0	3.3	0.3	24.0	2.1	3.1	0.1	3.7	0.9	1.6	1.2	53.9	100.0	3,250
35-39	48.2	44.3	17.6	0.3	3.0	0.3	19.6	1.1	2.2	0.1	4.0	0.7	1.9	1.3	51.8	100.0	2,522
40-44	44.1	39.7	25.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	11.0	0.3	1.7	0.0	4.4	1.1	0.9	2.4	55.9	100.0	1,730
45-49	37.2	33.0	25.8	0.0	0.5	0.2	5.1	0.1	1.3	0.1	4.2	0.6	1.0	2.6	62.8	100.0	1,558
Total	35.4	32.6	7.5	0.0	1.9	0.2	19.2	1.1	2.7	0.1	2.8	0.6	1.2	0.9	64.6	100.0	23,020
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN																	
15-19	28.8	26.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	21.4	0.4	2.8	0.2	2.4	0.0	2.0	0.4	71.2	100.0	1,171
20-24	41.8	38.0	0.6	0.0	1.8	0.2	31.8	1.0	2.6	0.1	3.8	1.0	1.9	0.9	58.2	100.0	3,469
25-29	47.8	45.0	2.8	0.0	3.2	0.4	33.7	2.1	2.7	0.1	2.8	0.6	1.7	0.4	52.2	100.0	3,718
30-34	50.4	46.0	10.0	0.1	3.8	0.4	27.0	2.2	2.6	0.1	4.3	0.9	1.9	1.5	49.6	100.0	2,636
35-39	53.5	49.1	19.7	0.3	3.3	0.2	22.0	1.2	2.1	0.2	4.4	0.8	2.3	1.3	46.5	100.0	2,040
40-44	50.4	45.0	28.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	12.8	0.4	1.7	0.1	5.4	1.4	1.1	2.9	49.6	100.0	1,339
45-49	43.4	38.2	29.1	0.0	0.6	0.3	6.4	0.1	1.5	0.2	5.2	0.9	1.4	3.0	56.6	100.0	1,155
Total	46.1	42.2	9.7	0.1	2.5	0.3	25.8	1.3	2.4	0.1	3.9	0.8	1.8	1.2	53.9	100.0	15,528
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED WOMEN[1]																	
15-19	31.1	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	26.9	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	68.9	100.0	180
20-24	50.7	50.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.2	0.1	24.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.3	100.0	122
25-29	55.7	55.7	3.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	26.9	2.5	17.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.3	100.0	88
30-34	70.9	64.7	6.9	0.0	8.3	0.0	20.8	0.5	28.2	0.0	6.2	6.2	0.0	0.0	29.1	100.0	63
35-39	(63.6)	(63.6)	(12.7)	(0.0)	(9.4)	(0.0)	(15.3)	(6.1)	(20.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(36.4)	100.0	37
40-44	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	22
45-49	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	12
Total	47.4	46.3	4.3	0.0	2.4	0.0	15.4	0.9	23.0	0.2	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.0	52.6	100.0	523

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. Figures in parentheses are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Women who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

Table 5.4.2 shows the percentage of men age 15-49 who used contraception at last sexual intercourse. Thirty-four percent of all men used any method of contraception at last sex: 32 percent used a modern method, and 2 percent used a traditional method. The most commonly used method among all men is the male condom (13 percent) followed by injectables (12 percent). The most commonly used method among currently married men is injectables (21 percent). Among sexually active unmarried men, on the other hand, the male condom is by far the most commonly used method (50 percent).

Table 5.4.2 Use of contraception at last sex by age: Men

Percent distribution of all men, currently married men, and sexually active unmarried men age 15-49 by contraceptive method used at last sexual intercourse, according to age, Malawi 2010

			Modern method								Any traditional method	Traditional method					
Age	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilisation	Male sterilisation	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	Female condom		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Folk method	Not currently using	Total	Number of men
ALL MEN																	
15-19	14.5	14.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	13.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	85.5	100.0	1,748
20-24	32.4	29.7	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.1	5.9	0.3	21.5	0.1	2.6	0.7	1.7	0.2	67.6	100.0	1,239
25-29	42.2	40.4	0.3	1.0	2.9	0.2	19.9	0.8	15.1	0.1	1.8	0.2	1.0	0.7	57.8	100.0	1,099
30-34	44.4	41.1	1.7	0.5	3.9	0.3	23.2	1.7	9.7	0.2	3.3	0.8	2.0	0.5	55.6	100.0	948
35-39	43.4	39.5	3.5	1.3	5.5	0.1	21.5	0.6	6.8	0.3	3.9	0.9	1.7	1.3	56.6	100.0	798
40-44	42.4	38.3	8.0	1.6	2.3	0.6	18.9	0.0	6.6	0.3	4.1	0.4	2.9	0.8	57.6	100.0	529
45-49	43.9	39.1	12.8	1.5	3.5	0.0	11.7	0.6	8.8	0.2	4.7	0.3	3.4	1.1	56.1	100.0	458
Total	33.9	31.5	2.3	0.8	2.2	0.2	12.3	0.5	13.0	0.1	2.4	0.5	1.4	0.5	66.1	100.0	6,818
CURRENTLY MARRIED MEN																	
15-19	(12.3)	(9.9)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(5.4)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(87.7)	100.0	40
20-24	32.6	29.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.2	14.4	0.7	12.4	0.2	2.7	0.2	2.4	0.1	67.4	100.0	466
25-29	41.2	39.2	0.4	1.2	3.3	0.2	24.1	0.9	8.9	0.2	2.0	0.3	1.1	0.7	58.8	100.0	868
30-34	44.8	41.3	1.8	0.5	3.8	0.4	25.2	1.5	7.9	0.1	3.5	0.8	2.1	0.6	55.2	100.0	862
35-39	44.0	40.4	3.4	1.0	5.6	0.1	23.2	0.6	6.1	0.3	3.6	1.0	1.4	1.2	56.0	100.0	737
40-44	43.7	39.3	8.3	1.7	2.5	0.6	19.7	0.0	6.2	0.3	4.4	0.4	3.1	0.9	56.3	100.0	495
45-49	45.6	40.5	13.7	1.6	3.1	0.0	12.6	0.6	8.7	0.2	5.1	0.3	3.6	1.2	54.4	100.0	428
Total	42.0	38.6	3.8	1.1	3.4	0.3	21.0	0.8	8.2	0.2	3.4	0.6	2.0	0.8	58.0	100.0	3,895
SEXUALLY ACTIVE UNMARRIED MEN[1]																	
15-19	41.8	41.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	40.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.2	100.0	221
20-24	64.0	61.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	59.1	0.0	2.6	0.0	2.6	0.0	36.0	100.0	158
25-29	71.7	69.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	7.7	2.0	59.3	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	28.3	100.0	60
30-34	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	13
35-39	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
40-44	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	2
45-49	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Total	54.6	53.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.8	0.6	49.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.1	0.1	45.4	100.0	469

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation. Figures in parentheses are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Men who have had sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey

5.4 DIFFERENTIALS IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Table 5.5 presents information on current use of contraception among married women age 15-49 by background characteristics. Current use of contraception varies by residence, region, education, number of living children, and wealth quintile. More than half of urban women use any method of contraception compared with 45 percent of their rural counterparts. Half of women (50 percent) in urban areas use a modern method compared with 41 percent in the rural areas. At the regional level, 48 percent of currently married women in the Central Region use any contraceptive method compared with 47 percent in the Northern Region, and 44 percent in the Southern Region. Contraceptive use increases with educational attainment. Fifty-seven percent of women with more than a secondary level education use a contraceptive method compared with 40 percent of women with no education. In general, women do not begin using contraception until after they have had at least one child, and contraceptive use increases with an increase in the number of living children. By wealth quintile, women in the lowest quintile are least likely to use a contraceptive method (39 percent) compared with women in the highest quintile (53 percent).

Table 5.5 Current use of contraception by background characteristics: Women

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method: Female sterilisation	Male sterilisation	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	Female condom	Any traditional method	Traditional method: Rhythm	Withdrawal	Folk method	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
Residence																	
Urban	53.7	49.6	12.4	0.0	3.9	0.4	27.2	2.3	3.3	0.0	4.1	1.7	1.8	0.6	46.3	100.0	2,686
Rural	44.5	40.7	9.1	0.1	2.2	0.2	25.5	1.1	2.2	0.1	3.8	0.6	1.8	1.4	55.5	100.0	12,841
Region																	
Northern	47.1	39.0	10.4	0.1	3.2	0.1	16.6	1.9	6.7	0.0	8.1	0.5	6.5	1.1	52.9	100.0	1,871
Central	48.0	44.6	12.0	0.1	2.4	0.2	26.7	1.4	1.6	0.1	3.4	0.8	1.5	1.0	52.0	100.0	6,678
Southern	44.0	40.8	7.3	0.0	2.5	0.3	27.5	1.1	2.0	0.1	3.2	0.9	0.8	1.5	56.0	100.0	6,979
Education																	
No education	40.3	37.1	13.5	0.0	2.1	0.2	19.8	0.4	1.1	0.0	3.1	0.5	1.1	1.5	59.7	100.0	2,826
Primary	46.0	42.1	9.4	0.1	2.2	0.2	26.5	1.2	2.4	0.1	3.9	0.6	2.0	1.3	54.0	100.0	10,231
Secondary	52.8	48.4	5.8	0.0	4.3	0.5	31.4	3.1	3.5	0.0	4.4	1.7	2.2	0.5	47.2	100.0	2,275
More than secondary	57.3	49.0	13.8	0.7	9.2	0.7	12.0	2.9	8.6	1.1	8.2	6.5	1.1	0.6	42.7	100.0	195
Number of living children																	
0	5.8	4.9	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.0	94.2	100.0	1,000
1-2	41.4	37.9	1.5	0.0	2.3	0.2	29.2	1.3	3.3	0.1	3.5	1.0	1.9	0.6	58.6	100.0	5,643
3-4	51.4	48.0	8.7	0.1	3.1	0.2	31.5	1.9	2.2	0.2	3.4	0.7	1.8	0.9	48.6	100.0	4,942
5+	56.4	50.7	25.0	0.1	2.5	0.3	20.2	0.9	1.5	0.0	5.7	0.8	2.1	2.8	43.6	100.0	3,943
Wealth quintile																	
Lowest	38.7	34.9	6.4	0.1	2.1	0.4	23.9	0.6	1.4	0.1	3.8	0.4	1.8	1.6	61.3	100.0	2,639
Second	44.0	39.8	8.0	0.0	2.2	0.1	26.9	0.6	1.9	0.1	4.2	0.8	1.7	1.7	56.0	100.0	3,120
Middle	45.0	41.4	9.0	0.1	1.9	0.2	26.4	1.0	2.6	0.1	3.6	0.4	2.2	1.0	55.0	100.0	3,303
Fourth	48.4	45.2	11.3	0.0	2.5	0.1	27.0	1.4	2.8	0.2	3.1	0.5	1.5	1.1	51.6	100.0	3,197
Highest	53.0	48.4	13.2	0.1	3.9	0.4	24.7	2.9	3.1	0.1	4.6	1.9	2.0	0.8	47.0	100.0	3,268
Total	46.1	42.2	9.7	0.1	2.5	0.3	25.8	1.3	2.4	0.1	3.9	0.8	1.8	1.2	53.9	100.0	15,528

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.

5.5 TRENDS IN CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Table 5.6 presents trends in current use of specific contraceptive methods among currently married women between 1992 and 2010. Over the 18-year period, contraceptive prevalence has increased from 13 percent to 46 percent. The largest increase is in the use of injectables, which increased from 2 percent in 1992 to 26 percent in 2010. Female sterilisation has increased steadily from 2 percent in 1992 to 10 percent in 2010. Male condom use has remained at a constant 2 percent among currently married women over the last two decades.

Table 5.6 Trends in current use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, by specific method, Malawi 1992-2010

Method	1992 MDHS[1]	2000 MDHS[2]	2004 MDHS[3]	2010 MDHS
Any method	**13.0**	**30.6**	**32.5**	**46.1**
Any modern method	**7.4**	**26.1**	**28.1**	**42.2**
Female sterilisation	1.7	4.7	5.8	9.7
Male sterilisation	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Pill	2.2	2.7	2.0	2.5
IUD	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Injectables	1.5	16.4	18.0	25.8
Implants	na	0.1	0.5	1.3
Male condom	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.4
Any traditional method	**5.6**	**4.5**	**4.3**	**3.9**
Rhythm/periodic abstinence	2.2	0.9	0.5	0.8
Withdrawal	1.5	1.5	2.1	1.8
Other traditional methods	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.2
Number of women	3,492	9,452	8,312	15,528

na = Not applicable
[1] NSO and Macro International, 1994
[2] NSO and ORC Macro, 2001
[3] NSO and ORC Macro, 2005

5.6 NUMBER OF CHILDREN AT FIRST USE OF CONTRACEPTION

Couples use family planning methods either to limit family size or to delay the next birth. To control family size (i.e., to stop having children) many couples adopt contraception when they have already had the number of children they want. When contraception is used to space births, couples may start to use family planning earlier, with the intention of delaying a pregnancy.

Women interviewed in the 2010 MDHS were asked how many children they had at the time they first used a method of family planning. Table 5.7 shows the percent distribution of women by the number of living children at the time of first contraceptive use, according to current age. The table shows that 35 percent of women have never used a contraceptive method. Five percent started using contraceptives before they had their first child. Twenty-five percent of women initiated use after they had their first child, while 11 percent did not begin using contraceptives until they had four or more children. The highest proportion of women starting use when they had their first child is observed among women age 20-24 (43 percent).

Table 5.7 Number of children at first use of contraception

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by number of living children at the time of first use of contraception, according to current age, Malawi 2010

Current age	Never used	Number of living children at time of first use of contraception						Total	Number of women
		0	1	2	3	4+	Missing		
15-19	79.5	9.9	9.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	5,005
20-24	29.3	8.9	43.3	15.2	2.6	0.3	0.4	100.0	4,555
25-29	16.5	3.1	40.2	25.0	10.4	4.8	0.2	100.0	4,400
30-34	15.6	1.9	28.2	24.1	16.6	13.4	0.1	100.0	3,250
35-39	18.5	1.7	15.1	20.9	17.5	26.2	0.1	100.0	2,522
40-44	26.2	0.7	9.0	13.7	14.0	36.0	0.3	100.0	1,730
45-49	34.6	1.0	6.8	7.8	10.1	39.1	0.6	100.0	1,558
Total	34.8	5.1	25.1	15.1	8.5	11.1	0.3	100.0	23,020

5.7 BRANDS OF PILLS AND CONDOMS USED

Women age 15-49 who are currently using oral contraceptives and condoms were asked for the brand name of the pills and condoms they last used. Information on women's use of social marketing brand contraceptives is useful for monitoring the success of social marketing programmes.

Table 5.8.1 shows the percent distribution of women age 15-49 using pills and condoms by social marketing brand, according to background characteristics. Among pill users, the brands most commonly used are Lofeminol (62 percent), Microgynon (19 percent), and Ovrette (7 percent). Lofeminol is the brand most commonly used by all women regardless of their background characteristics.

The most common brand of condom used among women age 15-49 is Chishango (56 percent). Nineteen percent of women use Manyuchi, and less than one percent use Care, a female condom.

Table 5.8.1 Use of social marketing brand pills and condoms: Women

Percent distribution of pill and condom users age 15-49 by brand of pills or condoms used, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Among pill users						Number of women using the pill	Among condom users						Number of condoms users
	Lofemi-nol	Micro-gynon	Ovrette	Other	Don't know/ missing	Total		Chi-shango	Manyu-chi	Care (female condom)	Other	Don't know/ missing[1]	Total	
Residence														
Urban	59.2	19.5	10.1	0.0	11.2	100.0	117	57.0	26.2	0.0	0.7	16.1	100.0	231
Rural	63.4	18.5	5.8	0.1	12.2	100.0	320	55.1	15.4	1.0	1.2	27.3	100.0	404
Region														
Northern	74.7	13.3	2.2	0.7	9.1	100.0	66	56.2	15.0	2.1	1.8	24.9	100.0	155
Central	52.1	25.1	10.3	0.0	12.5	100.0	180	50.7	23.8	0.3	0.9	24.2	100.0	220
Southern	67.5	14.8	5.4	0.0	12.3	100.0	192	59.8	18.1	0.0	0.7	21.4	100.0	260
Education														
No education	54.5	22.0	16.4	0.7	6.4	100.0	65	(59.5)	(13.9)	(0.0)	(5.0)	(21.6)	100.0	40
Primary	60.4	21.0	6.0	0.0	12.7	100.0	247	57.5	14.5	0.8	0.6	26.6	100.0	344
Secondary	73.1	11.3	1.9	0.0	13.8	100.0	106	55.3	28.9	0.6	0.4	14.7	100.0	198
More than secondary	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	18	(43.5)	(18.8)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(34.5)	100.0	54
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	69.2	19.2	3.9	0.0	7.7	100.0	63	65.4	9.7	0.0	1.5	23.3	100.0	53
Second	55.8	27.8	9.9	0.0	6.5	100.0	75	49.7	23.4	0.9	0.7	25.3	100.0	81
Middle	68.7	6.6	4.0	0.7	20.0	100.0	71	51.5	8.5	0.5	1.9	37.7	100.0	108
Fourth	61.4	21.3	3.7	0.0	13.6	100.0	88	58.0	18.4	1.3	1.1	21.3	100.0	137
Highest	59.9	18.4	10.2	0.0	11.5	100.0	139	56.3	25.1	0.4	0.7	17.5	100.0	257
Total	62.3	18.8	6.9	0.1	11.9	100.0	437	55.8	19.3	0.6	1.0	23.2	100.0	636

Note: Condom use is based on women's reports. Figures in parentheses are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes condom users who do not know the brand of condoms they use and those who are also using contraceptive pills, for whom information on condom brand was not collected.

Men were also asked to report the brand of condom they used if they used a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse. Table 5.8.2 shows that 36 percent of men used Manyuchi and 35 percent of men reported that they used Chishango. More than one-quarter of men did not know which condom brand they used.

Table 5.8.2 Use of social marketing brand of condoms: Men

Percent distribution condom users age 15-49 by brand of condom used, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Chishango	Manyuchi	Care (female condom)	Other	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of condoms users
Residence							
Urban	34.1	46.1	0.0	1.6	18.2	100.0	248
Rural	34.6	32.6	0.9	2.3	29.5	100.0	752
Region							
Northern	36.5	32.0	0.0	2.9	28.6	100.0	160
Central	28.3	40.6	0.7	2.8	27.5	100.0	424
Southern	40.0	32.8	0.9	1.1	25.2	100.0	416
Education							
No education	(27.1)	(23.8)	(3.9)	(3.8)	(41.5)	100.0	37
Primary	35.3	33.2	0.9	1.3	29.4	100.0	512
Secondary	32.1	40.5	0.1	3.2	24.2	100.0	407
More than secondary	(54.4)	(37.7)	(0.7)	(0.8)	(6.5)	100.0	44
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	34.8	26.3	0.2	1.3	37.5	100.0	108
Second	28.5	41.4	0.7	3.3	26.1	100.0	165
Middle	30.3	33.1	1.3	3.5	31.7	100.0	175
Fourth	37.6	32.0	0.8	1.2	28.4	100.0	239
Highest	37.5	41.1	0.4	1.7	19.4	100.0	314
Total	34.5	36.0	0.7	2.1	26.7	100.0	1,001

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

5.8 KNOWLEDGE OF THE FERTILE PERIOD

An elementary knowledge of reproductive physiology provides a useful background for the successful practice of coitus-associated methods such as withdrawal and condoms. Such knowledge is particularly critical in the use of the rhythm method. The 2010 MDHS included a question designed to obtain information on the respondent's understanding of when a woman is most likely to become pregnant during her menstrual cycle. Respondents were asked, '*From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to get pregnant if she has sexual relations?*' If the reply was 'yes,' the respondent was further asked whether that time was just before a woman's period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods. Tables 5.9.1 and 5.9.2 show the percent distributions for women and men by knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle.

Table 5.9.1 shows that knowledge of the fertile period is generally low among women. Among all women, only 16 percent correctly reported when the fertile period occurs, i.e., a woman is most likely to conceive halfway between two periods. Users of natural family planning methods are more knowledgeable about the fertile period than non-users; 28 percent of users of the rhythm method correctly identified the middle of the cycle as the fertile time, compared with 16 percent of non-users of the method. The table further shows that 12 percent of women reported that they do not know when a woman's fertile period occurs. Fifteen percent reported that there is no specific time.

Table 5.9.1 Knowledge of fertile period: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, according to current use of the rhythm method, Malawi 2010

Perceived fertile period	Users of rhythm method	Non-users of rhythm method	All respondents
Just before her menstrual period begins	17.0	17.2	17.2
During her menstrual period	0.5	2.8	2.8
Right after her menstrual period has ended	42.7	35.9	36.0
Halfway between two menstrual periods	28.2	15.9	15.9
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1
No specific time	9.0	15.5	15.4
Don't know	2.6	12.5	12.4
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	145	22,875	23,020

Table 5.9.2 shows men's knowledge of a woman's fertile period. Only 6 percent of men correctly reported that the most likely time for a woman to conceive is halfway between two periods; 13 percent said they did not know, and 15 percent reported that there was no specific time.

Table 5.9.2 Knowledge of fertile period: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by knowledge of the fertile period during the ovulatory cycle, according to current use of the rhythm method, Malawi 2010

Perceived fertile period	Users of rhythm method	Non-users of rhythm method	All respondents
Just before her menstrual period begins	(64.1)	37.0	37.1
During her menstrual period	(0.0)	5.1	5.1
Right after her menstrual period has ended	(30.7)	23.3	23.3
Halfway between two menstrual periods	(3.0)	6.4	6.4
Other	(0.0)	0.1	0.1
No specific time	(1.4)	14.6	14.6
Don't know	(0.8)	13.3	13.3
Missing	(0.0)	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	31	6,788	6,818

Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

These findings indicate that the use of periodic abstinence is not a reliable method of contraception among the couples using this method, because knowledge of the fertile period is very limited among both men and women in Malawi.

5.9 TIMING OF STERILISATION

Women who reported that they use female sterilisation as a contraceptive method were asked additional questions about how old they were when the procedure was performed. The results in Table 5.10 indicate that one-third of women had the tubal ligation procedure when they were age 30-34, and 29 percent were age 35-39 at the time of sterilisation. It is interesting to note that 16 percent of women were age 25-29. The median age at the time of sterilisation is 33.3 years.

Table 5.10 Timing of sterilisation

Percent distribution of sterilised women age 15-49 by age at the time of sterilisation and median age at sterilisation, according to the number of years since the operation, Malawi 2010

Years since operation	Age at time of sterilisation						Total	Number of women	Median age[1]
	<25	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49			
<2	4.3	16.6	32.9	28.6	14.1	3.6	100.0	520	33.1
2-3	3.6	14.4	31.1	28.1	18.1	4.8	100.0	341	33.6
4-5	7.5	13.3	25.0	30.7	22.1	1.5	100.0	278	33.8
6-7	4.1	12.5	34.2	31.4	17.8	0.0	100.0	243	33.8
8-9	5.6	11.4	36.9	41.6	4.5	0.0	100.0	100	34.2
10+	9.3	26.2	40.1	24.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	249	a
Total	5.4	16.1	32.7	29.4	14.1	2.3	100.0	1,731	33.3

a = Not calculated due to censoring
[1] Median age at sterilisation is calculated only for women sterilised before age 40 to avoid problems of censoring.

5.10 SOURCE OF CONTRACEPTION

The information on where women obtain their contraceptive methods is useful for family planning programme managers and implementers for logistic planning. In the 2010 MDHS, all women who reported that they were currently using any modern contraceptive method at the time of the survey were asked where they obtained the method the last time they acquired it. Since women may not know exactly in which category the source falls (e.g., government or private, health centre, or clinic), the interviewers were instructed to note the full name of the source or facility. Furthermore, supervisors and field editors were trained to verify that the name and type of source to maintain the consistency and improve the accuracy of the source, for instance, by asking informants in the clusters for the names of local family planning outlets.

Table 5.11 indicates that for users of modern contraceptive methods, the public sector is the most common source (74 percent). Notably, about half (46 percent) of current users of modern methods obtain their method from government health centres compared with 2 percent of users that obtain contraceptives from mobile clinics. In contrast, 3 percent of users reported private hospitals or clinics as their source of modern methods.

Table 5.11 Source of modern contraception methods

Percent distribution of users of modern contraceptive methods age 15-49 by most recent source of method, according to method, Malawi 2010

Source	Female sterilisation	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	Total
Public sector	**54.4**	**81.6**	**(72.6)**	**84.1**	**83.2**	**45.8**	**73.8**
Government hospital	31.2	11.8	(27.4)	17.7	47.3	13.2	21.1
Government health centre	23.1	50.1	(44.4)	58.7	35.0	22.6	46.2
Government health post/outreach	0.0	3.1	(0.9)	4.2	0.7	2.2	2.8
Mobile clinic	0.0	2.1	(0.0)	3.0	0.2	1.4	2.0
Health surveillance assistant (HSA)	0.0	12.8	(0.0)	0.3	0.0	5.5	1.4
Community based distribution agents (CBDA)/door-to-door	0.0	1.7	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2
Other public	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1
Christian Health Association of Malawi (CHAM)/Mission	**10.3**	**9.6**	**(6.3)**	**9.3**	**5.8**	**3.3**	**8.9**
CHAM/Mission hospital	7.5	2.2	(4.8)	3.5	4.1	1.3	4.2
CHAM/Mission health centre	2.8	6.2	(1.5)	4.7	1.7	0.9	3.9
CHAM/Mission mobile clinic	0.0	0.8	(0.0)	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.7
CHAM/Mission door to door	0.0	0.5	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Private sector	**4.3**	**3.0**	**(0.6)**	**4.8**	**1.8**	**2.2**	**3.5**
Private hospital/clinic	1.3	2.2	(0.6)	4.5	1.6	1.5	3.2
Private pharmacy	0.0	0.4	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Private mobile clinic	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Private CBDA/door-to-door	0.0	0.4	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1
Banja La Mtsogolo (BLM)	**33.0**	**4.7**	**(20.5)**	**1.5**	**9.0**	**2.1**	**9.3**
Other source	**0.7**	**1.0**	**(0.0)**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**46.0**	**4.0**
Shop	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	38.0	3.1
Other[1]	0.7	1.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.0	8.0	0.9
Don't know	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.4	0.2	(0.0)	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	1,731	437	43	4,412	242	618	7,510

Note: Total includes other modern methods. The total number of women includes 26 unweighted cases that are not shown in the table (9 male sterilisation and 17 female condom). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1]Other includes Malawi AIDS Counselling and Resource Organisation (MACRO), Youth Drop-In Centre, church, friend/relative and other sources.

5.11 INFORMED CHOICE

Informed choice is an important tool for assessing and monitoring the quality of family planning services offered to users. Current users of modern methods of contraception were asked whether they were informed about side effects or problems they might have with a method, what to do if they experienced side effects, and other methods they could use. This information assists users in coping with side effects and also decreases unnecessary discontinuations. Obtaining this type of information is also a measure of the quality of family planning service provision. Table 5.12 presents the results by method type and source of the method.

Three-quarters (75 percent) of contraceptive users were informed about side effects of the method they use. Equally, 75 percent were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects. Eighty percent of users were informed of other available methods of contraception by a health or family planning worker. Seventy-seven percent of women who obtained their current family planning method from public sector facilities were informed about side effects or method-related problems, and 77 percent of users were also told what to do if they experienced side effects. Similar percentages of contraceptive users who obtained their method from the private medical sector were informed of effects or method-related problems and how to deal with them.

Table 5.12 Informed choice

Among current users of modern methods age 15-49 who started the last episode of use within the five years preceding the survey, percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, the percentage who were informed about what to do if they experienced side effects, and the percentage who were informed about other methods that could use, by method and source; and among sterilised women, the percentage who were informed that the method is permanent, by initial source of method, Malawi 2010

	Among women who started last episode of modern contraceptive method within five years preceding the survey:				Among women who were sterilised:	
Method/source	Percentage who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	Percentage who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects	Percentage who were informed by a health or family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Number of women	Percentage who were informed that sterilisation is permanent	Number of women
Method						
Female sterilisation[1]	60.3	60.2	59.3	997	94.0	997
Pill	76.2	73.7	84.6	408	na	na
IUD	(62.6)	(62.6)	(73.4)	37	na	na
Injectables	77.0	77.9	84.5	4,252	na	na
Implants	87.5	87.6	85.2	232	na	na
Other	*	*	*	18	na	na
Initial source of method[2]						
Public sector	77.1	77.4	83.0	4,685	93.2	597
Government hospital	78.9	79.4	81.0	1,200	93.3	275
Government health centre	77.4	77.4	84.1	3,062	93.1	323
Family planning clinic	70.5	74.1	86.8	167	na	na
Mobile clinic	60.0	66.0	78.3	111	na	na
Fieldworker	75.7	74.9	74.7	145	na	na
Private medical sector	74.3	74.5	80.1	523	98.4	101
Private doctor	71.8	72.5	81.6	231	98.1	66
Private hospital or clinic	77.0	76.7	78.8	268	98.9	35
Pharmacy	*	*	*	23	na	na
Other private sector	76.1	74.4	73.4	164	95.8	14
Shop	76.6	74.8	74.4	161	95.8	14
Church	*	*	*	2	na	na
Friends relatives	*	*	*	2	na	na
Other	(83.9)	(80.4)	(81.3)	48	100.0	2
Total	74.5	74.9	80.2	5,944	94.0	997

Note: Table includes users of only the methods listed individually. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] Among women who were sterilised in the five years preceding the survey
[2] Source at start of current episode of use

5.12 FUTURE USE OF CONTRACEPTION

An important indicator of the changing demand for family planning is the extent to which non-users plan to use contraceptive methods in the future. In the 2010 MDHS, women age 15-49 who were not using any contraceptive method at the time of the survey were asked about their intention to use family planning in the future. Table 5.13 shows that 74 percent of currently married non-users intend to use a method of contraception in the future, 2 percent are unsure of their intentions, and 23 percent have no intention of using any method in the future.

Notably, the proportions of women and their intention for future use of a contraceptive method do not vary much with the number of living children they have, except for childless women and those with four or more children. For instance, the proportion of currently married women that are unsure of future use of contraception is almost 2 percent for all the categories of women, except three percent for women with no children.

Table 5.13 Future use of contraception

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who are not using a contraceptive method by intention to use in the future, according to number of living children, Malawi 2010

	Number of living children[1]					
Intention	0	1	2	3	4+	Total
Intends to use	72.8	78.5	77.9	77.2	67.2	73.7
Unsure	2.9	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.2
Does not intend to use	23.6	18.0	19.0	19.9	29.8	23.2
Missing	0.7	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	541	1,610	1,706	1,473	3,038	8,368

[1] Includes current pregnancy

5.13 EXPOSURE TO FAMILY PLANNING MESSAGES IN THE MEDIA

The exposure to family planning messages is a vital component in delivering family planning services to both urban and rural masses. Information on the level of public exposure to a particular type of media allows policymakers to use the most effective media for various target groups in the population. In the 2010 MDHS, all respondents were asked whether they had heard or seen family planning messages on the radio, on television, or in a newspaper or magazine in the few months before the survey to assess the effectiveness of such media on the dissemination of family planning information.

Table 5.14 shows the percent distribution of women and men by their exposure to family planning message through media. Radio is the most frequent source of family planning messages for both women (58 percent) and men (76 percent) age 15-49 years. One in three men (34 percent) reported seeing a family planning message in a newspaper or magazine in the past few months compared with 14 percent of women. Television is the least common source of family planning messages for both men and women (20 and 14 percent, respectively). Women are twice as likely as men to have no exposure to any of the three media family planning message sources (40 and 19 percent, respectively).

As expected, the effect of place of residence and wealth quintile on family planning media exposure among respondents is reflected in both men and women. Exposure to family planning messages is more common among men than women and is more common in urban areas than rural areas. Among the regions, women and men in the Northern Region have the highest exposure to family planning messages through any media. The table also shows that the more education a respondent has, the greater the likelihood that he or she has been exposed to family planning messages through each of the three types of mass media. Media exposure also increases with increasing wealth quintile for both women and men.

Table 5.14 Exposure to family planning messages

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message on the radio, television, or in a newspaper or magazine in the past few months, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

	Women					Men				
Background characteristic	Radio	Television	News-paper/ magazine	None of these three media sources	Number	Radio	Television	News-paper/ magazine	None of these three media sources	Number
Age										
15-19	48.4	10.1	16.9	47.6	5,005	68.2	17.8	28.7	26.0	1,748
20-24	59.7	10.3	15.7	37.9	4,555	76.1	21.7	37.4	18.0	1,239
25-29	59.6	11.3	14.4	38.6	4,400	81.2	18.5	36.0	14.6	1,099
30-34	61.6	10.9	12.6	36.9	3,250	78.3	20.9	36.4	16.1	948
35-39	59.8	9.7	10.8	38.9	2,522	77.6	19.2	35.7	16.9	798
40-44	61.1	9.8	10.7	38.1	1,730	81.6	23.3	36.7	14.8	529
45-49	57.1	8.6	9.7	41.6	1,558	82.7	15.9	31.2	15.2	458
Residence										
Urban	57.7	25.9	27.1	35.9	4,302	69.1	37.9	55.4	18.5	1,440
Rural	57.4	6.7	10.9	41.4	18,718	78.1	14.6	28.4	18.7	5,379
Region										
Northern	68.9	12.0	16.7	30.3	2,677	81.1	20.3	38.0	15.8	744
Central	55.7	9.2	12.7	42.3	9,857	79.1	17.6	33.2	17.4	3,074
Southern	56.1	10.9	14.4	41.2	10,485	72.2	21.2	34.0	20.8	3,001
Education										
No education	44.4	2.5	1.4	55.3	3,505	67.8	7.6	5.1	30.9	422
Primary	56.5	6.9	10.0	42.0	14,916	75.0	13.5	23.9	21.5	4,270
Secondary	70.8	25.5	34.2	24.0	4,177	81.7	31.7	58.1	10.8	1,904
More than secondary	66.7	45.1	57.3	22.2	422	69.2	52.3	80.1	9.4	223
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	38.2	2.2	4.3	61.0	4,268	72.8	11.1	19.0	24.1	997
Second	50.9	2.7	6.6	48.5	4,332	75.8	7.6	23.2	22.0	1,309
Middle	60.3	4.1	9.7	38.7	4,517	78.3	12.8	28.9	19.0	1,367
Fourth	64.5	6.9	12.6	34.1	4,515	78.7	16.5	34.7	16.8	1,376
Highest	69.8	31.0	32.2	24.2	5,388	75.0	40.5	54.2	14.4	1,770
Total 15-49	57.5	10.3	14.0	40.4	23,020	76.2	19.5	34.1	18.7	6,818
50-54	na	na	na	na	na	84.8	13.2	30.7	12.8	357
Total men 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	76.7	19.2	33.9	18.4	7,175

na = Not applicable

5.13.1 Exposure of Females to Specific Family Planning Messages

In the 2010 MDHS, female respondents were asked if they had listened to specific family planning or health programmes on the radio within the past few months. Table 5.15.1 shows the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who listened to specific radio programmes, by background characteristics. Fifty-seven percent of women listened to 'Safe Motherhood', 51 percent heard 'Radio Doctor/Doctor Wapawailesi', and 59 percent heard or saw 'Tikuferanji'. More than half of women in all three regions heard or saw these family planning messages. There is a positive relationship between exposure to family planning messages and education and wealth.

Table 5.15.1 Exposure of respondents to specific family planning or health programmes on the radio: Women

Percentage of women 15-49 who heard specific programme series about family planning or health on the radio in the past few months, by background characteristic, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Safe Motherhood	Phukusi la Moyo	Radio Doctor/ Doctor Wapawailesi	Umoyo m'Malawi	Tikuferanji	Chitukuko m'Malawi	Uku Ndiko Kudya	Other	Total
Age									
15-19	46.7	42.4	40.8	39.8	54.3	45.1	31.3	15.5	5,005
20-24	59.1	50.5	51.1	46.6	59.1	49.6	41.9	19.1	4,555
25-29	61.1	53.2	54.9	50.2	59.7	51.0	44.2	19.9	4,400
30-34	61.5	56.6	57.3	53.1	62.7	55.5	48.2	22.1	3,250
35-39	59.4	56.0	55.3	52.6	60.4	53.9	47.2	20.9	2,522
40-44	58.2	55.1	55.1	51.9	59.8	53.0	44.8	21.1	1,730
45-49	55.4	48.7	52.2	48.0	55.8	50.0	42.8	20.5	1,558
Residence									
Urban	63.1	57.3	58.8	53.5	69.2	53.1	43.1	22.0	4,302
Rural	55.4	49.5	49.6	46.6	56.2	49.9	41.5	18.7	18,718
Region									
Northern	65.2	59.0	56.4	56.8	65.3	61.2	49.6	17.0	2,677
Central	54.6	48.2	49.1	44.7	56.0	47.7	39.1	18.8	9,857
Southern	56.9	51.5	52.1	48.7	59.5	50.3	42.3	20.4	10,485
Education									
No education	42.8	38.7	39.5	37.0	44.3	37.4	33.4	15.7	3,505
Primary	55.5	49.6	49.7	46.4	56.3	50.4	41.3	18.1	14,916
Secondary	72.8	65.2	66.1	62.4	77.2	62.4	51.4	26.3	4,177
More than secondary	64.3	57.4	59.7	49.2	77.4	45.8	35.5	22.1	422
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	36.4	30.9	30.5	28.7	35.9	31.9	25.1	11.6	4,268
Second	48.6	43.5	43.3	39.6	49.7	43.4	35.9	16.2	4,332
Middle	59.0	52.1	53.1	49.3	59.8	53.4	44.8	19.7	4,517
Fourth	64.1	57.8	58.5	54.8	64.5	57.4	48.5	21.0	4,515
Highest	71.8	66.1	66.8	62.8	78.0	62.7	51.6	26.2	5,388
Total	56.9	50.9	51.3	47.9	58.7	50.5	41.8	19.3	23,020

5.13.2 Exposure of Males to Specific Family Planning Messages

Use of family planning methods is facilitated when husbands and wives discuss the issue and their views. As with women, male respondents age 15-49 were asked if they listened to specific family planning or health programmes on the radio within the past few months. Table 5.15.2 shows that 83 percent of men heard 'Tikuferanji', 73 percent of men listened to 'Safe Motherhood', 72 percent heard 'Phukusi la Moyo', and 65 percent constitute the audience for 'Umoyo m'Malawi'. Six in ten men with no education heard Safe Motherhood compared with eight in ten men with a secondary education. Overall, more men in the rural areas are exposed to family planning or health programmes on the radio than their colleagues in urban areas.

Table 5.15.2 Exposure of respondents to specific family planning or health programmes on the radio: Men

Percentage of women 15-49 who heard specific programme series about family planning or health on the radio, by background characteristic, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Safe Motherhood	Phukusi la Moyo	Radio Doctor/ Doctor Wapawailesi	Umoyo m'Malawi	Tikuferanji	Chitukuko m'Malawi	Uku Ndiko Kudya	Other	Total
Age									
15-19	58.9	59.3	51.7	48.8	75.3	52.5	36.8	9.0	1,748
20-24	73.0	71.3	67.5	61.6	83.5	63.0	49.7	10.9	1,239
25-29	80.3	79.6	79.1	70.0	86.3	74.2	61.3	14.3	1,099
30-34	79.6	76.7	79.2	72.0	84.9	73.4	65.3	13.8	948
35-39	76.8	76.4	78.0	72.7	85.7	72.8	67.8	14.9	798
40-44	83.7	81.9	81.2	77.7	88.3	77.3	69.9	15.1	529
45-49	80.9	78.8	78.1	75.7	84.7	74.5	68.9	11.4	458
Residence									
Urban	71.5	68.3	70.6	59.8	84.8	60.3	43.7	12.6	1,440
Rural	73.7	73.3	69.8	65.9	82.2	68.3	58.5	12.1	5,379
Region									
Northern	75.4	73.2	69.2	65.9	80.8	70.8	60.7	4.9	744
Central	73.8	73.5	71.4	66.1	82.0	69.1	58.6	17.5	3,074
Southern	72.2	70.7	68.6	62.8	84.0	63.0	50.7	8.5	3,001
Education									
No education	64.6	62.3	62.4	58.9	73.0	57.6	51.6	12.0	422
Primary	71.1	71.6	67.4	64.1	81.1	67.5	56.3	11.6	4,270
Secondary	80.4	76.8	77.4	68.7	88.7	68.1	55.5	12.9	1,904
More than secondary	70.5	64.3	68.9	50.1	81.2	52.5	45.2	17.4	223
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	64.4	62.7	58.8	59.3	73.4	64.6	52.2	10.7	997
Second	71.0	73.7	67.3	62.7	79.5	65.1	57.5	12.9	1,309
Middle	75.0	76.8	73.8	68.0	84.7	72.2	62.4	11.0	1,367
Fourth	78.5	75.5	75.4	69.5	85.7	69.4	56.6	11.7	1,376
Highest	74.6	70.5	70.9	62.5	86.6	62.2	49.4	13.7	1,770
Total 15-49	73.3	72.2	69.9	64.6	82.7	66.6	55.4	12.2	6,818
Total	73.7	72.8	70.5	65.2	83.0	67.3	56.2	12.3	7,175

5.14 CONTACT OF NON-USERS WITH FAMILY PLANNING PROVIDERS

In the 2010 MDHS, women who were not using any family planning method were asked whether they had been visited by a health worker who talked with them about family planning in the 12 months preceding the survey. This information is especially useful for determining whether family planning outreach programmes are reaching non-users. Non-users were also asked if they had visited a health facility in the past 12 months for any reason other than family planning, and if so, whether any health worker at the facility had spoken to them about family planning. These questions help to assess the level of so-called missed opportunities to inform women about contraception.

The results shown in Table 5.16 indicate that 12 percent of non-users reported discussing family planning when a fieldworker visited them. Thirty-six percent of non-users reported that they had visited a health facility and discussed family planning, while 30 percent of the non-users visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning. Staff at health facilities are more likely to discuss family planning with women age 25-34 than with younger women or older women. Overall, the majority of non-users (59 percent) did not discuss family planning with a fieldworker or at a health facility during the 12 months prior to the survey.

The proportion of women who were visited by a fieldworker is three times higher in rural areas than in urban areas (14 versus 5 percent, respectively). Similarly, women in rural areas are more likely than women in urban areas to visit a health facility and discuss family planning (38 versus 27 percent, respectively). The proportion of non-users who visited a health facility and discussed family planning is slightly higher in the Northern and Southern Regions (37 percent for each) than in the Central Region (35 percent). Women with less education and those in lower wealth quintiles are more likely to visit a health facility and discuss family planning with a provider than women with more education and women in higher wealth quintiles.

Table 5.16 Contact of non-users with family planning providers

Among women age 15-49 who are not using contraception, the percentage who during the last 12 months were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning, the percentage who visited a health facility and discussed family planning, the percentage who visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning, and the percentage who neither discussed family planning with a fieldworker nor at a health facility, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who were visited by fieldworker who discussed family planning	Percentage of women who visited a health facility in the past 12 months and who:		Percentage of women who neither discussed family planning with fieldworker nor at a health facility	Number of women
		Discussed family planning	Did not discuss family planning		
Age					
15-19	6.5	11.6	33.4	83.8	4,515
20-24	15.2	46.1	30.6	47.9	2,910
25-29	14.7	52.6	26.7	43.2	2,442
30-34	16.2	53.0	26.7	42.4	1,751
35-39	13.5	47.4	26.8	47.1	1,306
40-44	14.4	37.7	29.3	55.5	967
45-49	14.2	29.5	30.5	62.4	978
Residence					
Urban	5.1	27.0	38.3	70.5	2,593
Rural	13.9	37.9	28.1	56.3	12,275
Region					
Northern	9.0	36.6	27.7	60.5	1,703
Central	11.5	34.6	32.4	60.0	6,299
Southern	13.9	37.1	28.2	57.1	6,867
Education					
No education	16.1	38.0	26.3	54.3	2,242
Primary	12.2	37.2	28.6	57.9	9,626
Secondary	10.6	30.0	37.5	65.0	2,733
More than secondary	4.7	34.7	29.7	63.5	266
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	14.8	39.7	26.6	53.4	3,038
Second	14.4	38.1	27.1	55.6	2,799
Middle	14.4	39.2	28.1	55.7	2,882
Fourth	11.6	35.5	30.0	59.3	2,783
Highest	7.2	28.4	36.7	68.3	3,366
Total	12.3	36.0	29.9	58.7	14,868

5.15 HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S KNOWLEDGE OF WOMEN'S CONTRACEPTIVE USE

The 2010 MDHS asked married women whether their husband or partner knew that they were using a method of family planning. Table 5.17 shows that 93 percent of currently married women age 15-49 who are using a method reported that their husband or partner knows about their use of contraception, 5 percent reported that their husband or partner does not know, and 2 percent reported that they were unsure whether their husband or partner knows about their use of contraception. Women with the highest educational attainment (99 percent) are most likely to share information about their method choice with their husband or partner.

Table 5.17 Husband/partner's knowledge of women's use of contraception

Among currently married women age 15-49 who are using a method, percent distribution by whether they report that their husbands/partners know about their use, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Knows[1]	Does not know	Unsure whether knows/ missing	Total	Number of women
Age					
15-19	90.4	6.4	3.2	100.0	337
20-24	93.1	4.7	2.3	100.0	1,451
25-29	93.6	4.6	1.9	100.0	1,777
30-34	92.9	5.2	1.9	100.0	1,327
35-39	92.7	4.8	2.6	100.0	1,091
40-44	93.5	4.5	2.0	100.0	675
45-49	92.6	3.9	3.5	100.0	501
Residence					
Urban	93.8	4.9	1.3	100.0	1,443
Rural	92.8	4.7	2.5	100.0	5,717
Region					
Northern	92.4	6.1	1.6	100.0	882
Central	94.4	3.5	2.0	100.0	3,206
Southern	91.7	5.7	2.7	100.0	3,072
Education					
No education	90.1	6.2	3.7	100.0	1,138
Primary	93.0	5.0	2.0	100.0	4,709
Secondary	95.0	2.9	2.1	100.0	1,202
More than secondary	99.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	112
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	91.7	5.1	3.2	100.0	1,022
Second	91.7	5.8	2.5	100.0	1,372
Middle	92.8	4.9	2.3	100.0	1,485
Fourth	93.7	4.1	2.2	100.0	1,547
Highest	94.3	4.2	1.6	100.0	1,733
Total	93.0	4.8	2.2	100.0	7,160

[1] Includes women who report use of male sterilisation, male condoms, or withdrawal

OTHER PROXIMATE DETERMINANTS OF FERTILITY 6

This chapter focuses on the principal factors other than contraception that affect a woman's risk of becoming pregnant. These factors, referred to as other proximate determinants of fertility, include marriage, sexual activity, postpartum amenorrhoea, abstinence from sexual activity, and onset of menopause. Marriage is a primary indication of the exposure of women to the risk of pregnancy and, therefore, is important for understanding fertility. Postpartum amenorrhoea and postpartum abstinence determine the length of time a woman is protected from the risk of becoming pregnant after childbirth, affecting birth intervals and thus fertility levels. Menopause is important because it marks the end of a woman's period of exposure to the risk of pregnancy. This chapter also includes information on more direct measures of the beginning of exposure to pregnancy and the level of exposure, for example, the age at first sexual intercourse and the frequency of intercourse.[1]

6.1 CURRENT MARITAL STATUS

Table 6.1 presents data on current marital status by age and sex. Populations in which age at first marriage is young tend to have early childbearing and high fertility rates. However, because a union is not a prerequisite to childbearing, some women have children before entering a formal union. In this context, the term *married* refers to legal or formal marriage, while *living together* refers to an informal union in which a man and a woman live together, even if a formal civil, religious, or traditional ceremony has not been contracted. *Currently married* refers to both formal and informal unions.

Table 6.1 Current marital status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by current marital status, according to age, Malawi 2010

Age	Marital status						Total	Percentage of respondents currently in union	Number of respondents
	Never married	Married	Living together	Divorced	Separated	Widowed			
				WOMEN					
15-19	73.8	19.5	3.9	1.1	1.5	0.2	100.0	23.4	5,005
20-24	14.2	65.3	10.9	4.3	4.6	0.7	100.0	76.2	4,555
25-29	3.1	74.1	10.4	5.8	5.1	1.5	100.0	84.5	4,400
30-34	1.3	71.3	9.8	7.3	5.9	4.4	100.0	81.1	3,250
35-39	0.7	71.2	9.7	6.5	4.9	7.0	100.0	80.9	2,522
40-44	0.1	68.7	8.7	5.7	6.4	10.4	100.0	77.4	1,730
45-49	0.1	65.0	9.2	7.7	4.6	13.5	100.0	74.1	1,558
Total 15-49	19.7	58.7	8.7	4.9	4.4	3.6	100.0	67.5	23,020
				MEN					
15-19	97.5	1.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	2.3	1,748
20-24	59.0	29.6	8.0	1.7	1.7	0.1	100.0	37.6	1,239
25-29	16.6	67.4	11.5	2.3	1.8	0.3	100.0	79.0	1,099
30-34	4.8	75.2	15.7	2.3	1.4	0.5	100.0	90.9	948
35-39	2.6	75.9	16.5	2.6	1.4	1.0	100.0	92.4	798
40-44	0.6	81.6	12.0	2.9	2.0	0.9	100.0	93.6	529
45-49	0.6	79.7	13.8	3.3	1.4	1.3	100.0	93.5	458
Total 15-49	39.4	47.8	9.4	1.8	1.2	0.4	100.0	57.1	6,818
50-54	0.7	80.7	9.7	5.8	2.2	0.9	100.0	90.5	357
Total men 15-54	37.5	49.4	9.4	2.0	1.3	0.4	100.0	58.8	7,175

[1] The survey results in this chapter are presented for the country as a whole, by urban-rural residence, and by region. District-level results are available in Appendix A.

The results show that 59 percent of women and 48 percent of men age 15-49 are married, and 9 percent of each sex are living together. Overall, 68 percent of women and 57 percent of men are currently in union. The never married proportion is higher among men (39 percent) compared with women (20 percent). Divorce, separation, and widowhood combined is four times higher among women than men (13 percent and 3 percent, respectively).

The results further show that one of every five teenage girls (20 percent) age 15-19 is in a formal marriage, and another 4 percent are in an informal union. Teenage boys are less likely to be married (2 percent). The proportion of married women currently in union increases rapidly, from 23 percent among teenage women age 15-19 to a high of 85 percent among all women age 25-29. For men, the percentage increases steadily, from 2 percent among men age 15-19 to a high of 94 percent among men age 40 and older.

6.2 POLYGYNY

Polygyny has implications for the frequency of sexual intercourse, and thus, may have an effect on fertility. The extent of polygyny was measured in the 2010 MDHS by asking all currently married female respondents whether their husband or partner had other wives (co-wives), and if so, how many. Married men were asked whether they had one or more wives or partners with whom they were living. Table 6.2.1 shows the percent distribution of currently married women by number of co-wives. The percent distribution of currently married men by number of wives is shown in Table 6.2.2.

Table 6.2.1 shows that in Malawi, 14 percent of married women are in polygynous unions. Thirteen percent of women reported having one co-wife, while only 1 percent has two or more cowives. The level of polygyny increases with age, from 3 percent among women age 15-19 to 23 percent among women age 40-44. Polygynous unions are more prevalent among women in rural areas (16 percent) than in urban areas (6 percent). At the regional level, the Northern Region (21 percent) has the highest percentage of women in polygynous unions, and the Southern Region has the lowest (11 percent). In the Central Region, 16 percent of women report being in a polygynous union.

Table 6.2.1 Number of women's cowives

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by number of cowives, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Number of co-wives				Total	Number of women
	0	1	2+	Missing		
Age						
15-19	95.8	3.1	0.1	1.0	100.0	1,171
20-24	91.6	7.0	0.4	1.0	100.0	3,469
25-29	85.8	12.6	0.9	0.7	100.0	3,718
30-34	82.7	15.2	1.4	0.6	100.0	2,636
35-39	77.8	18.2	3.2	0.8	100.0	2,040
40-44	75.8	21.1	2.1	1.0	100.0	1,339
45-49	78.4	18.2	3.0	0.4	100.0	1,155
Residence						
Urban	93.5	5.6	0.4	0.6	100.0	2,686
Rural	83.1	14.5	1.6	0.8	100.0	12,841
Region						
Northern	78.1	18.2	3.2	0.4	100.0	1,871
Central	84.2	13.9	1.6	0.4	100.0	6,678
Southern	87.4	10.7	0.7	1.2	100.0	6,979
Education						
No education	78.1	18.6	2.8	0.5	100.0	2,826
Primary	85.1	13.0	1.1	0.8	100.0	10,231
Secondary	91.6	6.8	0.8	0.8	100.0	2,275
More than secondary	95.5	2.9	0.2	1.4	100.0	195
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	79.2	17.9	2.3	0.6	100.0	2,639
Second	84.4	13.6	1.0	1.0	100.0	3,120
Middle	83.4	14.7	1.3	0.5	100.0	3,303
Fourth	84.5	12.8	1.4	1.3	100.0	3,197
Highest	91.8	6.8	1.0	0.5	100.0	3,268
Total	84.9	13.0	1.4	0.8	100.0	15,528

Polygyny declines with level of education. One in five women with no education (21 percent) are in polygynous unions, compared with 3 percent of women with more than a secondary education. Women in the lower wealth quintiles are more likely to have polygynous unions than those in the higher wealth quintiles.

Eight percent of men age 15-49 reported that they practice polygyny (see Table 6.2.2). The level of polygyny increases with age, from 3 percent among men age 20-24 to 16 percent among men age 45-49. The trend of polygyny by place of residence, region, education, and wealth is the same as that observed among women.

Table 6.2.2 Number of men's wives

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-49 by number of wives, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Number of wives			Total	Number of men
	1	2+	Missing		
Age					
15-19	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	40
20-24	97.3	2.6	0.0	100.0	466
25-29	96.0	3.4	0.6	100.0	868
30-34	94.1	5.8	0.1	100.0	862
35-39	91.5	8.4	0.0	100.0	737
40-44	85.4	14.6	0.0	100.0	495
45-49	83.6	16.1	0.4	100.0	428
Residence					
Urban	96.6	3.1	0.3	100.0	686
Rural	91.3	8.5	0.2	100.0	3,209
Region					
Northern	85.8	13.8	0.4	100.0	428
Central	92.6	7.2	0.2	100.0	1,792
Southern	93.4	6.4	0.1	100.0	1,676
Education					
No education	87.6	12.4	0.0	100.0	333
Primary	91.1	8.7	0.2	100.0	2,460
Secondary	96.0	3.8	0.2	100.0	980
More than secondary	97.7	2.2	0.1	100.0	122
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	90.3	9.6	0.1	100.0	603
Second	92.2	7.8	0.0	100.0	826
Middle	91.8	7.8	0.4	100.0	850
Fourth	91.8	8.0	0.2	100.0	783
Highest	94.5	5.2	0.3	100.0	833
Total 15-49	92.2	7.6	0.2	100.0	3,895
50-54	86.8	13.2	0.0	100.0	323
Total men 15-54	91.8	8.0	0.2	100.0	4,218

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

6.3 AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

Whether or not the start of marriage coincides with the initiation of sexual intercourse, and thus, the beginning of exposure to the risk of pregnancy, first marriage is an important social and demographic indicator and, in most societies, represents the point in a person's life when childbearing first becomes welcome. The duration of exposure to the risk of pregnancy depends primarily on the age at which women first marry. Women who marry earlier, on average, are more likely to have their first child earlier and give birth to more children overall, contributing to higher fertility rates. In Table 6.3, the age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent begins living with his or her first spouse or partner. Note that in this table 'married' includes 'living with a woman/man'.

The majority of women age 20-49 (75 percent) were married by age 20, while the majority of men age 25-49 (70 percent) were married by age 25. The proportion of women getting married by age 15 declines from 21 percent among women currently age 40-44 to 4 percent among women currently

age 15-19. A comparison with results from the 2004 MDHS survey indicates that the proportion of women age 15-19 who were married by age 15 declined from 6 percent in 2004 to 4 percent in 2010. These findings provide evidence of an increase in age at marriage in Malawi.

Men marry considerably later than women. Twenty-five percent of men age 25-29 were married by age 20, compared with 76 percent of women in the similar age group. Only 6 percent of men age 20-24 had married by age 18, compared with 50 percent of women in the same age group. By age 25, 66 percent of men age 45-49 were married compared with 94 percent of women.

Table 6.3 Age at first marriage

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who were first married by specific exact ages and median age at first marriage, according to current age, Malawi 2010

Current age	Percentage first married by exact age: 15	18	20	22	25	Percentage never married	Number	Median age at first marriage
WOMEN								
15-19	3.6	na	na	na	na	73.8	5,005	a
20-24	11.7	49.6	73.3	na	na	14.2	4,555	18.0
25-29	11.5	51.5	76.4	88.2	94.9	3.1	4,400	17.9
30-34	12.5	50.3	74.8	87.2	95.0	1.3	3,250	18.0
35-39	13.8	51.3	73.7	85.1	94.1	0.7	2,522	17.9
40-44	20.6	56.0	77.1	87.3	93.5	0.1	1,730	17.6
45-49	18.0	55.4	76.4	87.2	93.9	0.1	1,558	17.6
20-49	13.5	51.6	75.0	na	na	4.7	18,015	17.9
25-49	14.1	52.2	75.6	87.1	94.5	1.5	13,461	17.8
MEN								
15-19	0.1	na	na	na	na	97.5	1,748	a
20-24	1.2	6.4	18.0	na	na	59.0	1,239	a
25-29	0.8	10.0	25.2	46.8	72.2	16.6	1,099	22.3
30-34	1.1	7.9	22.7	45.8	70.8	4.8	948	22.4
35-39	1.5	6.7	19.8	43.7	69.7	2.6	798	22.6
40-44	2.5	7.3	16.3	43.0	67.6	0.6	529	22.7
45-49	1.0	7.7	21.2	41.8	65.5	0.6	458	22.8
20-49	1.3	7.7	20.8	na	na	19.4	5,070	a
25-49	1.3	8.1	21.7	44.8	69.9	6.6	3,831	22.5
20-54	1.4	7.8	20.7	na	na	18.2	5,427	a
25-54	1.4	8.2	21.5	44.2	69.5	6.1	4,188	22.6

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse/partner
na = Not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women married for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

6.4 MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE

Table 6.4.1 shows median age at first marriage for women age 15-49 by current age and background characteristics. Median age at first marriage for women age 20-49 is 17.9 years.

In urban areas, median age at first marriage increases with age: 17 years for women age 45-49 compared with 19.5 years for women age 20-24. In rural areas, the median age at first marriage is similar for all age groups. Among women with no education, the median age at first marriage declines with age: from 17.3 years for women age 45-49 to 16.9 years for women age 20-24. Median age at first marriage for women age 20-49 is higher among women in the highest wealth quintile (19.2 years) than in other quintiles.

Table 6.4.1 Median age at first marriage: Women

Median age at first marriage among women by five-year age groups, age 20-49 and age 25-49, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Current age						Women age 20-49	Women age 25-49
	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49		
Residence								
Urban	19.5	19.0	19.0	18.3	17.9	17.0	18.8	18.6
Rural	17.7	17.7	17.8	17.8	17.5	17.6	17.7	17.7
Region								
Northern	18.0	17.8	18.1	17.4	18.1	17.3	17.8	17.7
Central	18.3	18.3	18.1	18.2	17.7	17.9	18.2	18.1
Southern	17.6	17.6	17.8	17.7	17.3	17.4	17.6	17.6
Education								
No education	16.9	16.7	16.9	17.4	17.1	17.3	17.1	17.1
Primary	17.4	17.4	17.6	17.8	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5
Secondary	a	19.8	21.1	21.0	20.5	19.8	a	20.4
More than secondary	a	a	25.0	23.3	22.4	21.7	a	24.5
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	17.5	17.5	17.6	18.0	17.8	17.6	17.6	17.6
Second	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.3	17.5	17.5
Middle	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.9	17.1	17.4	17.6	17.6
Fourth	18.1	17.8	18.0	17.5	17.2	17.5	17.8	17.7
Highest	a	19.2	19.4	18.5	18.3	17.9	19.2	18.8
Total	18.0	17.9	18.0	17.9	17.6	17.6	17.9	17.8

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse/partner
a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women married for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 6.4.2 shows results on median age at first marriage for men age 15-54 by current age and background characteristics. Median age at first marriage for men age 25-54 is 22.6 years. There is little variation in median age at first marriage by age group. Median age at first marriage is slightly higher for men in urban areas (23.6 years), those with secondary education (24.2 years), and men in the highest wealth quintile (24.0 years) than for their counterparts.

Table 6.4.2 Median age at first marriage: Men

Median age at first marriage among men by five-year age groups, age 20-54 and age 25-54, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Current age						Men age 25-54
	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	
Residence							
Urban	24.0	24.9	23.0	23.2	22.5	23.0	23.6
Rural	21.9	22.0	22.5	22.6	22.9	23.1	22.3
Region							
Northern	22.3	23.1	22.3	23.1	23.0	23.7	22.8
Central	22.4	22.5	22.4	22.6	22.5	23.2	22.5
Southern	22.1	22.1	22.9	22.7	23.2	22.6	22.5
Education							
No education	21.0	22.6	23.5	21.8	25.3	23.8	22.9
Primary	21.4	21.3	21.9	21.9	22.2	22.7	21.8
Secondary	23.9	24.1	23.9	25.7	23.8	24.9	24.2
More than secondary	a	25.7	24.7	27.1	23.9	22.8	a
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	21.4	22.2	22.5	23.3	22.8	25.2	22.4
Second	21.8	21.8	22.4	22.1	22.3	22.8	22.1
Middle	21.7	21.5	22.6	21.8	21.7	24.2	21.9
Fourth	22.4	22.1	22.3	23.2	23.0	22.1	22.5
Highest	a	24.8	23.2	23.3	23.6	22.6	24.0
Total	22.3	22.4	22.6	22.7	22.8	23.1	22.6

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living with her/his first spouse/partner
a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the men married for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

6.5 AGE AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

Age at first marriage is often used as a proxy for the onset of women's exposure to the risk of pregnancy. However, because some women are sexually active before marriage, the age at which women initiate sexual intercourse more precisely marks the beginning of their exposure to reproductive risk. Table 6.5 shows the percentage of women and men who had first sexual intercourse by exact ages. The information in this table allows an assessment of the age at which women and men start having sexual intercourse and the trend in this indicator across age cohorts.

In Malawi the median age at first sexual intercourse is 17.3 years for women age 20-49 and 18.5 years for men age 20-49. There is no major variation in median age at first intercourse by age group for women and men; however, men initiate sexual intercourse later than women in all age groups.

The proportion of both women and men age 20-49 who had sexual intercourse by an exact age increases with age. Eighteen percent of women and 14 percent of men initiated sexual intercourse by age 15 compared with 80 percent of women and 65 percent of men who initiated sexual intercourse by age 20. More than half (60 percent) of these women and 43 percent of the men in the same age group initiated sexual intercourse by age 18.

Table 6.5 Age at first sexual intercourse

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who had first sexual intercourse by specific exact ages, percentage who never had intercourse, and median age at first intercourse, according to current age, Malawi 2010

	Percentage who had first sexual intercourse by exact age:					Percentage who never had		Median age at first
Current age	15	18	20	22	25	intercourse	Number	intercourse
				WOMEN				
15-19	12.1	na	na	na	na	56.0	5,005	a
20-24	16.7	59.5	81.7	na	na	6.1	4,555	17.4
25-29	16.8	59.8	80.1	88.3	92.1	0.7	4,400	17.3
30-34	17.5	58.7	80.2	88.5	91.7	0.2	3,250	17.3
35-39	18.1	60.0	79.7	87.4	91.0	0.2	2,522	17.2
40-44	22.2	61.6	78.5	86.9	90.0	0.0	1,730	17.0
45-49	22.0	61.2	79.5	87.2	90.7	0.0	1,558	17.0
20-49	18.1	59.8	80.3	na	na	1.8	18,015	17.3
25-49	18.5	59.9	79.8	87.9	91.4	0.3	13,461	17.2
15-24	14.3	na	na	na	na	32.2	9,559	a
				MEN				
15-19	26.4	na	na	na	na	45.6	1,748	a
20-24	16.0	49.5	69.8	na	na	13.0	1,239	18.0
25-29	15.3	44.4	65.4	82.7	93.9	2.3	1,099	18.5
30-34	12.3	41.3	64.8	79.0	90.0	0.7	948	18.6
35-39	10.3	39.1	62.4	79.6	90.8	0.8	798	18.7
40-44	14.2	40.1	60.7	76.4	89.2	0.1	529	18.8
45-49	10.3	36.6	57.7	74.0	84.3	0.4	458	19.0
20-49	13.5	43.1	64.7	na	na	4.0	5,070	18.5
25-49	12.8	41.0	63.1	79.2	90.5	1.0	3,831	18.7
15-24	22.1	na	na	na	na	32.1	2,987	a
20-54	13.1	42.3	64.0	na	na	3.7	5,427	18.6
25-54	12.3	40.1	62.3	78.8	90.1	1.0	4,188	18.7

na = Not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the respondents had intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

The results further show that the percentage of women who initiated first sexual intercourse by age 15 is lower among women who are of younger ages compared with women in the older cohort. For men, a higher percentage of the younger generation has initiated first sexual intercourse at younger ages compared with the older age cohorts. Twelve percent of women age 15-19 initiated

sexual intercourse by age 15 compared with 22 percent among those age 45-49. Twenty-six percent of men age 15-19 initiated sex at age 15 compared with 10 percent of men age 45-49 who initiated sexual intercourse at the same age. Men are more likely to become sexually active during their teenage years, but they then delay the age at which they marry compared with women, as shown in previous tables.

6.6 MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

Table 6.6.1 presents differentials in median age at first sexual intercourse by background characteristics for women. There is no significant difference in the median age at first intercourse for women age 25-49 by place of residence. In this age group, women with secondary and higher education have a higher median age at first intercourse (18.7 and 20.8 years, respectively) than their counterparts with no education (16.6 years) and with primary education (17.0 years). Very little variation is observed among women age 25-49 by wealth.

Table 6.6.1 Median age at first intercourse: Women

Median age at first sexual intercourse among women by five-year age groups, age 20-49 and age 25-49, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Current age						Women age 20-49	Women age 25-49
	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49		
Residence								
Urban	18.1	17.9	17.4	17.9	17.3	16.7	17.8	17.6
Rural	17.2	17.1	17.3	17.0	17.0	17.1	17.1	17.1
Region								
Northern	17.4	17.0	17.1	16.7	17.1	16.7	17.1	16.9
Central	17.9	17.8	17.8	17.7	17.5	17.7	17.8	17.7
Southern	16.8	16.9	16.9	16.8	16.3	16.4	16.8	16.8
Education								
No education	16.4	16.3	16.4	16.7	16.4	16.9	16.5	16.6
Primary	16.8	16.9	17.1	17.1	17.1	16.9	16.9	17.0
Secondary	18.8	18.7	18.9	18.7	18.7	18.6	18.8	18.7
More than secondary	a	20.7	19.8	21.2	21.0	21.6	a	20.8
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	17.1	16.9	16.9	17.4	17.2	17.5	17.1	17.1
Second	16.9	17.1	17.4	16.7	17.2	16.5	17.0	17.1
Middle	17.0	17.1	17.1	17.2	16.5	16.8	17.0	17.0
Fourth	17.3	17.0	17.2	16.8	16.9	16.8	17.0	17.0
Highest	18.5	18.0	17.9	17.7	17.4	17.6	18.0	17.8
Total	17.4	17.3	17.3	17.2	17.0	17.0	17.3	17.2

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women had intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Table 6.6.2 presents differentials in median age at first sexual intercourse by background characteristics for men. Among men age 25-54, differences in the median age at first sexual intercourse by background characteristics are generally small. There is a small variation by education in median age at first intercourse for men: men with no education and with primary education tend to have a lower median age at first intercourse (18.9 years and 18.5 years, respectively) than their counterparts with secondary and higher education (19.0 years and 20.1 years, respectively). Greater variation is observed by wealth quintiles for men than for women.

Table 6.6.2 Median age at first intercourse: Men

Median age at first sexual intercourse among men by five-year age groups, age 20-54 and age 25-54, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Current age							Men age 20-54	Men age 25-54
	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54		
Residence									
Urban	18.3	18.5	18.8	19.0	18.4	19.4	19.0	18.7	18.8
Rural	17.9	18.5	18.6	18.6	18.9	19.0	19.7	18.6	18.7
Region									
Northern	18.4	18.2	18.8	20.0	20.1	19.9	19.9	18.9	19.1
Central	18.5	18.7	19.1	19.1	18.9	19.2	20.1	18.9	19.0
Southern	17.2	18.4	18.1	18.3	18.4	18.7	18.8	18.2	18.4
Education									
No education	17.1	18.5	18.6	19.1	18.7	19.4	19.7	18.8	18.9
Primary	17.5	18.2	18.4	18.4	18.7	18.8	19.7	18.4	18.5
Secondary	18.5	19.0	19.0	19.3	18.8	20.2	18.9	18.9	19.0
More than secondary	a	20.2	20.7	19.6	20.2	19.7	19.1	a	20.1
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	17.4	18.3	18.8	19.3	19.3	20.7	20.1	18.6	19.1
Second	18.2	18.8	18.4	18.6	18.9	18.4	20.1	18.6	18.7
Middle	17.6	18.3	18.1	18.1	18.6	18.7	20.4	18.3	18.4
Fourth	18.0	18.2	18.8	18.6	18.8	19.1	19.5	18.6	18.7
Highest	18.6	18.7	19.3	19.5	18.6	19.6	18.7	18.8	18.9
Total	18.0	18.5	18.6	18.7	18.8	19.0	19.5	18.6	18.7

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the men had intercourse for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

6.7 RECENT SEXUAL ACTIVITY

In the absence of contraception, the probability of pregnancy is related to the regularity of sexual intercourse. Thus, information on intercourse is important for refining the measurement of exposure to pregnancy. Women and men who have had sexual intercourse were asked how long ago their last sexual contact occurred. Tables 6.7.1 and 6.7.2 show the percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by the timing of their last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics.

More than half (55 percent) of women age 15-49 were sexually active during the four weeks preceding the interview. Twenty percent had been sexually active in the 12 months preceding the survey, but not in the past month; and 12 percent had not been sexually active for one or more years. About 14 percent reported that they had never had sex. The percentage of women age 15-19 who reported never having had sexual intercourse increased from 48 percent in the 2004 MDHS to 56 percent in the 2010 MDHS.

The proportion of women who were sexually active in the four weeks preceding the survey does not vary much by age except for women age 15-19, which is to be expected as the majority of women in this age group have never had sexual intercourse. As expected, the majority of never married women have never had sexual intercourse (69 percent). Five percent of never-married women, 10 percent of widowed women, and 78 percent of married women were sexually active in the four weeks preceding the survey.

The results show that there is no significant variation in sexual activity within the last four weeks by place of residence. Women with no education (61 percent) are more likely to have been sexually active in the past four weeks than those with primary education (56 percent). Women with secondary and higher education are least likely to have been sexually active in the past four weeks (45 and 46 percent, respectively). Women in the lowest wealth quintile are least likely to have reported having sexual intercourse in the last 4 weeks (48 percent).

Table 6.7.1 Recent sexual activity: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse: Within the last 4 weeks	Within 1 year[1]	One or more years	Missing	Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of women
Age							
15-19	20.5	15.4	7.9	0.2	56.0	100.0	5,005
20-24	59.6	25.0	9.1	0.2	6.1	100.0	4,555
25-29	68.2	20.8	10.1	0.1	0.7	100.0	4,400
30-34	66.0	19.6	13.9	0.3	0.2	100.0	3,250
35-39	67.5	17.5	14.4	0.3	0.2	100.0	2,522
40-44	60.9	17.9	20.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,730
45-49	58.2	16.8	24.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,558
Marital status							
Never married	5.3	13.9	11.8	0.2	68.8	100.0	4,538
Married or living together	77.5	18.5	3.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	15,528
Divorced/separated/widowed	9.5	33.3	56.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	2,954
Marital duration[2]							
0-4 years	74.4	22.0	3.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	3,107
5-9 years	75.9	18.7	5.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	3,036
10-14 years	79.4	16.8	3.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,347
15-19 years	79.9	15.4	4.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,502
20-24 years	79.1	15.5	5.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,067
25+ years	76.2	19.5	4.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,025
Married more than once	79.2	18.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,444
Residence							
Urban	53.6	17.8	12.2	0.4	15.9	100.0	4,302
Rural	54.8	19.8	12.3	0.1	13.0	100.0	18,718
Region							
Northern	52.6	19.3	14.1	0.5	13.6	100.0	2,677
Central	58.6	15.2	10.7	0.1	15.4	100.0	9,857
Southern	51.2	23.5	13.3	0.2	11.8	100.0	10,485
Education							
No education	61.4	21.1	15.2	0.3	2.0	100.0	3,505
Primary	55.7	19.1	11.0	0.2	14.1	100.0	14,916
Secondary	45.4	19.4	14.0	0.1	21.2	100.0	4,177
More than secondary	46.1	20.6	16.1	0.9	16.2	100.0	422
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	47.5	23.9	16.7	0.2	11.6	100.0	4,268
Second	57.4	19.6	12.0	0.1	10.9	100.0	4,332
Middle	58.2	19.1	10.0	0.1	12.6	100.0	4,517
Fourth	57.6	18.2	10.6	0.3	13.3	100.0	4,515
Highest	52.1	17.1	12.2	0.3	18.4	100.0	5,388
Total	54.5	19.5	12.3	0.2	13.6	100.0	23,020

[1] Excludes women who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks
[2] Excludes women who are not currently married

More than half (54 percent) of men age 15-49 were sexually active in the four weeks preceding the survey, 20 percent had sexual intercourse in the past year but not in the past four weeks, and 12 percent had not been sexually active for one or more years. Similar to women, 15 percent of men had never had sex.

Fifteen percent of never married men and 24 percent of divorced, separated, or widowed men were sexually active within the last four weeks prior to the survey. Men in urban areas (42 percent), those with secondary education (49 percent), and those in the highest wealth quintile (45 percent) were the least likely to have been sexually active in the four weeks prior to the survey.

Table 6.7.2 Recent sexual activity: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Timing of last sexual intercourse: Within the last 4 weeks	Within 1 year[1]	One or more years	Missing	Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of men
Age							
15-19	14.4	18.0	21.9	0.2	45.6	100.0	1,748
20-24	43.2	24.6	18.9	0.3	13.0	100.0	1,239
25-29	70.1	21.0	6.3	0.3	2.3	100.0	1,099
30-34	75.5	19.6	4.1	0.2	0.7	100.0	948
35-39	78.7	15.5	4.7	0.3	0.8	100.0	798
40-44	77.3	19.0	3.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	529
45-49	76.7	18.2	4.2	0.6	0.4	100.0	458
Marital status							
Never married	15.3	22.3	25.0	0.2	37.1	100.0	2,689
Married or living together	82.0	16.8	0.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	3,895
Divorced/separated/widowed	23.9	37.1	38.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	234
Marital duration[2]							
0-4 years	81.9	17.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	825
5-9 years	81.6	17.1	1.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	793
10-14 years	79.6	19.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	600
15-19 years	87.2	10.3	1.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	349
20-24 years	77.1	21.3	0.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	234
25+ years	81.7	17.1	0.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	137
Married more than once	83.1	15.8	0.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	958
Residence							
Urban	41.9	25.7	15.2	0.7	16.5	100.0	1,440
Rural	56.8	18.1	10.8	0.1	14.2	100.0	5,379
Region							
Northern	50.6	19.2	10.7	0.3	19.2	100.0	744
Central	56.7	17.1	11.5	0.1	14.6	100.0	3,074
Southern	51.4	22.4	12.2	0.4	13.6	100.0	3,001
Education							
No education	69.0	18.3	7.2	0.0	5.4	100.0	422
Primary	54.1	18.1	11.4	0.2	16.3	100.0	4,270
Secondary	49.3	23.5	13.6	0.3	13.3	100.0	1,904
More than secondary	54.8	21.3	11.2	1.1	11.6	100.0	223
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	56.1	19.9	10.1	0.1	13.9	100.0	997
Second	58.6	18.7	10.3	0.1	12.3	100.0	1,309
Middle	58.2	18.5	11.1	0.3	12.0	100.0	1,367
Fourth	53.6	19.0	12.4	0.0	14.9	100.0	1,376
Highest	45.3	21.7	13.7	0.6	18.7	100.0	1,770
Total 15-49	53.7	19.7	11.7	0.2	14.7	100.0	6,818
50-54	75.9	16.5	6.2	1.2	0.2	100.0	357
Total men 15-54	54.8	19.5	11.5	0.3	13.9	100.0	7,175

[1] Excludes men who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks
[2] Excludes men who are not currently married

6.8 POSTPARTUM AMENORRHOEA, ABSTINENCE, AND INSUSCEPTIBILITY

Among women who are not using contraception, exposure to the risk of pregnancy in the period after a birth is influenced primarily by two factors: breastfeeding and sexual abstinence. Breastfeeding prolongs postpartum protection from conception through its effect on the length of the amenorrhoea period (the interval between childbirth and the return of menstruation) after a birth. More frequent breastfeeding for longer durations is associated with longer periods of postpartum amenorrhoea. Delaying the resumption of sexual relations after a birth also prolongs the period of postpartum protection. This is referred to as postpartum abstinence. Women are considered insusceptible to pregnancy if they are not at risk of conception, either because they are amenorrhoeic or abstain from sexual activity after a birth.

Table 6.8 shows the percentages of births for which mothers are postpartum amenorrhoeic and abstaining along with the percentage of births for which mothers are defined as still postpartum insusceptible. The latter category includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrhoeic or still abstaining (or both) following birth and, thus, not exposed (i.e., insusceptible) to the risk of pregnancy. The results presented in the table are based on cross-sectional analysis, representing the experience of mothers of all births at a single point in time rather than the experience of a cohort of mothers over time. The data are grouped in two-month intervals to minimise the fluctuations in the estimates. The median- and mean-duration estimates shown at the bottom of Table 6.8 are calculated from the current status distributions presented in the table.

At the time of the survey, 40 percent of the mothers who had given birth during the three years preceding the survey were insusceptible because they were either amenorrhoeic or still abstaining (or both). The median duration of postpartum insusceptibility to pregnancy is 12.4 months. The median duration of amenorrhoea is 10.5 months; while the median duration of postpartum abstinence is much lower (4.6 months). By 10 to 11 months after the birth, 57 percent of mothers are insusceptible to pregnancy, 51 percent are amenorrhoeic, and only 17 percent are abstaining from sexual relations. Abstinence declines rapidly as the months since birth increase compared with amenorrhoea and insusceptibility, which decline at a slower rate.

Table 6.8 Postpartum amenorrhoea, abstinence, and insusceptibility

Percentage of births in the three years preceding the survey for which mothers are postpartum amenorrhoeic, abstaining, and insusceptible, by number of months since birth, and median and mean durations, Malawi 2010

Months since birth	Percentage of births for which the mother is:			Number of births
	Amenorrhoeic	Abstaining	Insusceptible[1]	
<2	92.1	96.0	99.4	484
2-3	85.1	71.8	93.0	667
4-5	70.9	53.7	80.1	572
6-7	64.4	30.5	71.0	787
8-9	57.9	26.4	65.5	685
10-11	51.3	16.7	56.5	679
12-13	40.2	13.0	46.0	626
14-15	38.6	18.6	46.3	619
16-17	28.3	11.9	34.7	582
18-19	24.7	8.7	30.4	754
20-21	21.3	8.6	27.9	758
22-23	13.0	8.5	19.3	643
24-25	12.5	7.3	18.0	658
26-27	8.8	4.7	12.5	657
28-29	5.6	5.1	10.3	620
30-31	3.1	5.7	8.5	680
32-33	1.9	3.7	5.6	687
34-35	3.0	4.5	7.2	645
Total	33.7	20.7	39.8	11,803
Median	10.5	4.6	12.4	na
Mean	12.7	8.2	14.9	na

Note: Estimates are based on status at the time of the survey.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrhoeic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

In some populations differentials across subgroups in the duration of postpartum amenorrhoea and abstinence may indicate incipient changes in traditional postpartum practices. Table 6.9 shows the median durations of postpartum amenorrhoea, abstinence, and insusceptibility by background characteristics. The duration of postpartum amenorrhoea is shorter among younger women age 15-29 (9.6 months), compared with older women age 30-49 (12.2 months). The duration of amenorrhoea for women in urban areas is shorter than the duration among rural women (8.5 months compared with 10.8 months). Postpartum amenorrhoea is also shorter among women in the Northern Region (9.8 months), women with more than a secondary education (5.1 months), and those in the highest wealth

quintile (7.2 months). The length of postpartum amenorrhoea declines with an increase in the level of the mother's education.

Differences in the median duration of postpartum abstinence are not notable, except by regions. The duration of postpartum abstinence is 6.5 months for mothers in the Southern Region, compared with 4.9 months for the Northern Region, and 3.1 months for mothers in the Central Region. The length of postpartum insusceptibility is higher among women in rural areas (12.8 months), women with no education (13.7 months), and mothers in the lowest wealth quintile (14.0 months).

Table 6.9 Median duration of amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence and postpartum insusceptibility

Median number of months of postpartum amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility following births in the three years preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Postpartum amenorrhoea	Postpartum abstinence	Postpartum insusceptibility[1]
Mother's age			
15-29	9.6	4.6	11.9
30-49	12.2	4.6	13.2
Residence			
Urban	8.5	4.1	9.9
Rural	10.8	4.8	12.8
Region			
Northern	9.8	4.9	12.7
Central	11.0	3.1	12.4
Southern	10.4	6.5	12.4
Education			
No education	12.3	5.1	13.7
Primary	10.7	4.5	12.8
Secondary	8.4	4.6	9.8
More than secondary	5.1	4.2	6.1
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	11.8	4.9	14.0
Second	10.5	4.3	12.8
Middle	11.9	4.5	13.5
Fourth	10.7	5.2	12.4
Highest	7.2	4.2	9.0
Total	10.5	4.6	12.4

Note: Medians are based on the status at the time of the survey (current status).
[1] Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrhoeic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

6.9 MENOPAUSE

Above age 30, exposure to the risk of pregnancy declines with age. Table 6.10 presents an important indicator concerning fecundity as measured by evidence of menopause. A woman is considered menopausal, and therefore infecund, if she is neither pregnant nor amenorrhoeic and has not had her menses for six or more months.

Table 6.10 shows that 11 percent of women age 30-49 are menopausal. The proportion of women who are menopausal increases with age, from 5 percent among women age 30-34 to 40 percent among women age 48-49. These findings indicate that the onset of menopause increases with age for women age 30 and older.

Table 6.10 Menopause

Percentage of women age 30-49 who are menopausal, by age, Malawi 2010

Age	Percentage menopausal[1]	Number of women
30-34	4.5	3,250
35-39	5.7	2,522
40-41	7.0	793
42-43	11.6	646
44-45	21.0	599
46-47	27.4	687
48-49	40.3	563
Total	10.6	9,060

[1] Percentage of all women who are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrhoeic whose last menstrual period occurred six or more months preceding the survey

FERTILITY PREFERENCES 7

Information on fertility preferences is used to assess potential demand for family planning services. The intent of such services is to space or limit future births. To elicit information on fertility preferences, several questions were asked of women (pregnant or not) about whether they would like to have another child, and if so, how soon.[1]

7.1 DESIRE FOR MORE CHILDREN

Information about the desire for more children is important to understanding future reproductive behaviour. The provision of adequate and accessible family planning services depends on the availability of such information. Women and men surveyed in the 2010 MDHS were asked questions to determine their desire to have a/another child. Sterilised women and men, who had undergone tubal ligation or vasectomy operations, were considered to want no more children, and therefore they were not asked questions about their desire for more children.

Table 7.1 shows the distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49 by desire for more children, according to the number of living children. Table 7.1 shows that 12 percent of women and 15 percent of men want to have another child soon, and more than one-third of women and men (36 percent and 37 percent, respectively) want to have another child later (in two or more years). Forty-seven percent of women and 42 percent of men want no more children or are sterilised.

Table 7.1 Fertility preferences by number of living children

Percent distribution of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 by desire for children, according to number of living children, Malawi 2010

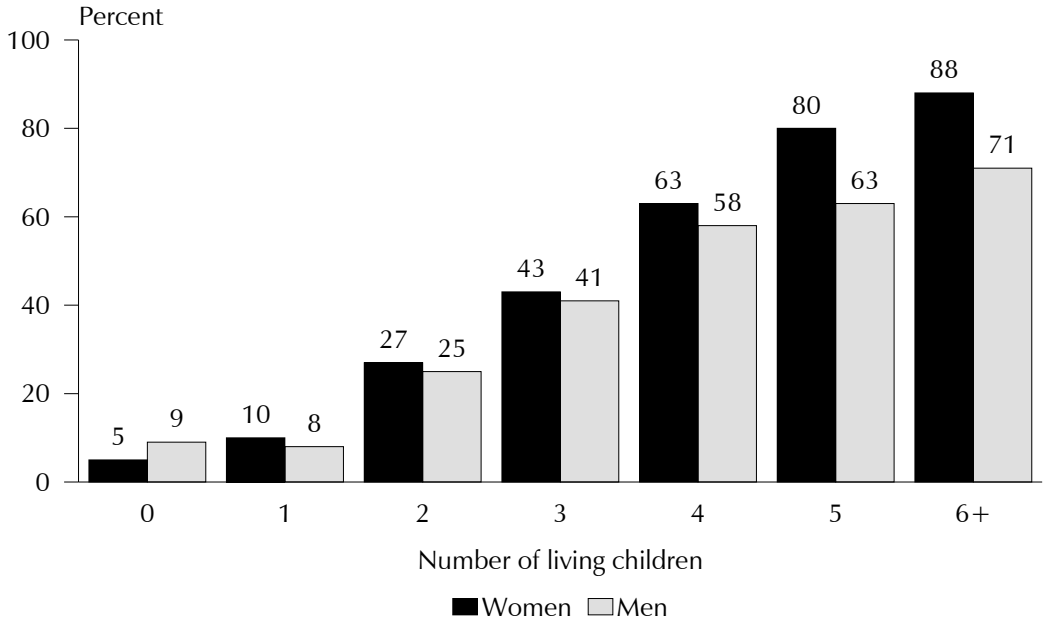
Desire for children	Number of living children[1]							Total 15-49	50-54	Total men 15-54
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+			
WOMEN										
Have another soon[2]	74.3	22.1	14.1	9.1	5.5	2.9	1.9	12.4	na	na
Have another later[3]	12.5	63.8	54.5	43.9	26.2	14.0	6.2	36.3	na	na
Have another, undecided when	2.6	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.9	na	na
Undecided	0.6	1.2	2.1	2.6	3.8	1.4	1.7	2.1	na	na
Want no more	4.0	9.2	25.6	36.4	51.4	58.6	61.9	37.1	na	na
Sterilised[4]	1.0	1.2	1.8	6.2	11.4	20.9	26.0	9.8	na	na
Declared infecund	4.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.3	na	na
Missing	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	na	na
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	na
Number	599	2,595	3,059	2,847	2,275	1,766	2,387	15,528	na	na
MEN[5]										
Have another soon[2]	51.6	25.6	17.9	13.4	11.9	6.0	6.4	15.0	4.5	14.2
Have another later[3]	20.5	61.4	53.8	39.1	25.0	24.2	17.6	36.8	4.6	34.4
Have another, undecided when	10.9	2.7	0.9	2.8	1.4	1.5	0.6	1.9	1.4	1.9
Undecided	3.4	2.4	2.3	3.8	2.5	3.4	4.2	3.1	0.6	2.9
Want no more	5.1	6.8	24.3	39.2	56.5	60.7	66.9	40.5	82.3	43.7
Sterilised[4]	3.8	0.7	0.5	1.5	1.7	2.7	3.7	1.9	4.7	2.1
Declared infecund	2.9	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.9	1.4	0.2	0.6	1.6	0.6
Missing	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	127	623	713	672	545	459	756	3,895	323	4,218

na = Not applicable
[1] The number of living children includes current pregnancy for women
[2] Wants next birth within 2 years
[3] Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years
[4] Includes both female and male sterilisation
[5] The number of living children includes one additional child if respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

[1] The survey results in this chapter are presented for the country as a whole, by urban-rural residence, and by region. District-level results are available in Appendix A.

Fertility preference relates closely to the number of living children. Almost three-quarters of women with no living children (74 percent) want to have a child soon compared with 2 percent of women with six or more children. Among men without children, 52 percent want to have a child soon compared with 6 percent of men with six or more children. The more children that a woman has, the more likely she is to not want another child. Figure 7.1 shows the differences between women and men who want no more children (or who are sterilised) by the number of living children.

Figure 7.1 **Percentage of Currently Married Women and Men Who Want No More Children, by Number of Living Children**



MDHS 2010

7.2 DESIRE TO LIMIT CHILDBEARING

Tables 7.2.1 and 7.2.2 show, by number of living children, the percentages of currently married women and men age 15-49 who want no more children, according to background characteristics. The results provide information on variations in the potential demand for fertility control. Women who have been sterilised are considered to want no more children. Men who have been sterilised, or who report that their wife or partner has been sterilised, are considered to want no more children.

Overall, nearly half (47 percent) of women age 15-49 indicate no desire for more children. Four in every five (80 percent) women with five living children want to limit childbearing compared with one in every ten (10 percent) women with one living child. Women in urban areas are more likely to want to limit childbearing (51 percent) than women in rural areas (46 percent). The percentage of women who want to limit childbearing increases with the number of living children. Comparing the three regions, the Central Region (50 percent) has the highest proportion of women who want no more children, followed by the Southern Region (46 percent) and then the Northern region (41 percent).

Table 7.2.1 Desire to limit childbearing: Women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who want no more children, by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Number of living children							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	3.9	14.6	41.2	57.6	84.7	89.7	91.4	51.0
Rural	5.3	9.2	23.6	38.8	59.6	78.1	87.5	46.0
Region								
Northern	2.1	4.7	15.0	32.1	58.0	72.8	86.3	41.1
Central	8.2	8.2	26.9	44.6	67.0	83.2	90.3	49.9
Southern	3.6	13.8	30.7	42.9	60.3	77.6	85.5	45.5
Education								
No education	9.7	16.9	23.7	39.4	57.6	76.2	86.4	59.5
Primary	4.2	8.6	24.6	39.7	62.4	79.7	88.7	45.4
Secondary	5.5	11.9	34.1	53.3	77.4	92.2	92.1	37.6
More than secondary	0.0	18.7	53.3	88.4	100.0	100.0	na	47.3
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	3.1	9.1	20.4	34.4	56.9	72.2	86.2	44.3
Second	4.9	7.7	21.3	34.0	56.8	75.6	86.9	43.4
Middle	3.6	8.5	23.7	35.6	60.4	77.5	88.0	44.6
Fourth	7.8	10.1	28.0	46.9	65.5	80.7	87.8	49.6
Highest	4.4	15.2	38.3	58.5	76.4	93.0	91.4	51.9
Total	5.0	10.4	27.3	42.5	62.8	79.5	87.9	46.9

Note: Women who have been sterilised are considered to want no more children.
na = Not applicable
[1] The number of living children includes the current pregnancy.

The desire to limit childbearing is higher among women with no education than among women with some education. Overall, 60 percent of women with no education want to limit childbearing compared with 47 percent of women with more than a secondary education and 38 percent with secondary education. This is because more educated women have, on average, much lower fertility (i.e., much lower average parity; see Table 4.2). As such, interpretation of the relationship between education level and fertility preferences needs to be based on comparisons within parity categories. For example, there is minimal difference in desire for future children by level of education among women with six or more children, but among women with three to five living children, the desire to limit childbearing increases markedly with women's education.

Men exhibit similar patterns of desired fertility. Men's desire to limit childbearing is highest among men living in urban residences, men with more than a secondary education, men with three or more living children, and men in the fourth and highest wealth quintiles. This is particularly true at parity three and above for women and men.

Table 7.2.2 Desire to limit childbearing: Men

Percentage of currently married men age 15-49 who want no more children, by number of living children, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Number of living children							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
Residence								
Urban	4.3	8.1	29.3	55.9	80.4	75.5	82.2	45.6
Rural	9.8	7.3	23.7	36.8	54.4	61.0	69.4	41.7
Region								
Northern	15.6	3.8	15.5	29.3	54.6	60.2	62.2	36.8
Central	5.9	7.7	24.6	47.8	62.5	69.0	76.2	45.5
Southern	9.9	8.3	27.2	35.8	54.9	58.4	66.9	40.5
Education								
No education	14.8	5.6	34.3	13.9	42.2	60.8	67.8	40.9
Primary	9.6	5.5	18.6	39.7	56.5	61.5	69.8	42.3
Secondary	4.5	10.2	26.3	46.3	65.7	66.3	77.3	40.0
More than secondary	0.0	16.5	73.6	87.6	85.2	91.6	82.1	67.5
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	14.2	5.3	12.9	40.5	47.7	56.0	70.9	37.4
Second	5.7	6.5	20.9	27.9	41.6	63.6	64.9	36.4
Middle	17.4	10.0	18.8	43.3	64.7	52.6	66.6	41.9
Fourth	0.0	5.6	31.8	37.2	57.8	71.9	78.4	47.3
Highest	5.3	9.3	38.1	52.4	76.8	67.2	73.6	47.8
Total 15-49	8.9	7.5	24.8	40.7	58.2	63.4	70.6	42.4
50-54	85.2	86.6	89.4	71.5	72.3	90.4	90.1	87.0
Total men 15-54	10.3	8.3	26.5	41.6	59.0	65.5	74.7	45.8

Note: Men who have been sterilised or who state in response to the question about desire for children that their wife has been sterilised are considered to want no more children.
[1] The number of living children includes one additional child if respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

7.3 NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

This section discusses the extent of need and potential demand for family planning services in Malawi. Family planning methods can be used to space or limit childbearing. In the 2010 MDHS, women who indicated that they either want no more children (limiters) or want to wait for two or more years before having another child (spacers), but are not using contraception, are a group identified as having an *unmet need* for family planning. Pregnant women are considered to have an unmet need for spacing or limiting if their pregnancy was mistimed or unwanted, respectively. Similarly, amenorrhoeic women are classified as having unmet need if their last birth was mistimed or unwanted. Women who are currently using a family planning method are said to have a *met need* for family planning. Women with an unmet need for family planning and those who are currently using contraception together constitute the *total demand* for family planning. This information is important not only to determine the total demand but also to measure the percentage of that demand that is satisfied. Table 7.3.1 presents information on unmet need, met need, and total demand for family planning among currently married women surveyed in the 2010 MDHS.

Overall, 26 percent of currently married women have an unmet need for family planning (14 percent for spacing and 12 percent for limiting). Unmet need does not vary much by age, except for women age 45-49 who have the lowest unmet need (20 percent). Unmet need for spacing is highest in the 15-19 age group, with 23 percent of women having an unmet need for spacing their births, while the unmet need for limiting is highest in the 40-44 age group, with 22 percent of women wanting no more children but not using family planning. It is notable that up to age 34, a sizeable proportion of unmet need for family planning is for spacing purposes. After age 35, most unmet need is for limiting childbearing. The table also shows that more women in rural areas (27 percent) have an unmet need for family planning (15 percent for spacing and 12 percent for limiting) compared with urban women (24 percent), whose unmet need for both spacing births and limiting childbearing is 11 percent and 12 percent, respectively. At the regional level, total unmet need for family planning is highest in the Central Region (27 percent) and lowest in the Northern Region (24 percent), while need in the Southern Region is 26 percent.

Table 7.3.1 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning[1]			Met need for family planning (currently using)[2]			Total demand for family planning			Percentage of demand satisfied	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total		
Age											
15-19	22.6	2.3	24.9	26.9	1.9	28.8	49.5	4.2	53.7	53.6	1,171
20-24	21.7	4.8	26.5	33.5	8.3	41.8	55.2	13.1	68.3	61.2	3,469
25-29	17.1	8.9	26.0	28.2	19.6	47.8	45.3	28.5	73.8	64.8	3,718
30-34	12.6	15.3	27.9	16.1	34.3	50.4	28.6	49.6	78.2	64.4	2,636
35-39	7.5	20.1	27.6	8.4	45.1	53.5	15.8	65.2	81.1	66.0	2,040
40-44	4.3	22.0	26.3	2.9	47.5	50.4	7.2	69.5	76.7	65.7	1,339
45-49	1.4	18.9	20.3	0.4	43.0	43.4	1.8	61.9	63.8	68.1	1,155
Residence											
Urban	11.4	12.2	23.5	23.3	30.4	53.7	34.7	42.6	77.3	69.5	2,686
Rural	14.8	11.9	26.7	19.8	24.8	44.5	34.6	36.6	71.2	62.5	12,841
Region											
Northern	14.6	9.2	23.8	23.2	23.9	47.1	37.9	33.1	71.0	66.4	1,871
Central	13.9	13.2	27.0	20.1	27.9	48.0	34.0	41.0	75.0	64.0	6,678
Southern	14.5	11.5	25.9	19.8	24.2	44.0	34.3	35.6	70.0	62.9	6,979
Education											
No education	11.0	16.6	27.6	11.9	28.3	40.3	22.9	45.0	67.9	59.3	2,826
Primary	15.3	11.7	27.0	20.6	25.5	46.0	35.8	37.2	73.0	63.0	10,231
Secondary	14.1	7.2	21.3	29.7	23.1	52.8	43.7	30.3	74.1	71.3	2,275
More than secondary	9.7	7.4	17.1	23.8	33.5	57.3	33.5	40.9	74.4	77.0	195
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	16.0	13.7	29.8	18.3	20.5	38.7	34.3	34.2	68.5	56.6	2,639
Second	16.1	11.7	27.7	21.2	22.8	44.0	37.3	34.4	71.7	61.3	3,120
Middle	16.2	10.7	26.9	20.4	24.6	45.0	36.6	35.3	71.8	62.6	3,303
Fourth	13.5	11.6	25.1	20.3	28.1	48.4	33.8	39.7	73.5	65.9	3,197
Highest	9.8	12.2	22.0	21.3	31.7	53.0	31.1	44.0	75.1	70.6	3,268
Total	14.2	11.9	26.1	20.4	25.7	46.1	34.6	37.7	72.3	63.8	15,528

[1] Unmet need for spacing: Includes women who are fecund and not using family planning and who say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth, or who say they are unsure whether they want another child, or who want another child but are unsure when to have the child. In addition, unmet need for spacing includes pregnant women whose current pregnancy was mistimed, or whose last pregnancy was unwanted but who now say they want more children. Unmet need for spacing also includes amenorrhoeic women whose last birth was mistimed, or whose last birth was unwanted but who now say they want more children. Unmet need for limiting: Includes women who are fecund and not using family planning and who say they do not want another child. In addition, unmet need for limiting includes pregnant women whose current pregnancy was unwanted but who now say they do not want more children or who are undecided whether they want another child. Unmet need for limiting also includes amenorrhoeic women whose last birth was unwanted but who now say they do not want more children or who are undecided whether they want another child.

[2] Using for spacing is defined as women who are using some method of family planning and say they want to have another child or are undecided whether to have another. Using for limiting is defined as women who are using and who want no more children. Note that the specific methods used are not taken into account here.

The total demand for family planning in Malawi among married women is 72 percent with 64 percent of the demand for family planning satisfied. Currently married women age 15-19 have the lowest demand for contraception as well as the lowest demand satisfied amongst all age groups (54 percent). Total demand for family planning increases with increasing levels of education and household wealth.

Table 7.3.2 presents data on family planning need and demand for all women and for women who are not currently married. Overall, 19 percent of all women have an unmet need for family planning. Total demand for family planning is 54 percent, with 66 percent of the demand satisfied. Among women who are not currently married, 3 percent have an unmet need for family planning. For these women, total demand for family planning is 16 percent, with 84 percent of the demand satisfied.

Table 7.3.2 Need and demand for family planning for all women and for women who are not currently married

Percentage of all women and not currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Unmet need for family planning[1]			Met need for family planning (currently using)[2]			Total demand for family planning			Percentage of demand satisfied	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total		
ALL WOMEN											
Age											
15-19	7.1	0.7	7.8	9.0	0.7	9.8	16.1	1.5	17.6	55.6	5,005
20-24	17.3	3.7	21.0	28.6	7.5	36.1	45.9	11.2	57.1	63.2	4,555
25-29	14.6	7.8	22.4	25.6	18.9	44.5	40.2	26.7	66.9	66.5	4,400
30-34	10.4	12.6	22.9	14.6	31.5	46.1	24.9	44.1	69.1	66.8	3,250
35-39	6.2	16.4	22.6	7.3	40.9	48.2	13.5	57.3	70.8	68.1	2,522
40-44	3.3	17.6	20.9	2.3	41.9	44.1	5.6	59.5	65.1	67.8	1,730
45-49	1.0	14.2	15.3	0.5	36.7	37.2	1.5	50.9	52.5	70.9	1,558
Residence											
Urban	7.8	7.8	15.6	18.3	21.5	39.7	26.0	29.3	55.3	71.9	4,302
Rural	10.8	8.3	19.1	15.0	19.4	34.4	25.8	27.8	53.5	64.3	18,718
Region											
Northern	10.8	6.6	17.4	17.6	18.8	36.4	28.4	25.4	53.8	67.7	2,677
Central	9.9	9.1	19.0	15.1	21.0	36.1	25.0	30.0	55.1	65.6	9,857
Southern	10.4	7.9	18.3	15.5	19.0	34.5	25.9	26.9	52.8	65.4	10,485
Education											
No education	8.9	13.6	22.5	10.3	25.7	36.0	19.2	39.3	58.5	61.6	3,505
Primary	11.2	8.3	19.5	15.5	20.0	35.5	26.6	28.3	54.9	64.6	14,916
Secondary	8.3	4.1	12.4	20.1	14.5	34.6	28.4	18.6	47.0	73.6	4,177
More than secondary	5.7	4.1	9.7	19.7	17.2	36.8	25.3	21.2	46.6	79.1	422
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	10.7	8.8	19.5	12.7	16.1	28.8	23.5	24.9	48.3	59.6	4,268
Second	12.2	8.5	20.8	16.6	18.7	35.4	28.9	27.3	56.1	63.0	4,332
Middle	12.4	8.0	20.4	16.1	20.1	36.2	28.5	28.1	56.6	64.0	4,517
Fourth	10.1	8.4	18.5	16.2	22.2	38.4	26.3	30.6	56.9	67.5	4,515
Highest	6.5	7.7	14.2	16.1	21.4	37.5	22.6	29.0	51.7	72.6	5,388
Total	10.2	8.2	18.5	15.6	19.8	35.4	25.8	28.1	53.9	65.7	23,020
WOMEN NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED											
Age											
15-19	2.4	0.3	2.6	3.6	0.4	4.0	5.9	0.7	6.6	60.4	3,834
20-24	3.2	0.3	3.5	13.1	4.8	17.9	16.3	5.1	21.4	83.6	1,086
25-29	1.3	2.0	3.2	11.5	15.0	26.5	12.7	17.0	29.7	89.1	682
30-34	0.9	0.8	1.7	8.3	19.7	28.0	9.1	20.5	29.7	94.4	614
35-39	0.7	0.4	1.2	3.0	23.0	26.0	3.7	23.5	27.2	95.6	482
40-44	0.1	2.5	2.6	0.1	22.5	22.6	0.3	25.0	25.3	89.7	391
45-49	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	18.9	19.4	0.6	19.6	20.1	96.7	403
Residence											
Urban	1.7	0.5	2.3	9.8	6.6	16.4	11.5	7.1	18.7	87.9	1,615
Rural	2.0	0.6	2.6	4.6	7.8	12.4	6.5	8.4	15.0	82.6	5,877
Region											
Northern	1.8	0.6	2.4	4.5	6.9	11.4	6.3	7.5	13.8	82.9	807
Central	1.6	0.4	2.0	4.6	6.5	11.1	6.2	6.9	13.1	84.6	3,180
Southern	2.2	0.8	3.0	7.0	8.6	15.6	9.2	9.4	18.6	83.8	3,506
Education											
No education	0.3	0.9	1.2	3.7	14.6	18.3	4.0	15.5	19.5	94.0	678
Primary	2.3	0.7	3.0	4.3	8.1	12.4	6.6	8.8	15.4	80.7	4,684
Secondary	1.5	0.3	1.8	8.5	4.2	12.7	10.1	4.5	14.5	87.6	1,902
More than secondary	2.2	1.2	3.4	16.1	3.2	19.3	18.3	4.3	22.7	85.1	227
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	2.1	0.8	2.9	3.8	9.0	12.8	5.9	9.8	15.6	81.6	1,628
Second	2.4	0.5	2.8	4.8	8.4	13.2	7.2	8.9	16.0	82.4	1,212
Middle	2.1	0.6	2.7	4.3	8.1	12.3	6.4	8.7	15.0	82.1	1,214
Fourth	1.9	0.6	2.5	6.2	7.8	14.1	8.1	8.5	16.6	85.0	1,319
Highest	1.4	0.6	2.0	8.2	5.5	13.6	9.6	6.0	15.6	87.2	2,120
Total	1.9	0.6	2.5	5.7	7.5	13.2	7.6	8.2	15.8	84.0	7,492

[1] Unmet need for spacing: Includes women who are fecund and not using family planning and who say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth, or who say they are unsure whether they want another child, or who want another child but are unsure when to have the child. In addition, unmet need for spacing includes pregnant women whose current pregnancy was mistimed, or whose last pregnancy was unwanted but who now say they want more children. Unmet need for spacing also includes amenorrhoeic women whose last birth was mistimed, or whose last birth was unwanted but who now say they want more children.
Unmet need for limiting: Includes women who are fecund and not using family planning and who say they do not want another child. In addition, unmet need for limiting includes pregnant women whose current pregnancy was unwanted but who now say they do not want more children or who are undecided whether they want another child. Unmet need for limiting also includes amenorrhoeic women whose last birth was unwanted but who now say they do not want more children or who are undecided whether they want another child.
[2] Using for spacing is defined as women who are using some method of family planning and say they want to have another child or are undecided whether to have another. Using for limiting is defined as women who are using and who want no more children. Note that the specific methods used are not taken into account here.

7.4 IDEAL FAMILY SIZE

The discussion of fertility preferences earlier in this chapter focused on respondents' current childbearing preferences. These preferences are influenced by the number of children a respondent already has. The 2010 MDHS asked women and men about the total number of children they would like to have in their lifetime. For respondents who already had living children, the question was posed hypothetically: *'If you could go back to the time when you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?'* Table 7.4 shows the distribution of women and men age 15-49 by their ideal number of children, according to the number of living children.

The mean ideal number of children is 4.0 for all women and 4.2 for currently married women. Sixty-four percent of all women consider four or more children to be ideal, while one-third of women think three or fewer children is ideal (34 percent). Among all women, the mean ideal number of children increases with the number of living children, from 3.1 for those with no children to 5.5 among those with six or more children.

Malawian men, on average, want almost the same number of children as women: 3.9 children for all men age 15-49 compared with 4.0 for all women. A similar pattern is observed for currently married men and women (currently married men report 4.3 as a mean ideal number compared with 4.2 reported by currently married women). These findings are similar to those from the 2004 MDHS.

Table 7.4 Ideal number of children

Percent distribution of women and men 15-49 by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children for all respondents and for currently married respondents, according to number of living children, Malawi 2010

Ideal number of children	Number of living children							Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6+	
				WOMEN				
0	3.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.4	1.9	1.3
1	1.6	2.9	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.0
2	30.6	22.4	15.8	6.8	5.1	3.2	2.8	14.6
3	23.6	29.1	21.3	16.5	5.7	6.9	4.4	17.1
4	29.5	34.6	47.7	49.4	44.4	28.2	25.5	37.3
5	7.0	6.4	8.8	15.7	21.2	27.4	13.8	12.8
6+	3.1	3.5	4.9	9.5	20.8	28.7	44.3	13.7
Non-numeric responses	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.7	3.9	7.0	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	4,867	3,479	3,663	3,454	2,745	2,077	2,735	23,020
Mean ideal number children for:								
All	3.1	3.3	3.7	4.1	4.6	4.9	5.5	4.0
Number	4,807	3,448	3,632	3,403	2,699	1,995	2,543	22,528
Currently married	3.4	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.6	4.9	5.5	4.2
Number	590	2,569	3,034	2,814	2,238	1,698	2,230	15,173
				MEN				
0	1.9	0.1	0.4	1.4	0.1	1.1	2.3	1.3
1	0.9	1.5	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7
2	25.1	19.8	12.4	7.2	6.7	3.2	3.7	15.8
3	24.1	33.1	24.3	18.0	7.7	8.0	7.2	20.2
4	34.9	36.1	45.4	47.5	45.8	26.8	25.9	36.9
5	7.5	6.8	9.5	13.9	16.4	27.1	13.5	11.1
6+	4.6	2.5	6.8	10.5	20.9	31.7	43.3	12.8
Non-numeric responses	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.8	2.1	1.9	3.8	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	2,792	756	773	706	562	464	766	6,818
Mean ideal number children for:								
All	3.4	3.4	3.8	4.0	4.5	5.1	5.5	3.9
Number	2,764	755	770	700	550	456	736	6,731
Currently married	3.1	3.3	3.7	4.0	4.5	5.1	5.5	4.3
Number	127	622	710	667	533	451	727	3,836
Mean ideal number children for men 15-54:								
All	3.4	3.4	3.8	4.0	4.5	5.1	5.7	4.0
Number	2,773.0	761.1	795.5	725.8	585.3	496.8	938.5	7,076.1
Currently married	3.1	3.4	3.8	4.0	4.5	5.1	5.7	4.4
Number	129.1	627.5	730.1	687.3	565.9	489.5	917.6	4,146.9

[1] The number of living children includes current pregnancy for women.
[2] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.
[3] The number of living children includes one additional child if respondent's wife is pregnant (or if any wife is pregnant for men with more than one current wife).

Table 7.5 shows the mean ideal number of children for all women, by background characteristics. The mean ideal number of children increases steadily with age, from 3.2 children among women age 15-19 to 5.3 children among women age 45-49. Urban women prefer to have fewer children than rural women (3.4 children compared with 4.1 children, respectively). The mean ideal number of children is similar for all the regions (Northern 4.1, Central 4.0, and Southern 4.0). The mean ideal number of children desired decreases as women's level of education and wealth status increase. Women with no education want 4.9 children, while those with more than a secondary education want 2.8 children. Women in the lowest wealth quintile want a mean of 4.3 children, while women in the highest wealth quintile want 3.4 children.

Table 7.5 Mean ideal number of children

Mean ideal number of children for all women age 15-49 by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Mean	Number of women
Age		
15-19	3.2	4,942
20-24	3.5	4,528
25-29	3.9	4,358
30-34	4.3	3,191
35-39	4.7	2,425
40-44	5.1	1,650
45-49	5.3	1,436
Residence		
Urban	3.4	4,211
Rural	4.1	18,317
Region		
Northern	4.1	2,562
Central	4.0	9,698
Southern	4.0	10,268
Education		
No education	4.9	3,338
Primary	4.0	14,628
Secondary	3.2	4,149
More than secondary	2.8	414
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	4.3	4,154
Second	4.2	4,236
Middle	4.1	4,423
Fourth	4.0	4,437
Highest	3.4	5,279
Total	4.0	22,528

[1] Number of women who gave a numeric response

7.5 FERTILITY PLANNING

The issue of unplanned and unwanted fertility was further investigated in the 2010 MDHS by asking women with births in the five years preceding the survey whether the births were wanted at the time (planned), wanted at a later time (mistimed), or not wanted at all (unwanted). For women who were pregnant at the time of the interview, this question was asked with reference to the current pregnancy. Table 7.6 shows that 55 percent of the births in the five years preceding the survey were wanted at the time they occurred, 19 percent were wanted later (mistimed), and 26 percent were unwanted. Women who have four or more children, and those who are age 35-49, are the most likely to want no more children.

Table 7.6 Fertility planning status

Percent distribution of births to women 15-49 in the five years preceding the survey (including current pregnancies), by planning status of the birth, according to birth order and mother's age at birth, Malawi 2010

Birth order and mother's age at birth	Planning status of birth: Wanted then	Wanted later	Wanted no more	Missing	Total	Number of births
Birth order						
1	68.7	12.4	18.5	0.4	100.0	4,445
2	62.9	20.8	16.0	0.3	100.0	4,214
3	59.2	21.0	19.4	0.3	100.0	3,709
4+	44.3	20.1	35.4	0.2	100.0	9,402
Mother's age at birth						
<20	63.1	16.3	20.3	0.3	100.0	3,915
20-24	61.4	20.1	18.2	0.3	100.0	6,742
25-29	54.8	20.7	24.2	0.3	100.0	5,142
30-34	49.4	19.0	31.4	0.2	100.0	3,237
35-39	40.6	17.4	41.7	0.3	100.0	1,886
40-44	31.6	11.2	57.0	0.2	100.0	703
45-49	39.2	8.3	52.6	0.0	100.0	144
Total	55.4	18.8	25.5	0.3	100.0	21,770

7.6 WANTED FERTILITY RATES

The wanted fertility rate measures the potential demographic impact of avoiding unwanted births. It is calculated in the same manner as the total fertility rate, except that only wanted births are included. A birth is considered wanted if the number of living children at the time of conception are fewer than the ideal number of children reported by the respondent. The gap between wanted and actual fertility shows how successful women are in achieving their reproductive intentions. A comparison of the total wanted fertility rate and the total fertility rate for the three years preceding the survey is presented in Table 7.7 by background characteristics.

Overall, the total fertility rate (5.7 children per woman) is higher than the total wanted fertility rate (4.5 children per woman). Women living in the Central Region have the largest difference between actual and wanted fertility (a difference of 1.3 children per woman), followed by women in the Southern and then Northern Regions (a difference of 1.1 children and 0.9 children per woman, respectively). The largest differences between wanted fertility rates and actual fertility rates are seen among women living in rural areas, women with no education or primary education, and women in the bottom three wealth quintiles.

Table 7.7 Wanted fertility rates

Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the three years preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Total wanted fertility rates	Total fertility rates
Residence		
Urban	3.3	4.0
Rural	4.8	6.1
Region		
Northern	4.8	5.7
Central	4.5	5.8
Southern	4.5	5.6
Education		
No education	5.6	6.9
Primary	4.7	5.9
Secondary	3.1	3.8
More than secondary	1.9	2.1
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	5.5	6.8
Second	5.3	6.8
Middle	5.0	6.3
Fourth	4.2	5.3
Highest	3.0	3.7
Total	4.5	5.7

Note: Rates are calculated based on births to women age 15-49 in the period 1-36 months preceding the survey. The total fertility rates are the same as those presented in Table 4.2.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY 8

In this chapter, results from the 2010 MDHS are presented for the levels, trends, and differentials in mortality among children five years of age. Specifically, this chapter provides information on the levels and trends of neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality, as well as perinatal mortality and patterns of fertility associated with high childhood mortality. Mortality differentials are shown according to socioeconomic and demographic characteristics, such as place of residence (rural or urban), child's sex, birth order, birth interval, mother's level of education, and household wealth quintiles.[1]

Infant and child mortality rates are basic indicators of a country's socioeconomic situation and quality of life (UNDP, 2007). One of the goals of the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy is to improve the health of all Malawians. An expected outcome for this goal is reduced infant mortality. The childhood mortality rates are also important for monitoring progress towards the fourth Millennium Development Goal, which is to reduce child mortality by two-thirds by the year 2015.

8.1 BACKGROUND AND ASSESSMENT OF DATA QUALITY

Childhood mortality estimates are based on information from women's birth histories recorded in section 2 of the Woman's Questionnaire. All women age 15-49 were asked questions about the number of sons and daughters they had, and whether they were living with them, or elsewhere, or were dead. For each of these births, information was collected on sex, month and year of birth, survival status, current age, and, if the child had died, age at death. Age-specific childhood mortality rates are presented as follows:

Neonatal mortality:	the probability of dying within the first month of life
Postneonatal mortality:	the difference between infant and neonatal mortality
Infant mortality:	the probability of dying before the first birthday
Child mortality:	the probability of dying between the first and fifth birthdays
Under-5 mortality:	the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday

All rates are expressed per 1,000 live births, except for child mortality, which is expressed per 1,000 children surviving to 12 months of age.

The reliability of mortality estimates depends on the sampling variability of the estimates and on nonsampling errors. Sampling variability and sampling errors are discussed in Appendix B. Non-sampling errors depend on the completeness with which child deaths are recalled and reported, the accuracy of the date of birth information given by the mother for living children, and the accuracy of age at death information given by the mother for deceased children. Serious omission of births and deaths affects mortality estimates; displacement of dates of such vital events affects mortality trends, and misreporting of age at death distorts the age pattern of mortality.

Typically, the most serious source of nonsampling errors in a survey that collects retrospective information on births and deaths is the underreporting of births and deaths for children who were not living at the time of the survey. Mothers may be reluctant to talk about their dead children either because the subject brings back sad memories or because their culture discourages mention of the dead. Even if a respondent is willing to talk about a dead child, she may forget events that happened in the more distant past, particularly if a child was alive only for a short time. When selective omission of childhood deaths occurs, it is usually most severe for deaths in early infancy. Appendix Tables D.3 through D.6 show the level of such omissions that may affect the 2010 MDHS childhood mortality estimates. Table D.3 shows that the percentage of missing information for birth

[1] The survey results in this chapter are presented for the country as a whole, by urban-rural residence, and by region. District-level results are available in Appendix A.

dates (births in the past 15 years), age at death, age at first union, and mother's education is below 1 percent.

Table D.4 shows the rates of completeness of birth dates to be 99 to 100 percent. The rate is 100 percent for the years under observation (2006-2010). Sex ratio at birth in Table D.4 shows a high level of accuracy in female-male birth reporting. Table D.5 shows the distribution of reported deaths under age 1 month by age at death in days and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at age 0-6 days, for five-year periods preceding the survey. For all infant deaths reported in days, for the period 0-4 years preceding the survey, 77 percent were neonatal deaths occurring in the first week of life. For all infant deaths reported in days for the 20 years preceding the survey, 72 percent were neonatal deaths. These rates are relatively high, suggesting that there has not been severe underreporting of early infant deaths in the 2010 MDHS.

Another issue affecting childhood mortality estimates is the quality of reporting of age at death. If age at death is misreported, estimates may be biased, especially if the net effect of age misreporting results in the transfer of deaths from one childhood mortality category to another. To minimise this error, interviewers were instructed to record the age at death in days for deaths under age 1 month, and in months for deaths under age 2. They were also asked to probe for deaths reported at one year to determine a more precise age at death in terms of months.

Table D.6 shows that there may have been death transfers or heaping of deaths at age 12 months because the number of deaths at this age is almost three times the number of deaths at 11 months of age. Reporting of infant deaths at 12 months is more accurate for 0-4 years prior to the survey than for the other five-year periods, which is consistent with the reporting for the 20 years preceding the survey. It is possible that some of these deaths may have occurred before age 1 but are not included in the infant mortality rate. However, the excess deaths reported at 12 months would have no effect on estimates of under-5 mortality rates.

8.2 INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY LEVELS AND TRENDS

Early childhood mortality rates based on data from the 2010 MDHS are presented in Table 8.1 for the three five-year periods preceding the survey. For the five years immediately preceding the survey (2005-2010), the infant mortality rate is 66 deaths per 1,000 live births. The estimate of child mortality (age 12 months to 4 years) is 50 deaths per 1,000 live births, while the overall under-5 mortality rate for the same period is 112 deaths per 1,000 live births. The neonatal mortality rate is 31 deaths per 1,000 live births. The post-neonatal mortality rate is 35 deaths per 1,000 live births.

An examination of mortality levels across the three successive five-year periods shows that under-5 mortality rates have declined from 180 deaths per 1,000 live births during the late 1900s (circa 1995-2000) to 112 deaths per 1,000 live births in the late part of this decade (2005-2010). Most of the decrease in mortality occurred outside of the neonatal and postneonatal periods. Infant mortality decreased from 92 deaths per 1,000 live births to 66 deaths per 1,000 live births in the same period.

Table 8.1 Early childhood mortality rates

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey, Malawi DHS 2010

Years preceding the survey	Approximate time period of estimated rates	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality[1] (PNN)	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
0-4	2005-2010	31	35	66	50	112
5-9	2000-2005	36	46	81	69	145
10-14	1995-2000	40	52	92	97	180

Note: Estimates are for deaths per 1,000 live births except for child mortality, which is deaths per 1,000 children age 12-59 months.
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Table 8.2 shows trends in early childhood mortality for five-year periods before the 1992 MDHS, 2000 MDHS, 2004 MDHS and 2010 MDHS. The under-5 mortality rate has declined from 234 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1992 to 112 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2010. The results indicate a decline in each of the age-specific childhood mortality rates during the 18-year period between the 1992 and 2010 MDHS. Neonatal mortality has declined from 41 deaths per 1,000 live births to 31 deaths per 1,000 live births. Post-neonatal mortality has declined from 94 deaths per 1,000 live births to 35 deaths per 1,000 live births, while infant mortality has declined from 134 deaths per 1,000 live births to 66 deaths per 1,000 live births. Child mortality declined from 115 deaths per 1,000 children age 12-59 months to 50 deaths in the same period. The declining trend in childhood mortality rates over the past 18 years is shown in Figure 8.1.

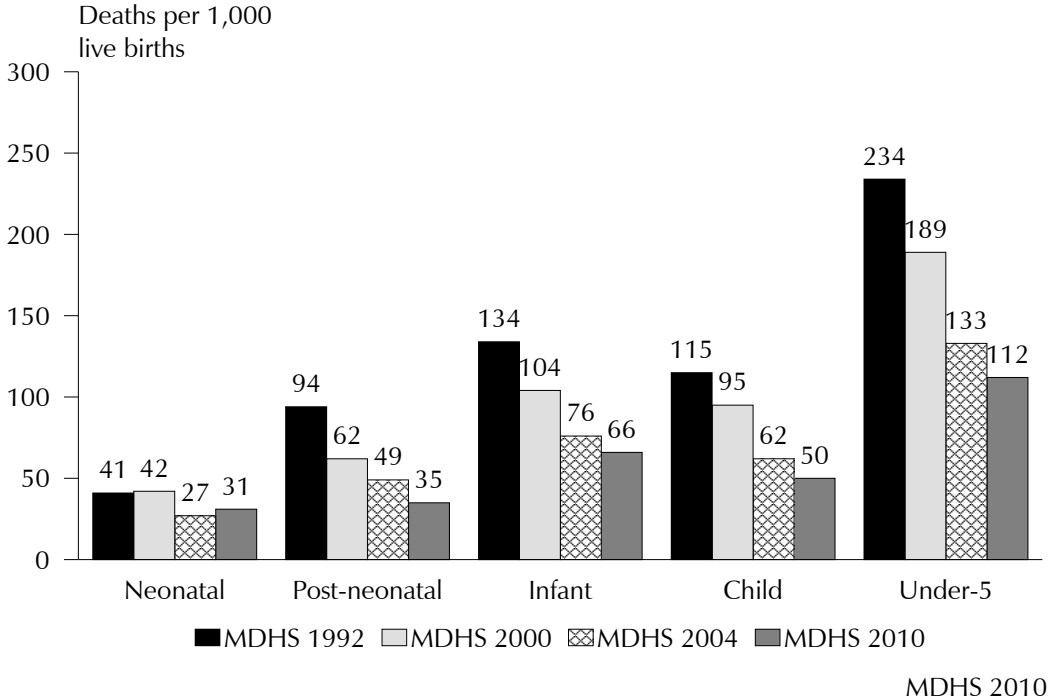
Table 8.2 Trends in early childhood mortality

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for five-year periods preceding the survey, Malawi 1992-2010

Survey	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality[1] (PNN)	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
MDHS 2010	31	35	66	50	112
MDHS 2004	27	49	76	62	133
MDHS 2000	42	62	104	95	189
MDHS 1992	41	94	134	115	234

Note: Estimates are for deaths per 1,000 live births except for child mortality, which is deaths per 1,000 children age 12-59 months.
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

Figure 8.1 **Trends in Childhood Mortality, 1992-2010**



8.3 SOCIOECONOMIC DIFFERENTIALS IN INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Table 8.3 presents mortality differentials by background characteristics. The mortality estimates are calculated for the 10-year period before the survey in order to have a sufficient number of cases in each category to ensure statistically reliable estimates. Childhood mortality rates vary by some socioeconomic characteristics. Under-5 mortality is higher in rural areas (130 deaths per 1,000 live births) compared with urban areas (113 deaths per 1,000 live births). Child mortality is also

higher in rural areas at 61 deaths per 1,000 children age 12-59 months compared with 44 deaths per 1,000 children age 12-59 months in urban areas. There is no variation in infant mortality by place of residence.

At the regional level, the pattern of childhood mortality is mixed. Post-neonatal mortality, infant mortality, and under-5 mortality rates are highest in the Southern Region (47, 79, and 130 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively). Neonatal mortality is highest in the Northern Region (39 deaths per 1,000 live births). Child mortality rates are highest in the Central Region (66 deaths per 1,000 live births).

Higher levels of educational attainment are generally associated with lower mortality rates. Children born to mothers with no education have the highest under-5 mortality rate (138 deaths per 1,000 live births). Rates decline sharply as mother's level of education increases. Under-5 mortality is 55 deaths per 1,000 live births for children whose mothers have more than a secondary education.

Children in households in the second wealth quintile have the highest under-5 mortality rate (140 deaths per 1,000 live births). Under-5 mortality rates are lowest for children in households in the highest wealth quintile (105 deaths per 1,000 live births).

Table 8.3 Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristic, Malawi DHS 2010

Background characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality[1] (PNN)	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-five mortality ($_5q_0$)
Residence					
Urban	31	42	73	44	113
Rural	34	40	73	61	130
Region					
Northern	39	31	70	40	108
Central	33	35	68	66	129
Southern	32	47	79	56	130
Mother's education					
No education	29	42	71	73	138
Primary	35	40	76	58	129
Secondary	31	36	67	32	96
More than secondary	28	14	42	13	55
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	31	38	69	68	133
Second	37	42	79	67	140
Middle	32	41	73	60	129
Fourth	33	40	74	56	126
Highest	33	38	71	36	105
Total	33	40	73	58	127

Note: Estimates are for deaths per 1,000 live births except for child mortality, which is deaths per 1,000 children age 12-59 months.
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

8.4 DEMOGRAPHIC DIFFERENTIALS IN CHILDHOOD MORTALITY

The demographic characteristics of both mother and child, such as sex of the child, mother's age at birth, birth order, previous birth interval, and birth size, have an impact on child survival. This section examines early childhood mortality rates by demographic differentials for the 10-year period preceding the survey.

Table 8.4 shows that across all childhood mortality indicators the rates for male children are higher than those for female children. The under-5 mortality rate for male children is 138 deaths per 1,000 live births and that for female children is 117 deaths per 1,000 live births.

In general, childhood mortality rates are higher for children with younger mothers (less than age 20), except for child mortality where children who have older mothers (age 40-49) have the highest child mortality rate (84 deaths per 1,000 children age 12-59 months). The infant mortality rate is 97 deaths per 1,000 live births for children whose mothers' age at childbirth is less than 20 years compared to 59 deaths per 1,000 live births for children whose mothers were 40-49 years at the time of the birth.

Childhood mortality rates are described as having a U-shaped relationship with birth order; first-order births and higher-order births experience a higher mortality risk than middle-order births. Neonatal mortality for first-order births is 46 deaths per 1,000 live births; which then decreases to 27 deaths per 1,000 live births for infants who are a second or third birth order, and once again increases for infants born of a birth order of seven and higher (37 births per 1,000 live births).

Studies have shown that a longer birth interval has a positive effect on a child's chances of survival. Table 8.4 shows that childhood mortality rates generally exhibit a U-shaped pattern with the previous birth interval, declining through birth intervals up to 3 years and then increasing for birth intervals that are 4 or more years. Infant mortality for infants whose birth interval is less than 2 years is higher (120 deaths per 1,000 live births) than for those infants whose birth interval is 3 years (48 deaths per 1,000 live births). The difference in the child mortality rate between births with intervals of less than two years and births with intervals of four or more years is also substantial: 91 deaths per 1,000 children age 12-59 months compared with 47 deaths per 1,000 children age 12-59 months, respectively.

Another important indicator of childhood survival is the child's weight at birth. Mothers were asked about their infant's weight at birth. Mothers who could not recall or refer to the exact weight from the child's records were asked whether the infant was very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or small at birth. These descriptions have been used effectively as proxies for children's weight. The results show that babies who were small or very small at birth have higher mortality rates than those reported to be average or larger in size.

Table 8.4 Early childhood mortality rates by demographic characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, by demographic characteristics, Malawi DHS 2010

Demographic characteristic	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Post-neonatal mortality[1] (PNN)	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
Child's sex					
Male	39	42	81	62	138
Female	27	38	65	55	117
Mother's age at birth					
<20	49	49	97	58	149
20-29	28	38	66	56	119
30-39	33	37	70	61	127
40-49	26	33	59	84	138
Birth order					
1	46	43	89	52	136
2-3	27	38	66	56	118
4-6	30	39	69	61	126
7+	37	42	79	71	145
Previous birth interval[2]					
<2 years	53	67	120	91	200
2 years	25	36	61	59	116
3 years	21	27	48	49	94
4+ years	26	33	59	47	104
Birth size[3]					
Small/very small	65	57	122	na	na
Average or larger	23	31	55	na	na
Don't know/Missing	113	39	152	na	na

Note: Estimates are for deaths per 1,000 live births except for child mortality, which is deaths per 1,000 children age 12-59 months.
na = Not applicable
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates
[2] Excludes first-order births
[3] Rates for the five-year period before the survey

8.5 PERINATAL MORTALITY

Perinatal deaths include pregnancy losses occurring after seven completed months of gestation (stillbirths) and deaths within the first seven days of life (early neonatal deaths). The perinatal death rate is calculated by dividing the total number of perinatal deaths by the total number of pregnancies reaching seven months of gestation. The distinction between a stillbirth and an early neonatal death may be a fine one, depending often on the observed presence or absence of some faint signs of life after delivery.

The causes of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths overlap, and examining just one or the other can understate the true level of mortality around delivery. For these reasons, both events are usually combined and examined together. Information on stillbirths for the five years preceding the survey was derived from the calendar at the end of the Woman's Questionnaire.

Table 8.5 presents the number of stillbirths, early neonatal deaths, and perinatal mortality rate for the five-year period preceding the 2010 MDHS, by selected demographic and socioeconomic characteristics. The perinatal mortality rate in Malawi is 40 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies. The perinatal mortality rate is highest among children whose mothers are younger than age 20 and among children with older mothers age 40-49 (55 and 47 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies, respectively). Pregnancies that occurred fewer than 15 months after the previous pregnancy have the highest perinatal mortality rate (67 deaths per 1,000 pregnancies).

Table 8.5 Perinatal mortality

Number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths, and the perinatal mortality rate for the five-year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Malawi DHS 2010

Background characteristic	Number of stillbirths[1]	Number of early neonatal deaths[2]	Perinatal mortality rate[3]	Number of pregnancies of 7+ months duration
Mother's age at birth				
<20	72	129	55	3,651
20-29	165	197	33	10,890
30-39	58	135	41	4,675
40-49	21	16	47	797
Previous pregnancy interval in months[4]				
First pregnancy	77	134	55	3,867
<15	25	27	67	786
15-26	71	95	44	3,788
27-38	45	74	22	5,305
39+	97	147	39	6,267
Residence				
Urban	48	79	45	2,868
Rural	268	398	39	17,146
Region				
Northern	31	78	46	2,341
Central	166	189	41	8,615
Southern	119	211	36	9,057
Mother's education				
No education	61	65	36	3,502
Primary	213	334	40	13,559
Secondary	41	71	40	2,806
More than secondary	1	7	57	147
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	75	91	38	4,327
Second	84	114	45	4,392
Middle	60	95	36	4,336
Fourth	59	91	40	3,708
Highest	38	88	39	3,249
Total	316	477	40	20,013

[1] Stillbirths are foetal deaths in pregnancies lasting seven or more months.
[2] Early neonatal deaths are deaths at age 0-6 days among live-born children.
[3] The sum of the number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths divided by the number of pregnancies of seven or more months' duration, expressed per 1,000.
[4] Categories correspond to birth intervals of <24 months, 24-35 months, 36-47 months, and 48+ months.

8.6 HIGH-RISK FERTILITY BEHAVIOUR

Studies have shown that the chances of dying in early childhood are much higher when children are born to mothers who are too young or too old, when children are born at less than a two-year birth interval, and when they are high birth order children. Very young mothers may experience difficult pregnancies and deliveries because of their physical immaturity. Older women may also experience age-related problems during pregnancy and delivery. In this analysis, a mother is considered to be 'too young' if she is less than 18 years and 'too old' if she is older than 34 years at the time of delivery. A 'short birth interval' is a birth occurring within 24 months of a previous birth.

Table 8.6 shows the percent distribution of children born in the five-year period preceding the survey by risk category (no high risk, unavoidable risk, single high-risk, and multiple high-risk). First births, which make up 14 percent of births, are considered 'unavoidable' and are shown as a separate risk category. Thirty percent of children born in the five-year period preceding the survey were born to mothers not in any of the high-risk categories. Fifty-five percent of births occurring in the five years preceding the survey were in an avoidable high-risk category: 38 percent were births to mothers in a single high-risk category and 17 percent were births to mothers in a multiple high-risk category.

Table 8.6 High-risk fertility behaviour

Percent distribution of children born in the five years preceding the survey by category of elevated risk of mortality and the risk ratio, and percent distribution of currently married women by category of risk if they were to conceive a child at the time of the survey, Malawi DHS 2010

	Births in the five years preceding the survey		Percentage of currently married women[1]
Risk category	Percentage of births	Risk ratio	
Not in any high risk category	30.3	1.00	28.8[a]
Unavoidable risk category			
First order births between ages 18 and 34 years	14.4	1.49	3.5
Single high-risk category			
Mother's age <18	6.5	1.51	1.1
Mother's age >34	0.3	0.68	1.9
Birth interval <24 months	5.2	2.06	10.3
Birth order >3	26.1	1.21	20.8
Subtotal	38.1	1.38	34.1
Multiple high-risk category			
Age <18 and birth interval <24 months[2]	0.3	1.72	0.4
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months	0.0	13.48	0.1
Age >34 and birth order >3	10.6	1.28	17.7
Age >34 and birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	1.6	3.70	4.1
Birth interval <24 months and birth order >3	4.8	1.95	11.3
Subtotal	17.2	1.70	33.5
In any avoidable high-risk category	55.3	1.48	67.6
Total	100.0	na	100.0
Number of births/women	19,697	na	15,528

Note: Risk ratio is the ratio of the proportion dead among births in a specific high-risk category to the proportion dead among births not in any high-risk category.
na = Not applicable
[1] Women are assigned to risk categories according to the status they would have at the birth of a child if they were to conceive at the time of the survey: current age less than 17 years and 3 months or older than 34 years and 2 months, latest birth less than 15 months ago, or latest birth being of order 3 or higher.
[2] Includes the category age <18 and birth order >3
[a] Includes sterilized women

The risk ratio represents the increased risk of dying among births in various high-risk categories relative to births with no high-risk characteristics. The risk ratio for single high-risk categories is 1.38, while the risk ratio for multiple high-risk categories is 1.70. The single high-risk category associated with the highest risk ratio is a birth interval of less than 24 months. Children born less than 24 months after the most recent birth are at a 2.06 times higher risk of dying than children who are not in any high-risk category.

The last column in Table 8.6 shows the distribution of currently married women by the risk category into which a birth would fall if conceived at the time of the survey. This column is based on assumptions that do not take into account family planning, postpartum infecundity, and prolonged abstinence. The data show that 29 percent of currently married women are not in any elevated mortality risk category; however, 68 percent of currently married women have the potential for having a high-risk birth.

MATERNAL HEALTH 9

The health care services that a mother receives during pregnancy, childbirth, and the immediate postnatal period are important for the survival and well-being of both mother and infant. The 2010 MDHS obtained information on the extent to which women in Malawi receive care during each of these stages. These findings are important to those who design policy and implement programmes to improve maternal and child health care services.

9.1 ANTENATAL CARE

Antenatal care from a skilled attendant is important to monitor the pregnancy and reduce the risk of morbidity for mother and baby during pregnancy and delivery. Antenatal care enables (1) early detection of complications and prompt treatment (e.g., detection and treatment of sexually transmitted infections); (2) prevention of diseases through immunisation and micronutrient supplementation; (3) birth preparedness and complication readiness; and (4) health promotion and disease prevention through health messages and counselling of pregnant women.

In Malawi, the Focused Antenatal Care (FANC) approach, which emphasises the quality of care over the quantity of visits, is part of an essential health care package of maternal and neonatal health guidelines by the Ministry of Health. These guidelines are outlined in the National Reproductive Health Strategy, 2006-2010, and the Road Map for Accelerating the Reduction of Maternal and Neonatal Mortality and Morbidity in Malawi (MOH, 2007).

Early detection of problems in pregnancy leads to more timely treatment and referral of complications. Women who do not receive antenatal care during pregnancy are at high risk of obstetrical emergencies and adverse outcomes. The National Reproductive Health Strategy also provides guidelines for improving access to skilled attendants at childbirth and for improving the availability of and access to quality emergency obstetrical care.

According to a joint statement by the World Health Organisation (WHO), the International Federation for Midwives (ICM), and the Federation for International Gynaecology and Obstetrics (FIGO), a skilled attendant is 'an accredited health professional—such as a doctor, nurse, or midwife—who has been educated and trained to proficiency in the skills needed to manage normal (uncomplicated) pregnancies, childbirth and the immediate post-partum period, and in the identification, management, and referral of complications in women and newborns' (WHO, 2004). WHO further states that traditional birth attendants (TBAs), trained or untrained, are excluded from the category of skilled attendants. In this context, the term TBA refers to traditional, independent (of the health system), non-formally trained and community-based providers of care during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postnatal period.

In Malawi, a skilled attendant is a health professional who is trained to manage normal labour and to identify and refer obstetric complications during labour, delivery, and the postnatal period. The skilled attendant is also trained to identify and refer complications in the newborn. In Malawi, skilled attendants include doctors, clinical and medical officers, nurses, and midwives. A skilled attendant in Malawi is neither a patient attendant nor a trained or untrained traditional birth attendant.

In the 2010 MDHS, women who had given birth in the five years preceding the survey were asked questions about their care. For the last live birth in that period, mothers were asked whether they had received antenatal care. For women with two or more live births during the five-year period, they were asked about the most recent birth.[1]

[1] The survey results in this chapter are presented for the country as a whole, by urban-rural residence, and by region. District-level results are available in Appendix A.

Table 9.1 presents information about the type of provider from whom antenatal care services were received for the most recent birth. For women who reported more than one source of antenatal services, only the provider with the highest qualifications is presented in the table. Ninety-five percent of women age 15-49 received antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled attendant (doctor, clinical officer, nurse, or midwife) during their last pregnancy. Eighty-three percent of women received ANC services from a nurse or midwife, and 12 percent received ANC services from a doctor or clinical officer. The percentage of women who received ANC services from an unskilled attendant includes 2 percent from a patient attendant and 1 percent each from a health surveillance attendant and a traditional birth attendant. Two percent of women did not receive any ANC services.

Table 9.1 Antenatal care

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent birth and the percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled attendant for the most recent birth, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

	Skilled attendant		Unskilled attendant								
Background characteristic	Doctor/ clinical officer	Nurse/ midwife	Patient attendant	Health surveil-lance attendant	Traditional birth attendant	Other	No one	Missing	Total	Percent-age receiving antenatal care from a skilled attendant[1]	Number of women
Mother's age at birth											
<20	12.7	82.9	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	95.6	2,185
20-34	11.7	82.9	1.9	1.0	0.7	0.1	1.6	0.1	100.0	94.6	9,580
35-49	11.2	82.6	1.9	1.1	1.2	0.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	93.8	1,899
Birth order											
1	13.4	83.0	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	96.4	2,499
2-3	11.7	83.1	1.9	1.1	0.6	0.2	1.3	0.1	100.0	94.8	4,978
4-5	10.9	83.3	2.2	0.8	0.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	94.2	3,424
6+	11.6	81.8	1.7	1.3	1.3	0.1	2.2	0.0	100.0	93.4	2,763
Residence											
Urban	11.7	84.5	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	96.2	2,107
Rural	11.8	82.6	1.8	1.1	1.0	0.1	1.6	0.1	100.0	94.4	11,558
Region											
Northern	8.1	88.2	1.5	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	96.3	1,595
Central	12.4	81.1	2.4	0.9	0.8	0.1	2.3	0.1	100.0	93.5	5,819
Southern	12.2	83.2	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.1	1.2	0.0	100.0	95.4	6,251
Mother's education											
No education	12.5	79.0	1.9	1.1	1.4	0.3	3.6	0.2	100.0	91.5	2,277
Primary	11.7	83.2	2.0	0.9	0.8	0.1	1.3	0.0	100.0	94.8	9,144
Secondary	10.5	86.4	1.4	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	96.8	2,119
More than secondary	30.4	69.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	125
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	11.1	81.3	2.8	0.9	1.0	0.1	2.7	0.1	100.0	92.4	2,821
Second	13.0	81.0	1.9	1.1	1.2	0.2	1.7	0.0	100.0	94.0	2,894
Middle	11.1	82.9	2.0	1.2	1.2	0.2	1.3	0.0	100.0	94.1	2,906
Fourth	10.9	85.2	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	96.1	2,602
Highest	13.0	84.3	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	97.2	2,442
Total	11.8	82.9	1.8	1.0	0.8	0.1	1.6	0.0	100.0	94.7	13,664

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualifications is considered in this tabulation.
[1] Skilled attendant includes doctor, clinical officer, nurse, and midwife.

Usage of antenatal care services by a skilled attendant does not vary much by the mother's age: 96 percent of mothers younger than age 20 and 94 to 95 percent of mothers age 20 and older receive care from a skilled attendant. The child's birth order is inversely related to the use of antenatal care: women with higher-order births are less likely to receive antenatal care from a skilled attendant: 96 percent of women pregnant with their first child received antenatal care from a skilled attendant compared with 93 percent of women with births of order six or higher.

Ninety-six percent of women residing in urban areas obtained ANC services from a skilled attendant during their last birth compared with 94 percent of women residing in rural areas. Among the regions, 96 percent of women in the Northern Region received ANC from a skilled attendant compared with 95 percent of women in the Southern Region and 94 percent of women in the Central Region.

Although the majority of women received ANC from a skilled attendant regardless of their education, increasing education is directly associated with an increase in the use of a skilled attendant for ANC services. All women with more than a secondary education (100 percent) obtained ANC services from a skilled attendant compared with 92 percent of women with no education. Similarly, among wealth quintiles, use of ANC services is greatest among those in the highest wealth quintile (97 percent) and declines with each wealth quintile to a low of 92 percent among women in the lowest wealth quintile.

9.2 NUMBER OF ANC VISITS AND TIMING OF FIRST VISIT

The antenatal care policy in Malawi follows the newest WHO antenatal care (FANC) approach to promote safe pregnancies. At least four ANC visits are recommended for women without complications. The new schedule of visits is as follows: the first visit should occur by the end of 16 weeks of pregnancy; the second visit should be between 24 and 28 weeks of pregnancy; the third visit at 32 weeks; and the fourth visit at 36 weeks. However, women with complications, special needs, or conditions beyond the scope of basic care may require additional visits.

Table 9.2 presents information on the number of antenatal visits and the timing of the first antenatal visit for the most recent birth in the five years preceding the survey. Forty-six percent of women who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey reported visiting antenatal clinics at least four times during pregnancy, and 49 percent reported two or three antenatal visits during their last pregnancy. Three percent of women had just one antenatal care visit. Twelve percent of women had their first antenatal visit in the first trimester of pregnancy, and almost half (48 percent) had their first ANC visit between 4 and 5 months after pregnancy. Thirty-six percent of women had their first antenatal visit in their sixth or seventh month of pregnancy. Differentials do not vary much by urban or rural residence.

There has been a decline in the proportion of women who did not receive antenatal care between the 2004 MDHS (5 percent) and the 2010 MDHS (2 percent). The median number of months pregnant at the first visit has remained 5.6 months over the five-year period.

Table 9.2 Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by number of antenatal care (ANC) visits for the most recent live birth, by the timing of the first visit, and among women with ANC, median months pregnant at first visit, according to residence, Malawi 2010

Number and timing of ANC visits	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Number of ANC visits			
None	1.4	1.6	1.6
1	1.9	2.9	2.7
2-3	47.2	49.8	49.4
4+	48.6	44.9	45.5
Don't know/missing	1.0	0.8	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of months pregnant at time of first ANC visit			
No antenatal care	1.4	1.6	1.6
<4	12.6	12.4	12.4
4-5	49.1	48.1	48.2
6-7	35.2	35.6	35.6
8+	1.6	2.1	2.0
Don't know/missing	0.0	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	2,107	11,558	13,664
Median months pregnant at first visit (for those with ANC)	5.5	5.6	5.6
Number of women with ANC	2,077	11,367	13,443

9.3 COMPONENTS OF ANTENATAL CARE

The content of antenatal care is an essential component of the quality of services. Focused antenatal care hinges on the principle that every pregnancy is at risk of complications. Therefore, apart from receiving basic care, every pregnant woman should be monitored for complications. Ensuring that pregnant women receive information on and undergo screening for complications should be a routine part of all antenatal care visits. To assess ANC services, the 2010 MDHS respondents were asked a number of questions about the care they received during pregnancy for their most recent live birth.

Table 9.3 presents information on the content of ANC services, including the percentages of women who took iron tablets or syrup, who took intestinal antiparasitic drugs, were informed of the symptoms of pregnancy complications, and received selected routine services during ANC visits for their most recent birth in the past five years. For each of the specified components of antenatal care, women in urban areas were more likely to receive the components of care than women in rural areas.

Table 9.3 Components of antenatal care

Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, the percentage who took iron tablets or syrup and drugs for intestinal parasites during the pregnancy of the most recent birth, and among women receiving antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth in the five years preceding the survey, the percentage receiving specific antenatal services, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

	Among women with a live birth in the last five years, the percentage who during the pregnancy of their last birth:			Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent birth in the last five years, the percentage with selected services:						
Background characteristic	Took iron tablets or syrup	Took intestinal parasite drugs	Number of women with a live birth in the last five years	Informed of signs of pregnancy complica-tions	Weighed	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Received informa-tion on which foods to eat	Number of women with ANC for their most recent birth
Mother's age at birth										
<20	92.7	33.3	2,185	76.8	97.3	78.9	25.4	84.2	79.1	2,160
20-34	91.2	26.9	9,580	80.1	97.9	84.4	28.2	81.9	81.4	9,422
35-49	89.4	23.0	1,899	79.7	97.6	86.6	26.8	78.3	81.4	1,861
Birth order										
1	93.3	33.8	2,499	79.7	97.4	82.5	31.0	86.9	82.3	2,477
2-3	91.5	29.2	4,978	79.0	98.0	83.8	27.8	82.7	80.5	4,907
4-5	90.4	24.6	3,424	79.8	97.9	83.3	26.1	79.5	81.1	3,357
6+	89.8	21.8	2,763	80.0	97.3	85.8	25.6	78.1	80.8	2,702
Residence										
Urban	92.7	29.9	2,107	82.4	99.4	90.5	40.6	92.3	84.5	2,077
Rural	90.9	26.9	11,558	79.0	97.4	82.6	25.2	79.8	80.4	11,367
Region										
Northern	94.5	24.7	1,595	85.0	98.2	90.0	29.2	83.5	79.8	1,585
Central	90.5	23.6	5,819	75.5	96.9	82.4	27.4	79.5	76.6	5,683
Southern	91.0	31.6	6,251	81.9	98.4	83.6	27.3	83.4	85.4	6,175
Mother's education										
No education	86.3	25.2	2,277	78.6	97.0	82.9	28.3	77.0	79.0	2,191
Primary	91.7	27.3	9,144	78.2	97.6	82.9	25.0	81.4	80.3	9,021
Secondary	93.9	30.4	2,119	85.3	98.9	88.2	35.7	87.4	85.9	2,106
More than secondary	97.9	23.9	125	92.6	100.0	96.4	62.9	96.4	84.5	125
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	90.1	26.8	2,821	75.3	97.3	81.3	24.1	78.1	77.7	2,741
Second	90.2	27.1	2,894	77.7	97.3	81.3	22.0	78.0	79.8	2,846
Middle	91.2	26.5	2,906	80.6	97.4	83.0	24.0	80.7	80.0	2,867
Fourth	90.8	25.9	2,602	80.4	98.1	85.4	26.3	83.8	84.0	2,564
Highest	94.2	31.0	2,442	84.2	98.7	88.9	43.3	89.4	84.4	2,427
Total	91.2	27.4	13,664	79.5	97.7	83.8	27.5	81.8	81.0	13,443

Responses indicate that 91 percent of women took iron supplements during pregnancy. Mothers less than age 20 (93 percent) were more likely to take iron supplements than women age 20-34 (91 percent) and age 35-49 (89 percent). Iron supplementation declines with higher birth order. Women having their first child are most likely to have taken iron supplements (93 percent) and women with a sixth or higher order birth are least likely to have taken iron supplements (90 percent). There is slight variation by urban-rural residence in the proportion of women who took iron supplements (93 percent in urban areas compared with 91 percent in rural areas). The percentage of women who took iron supplements increases with level of education (98 percent of women with more than a secondary education compared with 86 percent of women with no education). Ninety-four percent of women in the highest wealth quintile took iron supplements compared with 90 to 91 percent of women in the other wealth quintiles.

As a component of antenatal care, the administration of intestinal antiparasitic drugs is less common than the administration of iron supplements. Twenty-seven percent of women took drugs to combat intestinal parasites during their last pregnancy. Thirty-three percent of women age 20 and younger took intestinal parasite drugs compared with 27 percent of women age 20-34 and 23 percent of women age 35-49. Similarly, 34 percent of women with their first pregnancy are more likely to have taken drugs against intestinal parasites than their counterparts with higher birth orders.

Women in urban areas (30 percent) are slightly more likely than women in rural areas (27 percent) to have taken drugs to prevent intestinal parasites during their last pregnancy. Thirty-two percent of women in the Southern Region took drugs to fight intestinal parasites compared with a quarter of women in the Northern and Central Regions (25 and 24 percent, respectively). Women with a secondary education (30 percent) were more likely to take drugs for intestinal parasites than women with more than a secondary education (24 percent). Women in the highest wealth quintile (31 percent) are more likely than women in other wealth quintiles to have taken drugs to prevent intestinal parasites.

Eighty percent of women who received antenatal care during their last pregnancy were informed of the symptoms of pregnancy complications. Women age 20 and younger at the time of their most recent birth were least likely to receive information on pregnancy complications during antenatal care (77 percent) when compared with their older counterparts (80 percent). Women in urban areas are more likely to receive such information than those in rural areas (82 percent compared with 79 percent).

Among the various components of ANC received, overall, 98 percent of women were weighed, 84 percent had their blood pressure measured, 28 percent had a urine sample taken, 82 percent had a blood sample taken, and 81 percent received information on what foods to eat. Among the background indicators, the greatest variations are observed by urban-rural residence. Almost all women in urban areas (99 percent) and rural areas (97 percent) were weighed. Ninety-one percent of women in urban areas had their blood pressure measured compared with 83 percent of women in rural areas. Four in ten urban women had a urine sample taken (41 percent) compared with a quarter of rural women (25 percent). Ninety-two percent of women in urban areas had a blood sample taken compared with 80 percent of women in rural areas.

9.4 TETANUS TOXOID VACCINE DOSES

Neonatal tetanus is a leading cause of neonatal death in developing countries where a proportion of deliveries take place at home or in places where hygienic conditions may be poor. Tetanus toxoid vaccine (TTV) is given to women during pregnancy to prevent infant deaths caused by neonatal tetanus, which can occur when sterile procedures are not followed in cutting the umbilical cord after delivery. In the 2010 MDHS, information was collected on the number of TTV doses the mother received during pregnancy for her most recent birth in the five years preceding the survey. If the mother did not receive at least two TTV doses during the pregnancy, additional questions were asked about the number and timing of TTV doses that she may have received prior to that pregnancy. Malawi follows the Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI) guidelines for administering TTV to pregnant women (MOH, 1994).

Table 9.4 shows the percentage of women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who reported receiving TTV during the pregnancy for the last live birth. Also shown is whether the last birth was fully protected against neonatal tetanus. An infant is considered fully protected if any of the following criteria are met: (1) the mother had two tetanus toxoid vaccine doses during the pregnancy; (2) the mother had two lifetime TTV doses, with the last dose received within three years of the last birth; (3) the mother had three lifetime TTV doses, with the last dose received within five years of the last birth; (4) the mother had four lifetime doses, with the last dose received within 10 years of the last birth; or (5) the mother had at least five lifetime TTV doses.

Table 9.4 Tetanus toxoid vaccine (TTV)

Among mothers age 15-49 with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, the percentage receiving two or more tetanus toxoid vaccine (TTV) doses during the pregnancy for the last live birth and the percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Percentage receiving two or more doses of TTV during last pregnancy	Percentage whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[1]	Number of mothers
Mother's age at birth			
<20	76.1	81.9	2,185
20-34	68.1	90.3	9,580
35-49	64.8	90.0	1,899
Birth order			
1	78.8	81.4	2,499
2-3	70.2	90.5	4,978
4-5	64.2	91.0	3,424
6+	63.5	90.2	2,763
Residence			
Urban	73.7	89.5	2,107
Rural	68.1	88.8	11,558
Region			
Northern	63.6	85.7	1,595
Central	70.9	90.2	5,819
Southern	68.4	88.5	6,251
Mother's education			
No education	67.7	88.7	2,277
Primary	68.2	88.9	9,144
Secondary	73.3	89.1	2,119
More than secondary	73.2	89.7	125
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	68.9	87.3	2,821
Second	68.5	88.8	2,894
Middle	67.7	89.0	2,906
Fourth	69.6	90.4	2,602
Highest	70.2	89.0	2,442
Total	68.9	88.9	13,664

[1] Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of her last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within ten years of the last live birth), or five or more injections prior to the last birth.

Sixty-nine percent of women received two or more TTV doses during the pregnancy. Women between age 35 and 49 were less likely to have received two or more TTV doses (65 percent) than their counterparts less than 20 years of age (76 percent). The likelihood of receiving two doses of TTV during pregnancy decreases with birth order. Women in urban areas are more likely to have received two or more TTV doses during their last pregnancy than women in rural areas (74 and 68 percent, respectively). The Central Region has the highest proportion of women who received two or more TTV doses during pregnancy (71 percent), and the Northern Region has the lowest proportion (64 percent).

The proportion of women who received two or more TTV doses during pregnancy varies by level of education and wealth. Seventy-three percent of women with secondary and more than secondary education received two or more TTV doses during the last pregnancy compared with 68 percent of women with no education or primary education. Women in the middle wealth quintile were the least likely to receive two or more TTV doses (68 percent).

Overall, 89 percent of women's last births were protected against neonatal tetanus. Births to women less than age 20 were least likely to have been protected (82 percent) compared with births to older women (90 percent). The Central and Southern Regions have the highest proportions of births protected against neonatal tetanus (90 and 89 percent, respectively); the Northern Region has the lowest proportion (86 percent). Eighty-nine percent of births to mothers, irrespective of education level, were protected against neonatal tetanus. Births to women in the fourth wealth quintile had the greatest protection against neonatal tetanus (90 percent).

9.5 PLACE OF DELIVERY

Increasing the percentage of births delivered in health facilities is an important factor in reducing deaths arising from the complications of pregnancy. The expectation is that if a complication arises during delivery in a health facility, a skilled attendant can manage the complication or refer the mother to the next level of care. Table 9.5 shows the percent distribution of all live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery, according to background characteristics.

Table 9.5 Place of delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Health facility		Home	Other	Missing	Total	Percentage delivered in a health facility	Number of births
	Public sector	Private sector						
Mother's age at birth								
<20	60.8	15.5	21.9	1.4	0.4	100.0	76.2	3,579
20-34	57.2	16.3	23.9	2.3	0.3	100.0	73.4	13,673
35-49	52.8	14.2	29.3	3.4	0.3	100.0	67.0	2,446
Birth order								
1	63.2	18.6	16.7	1.0	0.4	100.0	81.8	4,039
2-3	58.5	15.6	23.6	1.9	0.4	100.0	74.1	7,192
4-5	54.6	15.3	27.0	2.8	0.3	100.0	69.9	4,752
6+	51.9	14.2	29.9	3.7	0.3	100.0	66.1	3,714
Residence								
Urban	74.5	11.4	12.7	1.4	0.1	100.0	85.9	2,819
Rural	54.4	16.6	26.1	2.4	0.4	100.0	71.0	16,878
Region								
Northern	64.8	14.1	18.2	2.4	0.4	100.0	79.0	2,310
Central	53.6	17.4	26.7	2.0	0.3	100.0	71.0	8,449
Southern	58.8	14.9	23.4	2.5	0.4	100.0	73.7	8,938
Mother's education								
No education	49.6	13.5	34.1	2.6	0.3	100.0	63.1	3,441
Primary	57.0	15.2	24.9	2.5	0.4	100.0	72.2	13,345
Secondary	68.5	20.5	9.9	1.0	0.1	100.0	89.0	2,765
More than secondary	55.2	42.6	0.9	0.0	1.2	100.0	97.8	145
Antenatal care visits[1]								
None	15.5	1.4	79.6	3.5	0.0	100.0	16.9	215
1-3	58.0	15.9	23.3	2.7	0.1	100.0	74.0	7,126
4+	62.3	18.3	17.3	2.1	0.1	100.0	80.5	6,213
Don't know/missing	61.9	21.4	13.8	2.3	0.5	100.0	83.4	110
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	51.1	13.8	32.2	2.7	0.2	100.0	64.9	4,252
Second	52.6	15.0	29.3	2.7	0.5	100.0	67.6	4,307
Middle	54.6	15.3	27.5	2.1	0.5	100.0	69.9	4,276
Fourth	62.5	16.0	18.7	2.3	0.4	100.0	78.5	3,650
Highest	69.5	20.4	8.6	1.5	0.1	100.0	89.8	3,211
Total	57.3	15.9	24.2	2.3	0.4	100.0	73.2	19,697

[1] Includes only the most recent birth in the five years preceding the survey

Seventy-three percent of births in Malawi are delivered in a health facility; 57 percent of deliveries occur in public sector facilities, and 16 percent occur in private sector facilities. Twenty-four percent of births occur at home. By age, women 35-49 are most likely to deliver at home (29 percent). Women having their first baby are more likely than women with a higher birth order to deliver in a health facility; the proportion of births occurring in a facility declines as birth order increases. Women in urban areas are more likely to deliver in a health facility than their rural counterparts (86 percent compared with 71 percent). The Northern Region has the highest proportion of institutional deliveries (79 percent), followed by the Southern Region (74 percent), while the Central Region has the lowest proportion (71 percent). Women with higher levels of educational attainment are more likely to deliver in a health facility than women with less education or no education. For example, women with more than secondary education (98 percent) are more likely to deliver in a health facility than women with no education (63 percent).

The proportion of births occurring in a health facility increases steadily with increasing wealth quintile, from 65 percent of births in the lowest wealth quintile to 90 percent among those in the highest quintile. Similarly, 51 percent of births to mothers in the lowest wealth quintile occur in a public health facility compared with 70 percent of births to women in the highest wealth quintile. Women in the highest wealth quintile are more likely to give birth in a private facility than women in the lowest wealth quintiles (20 percent compared with 14 percent, respectively). The majority of women who received no ANC services delivered at home (80 percent) compared with 17 percent of women who delivered at a public or private health facility.

9.6 Assistance during Delivery

In addition to place of birth, assistance during childbirth is an important variable influencing the birth outcome and the health of the mother and infant. The skills and performance of the person providing assistance during delivery determine whether complications are managed and hygienic practices are observed. Table 9.6 shows the percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by person providing assistance at delivery and percentage of births delivered by caesarean section (C-section), according to background characteristics.

Seventy-one percent of births in the five years preceding the survey were assisted by a skilled attendant (doctor, clinical officer, and nurse midwife), with 11 percent assisted by a doctor or clinical officer and 61 percent aided by a nurse or midwife. In the absence of a skilled attendant, a traditional birth attendant was the next most common person assisting at delivery (14 percent). Nine percent of births were assisted by a relative, friends, or other person; 3 percent of births were attended by no one; and 2 percent were assisted by a patient attendant.

Women age 35-49 (65 percent) are least likely to receive assistance from a skilled attendant at delivery. Younger women, less than age 20, are most likely to deliver with the assistance of a skilled attendant (74 percent). The likelihood of a skilled attendant delivering a birth decreases with increasing birth order, from 80 percent for first order births to 64 percent for births of order six or more.

Eighty-four percent of births to urban women were attended by a skilled attendant compared with 69 percent of births to women in rural areas. Women in urban areas are more likely than women in rural areas to be assisted by a nurse or midwife (67 and 60 percent, respectively), while women in rural areas are more likely than women in urban areas to be assisted by a traditional birth attendant (15 and 8 percent, respectively). Births to mothers living in the Central Region (19 percent) are more likely to be assisted by a traditional birth attendant than births to women in the Southern and Northern Regions (12 and 9 percent, respectively). A mother's level of education and wealth have a positive association with the likelihood that her delivery will be assisted by a skilled attendant.

Table 9.6 Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during delivery, percentage of birth assisted by a skilled attendant and percentage delivered by caesarean-section, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Person providing assistance during delivery								Percentage delivered by a skilled attendant[1]	Percentage delivered by C-section	Number of births
	Skilled attendant		Unskilled attendant								
	Doctor/ clinical officer	Nurse/ midwife	Patient attendant	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/ friends	No one	Don't know/ missing	Total			
Mother's age at birth											
<20	11.8	62.2	2.0	15.4	7.1	0.6	0.9	100.0	74.0	6.2	3,579
20-34	10.8	61.0	1.6	14.0	8.9	2.5	1.2	100.0	71.7	4.4	13,673
35-49	8.6	56.4	1.4	15.1	9.7	6.3	2.5	100.0	65.1	3.3	2,446
Birth order											
1	14.4	65.3	1.9	12.1	4.8	0.5	0.9	100.0	79.8	9.1	4,039
2-3	10.8	61.6	1.6	14.3	9.1	1.6	1.2	100.0	72.3	4.1	7,192
4-5	9.3	58.8	1.8	15.6	10.1	3.1	1.3	100.0	68.1	3.0	4,752
6+	8.4	56.0	1.2	15.6	10.5	6.3	2.0	100.0	64.4	2.6	3,714
Place of delivery											
Health facility	14.5	82.5	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	100.0	97.0	6.2	14,410
Elsewhere	0.4	0.8	0.3	53.7	32.6	8.8	3.4	100.0	1.1	0.0	5,218
Missing	7.7	21.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	4.8	63.4	100.0	28.8	0.0	70
Residence											
Urban	17.4	66.7	1.4	8.3	3.3	2.1	1.0	100.0	84.0	8.2	2,819
Rural	9.6	59.6	1.7	15.4	9.6	2.7	1.4	100.0	69.2	4.0	16,878
Region											
Northern	11.0	67.5	0.8	8.7	8.0	2.8	1.3	100.0	78.5	5.3	2,310
Central	10.7	58.3	1.6	18.7	6.8	2.5	1.3	100.0	69.1	4.5	8,449
Southern	10.6	61.0	1.8	11.8	10.6	2.7	1.3	100.0	71.7	4.4	8,938
Mother's education											
No education	9.2	52.3	1.3	17.5	13.0	4.5	2.1	100.0	61.5	2.5	3,441
Primary	10.1	60.3	1.7	15.3	8.8	2.5	1.3	100.0	70.4	3.8	13,345
Secondary	14.0	73.0	1.6	6.9	3.0	1.0	0.5	100.0	87.0	9.2	2,765
More than secondary	40.8	56.8	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.2	100.0	97.6	33.4	145
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	9.2	54.1	1.7	18.7	11.6	3.6	1.1	100.0	63.3	2.9	4,252
Second	9.5	56.0	1.7	17.6	10.8	2.8	1.6	100.0	65.5	3.4	4,307
Middle	9.4	58.2	2.0	16.5	10.0	2.5	1.4	100.0	67.6	3.9	4,276
Fourth	10.0	66.8	1.5	11.0	6.6	2.4	1.7	100.0	76.8	4.6	3,650
Highest	16.9	71.6	1.1	5.6	2.7	1.4	0.7	100.0	88.5	9.1	3,211
Total	10.7	60.6	1.6	14.4	8.7	2.6	1.3	100.0	71.4	4.6	19,697

Note: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation.
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, clinical officer, nurse, and midwife.

Malawi follows the United Nations (UN) process indicators, which recommend that a minimum of 5 percent and a maximum of 15 percent of all births should be delivered by C-section (MOH, 2005). In Malawi, 5 percent of births in the last five years were delivered by C-section. Caesarean births are most common among first order births (9 percent). Women in urban areas are twice as likely as women in rural areas to have had a birth delivered by C-section (8 and 4 percent, respectively). C-sections are more common among women with more than secondary education (33 percent) than they are among women with no education (3 percent).

9.7 POSTNATAL CARE

A large proportion of maternal and neonatal deaths occur during the first 24 hours after delivery. Thus, prompt postnatal care is important, for both the mother and the infant, to treat complications arising from the delivery as well as to provide the mother with important information on caring for herself and her baby. According to the Road Map for Accelerating the Reduction of Maternal and Neonatal Mortality and Morbidity in Malawi, it is recommended that all women who deliver in a health facility receive a postnatal health checkup within the first 24 hours after delivery and also that women giving birth outside of a health facility should be referred to a health facility for a postnatal check-up within 12 hours of giving birth (MOH, 2005 and 2008). To assess the extent of postnatal care, women with a live birth during the five years prior to the survey were asked questions about any postnatal care they may have received related to the last birth. If they reported receiving

care, they were asked about the timing of the first checkup and the type of health provider performing it. This information is presented according to background characteristics in Tables 9.7 and 9.8.

Table 9.7 shows that nearly half (48 percent) of women did not receive any postnatal care. Among women who did receive a postnatal checkup within two days of delivery (43 percent), 26 percent were seen in less than 4 hours, 6 percent were seen in 4 to 23 hours, and 11 percent were seen within two days. Seven percent of women received their first postnatal checkup between 3 and 41 days after delivery. A checkup within the first four hours after delivery does not vary much by background characteristics. Within the first two days after delivery urban women (52 percent) were more likely than rural women (41 percent) to obtain postnatal care.

The highest regional percentage of women who received postnatal care within the first two days after delivery is found in the Southern Region (45 percent). The lowest percentage of women utilising postnatal care services within the first two days after delivery is in the Northern Region (41 percent). As with other health services surrounding childbirth, educated and wealthier mothers are more likely to receive a postnatal checkup within the first two days after delivery (62 and 54 percent, respectively).

Table 9.7 Timing of first postnatal checkup

Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the five years preceding the survey, the percent distribution of the mother's first postnatal checkup for the last live birth by time after delivery, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal checkup							Percentage of women with a postnatal checkup in the first two days after birth	Number of women
	Less than 4 hours	4-23 hours	2 days	3-41 days	Don't know/ missing	No postnatal checkup[1]	Total		
Mother's age at birth									
<20	27.4	5.1	9.7	7.2	2.2	48.4	100.0	42.2	2,185
20-34	25.8	6.5	11.3	7.5	1.8	47.3	100.0	43.6	9,580
35-49	26.1	4.9	10.6	7.5	2.5	48.4	100.0	41.6	1,899
Birth order									
1	28.1	6.1	11.8	8.4	2.7	42.9	100.0	46.0	2,499
2-3	25.1	7.1	11.2	7.0	1.9	47.7	100.0	43.4	4,978
4-5	26.3	5.7	9.9	7.6	1.8	48.7	100.0	41.9	3,424
6+	25.7	4.5	10.8	7.1	1.6	50.3	100.0	41.0	2,763
Residence									
Urban	26.4	8.2	17.0	11.6	2.4	34.4	100.0	51.6	2,107
Rural	26.0	5.6	9.8	6.7	1.9	50.0	100.0	41.4	11,558
Region									
Northern	19.1	6.1	15.3	10.9	2.5	46.2	100.0	40.5	1,595
Central	27.6	5.9	8.4	6.7	1.8	49.6	100.0	41.9	5,819
Southern	26.4	6.2	12.1	7.2	1.9	46.2	100.0	44.7	6,251
Education									
No education	24.1	4.4	9.9	5.2	1.5	54.9	100.0	38.4	2,277
Primary	26.1	5.8	9.9	7.0	1.9	49.2	100.0	41.8	9,144
Secondary	27.8	8.2	15.7	11.0	2.1	35.0	100.0	51.7	2,119
More than secondary	28.2	13.0	20.7	19.0	8.7	10.3	100.0	61.9	125
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	24.2	4.6	9.2	6.0	2.0	54.0	100.0	38.0	2,821
Second	25.2	5.0	7.7	4.8	1.5	55.8	100.0	37.9	2,894
Middle	26.4	6.2	9.6	7.6	1.6	48.7	100.0	42.2	2,906
Fourth	27.9	6.3	12.4	7.7	1.8	44.0	100.0	46.6	2,602
Highest	27.0	8.6	16.8	11.7	2.9	33.1	100.0	52.4	2,442
Total	26.1	6.0	10.9	7.4	2.0	47.6	100.0	43.0	13,664

[1] Includes women who received a checkup after 41 days

Table 9.8 presents information on the type of health provider performing the first postnatal checkup. The skills of the provider determine ability to diagnose problems and to recommend appropriate treatment or referral. Eight percent of women received a postnatal checkup from a doctor or clinical officer, 41percent from a nurse or midwife, 2 percent from a traditional birth attendant, and 1 percent from a patient attendant. Urban women and women who are well educated are more likely to receive postnatal care from a doctor, clinical officer, nurse, or midwife after delivery. For example, 13 percent of women in urban areas received postnatal care from a doctor or clinical officer and 50 percent received care from a nurse or midwife compared with 7 and 39 percent of women in rural areas.

Table 9.8 Type of provider of first postnatal checkup

Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the five years preceding the survey, the percent distribution by type of provider of the mother's first postnatal health check for the last live birth, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Type of health provider of mother's first postnatal checkup									
	Skilled attendant		Unskilled attendant							
	Doctor, clinical officer	Nurse, midwife	Patient attendant	HSA	Traditional birth attendant	Other	Missing	No postnatal checkup[1]	Total	Number of women
Mother's age at birth										
<20	8.2	40.3	1.1	0.3	1.5	0.2	0.1	48.4	100.0	2,185
20-34	8.6	40.8	0.7	0.2	2.2	0.2	0.1	47.3	100.0	9,580
35-49	6.6	41.5	1.0	0.2	2.2	0.1	0.1	48.4	100.0	1,899
Birth order										
1	10.1	44.1	1.0	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.2	42.9	100.0	2,499
2-3	8.9	40.4	0.6	0.1	2.1	0.2	0.1	47.7	100.0	4,978
4-5	7.5	39.5	1.0	0.4	2.8	0.2	0.1	48.7	100.0	3,424
6+	6.2	40.5	0.7	0.0	2.0	0.2	0.0	50.3	100.0	2,763
Residence										
Urban	13.1	49.9	1.0	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.1	34.4	100.0	2,107
Rural	7.3	39.2	0.8	0.2	2.2	0.2	0.1	50.0	100.0	11,558
Region										
Northern	10.2	42.8	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	46.2	100.0	1,595
Central	7.2	38.6	1.1	0.1	3.0	0.3	0.1	49.6	100.0	5,819
Southern	8.7	42.4	0.6	0.3	1.7	0.1	0.1	46.2	100.0	6,251
Education										
No education	5.5	35.7	0.8	0.2	2.5	0.4	0.0	54.9	100.0	2,277
Primary	7.5	39.8	0.8	0.2	2.2	0.1	0.1	49.2	100.0	9,144
Secondary	12.8	50.0	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.1	35.0	100.0	2,119
More than secondary	34.5	55.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	100.0	125
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	5.8	35.7	0.8	0.3	3.1	0.1	0.1	54.0	100.0	2,821
Second	6.6	34.1	0.9	0.1	2.4	0.1	0.1	55.8	100.0	2,894
Middle	7.1	40.2	1.1	0.3	2.3	0.2	0.1	48.7	100.0	2,906
Fourth	9.3	44.3	0.5	0.4	1.3	0.1	0.1	44.0	100.0	2,602
Highest	13.1	51.7	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.1	33.1	100.0	2,442
Total	8.2	40.8	0.8	0.2	2.1	0.2	0.1	47.6	100.0	13,664

[1] Includes women who received a checkup after 41 days

9.9 PERCEIVED PROBLEMS IN ACCESSING HEALTH CARE

Many factors prevent women from getting medical advice or treatment for themselves when they are sick. Information on such factors is particularly important in understanding and addressing the barriers that some women face in seeking care during pregnancy and at delivery.

In the 2010 MDHS, women respondents were asked whether each of the following factors would be a big problem in seeking medical care: getting permission to go for treatment, getting money for treatment, distance to health facility, transport cost, not wanting to go alone, concern there may not be a female provider or any health provider, and concern that drugs may not be available. Table 9.9 and Figure 9.1 present information on the extent to which women reported that each of these factors was a serious problem for them in accessing health care.

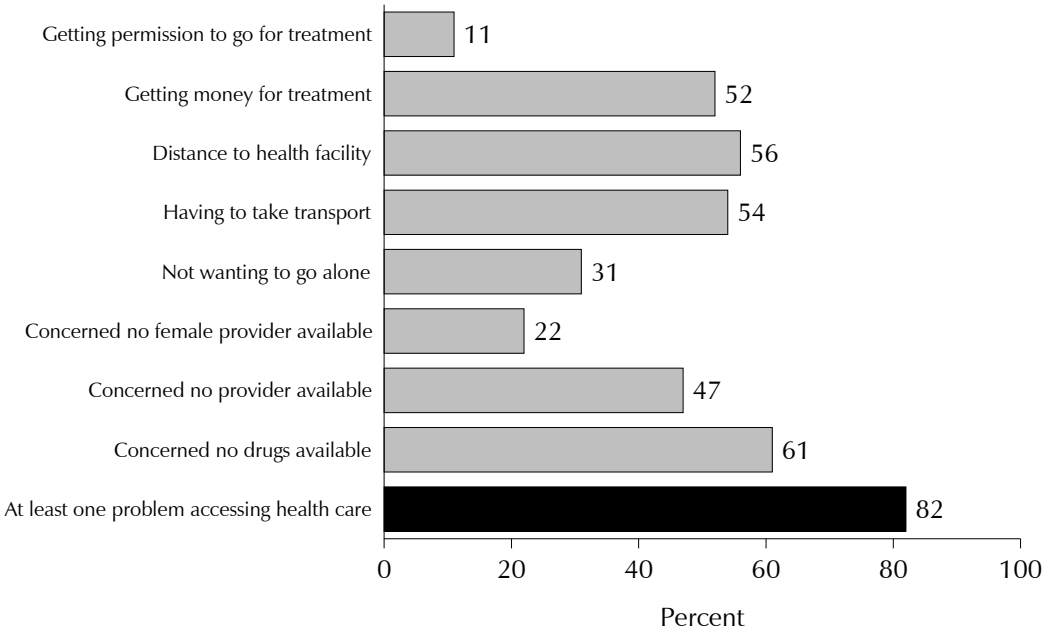
Table 9.9 Problems in accessing health care

Percentage of women age 15-49 who reported that they have serious problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, by type of problem, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Problems in accessing health care									
	Getting permission to go for treatment	Getting money for treatment	Distance to health facility	Having to take transport	Not wanting to go alone	Concern no female provider available	Concern no provider available	Concern no drugs available	At least one problem accessing health care	Number of women
Age										
15-19	12.6	49.4	54.9	52.4	34.1	26.1	48.1	59.8	81.4	5,005
20-34	10.6	50.0	53.8	51.4	29.1	20.3	46.6	60.0	81.4	12,205
35-49	11.7	57.0	59.5	59.5	33.3	21.6	48.1	62.3	84.3	5,810
Number of living children										
0	11.7	47.9	52.9	50.2	33.0	24.9	47.0	58.7	79.9	5,344
1-2	10.3	48.6	51.9	50.2	29.2	19.6	46.4	59.6	80.9	7,079
3-4	11.1	53.3	56.6	55.2	29.5	20.3	47.1	60.5	83.2	6,006
5+	12.7	58.5	62.4	61.1	34.7	23.9	49.4	64.1	85.2	4,592
Marital status										
Never married	11.3	48.2	52.5	49.7	32.5	24.5	46.1	58.4	78.9	4,538
Married or living together	11.4	50.6	55.8	53.8	30.8	21.5	47.7	61.2	82.5	15,528
Divorced/separated/widowed	10.6	62.2	58.2	59.1	31.6	20.1	47.4	60.6	85.5	2,954
Employed last 12 months										
Not employed	13.8	49.0	53.5	51.7	30.5	22.9	42.2	55.1	79.2	6,230
Employed for cash	9.2	48.1	51.8	50.4	29.2	19.2	46.1	59.2	80.4	9,072
Employed not for cash	11.7	58.0	61.5	59.2	34.3	24.3	53.0	66.6	86.7	7,674
Missing	20.0	55.4	52.6	40.1	14.6	12.6	47.4	51.3	76.8	44
Residence										
Urban	4.9	35.2	33.9	33.2	16.8	10.0	26.9	42.6	66.1	4,302
Rural	12.8	55.4	60.4	58.4	34.6	24.6	52.0	64.7	85.8	18,718
Region										
Northern	8.9	35.1	48.8	46.6	27.2	18.9	36.2	46.4	72.6	2,677
Central	12.2	57.0	59.7	58.2	36.7	24.8	53.5	68.8	86.3	9,857
Southern	11.1	50.8	53.2	51.2	27.2	19.9	44.4	56.4	80.6	10,485
Education										
No education	14.6	63.6	64.9	63.2	37.5	27.2	51.3	66.0	88.4	3,505
Primary	12.1	53.7	57.6	56.5	33.1	22.8	49.3	62.1	84.1	14,916
Secondary	6.9	38.3	43.8	39.6	21.8	15.9	39.7	52.9	73.0	4,177
More than secondary	1.4	13.2	18.4	14.2	8.9	5.3	22.0	36.7	50.3	422
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	13.9	65.2	66.2	65.5	39.9	28.7	54.8	66.9	88.6	4,268
Second	14.9	59.8	64.3	62.4	37.2	26.7	51.5	65.6	87.7	4,332
Middle	12.1	54.7	59.9	59.1	35.0	23.6	51.3	64.4	85.8	4,517
Fourth	10.2	51.3	56.3	53.5	29.9	19.6	47.2	61.6	84.1	4,515
Highest	6.7	32.0	35.5	32.9	17.6	13.1	34.9	47.3	67.9	5,388
Total	11.3	51.6	55.5	53.7	31.3	21.9	47.3	60.5	82.1	23,020

Eighty-two percent of women reported that they have at least one problem in accessing health care. The leading barrier to health care for women in Malawi is concern that there will be no drugs available at the health facility (61 percent). Fifty-six percent of women said that distance to a health facility was a concern. Fifty-four percent of women said having to take transport to a health facility was a concern. Getting money for treatment was a concern of 52 percent. Forty-seven percent of women were concerned that there would be no health provider available to attend to them. Not wanting to go alone (31 percent) and problems getting permission to go for treatment (11 percent) were less likely to be reported as hindrances to seeking care.

Figure 9.1 Problems in Accessing Health Care



MDHS 2010

CHILD HEALTH 10

This chapter presents findings on several areas of importance to child survival: birth weight, vaccination status, and treatment practices of acute respiratory infection (ARI), fever, and diarrhoea, the three most common childhood illnesses. Many early childhood deaths can be prevented by immunising children against preventable diseases and by ensuring that they receive prompt and appropriate treatment when they become ill. Results are presented on the prevalence of ARI and treatment with antibiotics, the prevalence and treatment of fever with antimalarial drugs, and the prevalence of diarrhoeal diseases and treatment with oral rehydration therapy (including increased fluids).[1]

10.1 CHILD'S WEIGHT AT BIRTH

Birth weight is an important indicator for assessing child health in terms of early exposure to childhood morbidity and mortality. Children whose birth weight is less than 2.5 kilograms, or children reported to be 'very small' or 'smaller than average,' are considered to have a higher-than-average risk of early childhood death. In the 2010 MDHS, for births in the five years preceding the survey, birth weight was recorded in the Woman's Questionnaire based on either a written record or the mother's report. The mother's estimate of the infant's size at birth was also obtained because birth weight may be unknown for many infants. Although the mother's estimate of size is subjective, it can be a useful proxy for the child's weight.

Table 10.1 shows that birth weight is reported for 67 percent of the live births that occurred in the five years preceding the survey; 12 percent of these infants had low birth weights (less than 2.5 kg). Younger mothers (age 20 or less) and older mothers (age 35-49) are most likely to have infants with low birth weight when compared with mothers age 20-34. By birth order, first births (15 percent) are more likely than subsequent births to result in low birth weight.

Among the regions, the Southern Region has the lowest proportion of low birth weight infants, and the Central Region has the highest proportion (11 and 14 percent, respectively). There is an inverse relationship between low birth weight and mother's education. The same trend is observed among wealth quintiles. As level of education and household wealth increase, the percentage of low birth weight infants decreases. For example, the percentage of births in which the infant weighs less than 2.5 kg decreases from 13 percent among mothers with no education to 7 percent among mothers with more than a secondary education. Likewise, the percentage of births in which the infant weights less than 2.5 kg decreases from 14 percent among mothers in the lowest wealth quintile to 11 percent among mothers in the highest wealth quintile.

Table 10.1 also includes information on the mother's estimate of the infant's size at birth. Four percent of births are reported as very small, and 12 percent are reported as smaller than average. Ten percent and 15 percent of births are described as very small or smaller than average among women who smoke cigarettes or tobacco. Similar patterns in education level and wealth quintile are seen for births categorised as very small or smaller than average, as was seen for births less than 2.5 kg.

[1] The survey results in this chapter are presented for the country as a whole, by urban-rural residence, and by region. District-level results are available in Appendix A.

Table 10.1 Child's weight and size at birth

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey with a reported birth weight by birth weight; percent distribution of all live births in the five years preceding the survey by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth and percentage of all births with a reported birth weight, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Percent distribution of births with a reported birth weight[1]				Percentage of all births with a reported birth weight	Percent distribution of all live births by size of child at birth					
	Less than 2.5 kg	2.5 kg or more	Total	Number of births		Very small	Smaller than average	Average or larger	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of births
Mother's age at birth											
<20	15.4	84.6	100.0	2,346	65.5	4.6	14.4	78.2	2.7	100.0	3,579
20-34	11.2	88.8	100.0	9,303	68.0	3.7	10.8	83.5	2.0	100.0	13,673
35-49	14.5	85.5	100.0	1,458	59.6	5.3	10.9	81.6	2.3	100.0	2,446
Birth order											
1	15.0	85.0	100.0	2,898	71.7	4.6	14.4	78.5	2.5	100.0	4,039
2-3	11.0	89.0	100.0	4,906	68.2	3.3	11.1	83.8	1.8	100.0	7,192
4-5	11.0	89.0	100.0	3,066	64.5	4.4	10.1	83.4	2.0	100.0	4,752
6+	13.3	86.7	100.0	2,238	60.3	4.2	10.9	82.3	2.5	100.0	3,714
Mother's smoking status											
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	(14.0)	(86.0)	100.0	38	62.2	10.4	15.4	71.3	2.9	100.0	62
Does not smoke	12.3	87.7	100.0	13,064	66.6	4.0	11.5	82.4	2.1	100.0	19,629
Missing	*	*	100.0	5	67.3	32.4	0.0	*	*	100.0	7
Residence											
Urban	12.2	87.8	100.0	2,269	80.5	3.1	11.8	84.3	0.8	100.0	2,819
Rural	12.3	87.7	100.0	10,837	64.2	4.2	11.4	82.0	2.4	100.0	16,878
Region											
Northern	11.6	88.4	100.0	1,767	76.5	5.2	9.7	82.5	2.5	100.0	2,310
Central	13.5	86.5	100.0	5,579	66.0	3.9	11.3	82.9	1.8	100.0	8,449
Southern	11.3	88.7	100.0	5,761	64.5	3.8	12.1	81.7	2.4	100.0	8,938
Mother's education											
No education	13.3	86.7	100.0	1,814	52.7	4.7	12.9	80.2	2.2	100.0	3,441
Primary	12.8	87.2	100.0	8,728	65.4	4.1	11.8	81.7	2.4	100.0	13,345
Secondary	10.2	89.8	100.0	2,423	87.6	3.0	8.7	87.5	0.8	100.0	2,765
More than secondary	7.0	93.0	100.0	141	97.4	2.9	5.5	89.2	2.3	100.0	145
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	13.5	86.5	100.0	2,426	57.0	4.7	12.8	80.1	2.4	100.0	4,252
Second	13.2	86.8	100.0	2,568	59.6	4.0	12.7	80.7	2.6	100.0	4,307
Middle	12.6	87.4	100.0	2,743	64.1	4.4	10.6	82.9	2.0	100.0	4,276
Fourth	11.8	88.2	100.0	2,653	72.7	3.6	11.0	83.1	2.4	100.0	3,650
Highest	10.6	89.4	100.0	2,717	84.6	3.2	9.9	85.8	1.1	100.0	3,211
Total	12.3	87.7	100.0	13,107	66.5	4.0	11.5	82.3	2.1	100.0	19,697

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Based on either a written record or the mother's recall

10.2 VACCINATION OF CHILDREN

According to the World Health Organisation, a child is considered fully vaccinated if he or she has received a vaccination against tuberculosis (BCG); three doses the diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus (DPT) vaccine; at least three doses of polio vaccine; and one dose of measles vaccine. These vaccinations should be received during the first year of life. Since 2002, Malawi has replaced the DPT vaccines with a pentavalent vaccine that protects against DPT, hepatitis B (HepB), and *Haemophilus influenza* type b (Hib). In Malawi, the BCG and polio 0 vaccine should be given within the first 14 days after birth, and the DPT-HepB-Hib and polio vaccines should be given at approximately 6, 10, and 14 weeks of age. The measles vaccine should be given at or soon after the child reaches 9 months of age. It is also recommended that children receive the complete schedule of vaccinations before their first birthday and that the vaccinations be recorded on a health card given to the parents or guardians. The 2010 MDHS collected information on coverage for these vaccinations among all children born in the five years preceding the survey.

For the 2010 MDHS, information on vaccination coverage was obtained in two ways – from health cards and from mothers' verbal reports. All mothers were asked to show the interviewer health cards in which immunisation dates were recorded for all children born since January 2005. If a card was available, the interviewer recorded onto the questionnaire the dates of each vaccination received by the child. If a child never received a health card, if the mother was unable to show the card to the

interviewer, or if a particular vaccination was not recorded on the health card, the vaccination information for the child was based on the mother's report.

Questions were asked for each vaccine type. Mothers were asked to recall whether the child had received BCG, polio, DPT or pentavalent (DPT-HepB-Hib), and measles vaccinations. If the mother indicated that the child had received the polio or DPT/pentavalent vaccines, she was asked about the number of doses that the child received. The mother was then asked whether the child had received other vaccinations that were not recorded on the card, and they too were noted on the questionnaire. The results presented here are based on both health card information and, for children without a card, information provided by the mother.

Table 10.2 shows vaccination coverage by source of information for children age 12-23 months, the age by which they should have received all vaccinations. Overall, 81 percent of children age 12-23 months were fully vaccinated at the time of the survey: 97 percent had received the BCG vaccination, 93 percent had received DPT 1-3 or DPT-HepB-Hib 1-3, 86 percent had received polio 1-3, and 93 percent had received the measles vaccine. Two percent of children age 12-23 months did not receive any vaccinations. During the last six years, the vaccination coverage estimate for children in the same age group has increased from 64 percent, as reported in the 2004 MDHS. Table 10.2 also shows vaccination coverage for children who have reached age 12 months. The rates for each vaccination by the time the child reaches 12 months of age is a measure of children receiving vaccines on time. Overall, 72 percent of children are fully immunised by 12 months of age.

Table 10.2 Vaccinations by source of information

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey, by source of information (vaccination card or mother's report), and percentage vaccinated by 12 months of age, Malawi 2010

Source of information	BCG	DPT/Pentavalent (DPT-HepB-Hib) 1	DPT/Pentavalent (DPT-HepB-Hib) 2	DPT/Pentavalent (DPT-HepB-Hib) 3	Polio[1] 0	Polio[1] 1	Polio[1] 2	Polio[1] 3	Measles	All basic vaccinations[2]	No vaccinations	Number of children
Vaccinated at any time before survey												
Vaccination card	80.0	80.2	79.7	78.7	62.1	80.2	79.8	78.3	76.2	74.3	0.1	3,050
Mother's report	17.2	17.1	16.3	14.3	11.9	16.5	14.6	7.4	16.8	6.6	1.4	724
Either source	97.2	97.3	96.0	93.0	74.1	96.6	94.5	85.6	93.0	80.9	1.5	3,774
Vaccinated by 12 months of age[3]	96.3	96.5	95.3	91.9	73.6	95.8	93.7	84.4	82.6	71.8	2.3	3,774

[1] Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given within the first 14 days after birth.
[2] BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT or pentavalent (DPT-HepB-Hib) and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)
[3] For children whose information was based on the mother's report, the proportion of vaccinations given during the first year of life was assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination.

Table 10.3 presents information on vaccine coverage among children age 12-23 months from vaccination cards and mothers' reports, by background characteristics. Vaccination cards were seen for 81 percent of children. A higher percentage of vaccination cards was observed for children in rural areas (83 percent) than in urban areas (68 percent). Children in rural areas are more likely than urban children to be fully vaccinated; 82 percent compared with 76 percent, respectively. At the regional level, full vaccination coverage ranges from a high of 84 percent in the Northern Region to a low of 78 percent in the Central Region. A mother's level of education relates to immunisation coverage; 84 percent of children whose mothers have a secondary education are fully immunised compared with 75 percent of children whose mothers have no education. Children in the fourth wealth quintile are more likely to be fully vaccinated (83 percent) than their counterparts in other wealth quintiles (78 to 82 percent).

Table 10.3 Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	BCG	DPT/Pentavalent (DPT-HepB-Hib) 1	DPT/Pentavalent (DPT-HepB-Hib) 2	DPT/Pentavalent (DPT-HepB-Hib) 3	Polio[1] 0	Polio[1] 1	Polio[1] 2	Polio[1] 3	Measles	All basic vaccinations[2]	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
Sex													
Male	96.6	96.6	95.4	92.7	73.8	95.8	93.3	86.1	91.7	81.1	2.0	80.6	1,895
Female	97.8	98.0	96.7	93.4	74.3	97.5	95.6	85.1	94.3	80.8	1.0	81.0	1,880
Birth order													
1	97.5	98.1	96.5	93.5	79.5	97.0	93.8	85.0	95.4	81.9	1.4	80.8	706
2-3	98.2	98.0	96.8	93.3	74.6	97.5	95.1	84.8	92.9	80.3	1.2	79.9	1,390
4-5	95.7	95.7	94.9	93.4	70.6	95.3	93.6	86.9	91.3	81.2	2.0	81.4	950
6+	96.8	97.2	95.7	91.5	72.3	96.5	94.9	86.2	93.0	80.8	1.6	82.0	728
Residence													
Urban	97.8	97.8	97.1	94.1	83.8	95.8	94.3	79.3	96.0	75.8	0.7	67.7	549
Rural	97.1	97.2	95.9	92.8	72.4	96.8	94.5	86.7	92.5	81.8	1.6	83.0	3,226
Region													
Northern	98.7	97.7	97.3	95.2	84.2	98.2	95.1	90.0	93.4	84.2	0.6	85.2	420
Central	96.5	96.5	94.3	90.0	71.7	95.1	92.3	83.0	91.5	77.7	2.0	77.6	1,615
Southern	97.4	97.9	97.3	95.3	73.8	97.7	96.3	87.0	94.3	83.1	1.3	82.7	1,739
Mother's education													
No education	95.1	95.2	93.7	88.1	64.9	94.8	93.0	83.2	89.2	75.3	2.2	78.2	627
Primary	97.3	97.4	96.0	93.3	73.8	96.7	94.1	85.5	93.3	81.5	1.5	81.0	2,545
Secondary	99.2	99.2	98.8	97.0	84.8	98.1	97.2	88.0	95.2	83.5	0.6	82.1	571
More than secondary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	30
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	96.0	96.4	94.9	91.3	68.6	95.2	92.3	85.2	90.2	78.3	1.9	79.3	838
Second	97.0	97.6	96.6	93.3	70.0	97.7	95.8	85.5	92.5	81.4	1.7	81.9	794
Middle	96.8	97.2	95.6	92.0	72.4	95.5	93.1	86.8	91.5	80.6	2.2	84.8	802
Fourth	98.6	98.2	96.7	94.8	79.4	98.0	96.1	85.0	96.0	82.8	0.6	80.4	723
Highest	97.9	97.2	96.7	94.3	82.8	97.3	95.5	85.6	95.9	82.0	0.7	76.7	616
Total	97.2	97.3	96.0	93.0	74.1	96.6	94.5	85.6	93.0	80.9	1.5	80.8	3,774

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.
[1] Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given within 14 days after birth.
[2] BCG, measles, three doses each of DPT or pentavalent (DPT-HepB-Hib), and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

Table 10.4 presents data from the 1992, 2000, 2004, and 2010 MDHS surveys showing trends in vaccination coverage for children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey. Although vaccination coverage in Malawi steadily decreased between 1992 and 2004, data from 2010 indicate that vaccination coverage has returned to levels of coverage similar to those observed in 1992. Over the 6-year period between the 2004 and 2010 MDHS surveys, the percentage of children with no vaccinations has decreased from 4 to 2 percent.

Table 10.4 Trends in vaccination coverage

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey, Malawi 1992-2010

Source	BCG	DPT/Pentavalent (DPT-HepB-Hib) 1	DPT/Pentavalent (DPT-HepB-Hib) 2	DPT/Pentavalent (DPT-HepB-Hib) 3	Polio[1] 0	Polio[1] 1	Polio[1] 2	Polio[1] 3	Measles	All basic vaccinations[2]	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
1992 MDHS	97.0	96.9	94.3	88.6	na	96.9	94.2	88.1	85.8	81.8	2.5	86.3	722
2000 MDHS	92.4	95.9	92.6	84.2	46.9	95.7	91.3	79.8	83.2	70.1	2.8	81.1	2,238
2004 MDHS	91.4	95.0	90.6	81.5	37.1	94.9	89.7	77.7	78.7	64.4	3.5	74.3	2,194
2010 MDHS	97.2	97.3	96.0	93.0	74.1	96.6	94.5	85.6	93.0	80.9	1.5	80.8	3,774

na = Not applicable
[1] Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given within 14 days after birth.
[2] BCG, measles and three doses each of DPT or pentavalent (DPT-HepB-Hib) and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

10.2.1 Trends in Vaccination Coverage

One way to measure trends in vaccination coverage is to compare coverage among children of different ages within the same survey. Table 10.5 shows, by current age, the percentage of children age 12-59 months who received vaccinations during the first year of life.

Malawi has shown improvements in vaccination coverage over the past five years. The percentage of children who received no vaccinations by 12 months of age has decreased from 7 percent among children age 48-59 months to 2 percent among children age 12-23 months. The percentage of children fully immunised by age 12 months has increased from 55 to 72 percent for the same age groups. Vaccination cards were seen for 81 percent of children age 12-23 months, compared with only 55 percent of children age 48-59 months. This difference may be because vaccination cards for older children have been discarded or lost.

Ninety-four percent of children age 12-59 months received a BCG vaccination by 12 months of age, while 88 percent received the third dose of DPT or pentavalent within the same time period. Seventy-six percent of children received polio 3, and 78 percent received the measles vaccine. Overall, 63 percent of children age 12-59 months received all basic vaccinations on time, that is, by age 12 months.

Table 10.5 Vaccinations in first year of life

Percentage of children age 12-59 months at the time of the survey who received specific vaccines by 12 months of age, and percentage with a vaccination card, by current age of child, Malawi 2010

Age in months	BCG	DPT/Pentavalent (DPT-HepB-Hib)			Polio[1]				Measles	All basic vaccinations[2]	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
		1	2	3	0	1	2	3					
12-23	96.3	96.5	95.3	91.9	73.6	95.8	93.7	84.4	82.6	71.8	2.3	80.8	3,774
24-35	95.0	95.5	93.6	88.4	71.4	94.7	91.2	78.4	78.3	64.7	4.1	69.2	3,675
36-47	92.8	93.1	91.5	84.7	67.9	92.6	88.4	71.1	74.0	56.8	6.0	61.4	3,471
48-59	92.0	92.4	89.2	83.6	67.3	91.6	87.4	69.0	72.8	55.1	6.6	55.4	3,376
Total	94.2	94.6	92.7	87.6	70.3	93.9	90.4	76.2	77.7	62.8	4.6	67.1	14,296

Note: Information was obtained from the vaccination card or if there was no written record, from the mother. For children whose information was based on the mother's report, the proportion of vaccinations given during the first year of life was assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccinations.
[1] Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given within 14 days after birth.
[2] BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT or pentavalent (DPT-HepB-Hib) and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

10.3 ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION

Acute respiratory infection (ARI) is among the leading causes of childhood morbidity and mortality throughout the world. Early diagnosis and treatment with antibiotics can prevent a large number of deaths caused by ARI. In the 2010 MDHS, ARI prevalence was estimated by asking mothers whether their children under age 5 had been ill with a cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing in the two weeks preceding the survey. These symptoms are compatible with ARI. It should be noted that the morbidity data collected are subjective in the sense that they are based on the mother's perception of illness without validation by medical personnel.

Table 10.6 shows the prevalence of ARI symptoms among children under age 5 during the two-week period preceding the interview and the actions that mothers took in response to their children's illness. Overall, 7 percent of children are reported to have had ARI symptoms in the two weeks preceding the survey. Children age 6-11 months are most likely to have had ARI symptoms (10 percent) compared with children in other age groups. Children in the Northern Region and in the Central Region are more likely to have ARI symptoms (8 percent each) than those in the Southern Region (5 percent). ARI symptoms among children show no apparent pattern with regard to the level of the mother's education or wealth.

Among children with ARI symptoms, advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or a health provider for 70 percent. Children age 6-11 months were more likely to be taken to a health facility (84 percent) than other children. As with ARI symptoms, the proportion of children who were taken to a health facility show no clear correspondence with the mother's level of education or wealth.

Table 10.6 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI

Among children under age 5, the percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the two weeks preceding the survey and among children with symptoms of ARI, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

	Children under age 5		Children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI	
Background characteristic	Percentage with symptoms of ARI[1]	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[2]	Number of children
Age in months				
<6	6.0	1,698	63.1	101
6-11	9.6	2,018	84.3	193
12-23	7.1	3,774	72.1	268
24-35	6.9	3,675	68.6	252
36-47	5.9	3,471	62.4	203
48-59	6.0	3,376	68.2	204
Sex				
Male	7.1	8,864	71.2	628
Female	6.5	9,149	69.4	594
Mother's smoking status				
Smokes cigarettes/tobacco	6.5	54	*	4
Does not smoke	6.8	17,952	70.4	1,218
Missing	*	6	na	0
Cooking fuel				
Electricity or gas	4.4	192	*	8
Coal/lignite	*	7	na	0
Charcoal	5.8	1,802	75.6	104
Wood/straw[3]	6.9	16,008	69.8	1,108
Other fuel	*	3	na	0
Missing	*	1	na	0
Residence				
Urban	6.6	2,559	67.0	168
Rural	6.8	15,454	70.8	1,053
Region				
Northern	8.4	2,130	75.9	179
Central	8.0	7,749	67.9	618
Southern	5.2	8,134	71.3	423
Mother's education				
No education	5.9	3,144	69.0	185
Primary	7.1	12,168	69.5	865
Secondary	6.4	2,565	75.2	164
More than secondary	5.4	136	*	7
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	6.6	3,927	61.8	258
Second	6.5	3,896	66.8	254
Middle	7.4	3,924	76.8	289
Fourth	7.0	3,300	71.5	230
Highest	6.4	2,966	75.2	189
Total	6.8	18,013	70.3	1,221

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable
[1] Symptoms of ARI (cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing which was chest-related) is considered a proxy for pneumonia.
[2] Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner
[3] Includes grass, shrubs, and crop residues

10.4 FEVER

Fever is a symptom of malaria, but it may also accompany other childhood illnesses. Malaria and other illnesses that cause fever contribute to high levels of malnutrition, morbidity, and mortality in young children. Although fever can occur year-round, malaria is more prevalent after the end of the rainy season. For this reason, temporal factors must be taken into account when interpreting fever as an indicator of malaria prevalence. Because malaria is a major cause of death in infancy and

childhood in many developing countries, the presumptive treatment of fever with antimalarial medication is advocated in many countries where malaria is endemic. Information relating to the prevention and treatment of malaria is discussed in detail in Chapter 12.

Table 10.7 shows the percentage of children under age 5 with fever during the two weeks preceding the survey and the percentage for whom treatment was sought, by background characteristics. Thirty-five percent of children under age 5 are reported to have had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey. The prevalence of fever varies with children's age. Children age 6-11 months and 12-23 months are more likely to be sick with fever (44 and 41 percent, respectively) than children in other age groups. Slightly more children were reported to have fever in rural areas, compared with urban areas (35 and 31 percent, respectively).

Table 10.7 Prevalence and treatment of fever

Among children under age 5, the percentage who had a fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; and among children with fever, the percentage of children for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

	Among children under age 5:		Children under age 5 with fever	
Background characteristic	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[1]	Number of children
Age in months				
<6	23.9	1,698	57.4	407
6-11	44.0	2,018	69.1	889
12-23	40.9	3,774	67.2	1,545
24-35	37.0	3,675	65.4	1,359
36-47	31.4	3,471	61.4	1,091
48-59	27.4	3,376	61.7	924
Sex				
Male	35.7	8,864	64.7	3,161
Female	33.4	9,149	64.4	3,053
Residence				
Urban	30.7	2,559	68.5	786
Rural	35.1	15,454	64.0	5,428
Region				
Northern	29.4	2,130	72.4	626
Central	38.1	7,749	62.7	2,954
Southern	32.4	8,134	64.8	2,634
Mother's education				
No education	30.3	3,144	58.9	952
Primary	36.4	12,168	64.4	4,429
Secondary	30.8	2,565	72.0	791
More than secondary	31.0	136	(72.5)	42
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	35.6	3,927	60.8	1,397
Second	34.8	3,896	61.0	1,357
Middle	37.4	3,924	68.3	1,469
Fourth	34.1	3,300	63.4	1,127
Highest	29.2	2,966	71.6	865
Total	34.5	18,013	64.6	6,214

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner

Among regions, 38 percent of children in the Central Region had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey, followed by 32 percent in the Southern Region, while 29 percent of children in the Northern Region had fever. Children of mothers in the highest wealth quintile have the lowest prevalence of fever (29 percent).

Two in three children (65 percent) with fever were taken to a health facility or health provider for treatment. Although children living in rural areas are more likely than those in urban areas to report having had fever (35 percent compared with 31 percent), children living in urban areas are more likely than those living in rural areas to have received treatment from a health facility or provider (69 percent compared with 64 percent). Children in the Northern Region (72 percent) are more likely to be treated at a health facility or by a health provider compared with children in other regions. Children of mothers with a secondary education and mothers in the fifth wealth quintile (72 percent each) are each more likely to receive treatment from a health facility or provider than children of other women with less education or wealth.

Table 10.8 shows the percentage of children with fever who received specific antimalarial drugs when the child became ill. Forty-three percent of children with fever received an antimalarial drug. The majority of children took lumefantrine and artemether (LA), an artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) drug, which is the recommended course of treatment for malaria in children in Malawi (36 percent). Two percent of children took sulfadoxine/pyrimethamine (SP/Fansidar), 5 percent took quinine, and 1 percent took other antimalarial drugs.

Table 10.8 Antimalarial drugs taken by children

Among children under age five who had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey, the percentage who took specific antimalarial drugs, Malawi 2010

Drug	Percentage who took specific antimalarial drugs	Number of children who took a specific antimalarial drug[1]
Sulfadoxine/pyrimethamine (SP/Fansidar)	1.9	120
Chloroquine	*	1
Quinine	4.8	298
Lumefantrine and artemether (LA)	36.2	2,251
Amodiaquine	*	6
Artesunate	*	2
Artesunate and amodiaquine (AA, ASAQ)	*	16
Other antimalarial	1.2	77
Any antimalarial drugs	43.4	2,696

Note: Artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) is recommended for treatment of *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria. Companion compounds include sulfadoxine/pyrimethamine, lumefantrine and artemether, artesunate and amodiaquine.
[1] 6,214 children had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey.

10.5 PREVALENCE OF DIARRHOEA

Dehydration caused by severe diarrhoea is a major cause of morbidity and mortality among young children. A simple and effective response to dehydration is a prompt increase in fluid intake. Exposure to diarrhoea-causing agents is frequently related to the use of contaminated water and to unhygienic practices in food preparation and disposal of excreta. When interpreting the 2010 MDHS findings, it should be borne in mind that diarrhoea prevalence is subject to seasonal variability.

The 2010 MDHS obtained information on the prevalence of diarrhoea among young children by asking mothers whether their children under age 5 had diarrhoea during the two weeks preceding the interview. When a child was identified as having had diarrhoea, information was collected on treatment and feeding practices during the diarrhoeal episode. The mother was also asked whether there was blood in the child's stools. Diarrhoea with blood in the stools indicates cholera or other diseases that need to be treated differently from diarrhoea in which there is no blood in the stools. Mothers of children who were ill with any form of diarrhoea in the preceding two weeks were asked what actions they had taken to treat the diarrhoea and about feeding practices during the diarrhoeal episode. Other information included the respondent's knowledge of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets or pre-packaged liquids for treatment of diarrhoea (oral rehydration therapy).

Table 10.9 shows that 18 percent of the children under age 5 had a diarrhoeal episode in the two weeks preceding the survey and 2 percent had blood in the stool. The prevalence of diarrhoea varies by age of children. Young children age 6-23 months are more prone to diarrhoea than children in the other age groups (33 percent). This is expected because children in this age group are introduced to complementary foods. Diarrhoea is more prevalent among children whose households do not have an improved toilet facility or who share a facility with other households (18 percent) compared with households that have an improved, non-shared toilet facility (15 percent). The prevalence of diarrhoea varies regionally: children in the Central Region are more susceptible to episodes of diarrhoea (20 percent) than children in other regions. The lowest proportion of children with diarrhoea is in the Northern Region (15 percent).

Table 10.9 Prevalence of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey		
	All diarrhoea	Diarrhoea with blood	Number of children
Age in months			
<6	9.0	0.9	1,698
6-11	38.6	3.8	2,018
12-23	30.2	3.5	3,774
24-35	15.6	3.1	3,675
36-47	9.0	1.5	3,471
48-59	5.9	1.2	3,376
Sex			
Male	18.4	2.7	8,864
Female	16.7	2.1	9,149
Source of drinking water[1]			
Improved	17.1	2.2	14,102
Not improved	19.0	3.1	3,909
Toilet facility[2]			
Improved, not shared	15.2	2.6	1,247
Non-improved or shared	17.7	2.4	16,736
Residence			
Urban	18.2	1.6	2,559
Rural	17.4	2.5	15,454
Region			
Northern	14.6	2.3	2,130
Central	19.9	2.6	7,749
Southern	16.0	2.2	8,134
Mother's education			
No education	16.7	3.1	3,144
Primary	18.0	2.3	12,168
Secondary	16.4	1.7	2,565
More than secondary	13.8	2.2	136
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	18.3	2.8	3,927
Second	17.5	2.4	3,896
Middle	18.1	2.2	3,924
Fourth	16.3	2.4	3,300
Highest	17.3	1.8	2,966
Total	17.5	2.4	18,013

Note: Total includes 2 cases for which the source of drinking water is missing and 31 cases for which information on type of toilet facility is missing
[1] See Table 2.6 for definition of categories.
[2] See Table 2.7 for definition of categories.

10.6 DIARRHOEA TREATMENT

For children who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, mothers were asked what they did to treat the illness. Table 10.10 shows, by various background characteristics, the percentage of children with diarrhoea who received specific treatments. Sixty-two percent of the children with diarrhoea were taken to a health care facility or provider where advice or treatment was sought. Looking at the age pattern, the largest proportion of children that received treatment for diarrhoea is children age 12-23 months (66 percent).

The distribution of diarrhoea treatment by residence shows that treatment and advice are sought more often for children in rural areas (63 percent) than children in urban areas (55 percent). Seeking treatment for diarrhoea from a health provider is highest in the Northern Region (71 percent) and lowest in the Central Region (57 percent).

Table 10.10 includes information on oral rehydration therapy. Seventy-four percent of children with diarrhoea were treated with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) or increased fluids. Sixty-nine percent were treated with ORS, a solution prepared from a packet of oral rehydration salts; and 22 percent received increased fluids. Twenty percent of children were given antibiotic drugs and 25 percent received home remedies or other treatments. Fifteen percent of children with diarrhoea did not receive any treatment at all.

Table 10.10 Diarrhoea treatment

Among children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, the percentage given oral rehydration therapy (ORT), the percentage given increased fluids, the percentage given ORT or increased fluids, and the percentage who were given other treatments, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

		Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)			Other treatments							
Background characteristic	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[1]	ORS packets or pre-packaged liquid	Increased fluids	ORT or increased fluids	Antibiotic drugs	Antimotility drugs	Zinc supple-ments	Intra-venous solution	Home remedy/ other	Missing	No treatment	Number of children
Age in months												
<6	49.0	39.6	19.0	52.8	23.9	2.1	0.0	0.3	25.7	0.8	24.2	153
6-11	61.3	67.3	18.8	71.3	17.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	23.2	0.1	19.6	779
12-23	65.9	73.1	23.6	77.7	20.7	2.0	0.0	0.9	25.5	0.2	11.2	1,139
24-35	61.4	71.5	23.1	75.8	21.4	2.1	0.0	0.5	27.8	0.3	12.9	575
36-47	60.4	68.3	26.9	74.7	15.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	26.4	0.9	11.9	312
48-59	59.0	68.5	21.2	72.8	18.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	24.3	0.0	15.7	200
Sex												
Male	61.3	68.4	22.5	73.7	20.3	1.3	0.1	0.4	24.4	0.3	14.2	1,627
Female	63.0	69.6	22.1	74.3	18.8	1.6	0.3	0.6	26.4	0.3	14.9	1,531
Type of diarrhoea												
Non bloody	62.1	69.5	23.0	74.7	19.4	1.4	0.2	0.5	23.7	0.0	15.0	2,624
Bloody	63.7	67.6	17.4	71.5	19.1	2.1	0.0	0.3	36.4	0.7	11.9	429
Missing	55.7	62.7	23.5	67.2	24.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.0	3.8	12.2	104
Residence												
Urban	55.2	71.5	30.0	76.1	13.5	3.3	0.0	0.6	17.9	0.0	17.8	467
Rural	63.3	68.6	21.0	73.6	20.6	1.1	0.2	0.5	26.7	0.3	14.0	2,691
Region												
Northern	70.8	73.0	17.6	77.5	26.3	1.4	0.0	0.3	28.9	0.6	11.6	310
Central	57.1	68.9	21.9	73.7	16.2	1.9	0.2	0.7	23.7	0.2	15.8	1,545
Southern	66.1	68.1	23.8	73.4	22.0	0.9	0.2	0.3	26.6	0.3	13.7	1,302
Mother's education												
No education	58.2	69.5	16.7	74.4	16.5	1.2	0.1	0.6	24.5	0.1	12.9	524
Primary	62.7	68.3	22.6	73.3	19.7	1.2	0.2	0.5	26.1	0.3	14.9	2,194
Secondary	64.4	72.0	26.6	76.2	23.2	2.5	0.0	0.2	23.1	0.3	14.6	422
More than secondary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	63.8	66.9	18.3	71.0	17.7	1.0	0.2	0.5	26.1	0.4	16.4	717
Second	63.2	69.9	15.9	74.0	19.1	0.7	0.3	0.4	27.7	0.3	12.9	682
Middle	60.5	67.6	24.0	74.0	19.1	1.3	0.4	0.8	26.5	0.1	16.0	709
Fourth	64.5	68.9	27.1	73.8	25.9	2.1	0.0	0.1	24.7	0.4	13.4	538
Highest	58.2	72.7	28.9	78.1	16.9	2.5	0.0	0.4	20.6	0.2	13.5	512
Total	62.1	69.0	22.3	74.0	19.6	1.4	0.2	0.5	25.4	0.3	14.5	3,158

Note: ORT includes solution prepared from oral rehydration salts (ORS) and pre-packaged ORS packet. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.
[1] Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner

Children age 12-23 months (78 percent), children living in the Northern Region (78 percent), children with mothers who have a secondary education (76 percent), and children in the highest wealth quintile (78 percent) are most likely to receive some kind of ORT.

10.7 FEEDING PRACTICES

When a child has diarrhoea, mothers are encouraged to continue feeding their child the same amount of food as they would if the child did not have diarrhoea and also encouraged to increase the child's fluid intake. These practices help to reduce dehydration and minimise the adverse consequences of diarrhoea on the child's nutritional status. In the 2010 MDHS, mothers were asked whether they gave their child with diarrhoea less, the same amount, or more fluids and food than usual. Table 10.11 shows, by feeding practices, the percent distribution of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, according to background characteristics.

Table 10.11 Feeding practices during diarrhoea

Percent distribution of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey by the amount of liquids and food offered compared with normal practice, the percentage of children given increased fluids and continued feeding during the diarrhoea episode, and the percentage of children who continued feeding and were given ORT and/or increased fluids during the episode of diarrhoea, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Amount of liquids offered							Amount of food offered								Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding[1]	Percentage who continued feeding and were given ORT and/or increased fluids[1,2]	Number of children with diarrhoea
	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Don't know/ missing	Total	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know/ missing	Total			
Age in months																		
<6	19.0	35.4	20.4	10.9	14.2	0.0	100.0	3.1	14.6	9.6	6.6	1.7	64.4	0.0	100.0	3.5	10.7	153
6-11	18.8	38.5	20.2	15.7	6.6	0.1	100.0	5.8	30.1	25.3	20.6	9.2	9.0	0.0	100.0	10.9	42.3	779
12-23	23.6	32.1	25.4	13.5	5.2	0.1	100.0	8.0	24.5	32.3	16.7	15.0	3.4	0.1	100.0	14.7	50.2	1,139
24-35	23.1	32.3	24.2	13.8	6.1	0.4	100.0	11.4	31.9	25.7	17.4	11.3	1.9	0.4	100.0	17.9	51.3	575
36-47	26.9	31.7	18.3	15.2	7.8	0.1	100.0	6.3	35.7	33.2	16.5	7.5	0.6	0.1	100.0	20.9	56.6	312
48-59	21.2	32.7	25.3	11.5	7.6	1.6	100.0	9.3	38.8	32.1	15.0	4.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	18.9	56.7	200
Sex																		
Male	22.5	32.2	24.7	14.3	6.3	0.0	100.0	8.4	27.4	29.2	17.0	11.7	6.3	0.0	100.0	15.2	47.4	1,627
Female	22.1	35.7	21.1	13.8	6.8	0.5	100.0	7.1	30.2	27.4	17.3	10.0	7.8	0.2	100.0	14.1	47.8	1,531
Type of diarrhoea																		
Non bloody	23.0	35.5	22.5	12.5	6.2	0.2	100.0	8.2	29.9	28.7	15.8	10.4	7.0	0.1	100.0	15.4	49.6	2,624
Bloody	17.4	24.3	25.6	23.8	8.9	0.0	100.0	6.6	21.4	26.1	26.8	12.7	6.4	0.0	100.0	10.4	35.6	429
Missing	23.5	32.1	25.0	13.2	5.2	1.1	100.0	2.2	31.2	28.5	12.0	14.9	10.1	1.1	100.0	13.6	45.6	104
Residence																		
Urban	30.0	30.2	25.9	7.4	6.1	0.5	100.0	10.8	26.0	28.3	12.4	13.9	8.2	0.5	100.0	20.4	48.9	467
Rural	21.0	34.5	22.5	15.2	6.7	0.2	100.0	7.2	29.3	28.3	18.0	10.3	6.8	0.1	100.0	13.7	47.3	2,691
Region																		
Northern	17.6	25.2	22.6	29.3	5.3	0.0	100.0	7.5	20.9	27.4	27.4	9.0	7.8	0.0	100.0	10.8	39.8	310
Central	21.9	34.3	24.7	11.4	7.3	0.4	100.0	5.4	30.3	30.4	13.6	12.2	8.0	0.2	100.0	14.6	48.1	1,545
Southern	23.8	35.5	21.0	13.5	6.0	0.1	100.0	10.6	28.9	26.1	18.9	9.8	5.6	0.1	100.0	15.7	48.9	1,302
Mother's education																		
No education	16.7	33.2	27.9	15.5	6.6	0.1	100.0	4.6	30.4	27.8	20.3	11.0	5.8	0.1	100.0	10.6	45.6	524
Primary	22.6	34.0	22.1	14.1	7.0	0.2	100.0	8.1	28.7	27.6	17.2	11.1	7.2	0.1	100.0	14.8	47.0	2,194
Secondary	26.6	34.7	21.1	12.2	4.8	0.5	100.0	9.2	27.0	33.2	13.6	9.8	6.7	0.5	100.0	17.9	52.6	422
More than secondary	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	*	*	19
Wealth quintile																		
Lowest	18.3	34.4	23.3	17.8	5.9	0.2	100.0	6.7	31.3	28.0	16.9	9.8	7.1	0.2	100.0	12.9	45.0	717
Second	15.9	35.2	25.4	17.0	6.5	0.0	100.0	5.6	26.3	30.2	20.7	10.0	7.3	0.0	100.0	9.1	46.4	682
Middle	24.0	33.9	21.9	12.8	6.8	0.5	100.0	8.0	30.9	28.3	14.9	12.4	5.5	0.0	100.0	15.4	48.6	709
Fourth	27.1	31.4	22.9	10.0	8.5	0.0	100.0	10.6	25.1	25.6	17.2	12.2	9.3	0.0	100.0	17.7	45.7	538
Highest	28.9	33.9	20.9	10.7	5.1	0.4	100.0	8.8	29.5	29.1	15.8	10.2	6.2	0.4	100.0	20.5	53.3	512
Total	22.3	33.9	23.0	14.0	6.6	0.2	100.0	7.7	28.8	28.3	17.1	10.9	7.0	0.1	100.0	14.7	47.6	3,158

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.
[1] Continued feeding practices includes children who were given more, the same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode
[2] Equivalent to the UNICEF/WHO indicator 'Home management of diarrhoea'. MICS Indicator 34

Thirty-four percent of children with diarrhoea were given the same amount of liquids as usual, and 22 percent were given more. It is of concern that 23 percent of the children were given somewhat less to drink than usual, and 14 percent were given much less to drink during the diarrhoea episode. Twenty-nine percent of children were given the same amount of food as usual, 28 percent were given somewhat less, 17 percent were given much less food, and 8 percent were given more food. Seven percent of children were not given any food during the diarrhoea episode. Overall, only 15 percent of children had increased fluid intake and continued feeding. Forty-eight percent of children were given ORT, increased fluids, and continued feeding.

10.8 KNOWLEDGE OF ORS PACKETS

To ascertain respondents' knowledge of ORS in Malawi, women were asked whether they knew about THANZI-ORS packets. Table 10.12 presents information on the percentage of mothers with a birth in the five years preceding the survey who had heard about THANZI-ORS packets. Ninety-six percent of women age 15-49 have heard about THANZI-ORS. Knowledge is higher in urban areas (98 percent) compared with rural areas (95 percent). At the regional level, knowledge is highest among women in the Southern Region (97 percent) and lowest in the Northern Region (94 percent). Education and wealth are directly associated with higher proportions of women knowing about THANZI-ORS packets.

Table 10.12 Knowledge of ORS packets or pre-packaged liquids

Percentage of mothers age 15-49 who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets or ORS pre-packaged liquids for treatment of diarrhoea by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who know about ORS packets or ORS pre-packaged liquids (THANZI-ORS)	Number of women
Age		
15-19	95.1	1,002
20-24	95.8	3,710
25-34	96.5	6,241
35-49	94.9	2,712
Residence		
Urban	98.4	2,107
Rural	95.4	11,558
Region		
Northern	93.5	1,595
Central	95.5	5,819
Southern	96.8	6,251
Education		
No education	92.7	2,277
Primary	96.1	9,144
Secondary	98.3	2,119
More than secondary	99.4	125
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	94.2	2,821
Second	94.7	2,894
Middle	96.1	2,906
Fourth	96.9	2,602
Highest	97.8	2,442
Total	95.9	13,664

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

NUTRITION OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS 11

Nutritional status is the result of complex interactions between food consumption and the overall status of health and care practices. Numerous socioeconomic and cultural factors influence decisions on patterns of feeding and nutritional status. The 2010 MDHS asked questions about early initiation of breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding during the first six months of life, continued breastfeeding until at least age 2, timely introduction of complementary foods at age 6 months (with increasing frequency of feeding solid/semisolid foods), and diet diversity. Height and weight for all children under age 5 and women age 15-49 were measured. This chapter presents findings on infant feeding practices, maternal eating patterns, household testing of salt for adequate levels of iodine and the nutritional status of women and children.[1]

11.1 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN

Anthropometric data on height and weight collected in the 2010 MDHS permit the measurement and evaluation of the nutritional status of young children in Malawi. This evaluation allows identification of subgroups of the child population that are at increased risk of faltered growth, disease, impaired mental development, and death. Marked differences, especially with regard to height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, are often seen among different subgroups of children within the country.

11.1.1 Measurement of Nutritional Status among Young Children

The 2010 MDHS collected data on the nutritional status of children by measuring the height and weight of children under age 5 in all sampled households, regardless of whether their mother was interviewed in the survey. Data were collected with the aim of calculating three indices – namely, height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age. Weight measurements were obtained using lightweight SECA mother-infant scales with a digital screen, designed and manufactured under the guidance of UNICEF. Height measurements were carried out using a measuring board produced by Shorr Productions. Children younger than 24 months were measured lying down on the board (recumbent length), and standing height was measured for older children.

For the 2010 MDHS, the nutritional status of children was calculated using the new growth standards published by WHO in 2006. These standards were generated using data collected in the WHO Multicentre Growth Reference Study (WHO, 2006). The study, with a sample size of 8,440 children drawn from six countries across the world, was designed to describe how children should grow under optimal conditions. The WHO Child Growth Standards can therefore be used to assess children all over the world, regardless of ethnicity, social and economic influences, and feeding practices. Each of the three nutritional status indicators described below is expressed in standard deviation units from the median of the Multicentre Growth Reference Study sample. The nutritional status of children in the 2010 MDHS, according to the NCHS/CDC/WHO reference population, which was used in previous MDHS reports, is shown in Appendix Table E.1.

Each of these indices – height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age – provides different information about growth and body composition, which is used to assess nutritional status. The height-for-age index is an indicator of linear growth retardation and cumulative growth deficits. Children whose height-for-age Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) are considered short for their age, or *stunted*, and are chronically malnourished. Children who are below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) are considered *severely stunted*. Stunting reflects failure to receive

[1] The survey results in this chapter are presented for the country as a whole, by urban-rural residence, and by region. District-level results are available in Appendix A.

adequate nutrition over a long period and is also affected by recurrent and chronic illness. Height-for age, therefore, represents the long-term effects of malnutrition in a population and is not sensitive to recent, short-term changes in dietary intake.

The weight-for-height index measures body mass in relation to body height or length and describes current nutritional status. Children whose Z-scores are below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) are considered thin, or *wasted*, and are acutely malnourished. Wasting represents the failure to receive adequate nutrition in the period immediately preceding the survey. It may result from inadequate food intake or a recent episode of illness causing loss of weight and the onset of malnutrition. Children whose weight-for-height is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) are considered *severely wasted*.

Weight-for-age is a composite index of height-for-age and weight-for-height. It takes into account both acute and chronic malnutrition. Children whose weight-for-age is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are classified as *underweight*. Children whose weight-for-age is below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered *severely underweight*.

11.1.2 Results of Data Collection

Height and weight measurements were obtained for 4,849 children under age 5 who were present in households selected for the MDHS at the time of the survey. The following analysis focuses on the children for whom complete and credible anthropometric and valid age data were collected. Table 11.1 and Figure 11.1 show the percentage of children under age 5 classified as malnourished according to the three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age.

Height-for-age

Table 11.1 indicates that 47 percent of children under age 5 are stunted and 20 percent are severely stunted. Stunting is apparent even among children under 6 months (17 percent). As shown in Figure 11.1, stunting increases with the age of the child through the first two years of life before declining in the third and fourth year. The increase is especially rapid during the first two years of life, as seen in the rise from 25 percent among children age 6-8 months to 61 percent among children age 18-23 months. Male children (51 percent) are more likely to be stunted than female children (43 percent), and rural children are more likely to be stunted (48 percent) than urban children (41 percent). There is little regional variation in nutritional status of children, as stunting is high in all regions: Southern Region (48 percent), Central Region (47 percent), and Northern Region (45 percent.

Education and wealth are both inversely related to stunting levels. Stunting decreases with increasing levels of the mother's education. More than half of children born to mothers with no education are stunted (53 percent) compared with 48 percent of children born to mothers with a primary education and 39 percent of children born to mothers with a secondary education.

Table 11.1 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Height-for-age[1]			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Age in months												
<6	5.7	17.4	-0.6	2.1	7.0	19.9	0.5	1.9	6.5	3.7	-0.1	352
6-8	12.2	25.2	-0.9	3.2	6.1	10.1	0.2	3.3	9.5	2.0	-0.5	271
9-11	10.7	27.6	-1.1	3.9	6.9	8.4	0.1	1.5	11.1	2.9	-0.6	246
12-17	20.9	45.9	-1.7	2.6	6.7	8.9	0.1	4.5	16.3	2.1	-0.7	483
18-23	29.2	61.3	-2.2	2.1	6.0	8.5	0.2	4.9	14.6	0.3	-0.9	576
24-35	25.5	56.0	-2.1	0.9	2.4	8.6	0.4	3.0	13.6	0.9	-0.9	985
36-47	17.7	51.6	-2.0	0.7	2.7	7.0	0.4	2.3	12.8	0.2	-0.9	986
48-59	18.4	47.6	-1.9	0.6	1.9	3.9	0.3	2.6	13.0	0.4	-1.0	951
Sex												
Male	23.0	51.1	-1.9	1.7	4.2	9.1	0.3	3.2	14.0	1.3	-0.9	2,364
Female	16.3	43.3	-1.6	1.3	3.8	7.5	0.3	2.8	11.7	0.9	-0.8	2,485
Birth interval in months[3]												
First birth[4]	20.8	46.9	-1.9	1.2	4.3	8.6	0.3	3.4	14.8	0.6	-0.9	881
<24	24.9	53.8	-2.0	0.9	3.4	8.4	0.3	4.4	18.0	0.7	-1.0	497
24-47	19.8	48.7	-1.8	1.9	4.3	7.4	0.3	2.8	12.1	1.0	-0.8	2,297
48+	13.4	39.0	-1.5	1.3	3.8	9.5	0.3	2.1	9.2	1.9	-0.6	874
Size at birth[3]												
Very small	21.4	61.8	-2.2	0.4	6.4	5.0	-0.0	8.5	26.8	0.0	-1.3	124
Small	29.1	63.8	-2.3	2.0	6.5	6.5	0.1	7.2	24.9	1.1	-1.2	484
Average or larger	17.8	44.1	-1.7	1.5	3.8	8.4	0.3	2.3	10.7	1.1	-0.7	3,853
Missing	26.4	62.4	-2.1	0.8	2.1	12.5	0.5	1.4	12.3	0.8	-0.8	88
Mother's interview status												
Interviewed	19.3	47.0	-1.8	1.5	4.1	8.2	0.3	2.9	12.7	1.1	-0.8	4,549
Not interviewed but in household	32.9	54.3	-2.2	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.3	6.5	27.0	2.8	-1.1	79
Not interviewed, and not in the household[5]	20.0	46.0	-1.7	0.7	2.7	11.2	0.4	2.8	10.5	0.5	-0.7	220
Mother's nutritional status[6]												
Thin—BMI<18.5	21.7	52.1	-1.9	3.7	7.6	4.5	-0.0	6.5	22.0	2.1	-1.1	260
Normal—BMI 18.5-24.9	19.9	48.7	-1.8	1.5	4.3	8.2	0.3	2.9	13.5	1.0	-0.9	3,530
Overweight/obese—BMI ≥25	16.5	37.7	-1.5	0.5	1.8	9.1	0.5	2.2	6.3	1.2	-0.5	741
Missing	23.0	52.8	-1.9	2.8	4.3	10.2	0.2	3.0	24.0	3.6	-1.0	83
Residence												
Urban	15.5	40.7	-1.6	0.6	2.4	8.9	0.4	1.9	10.1	1.1	-0.6	721
Rural	20.3	48.2	-1.8	1.6	4.3	8.2	0.3	3.2	13.3	1.1	-0.8	4,128
Region												
Northern	18.0	44.7	-1.8	0.5	2.4	9.7	0.4	1.2	10.6	1.0	-0.7	543
Central	19.4	47.2	-1.8	1.8	4.3	9.2	0.3	3.5	13.5	1.3	-0.8	2,226
Southern	20.2	47.6	-1.8	1.4	4.0	6.9	0.3	3.0	12.8	0.9	-0.8	2,080
Mother's education[7]												
No education	24.5	53.4	-1.9	2.3	4.9	7.7	0.3	3.4	15.8	1.6	-0.9	793
Primary	19.6	47.6	-1.8	1.6	4.1	8.1	0.3	3.2	13.4	1.0	-0.8	3,137
Secondary	14.0	38.8	-1.5	0.4	2.7	8.5	0.4	1.6	7.7	1.1	-0.6	675
More than secondary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	24.1	55.5	-2.0	2.8	5.0	8.6	0.3	4.5	16.5	1.9	-1.0	862
Second	22.3	50.8	-1.9	1.8	4.5	7.4	0.3	4.5	14.3	0.7	-0.9	1,085
Middle	19.8	46.5	-1.8	1.9	4.6	7.8	0.3	3.0	12.3	0.7	-0.8	1,062
Fourth	18.0	46.8	-1.7	0.4	3.8	7.8	0.2	1.9	13.7	1.0	-0.8	913
Highest	13.5	36.0	-1.5	0.5	1.9	10.0	0.5	1.0	7.4	1.2	-0.5	926
Total	19.6	47.1	-1.8	1.5	4.0	8.3	0.3	3.0	12.8	1.1	-0.8	4,849

Note: Table is based on children who slept in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units -SD from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards adopted in 2006. The indices in this table are NOT comparable to those based on the previously used 1977 NCHS/CDC/WHO reference. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
Table is based on children with valid dates of birth month and year and valid measurement of both height and weight.
[1] Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2; standing height is measured for all other children.
[2] Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations -SD from the WHO Child Growth standards population median
[3] Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed
[4] First-born twins -triplets, etc. are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval
[5] Includes children whose mothers are deceased
[6] Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI -Body Mass Index is presented in Table 11.10
[7] For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

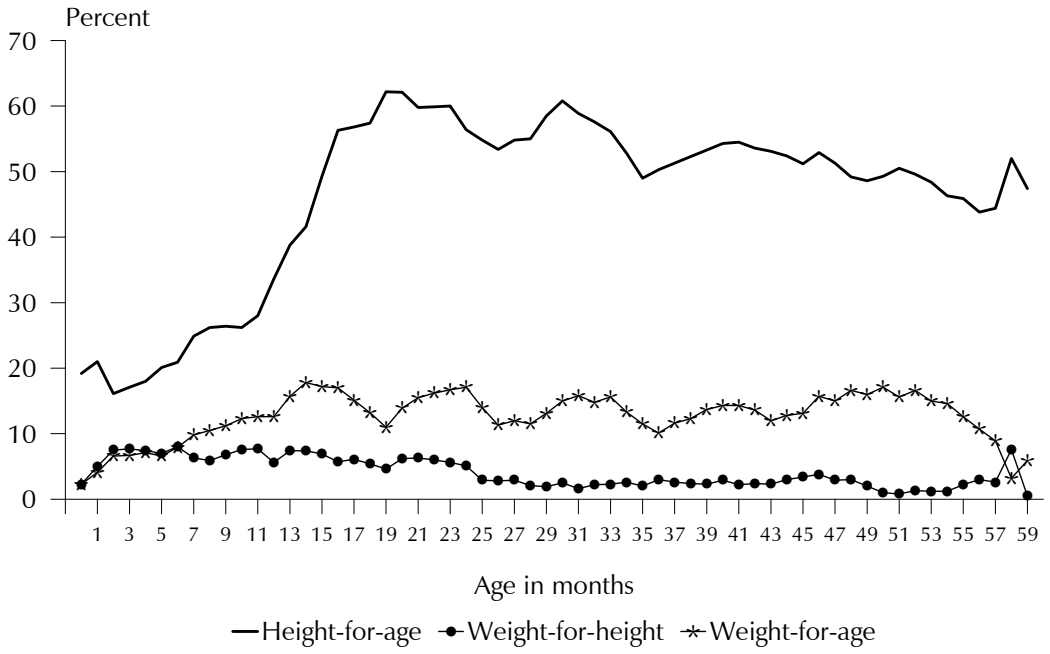
Weight-for-height

Four percent of children under age 5 are wasted. Wasting is higher among children younger than 24 months (6-7 percent), and lowest among children age 48-59 months (2 percent). Boys and girls are equally likely to be wasted (4 percent each). Children reported to be small at birth and those born to thin mothers (BMI less than 18.5) are more likely to be wasted than other children. Children in rural areas (4 percent) are twice as likely to be wasted as children in urban areas (2 percent). At the regional level, the Central and Southern Regions have levels of wasting that are the same as the national average (4 percent); whereas, the percentage of children wasted in the Northern Region is lower than average (2 percent). As seen for stunting, wasting decreases with an increase in the level of education and wealth quintile. For example, children in households in the highest wealth quintile are less likely to be wasted (2 percent) than those in the three lowest wealth quintiles (5 percent each). It should be noted that 8 percent of children under age 5 in Malawi are overweight, with Z-scores more than two standard deviations (+2 SD) above the median.

Weight-for-age

Nationally, 13 percent of children under age 5 are underweight, with 3 percent being severely underweight. Table 11.1 shows that the percentage of children who are underweight doubles from 7 percent among children less than 6 months of age to 16 percent among children age 12-17 months. This may be explained by the fact that foods for weaning are typically introduced to children in the latter group, thus increasing their exposure to infections and susceptibility to illness. This tendency, coupled with inappropriate and/or inadequate feeding practices, may contribute to faltering nutritional status among children in these age groups. As with the other two nutritional indicators, male children are more likely to be underweight (14 percent) than female children (12 percent), and smaller size at birth is associated with lower weight-for-age. Children born to thin or underweight mothers (BMI less than 18.5) are more likely to be underweight than those born to normal mothers with a normal BMI (22 percent compared with 14 percent). The proportion of children who are underweight is higher in rural areas (13 percent) than in urban areas (10 percent). At the regional level, children in the Northern Region are the least likely (11 percent) to be underweight, while children in the Central and Southern Regions are the most likely to be underweight (14 and 13 percent, respectively). The proportion of children who are underweight decreases as mother's level of education increases. Similarly, underweight is more prevalent among children in the four lowest wealth quintiles than among those in the highest wealth quintile.

Figure 11.1 Nutritional Status of Children by Age

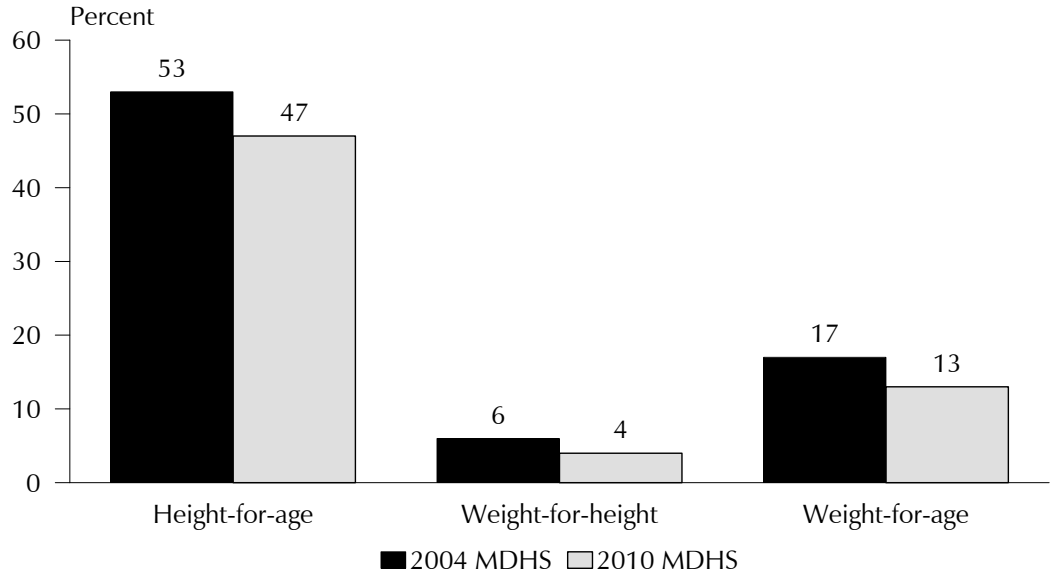


MDHS 2010

11.1.3 Trends in Malnutrition

Figure 11.2 shows trends in the nutritional status of children in Malawi using anthropometric measurements from the 2004 MDHS and the 2010 MDHS. For this purpose, the anthropometric measures for the 2004 survey were recalculated using the new WHO growth standards. The results show that the nutritional status of children has improved since the 2004 MDHS. The percentage of children who are stunted has decreased from 53 to 47 percent, wasting has decreased from 6 to 4 percent, and the percentage of children who are underweight has decreased from 17 percent to 13 percent.

Figure 11.2 Trends in Nutritional Status of Children Under Five, 2004 MDHS and 2010 MDHS



MDHS 2010

11.2 Initiation Of Breastfeeding

Early initiation of breastfeeding is encouraged for a number of reasons. Mothers benefit from early suckling because it stimulates breast milk production and facilitates the release of oxytocin, which helps the uterus to contract and reduces postpartum blood loss. The first breast milk contains colostrum, which is highly nutritious and has antibodies that protect the newborn from diseases. Early initiation of breastfeeding also fosters bonding between mother and child.

Table 11.2 shows the percentage of all children born in the two years before the survey by breastfeeding status and the timing of initial breastfeeding, by background characteristics. It also considers the prevalence of the practice of prelacteal feeding, that is, giving the infant other liquids during the period between the birth and when the mother's milk flows freely. This practice is discouraged because it limits the frequency of breastfeeding by the infant and exposes the baby to the risk of infection.

Table 11.2 Initial breastfeeding

Among last born children who were born in the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who were ever breastfed and the percentages who started breastfeeding within one hour and within one day of birth; and among last born children born in the two years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, the percentage who received a prelacteal feed, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

	Among last-born children born in the past two years:				Among last-born children born in the past two years who were ever breastfed:	
Background characteristic	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth[1]	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed[2]	Number of last-born children ever breastfed
Sex						
Male	98.4	93.7	95.2	3,945	2.5	3,882
Female	98.8	95.4	97.2	3,780	2.6	3,736
Assistance at delivery						
Health professional[3]	98.7	94.9	96.4	5,969	2.0	5,893
Traditional birth attendant	99.3	94.5	96.2	785	5.0	779
Other	97.0	92.3	94.3	746	3.5	724
No one	98.8	92.5	95.5	222	4.3	219
Place of delivery						
Health facility	98.8	94.9	96.4	5,996	2.0	5,923
At home	98.3	94.1	95.6	1,513	4.6	1,487
Other	96.6	87.0	92.4	207	1.6	200
Residence						
Urban	98.3	94.8	95.4	1,138	1.7	1,118
Rural	98.7	94.4	96.3	6,586	2.7	6,500
Region						
Northern	98.1	93.9	95.2	889	5.2	871
Central	98.6	94.6	95.6	3,375	2.9	3,329
Southern	98.7	94.6	97.0	3,461	1.5	3,418
Mother's education						
No education	98.7	93.9	95.7	1,249	2.8	1,232
Primary	98.6	94.6	96.2	5,236	2.5	5,161
Secondary	99.1	95.0	96.7	1,169	2.0	1,158
More than secondary	(94.4)	(91.4)	(91.4)	70	(7.4)	67
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	98.7	93.9	96.2	1,669	2.0	1,647
Second	98.1	93.9	95.7	1,669	2.6	1,638
Middle	99.1	95.6	97.0	1,689	3.6	1,674
Fourth	98.6	95.2	96.5	1,409	1.9	1,389
Highest	98.7	94.0	95.3	1,288	2.3	1,271
Total	98.6	94.5	96.2	7,724	2.5	7,618

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the two years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview. Totals include 3 children with information missing on assistance at delivery and 8 children with information missing on place of delivery. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth

[2] Children given something other than breast milk during the first three days of life

[3] Doctor, clinical officer, nurse/midwife, or patient attendant

According to the results, nearly all children (99 percent) born in the two years preceding the survey were breastfed; this occurred regardless of background characteristics. Ninety-five percent of infants were put to the breast within one hour of birth and 96 percent started breastfeeding within the first day. The proportion of children breastfed within one hour of birth is much higher than in the 2004 MDHS (70 percent of children). Breastfeeding is widely practiced across all subgroups of women; the timing of initial breastfeeding is also very similar across the background characteristics.

Prelacteal feeding is not widely practiced in Malawi. Only 3 percent of last-born children received a prelacteal feed. There are no marked differences in the proportions of children who received a prelacteal feed by sex of the child. Children born at home and those whose births were attended by a traditional birth attendant were slightly more likely than other children to have received a prelacteal feed. By region, prelacteal feeding is most likely to occur in the Northern Region (5 percent), followed by the Central Region (3 percent), and least often in the Southern Region (2 percent).

11.3 BREASTFEEDING STATUS BY AGE

UNICEF and WHO recommend that children be exclusively breastfed during the first six months of life and that children be given solid or semisolid complementary foods in addition to breast milk from age 6 months to 24 months (or more) when the child is fully weaned. Exclusive breastfeeding is recommended because breast milk is uncontaminated and contains all the nutrients necessary for children in the first few months of life. In addition, the mother's antibodies in breast milk provide immunity to disease. Early supplementation is discouraged for several reasons. First, it exposes infants to the risk of infection. Second, it decreases infants' intake of breast milk and therefore the frequency of breastfeeding, which reduces breast milk production. Third, in low resource settings, supplementary food is often nutritionally inferior.

Table 11.3 and Figure 11.3 show the percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother by breastfeeding status. Table 11.3 also includes the percentage of all children under age 2 who use a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months. The survey results indicate that exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months is widely practiced in Malawi. Seventy-one percent of infants under age 6 months are exclusively breastfed. Within this age group, younger children are more likely to be exclusively breastfed. Ninety-three percent of infants under age 2 months are exclusively breastfed, compared with 41 percent of infants age 4-5 months. After age 6 months, children need to start receiving food to meet all of their nutritional requirements. As shown in Table 11.3, the percentages of children breastfeeding and receiving complementary foods are high among children over age 6 months, with 86 percent of children age 6-8 months, 94 percent of children 9-11 months, 93 percent of children 12-17 months, and 79 percent of children 18-23 months both breastfeeding and receiving complementary foods.

Table 11.3 Breastfeeding status by age

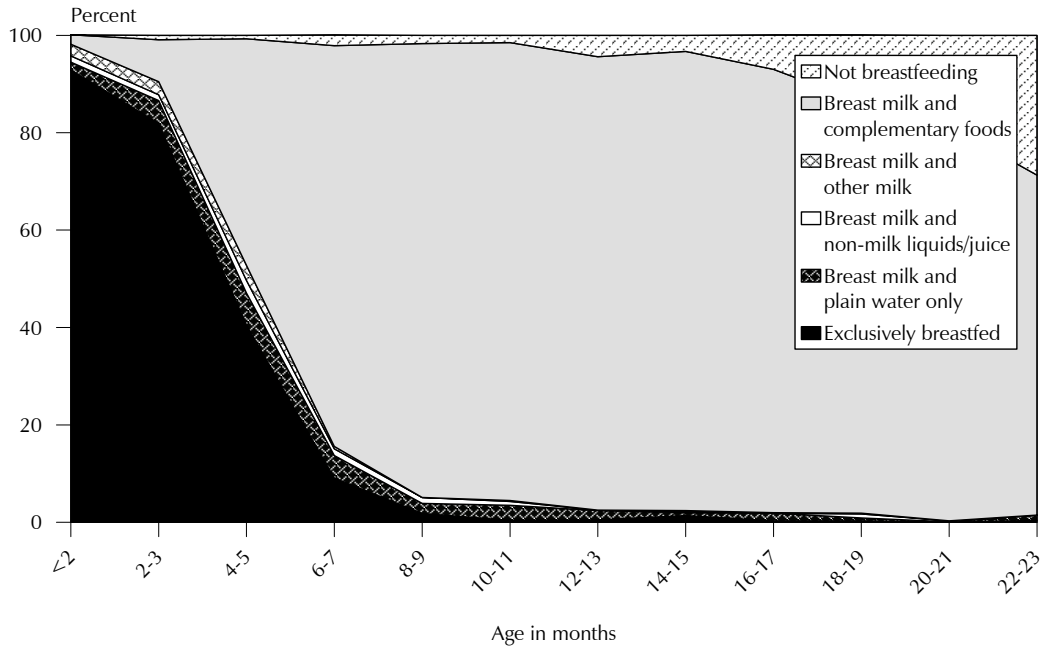
Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 who are living with their mother by breastfeeding status; the percentage currently breastfeeding; and the percentage of all children under age 2 using a bottle with a nipple, according to age in months, Malawi 2010

	Percent distribution of youngest children under age 2 living with their mother by breastfeeding status										
Age in months	Not breast-feeding	Exclusively breastfed	Breast-feeding and consuming plain water only	Breast-feeding and consuming non-milk liquids/ juice	Breast-feeding and consuming other milk	Breast-feeding and consuming comple-mentary foods	Total	Percentage currently breast-feeding	Number of youngest children under age 2	Percentage using a bottle with a nipple	Number of all children under age 2
0-1	0.0	92.9	1.6	1.3	2.4	1.9	100.0	100.0	465	1.4	477
2-3	0.9	81.9	4.7	1.2	2.7	8.6	100.0	99.1	649	1.4	661
4-5	0.7	40.5	6.6	2.6	3.1	46.5	100.0	99.3	542	2.9	561
6-8	2.0	6.8	3.7	1.3	0.3	85.8	100.0	98.0	1,075	4.3	1,088
9-11	1.6	0.8	2.8	1.0	0.1	93.7	100.0	98.4	917	3.2	930
12-17	4.9	0.7	1.4	0.1	0.1	92.8	100.0	95.1	1,685	6.0	1,718
18-23	19.9	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	78.9	100.0	80.1	1,950	3.6	2,056
0-3	0.5	86.4	3.4	1.2	2.6	5.8	100.0	99.5	1,114	1.4	1,137
0-5	0.6	71.4	4.5	1.7	2.8	19.1	100.0	99.4	1,656	1.9	1,698
6-9	1.9	5.7	3.4	1.3	0.3	87.3	100.0	98.1	1,352	3.6	1,368
12-15	3.9	0.9	1.3	0.2	0.1	93.7	100.0	96.1	1,154	6.8	1,178
12-23	12.9	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.1	85.4	100.0	87.1	3,635	4.7	3,774
20-23	23.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	75.9	100.0	76.8	1,246	2.8	1,331

Note: Breastfeeding status refers to a '24-hour' period (yesterday and last night). Children who are classified as breastfeeding and consuming plain water only consumed no liquid or solid supplements. The categories of not breastfeeding, exclusively breastfed, breastfeeding and consuming plain water, non-milk liquids/juice, other milk, and complementary foods (solids and semi-solids) are hierarchical and mutually exclusive, and their percentages add to 100 percent. Thus children who receive breast milk and non-milk liquids and who do not receive other milk and who do not receive complementary foods are classified in the non-milk liquid category even though they may also get plain water. Any children who get complementary food are classified in that category as long as they are breastfeeding as well.

National guidelines regarding breast milk substitutes, adopted from the WHO International Code of Marketing Breast Milk Substitutes (WHO, 1981), are very strict and discourage the use of bottles with nipples. The use of a bottle with a nipple, regardless of the contents (breast milk, formula, or any other liquid), requires hygienic handling to avoid contamination that may cause infection in the infant. Table 11.3 shows that 2 percent of infants age 0-5 months are fed using a bottle with a nipple.

Figure 11.3 Infant Feeding Practices by Age



2010 MDHS

Figure 11.4 shows changes in feeding practices between the 2004 and 2010 MDHS. Compared with the results of the 2004 MDHS, there has been improvement in breastfeeding practices. The proportion of children under age 6 months that are exclusively breastfed increased from 53 percent in the 2004 MDHS to 71 percent in the 2010 MDHS. This increase in exclusive breastfeeding is accompanied by a decrease in the percentage of children under age 6 months who receive plain water only in addition to breast milk. By contrast, the proportion of children less than age 6 months who receive complementary foods remains the same at 19 percent in the 2004 MDHS and 2010 MDHS. Figure 11.4 also shows that there has been an increase in the proportion of children age 6-9 months who received timely introduction of complementary foods – from 78 percent in the 2004 MDHS to 87 percent in the 2010 MDHS.

Figure 11.4 Trends in Infant Feeding Practices for Children 0-5 Months and 6-9 Months, 2004 MDHS and 2010 MDHS

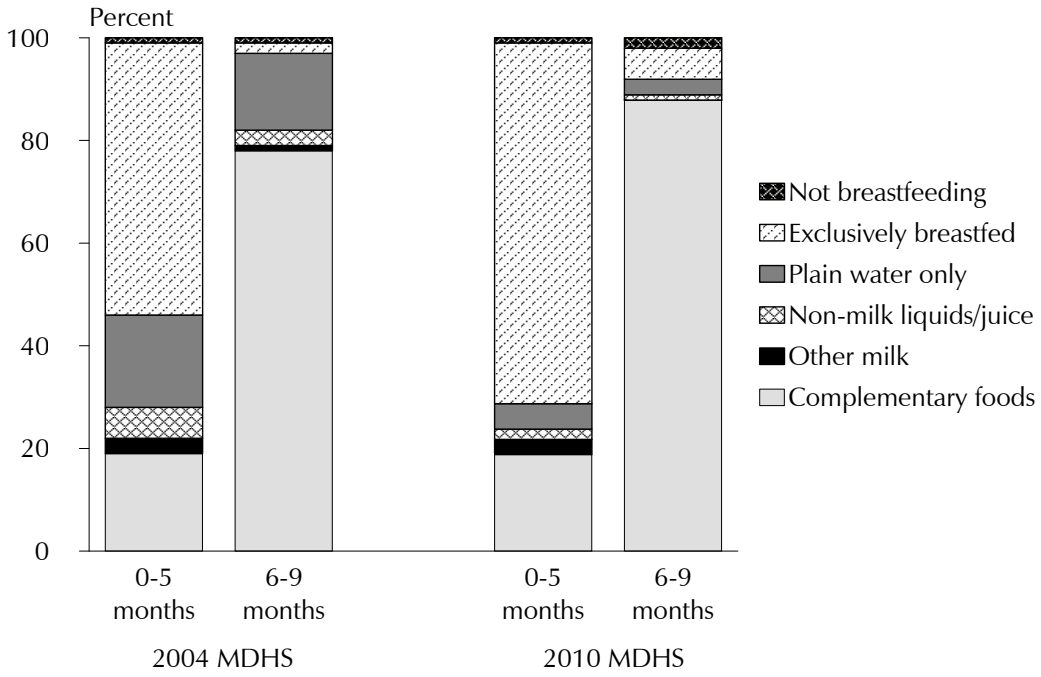
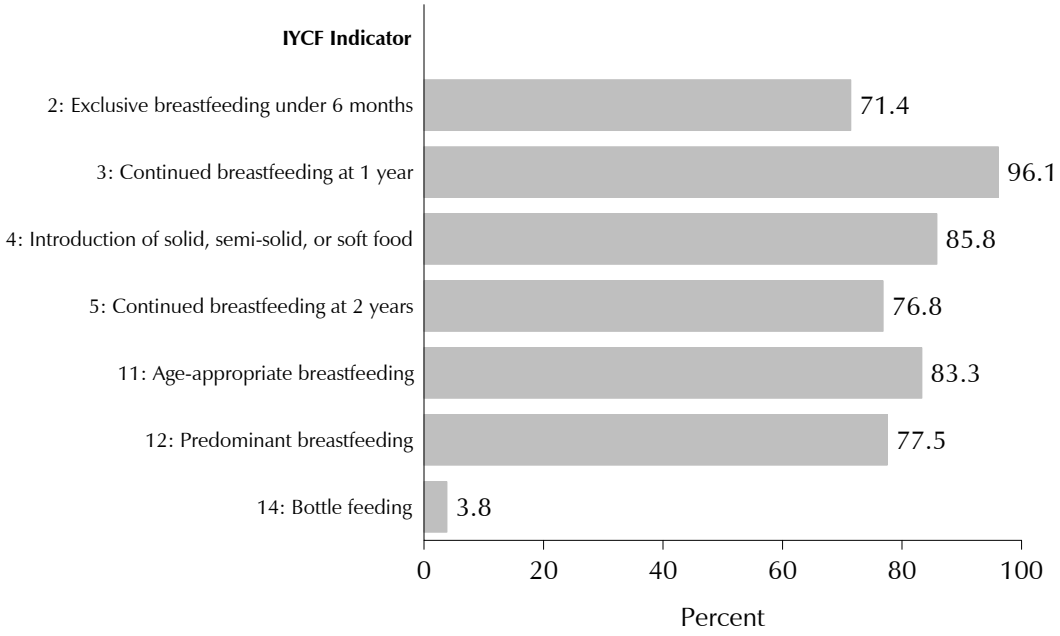


Figure 11.5 shows 2010 MDHS results on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices indicators. As noted above, 71 percent of children under the age of six months are exclusively breastfed and 86 percent of children are given a timely introduction to complementary foods. Furthermore, almost all children (96 percent) are still breastfeeding at one year of age, and three-quarters are still breastfeeding at the age of two years (77 percent). Four out of five Malawian children age 0-23 months are given age appropriate breastfeeding. This includes exclusive breastfeeding for children 0-5 months and continued breastfeeding plus complementary foods for children age 6-23 months. Seventy-eight percent of children under six months are predominantly breastfed. This percentage includes children who are exclusively breastfed, plus those who receive breast milk and only plain water or nonmilk liquids such as juice. Finally, 4 percent of children under age 2 are bottle fed.

Figure 11.5 Indicators on Breastfeeding Status, Malawi 2010



MDHS 2010

11.4 Duration of Breastfeeding

Table 11.4 shows the median duration of breastfeeding by selected background characteristics. The estimates of median and mean durations of breastfeeding are based on current status information, that is, the proportion of children born in the three years preceding the survey who were being breastfed at the time of the survey. The median duration of any breastfeeding in Malawi is 24 months (the mean duration is 23). The median duration of any breastfeeding does not vary much by background characteristics. At the national level, the median duration of exclusive breastfeeding is 3.7 months.

Table 11.4 also shows the median duration of predominant breastfeeding, which is defined as exclusive breastfeeding or breastfeeding in combination with plain water, water-based liquids, or juices. The median length of predominant breastfeeding in Malawi is 4.2 months. There is little variation by background characteristics.

11.5 Types of Complementary Foods

UNICEF and WHO recommend the introduction of solid food to infants around age 6 months because by that age breast milk alone is no longer adequate to maintain a child's optimal growth. In the transition to introducing the child to the family diet in addition to breastfeeding,

Table 11.4 Median duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children born in the three years preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among children born in the past three years[1]		
	Any breastfeeding	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding[2]
Sex			
Male	24.0	3.6	4.0
Female	23.4	3.9	4.4
Residence			
Urban	22.5	3.6	4.0
Rural	23.9	3.8	4.2
Region			
Northern	23.2	3.9	4.3
Central	24.4	3.5	4.1
Southern	23.4	3.9	4.2
Mother's education			
No education	24.2	3.4	3.9
Primary	23.9	3.8	4.2
Secondary	22.6	3.9	4.4
More than secondary	*	*	*
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	24.8	3.5	3.9
Second	23.8	3.4	4.0
Middle	23.4	4.1	4.6
Fourth	23.7	4.1	4.4
Highest	22.9	3.6	4.0
Total	23.7	3.7	4.2
Mean for all children	22.9	4.6	5.3

Note: Median and mean durations are based on the distributions at the time of the survey of the proportion of births by months since birth. Includes children living and deceased at the time of the survey. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] It is assumed that non-last-born children and last-born children not currently living with the mother are not currently breastfeeding.
[2] Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water, and/or nonmilk liquids, only

children from age 6 months forward should be fed more frequently in small quantities of solid and semisolid foods throughout the day. During this transition period (age 6-23 months), the prevalence of malnutrition increases substantially in many countries because of an increase in infections and poor feeding practices.

Table 11.5 provides information on the types of foods given on the day and night preceding the survey to the youngest children under age 2 living with their mother, according to breastfeeding status. The results show that, among all breastfeeding children under age 2, very few (2 percent) consume infant formula. However, a slightly higher proportion (5 percent) receives other milk, and 49 percent receive other liquids. Among children age 6-23 months, foods made from grains are consumed more often than foods from any other food group. Among breastfeeding children in this age group, 93 percent ate foods made from grains, and 65 percent ate fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A during the day and night preceding the interview.

Comparing dietary intake of children by breastfeeding status shows that a higher proportion of nonbreastfeeding children are consuming solid and semisolid foods (96 percent) than breastfeeding children (77 percent). As expected, more nonbreastfeeding children than breastfeeding children consume milk other than breast milk (14 percent compared with 5 percent). However, the percentage of nonbreastfeeding children consuming milk other than breast milk is still very low, considering that they are not benefiting from breast milk.

Table 11.5 Foods and liquids consumed by children in the day or night preceding the interview

Percentage of youngest children under age 2 who are living with the mother by type of foods consumed in the day or night preceding the interview, according to breastfeeding status and age, Malawi 2010

	Liquids			Solid or semi-solid foods									
Age in months	Infant formula	Other milk[1]	Other liquids[2]	Fortified baby foods	Food made from grains[3]	Fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A[4]	Other fruits and vegetables	Food made from roots and tubers	Food made from legumes and nuts	Meat, fish, poultry, and eggs	Cheese, yogurt, other milk product	Any solid or semi-solid food	Number of children
BREASTFEEDING CHILDREN													
0-1	1.3	1.1	1.6	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.0	1.9	465
2-3	0.2	3.8	3.5	0.7	8.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	8.7	643
4-5	2.4	4.9	13.6	2.3	44.5	3.5	1.0	0.9	2.6	2.3	0.0	46.8	538
6-8	2.4	3.6	45.3	4.2	84.4	31.9	12.1	12.0	19.2	21.1	0.8	87.5	1,054
9-11	2.6	4.4	60.8	3.9	93.0	64.3	24.0	27.0	31.8	43.9	1.2	95.2	902
12-17	2.2	8.3	68.2	3.0	94.8	75.0	30.6	35.4	34.5	52.2	1.3	97.5	1,603
18-23	1.7	6.1	68.9	1.8	95.9	77.6	29.0	38.6	37.9	49.2	2.1	98.7	1,563
6-23	2.1	6.0	62.4	3.0	92.7	65.1	25.1	30.1	31.9	43.4	1.4	95.4	5,121
Total	1.9	5.4	48.8	2.5	74.6	49.6	19.1	22.9	24.4	33.1	1.1	76.9	6,767
NONBREASTFEEDING CHILDREN													
0-11	(33.4)	(15.9)	(55.0)	(17.9)	(71.5)	(42.4)	(12.9)	(17.4)	(16.3)	(29.5)	(0.0)	(77.7)	46
12-17	16.4	11.7	79.7	4.1	97.4	72.6	24.3	43.7	25.8	63.4	2.5	99.2	82
18-23	6.3	14.8	73.3	4.9	96.0	75.0	41.3	39.3	43.4	57.8	3.2	96.8	387
6-23	9.8	14.2	74.1	6.0	95.3	73.1	36.8	38.8	38.7	57.2	2.9	96.8	505
Total	10.3	14.4	72.7	6.0	94.1	71.7	36.1	38.0	38.2	56.2	2.8	95.5	515

Note: Breastfeeding status and food consumed refer to a '24-hour' period (yesterday and last night). Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Other milk includes fresh, tinned and powdered cow or other animal milk
[2] Does not include plain water
[3] Includes fortified baby food
[4] Includes pumpkin, red or yellow yams or squash, carrots, red sweet potatoes, dark green leafy vegetables, mangoes, papayas, and guavas

11.6 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING (IYCF) PRACTICES

Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices include three components for children age 6-23 months. In addition to continuing breastfeeding, from age 6 months children should be fed solid/semisolid foods a minimum number of times a day. As a child ages the number of food groups introduced and the frequency of feeding should increase. For the average, healthy breastfed child, solid/semisolid foods should be provided two to three times per day at age 6-8 months and three to four times per day from age 9-23 months, with an additional snack being offered one to two times per day, as desired. The minimum feeding frequencies are based upon the energy needs from complementary foods according to age-specific total daily energy requirements plus 2 SD (to meet the

needs of almost all children), minus the average energy intake from breast milk for children in developing countries. Infants with low breast milk intake would need to be fed more frequently. However, feeding frequencies greater than necessary may lead to the displacement of breast milk (PAHO/WHO, 2003).

Although it is internationally recommended that infants should be breastfed for up to two years, some infants are not breastfed and therefore do not receive the benefits of breastfeeding, while others stop breastfeeding before age 2. Guidelines have been developed for this group of children who may not be breastfed because of the mother's known HIV-positive status, or the mother having died, or some other reason (WHO, 2005). It is recommended that the nonbreastfed child be fed solid/semisolid foods four to five times per day from age 6-23 months, with an additional snack being offered once or twice per day, as desired.

Appropriate nutrition includes feeding children a variety of foods to ensure that nutrient requirements are met. Studies have shown that plant-based complementary foods by themselves are insufficient to meet the needs for certain micronutrients (WHO/UNICEF, 1998). Therefore, it has been advised that meat, poultry, fish, or eggs should be eaten daily, or as often as possible. Vegetarian diets may not meet children's nutrient requirements unless supplements or fortified products are used. Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables should be consumed daily. Children's diets should also include adequate fat content. Fat is important in the diets of infants and young children because it provides essential fatty acids, facilitates absorption of fat-soluble vitamins (such as vitamin A), and enhances dietary energy, density, and palatability. Tea and coffee contain compounds that inhibit iron absorption and are not recommended for children. Sugary drinks and excessive juice consumption should be avoided because, other than energy, they contribute little to the diet and as a result decrease the child's appetite for more nutritious foods (PAHO/WHO, 2003).

The nutritional requirements of children age 6-23 months can be summarised as follows: Breastfed children age 6-23 months should receive animal-source foods and vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables daily (PAHO/WHO, 2003). Because first foods almost universally include a grain- or tuber-based staple, it is unlikely that young children who eat foods from two or fewer food groups will receive both an animal-source food and a vitamin A-rich fruit or vegetable. Therefore, four food groups are considered the minimum appropriate number of food groups for breastfed infants (Arimond and Ruel, 2004).

Breastfed infants age 6-8 months should be fed meals of complementary foods two or three times per day, with one or two snacks as desired; breastfed children age 9-23 months should be fed meals three or four times per day, with one or two snacks (PAHO/WHO, 2003).

Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months should receive milk products to ensure that their calcium needs are met. In addition, they need animal-source foods and vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables. Therefore, four food groups are considered the minimum appropriate number of food groups for nonbreastfed young children. Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months should be fed meals four or five times per day, with one or two snacks as desired (WHO, 2005).

Table 11.6 presents summary indicators for three IYCF practices based on the percentage of breastfed and nonbreastfed children for whom feeding practices met minimum standards with respect to food diversity (i.e., the number of food groups consumed), feeding frequency (i.e., the number of times the child was fed), and the consumption of breast milk or other milk or milk products.

According to the results presented in Table 11.6 and Figure 11.6, only 19 percent of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother are fed in accordance with IYCF practices. Nine in ten children (92 percent) received breast milk or milk products during the 24-hour period before the survey, and 29 percent of children were fed according to minimum standards with respect to food diversity (three or more food groups for breastfed children and four or more food groups for nonbreastfed children). Over half of children (54 percent) were fed at least the minimum number of times. Older children and children in urban areas are more likely to be fed according to the IYCF

practices than other children. In addition, feeding practices improve as the wealth quintile and the education level of the mother increase.

Among breastfed children age 6-23 months, 28 percent receive foods from at least four food groups, while 56 percent are fed the minimum number of times or more. Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months are much less likely than breastfed children to be fed according to IYCF practices (5 percent versus 20 percent). Fourteen percent receive any milk or milk products, and 34 percent are fed four or more times per day. Forty-five percent are fed foods from at least four food groups.

Table 11.6 Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed according to three IYCF feeding practices based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
Background characteristic	4+ food groups[1]	Minimum meal frequency[2]	Both 4+ food groups and minimum meal frequency	Number of breastfed children 6-23 months	Milk or milk products[3]	4+ food groups[1]	Minimum meal frequency[4]	With 3 IYCF practices[5]	Number of non-breastfed children 6-23 months	Breast milk, milk, or milk products[6]	4+ food groups[1]	Minimum meal frequency	With 3 IYCF practices	Number of all children 6-23 months
Age in months														
6-8	12.3	65.9	11.6	1,054	*	*	*	*	21	99.0	12.3	65.7	11.5	1,075
9-11	27.2	45.8	17.6	902	*	*	*	*	15	98.9	27.7	46.0	17.5	917
12-17	33.4	56.4	23.8	1,603	23.7	38.0	49.1	8.4	82	96.3	33.6	56.0	23.1	1,685
18-23	33.1	54.7	22.6	1,563	9.7	48.3	27.9	4.0	387	82.1	36.1	49.4	18.9	1,950
Sex														
Male	27.5	56.7	20.2	2,632	16.9	46.4	34.5	6.4	247	92.9	29.1	54.8	19.0	2,879
Female	28.3	55.1	19.5	2,490	11.9	44.4	32.6	3.3	258	91.7	29.8	53.0	17.9	2,747
Residence														
Urban	36.7	67.4	27.3	723	24.6	50.7	54.2	7.3	112	89.9	38.6	65.7	24.6	835
Rural	26.4	54.0	18.6	4,398	11.4	43.9	27.6	4.1	394	92.7	27.9	51.9	17.4	4,792
Region														
Northern	30.5	56.9	19.9	591	9.9	41.5	27.6	6.5	52	92.7	31.4	54.6	18.8	644
Central	29.2	54.3	21.2	2,298	16.7	42.7	36.4	4.8	185	93.8	30.2	52.9	20.0	2,482
Southern	25.8	57.4	18.4	2,233	13.6	48.0	32.7	4.5	268	90.7	28.2	54.7	16.9	2,501
Mother's education														
No education	18.2	47.9	12.8	861	5.4	33.1	14.2	0.5	73	92.6	19.3	45.3	11.8	934
Primary	28.1	55.8	19.8	3,478	13.8	41.0	31.8	4.3	313	92.9	29.2	53.8	18.5	3,790
Secondary	37.0	64.1	26.6	745	22.2	63.9	47.5	8.8	110	90.0	40.4	62.0	24.3	855
More than secondary	*	*	*	38	*	*	*	*	10	(81.7)	(53.6)	(85.8)	(41.5)	47
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	21.1	51.0	14.8	1,156	6.7	30.5	19.2	1.9	83	93.8	21.7	48.9	13.9	1,239
Second	22.9	50.5	15.0	1,096	9.4	31.9	28.6	4.4	91	93.1	23.6	48.9	14.1	1,187
Middle	29.7	52.5	21.2	1,139	6.3	43.0	21.7	2.6	83	93.7	30.6	50.5	19.9	1,221
Fourth	29.9	63.3	22.9	916	20.2	58.4	41.6	5.5	124	90.4	33.3	60.7	20.9	1,041
Highest	39.3	66.7	28.3	815	22.5	53.8	46.3	8.0	124	89.8	41.2	64.0	25.6	939
Total	27.9	55.9	19.9	5,121	14.3	45.4	33.5	4.8	505	92.3	29.4	53.9	18.5	5,627

Note: Parentheses indicate that a figure is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Food groups:1) infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; 2) foods made from grains, roots, and tubers, including porridge and fortified baby food from grains; 3) vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables (and red palm oil); 4) other fruits and vegetables; 5) eggs; 6) meat, poultry, fish, and shellfish (and organ meats); 7) legumes and nuts

[2] For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for children 9-23 months

[3] Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula; fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk; and yogurt

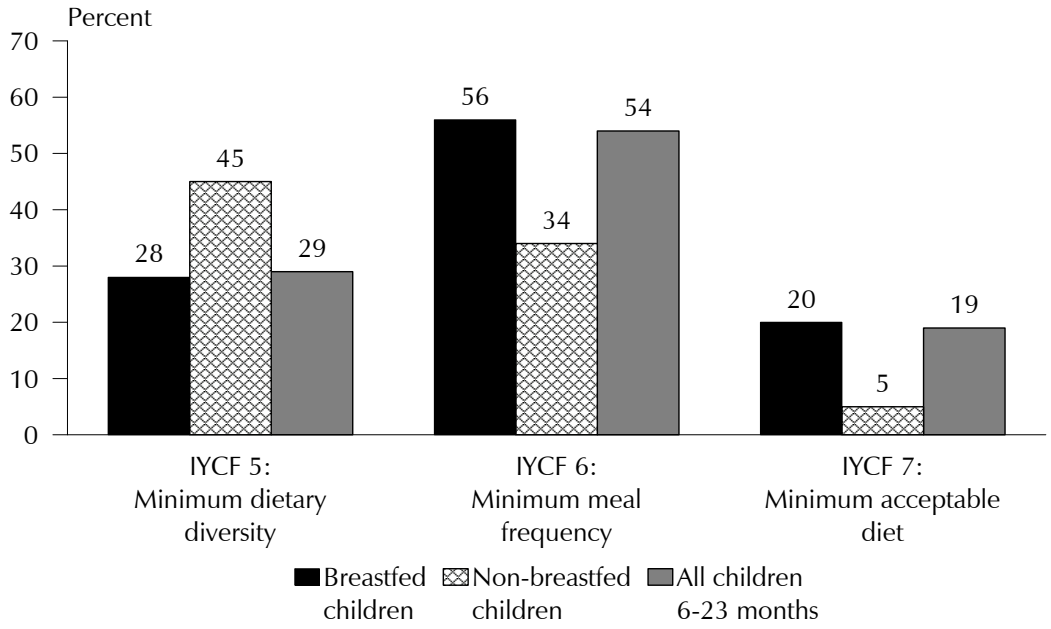
[4] For nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food or milk feeds at least four times a day

[5] Nonbreastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum standard of three IYCF practices if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency, and receive solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk/milk product group

[6] Breastfeeding, or not breastfeeding and receiving two or more feedings of commercial infant formula; fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk; and yogurt

[7] Children are fed the minimum recommended number of times per day according to their age and breastfeeding status as described in footnotes 2 and 4

Figure 11.6 IYCF Feeding Practices



MDHS 2010

11.7 Prevalence of Anaemia in Children

Anaemia is a serious concern for young children because it can result in impaired cognitive performance, behavioural and motor development, coordination, language development, and scholastic achievement, as well as increased morbidity from infectious diseases. Information on the prevalence of anaemia can be useful for the development of health intervention programmes designed to prevent anaemia, such as iron fortification programmes.

Table 11.7 shows that 63 percent of children age 6-59 months are anaemic. Almost one in every four children (23 percent) has mild anaemia, 36 percent have moderate anaemia, and 3 percent have severe anaemia. Anaemia prevalence is highest among children age 6-11 months (over 80 percent), and decreases steadily with age between 12 and 59 months. Fifty-three percent of children in urban areas have anaemia, compared with 64 percent of children in rural areas. Similarly, regional variation of anaemia in children is observed, with the Northern Region slightly lower (58 percent) than the Central and Southern Regions (64 and 62 percent, respectively). Anaemia among children decreases with an increase in mother's education and in wealth quintile.

Table 11.7 Prevalence of anaemia in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level: Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (below 7.0 g/dl)	Number of children
Age in months					
6-8	80.2	24.0	48.9	7.3	253
9-11	85.0	23.3	56.9	4.9	249
12-17	75.0	23.7	47.9	3.4	497
18-23	70.8	24.4	42.6	3.8	585
24-35	64.8	23.5	36.8	4.4	970
36-47	53.9	22.9	28.9	2.1	1,010
48-59	47.0	22.7	23.5	0.8	950
Sex					
Male	63.2	23.9	36.2	3.1	2,224
Female	61.8	22.8	35.8	3.2	2,291
Mother's interview status					
Interviewed	62.7	23.1	36.4	3.2	4,203
Not interviewed but in household	58.4	18.6	37.5	2.3	82
Not interviewed, and not in the household[1]	60.2	30.7	27.9	1.6	229
Residence					
Urban	53.2	20.8	30.0	2.4	636
Rural	64.0	23.8	37.0	3.2	3,879
Region					
Northern	58.3	26.3	29.7	2.3	512
Central	63.6	21.3	38.6	3.7	2,102
Southern	62.3	24.8	34.8	2.7	1,901
Mother's education[2]					
No education	64.9	23.4	37.4	4.0	767
Primary	63.4	22.7	37.5	3.2	2,900
Secondary	55.6	23.7	29.8	2.1	607
More than secondary	*	*	*	*	12
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	68.4	22.8	40.8	4.8	819
Second	64.5	23.2	38.3	3.0	1,038
Middle	65.4	23.9	37.1	4.4	997
Fourth	61.5	23.2	36.2	2.1	833
Highest	51.5	23.6	26.8	1.1	828
Total	62.5	23.4	36.0	3.1	4,515

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using formulas in CDC, 1998. Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Includes children whose mothers are deceased

[2] For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

Anaemia prevalence among children has declined from 73 percent in the 2004 MDHS to 63 percent in the 2010 MDHS.

11.8 MICRONUTRIENT INTAKE AMONG CHILDREN

Table 11.8 summarises information collected in the 2010 MDHS on the intake of vitamin A and iron and on receipt of deworming medications by children.

Vitamin A is an essential micronutrient for the immune system that plays an important role in maintaining the epithelial tissue in the body. Severe Vitamin A Deficiency (VAD) can cause eye damage. VAD can also increase severity of infections, such as measles and diarrhoeal diseases in children, and slow recovery from illness. Vitamin A is found in breast milk, other milks, liver, eggs, fish, butter, red palm oil, mangoes, papayas, carrots, pumpkins, and dark green leafy vegetables. The liver can store an adequate amount of the vitamin A for four to six months. Periodic dosing (usually

every six months) of vitamin A supplements is one method of ensuring that children at risk do not develop VAD.

Table 11.8 shows that three of the four youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother consumed foods rich in vitamin A in the 24 hours preceding the interview. The proportion of children who consumed foods rich in vitamin A increases with age, from 40 percent of children age 6-8 months to 89 percent of children age 18-23 months.

Nonbreastfeeding children (88 percent) are more likely to consume foods rich in vitamin A than breastfeeding children (76 percent). Urban children (81 percent) are more likely than rural children (76 percent) to consume foods rich in vitamin A. With regard to regions, children living in the Northern Region (79 percent) are somewhat more likely to consume foods rich in vitamin A than children in the Central and Southern Regions (76 percent and 77 percent, respectively). Mother's level of education is directly related to the consumption of foods rich in vitamin A: 73 percent of children whose mothers have no education consumed foods rich in vitamin A in the 24 hours before the survey, which compares with 82 percent of children whose mothers have a secondary education. Likewise, as wealth status increases, so does the proportion of children who receive foods rich in vitamin A, from 73 percent among children in the lowest wealth quintile to 79 percent among children in the highest wealth quintile.

The 2010 MDHS collected information on children's intake of iron. Iron is essential for cognitive development. Low iron intake can also contribute to anaemia. Iron requirements are greatest between age 6 and 11 months, when growth is most rapid. Table 11.8 shows that 45 percent of the youngest children age 6-23 months who live with their mother consumed foods rich in iron in the 24 hours preceding the interview. The proportion of children who are fed foods rich in iron increases with age, from 21 percent among children age 6-8 months to 51 percent or more among children age 12-23 months. As expected, breastfeeding children (43 percent) are less likely to consume iron-rich foods than those that are not breastfeeding (58 percent). Urban children (62 percent) are more likely than rural children (42 percent) to receive iron-rich foods.

By region, the proportion of children who consumed iron-rich foods ranges from 43 percent in the Central Region to 48 percent in the Northern Region. Children whose mothers were age 40-49 at the time of their birth are less likely than children born to younger mothers to consume foods rich in iron. The proportion of children who are fed foods rich in iron increases with mother's level of education, from 34 percent among children whose mothers have no education to 59 percent among children whose mothers have secondary education. Similarly, the proportion of children who are fed foods rich in iron increases with wealth status, from 33 percent among children in households in the lowest wealth quintile to 63 percent among children in households in the highest wealth quintile.

The 2010 MDHS also collected information on vitamin A supplementation. As shown in Table 11.8, four in five children age 6-59 months received vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey. Almost nine in ten rural children, compared with eight in ten urban children, received vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey. Mother's level of education is closely associated with children receiving vitamin A supplements; 83 percent of children whose mothers have no education had received vitamin A supplements in the past six months compared with 93 percent of children whose mothers have more than a secondary education. However, the proportion of children who received vitamin A supplements does not differ with household wealth status.

Infection with helminths or intestinal worms has been shown to have an adverse impact on the physical development of children and is associated with high levels of iron deficiency anaemia and other nutritional deficiencies. Regular treatment with deworming medication is a simple, cost-effective measure to address these infections. Table 11.8 shows that almost seven in ten children age 6-59 months received deworming medication during the six months preceding the survey.

Table 11.8 Micronutrient intake among children

Among youngest children age 6-23 months who are living with their mother, the percentages who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, and among all children 6-59 months, the percentages who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey, who were given iron supplements in the past seven days, and who were given deworming medication in the six months preceding the survey, and among all children age 6-59 months who live in households that were tested for iodised salt, the percentage who live in households with iodised salt, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother:			Among all children age 6-59 months:			Among children age 6-59 months living in households tested for iodised salt	
Background characteristic	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours[1]	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours[2]	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months[3]	Number of children	Percentage living in households with iodised salt[4]	Number of children
Age in months								
6-8	40.2	21.2	1,075	69.2	18.2	1,088	97.9	876
9-11	76.1	44.1	917	86.1	38.2	930	98.0	737
12-17	86.3	52.7	1,685	87.6	55.3	1,718	97.3	1,381
18-23	88.6	50.9	1,950	88.0	72.9	2,056	97.0	1,679
24-35	na	na	na	89.0	77.6	3,675	97.3	3,017
36-47	na	na	na	85.7	77.9	3,471	97.0	2,821
48-59	na	na	na	84.5	78.3	3,376	96.7	2,700
Sex								
Male	76.0	43.7	2,879	85.3	68.1	8,037	97.2	6,513
Female	77.3	45.6	2,747	85.9	69.2	8,277	97.1	6,698
Breastfeeding status								
Breastfeeding	75.5	43.4	5,121	84.8	53.6	5,923	97.4	4,784
Not breastfeeding	88.3	57.7	490	86.2	77.5	10,202	96.9	8,263
Missing	*	*	15	78.1	63.5	190	98.5	164
Mother's age at birth								
15-19	72.7	43.8	477	82.3	53.5	746	97.3	590
20-29	75.2	46.0	3,266	85.8	69.8	9,344	96.8	7,629
30-39	74.4	44.7	1,552	85.8	69.4	4,984	97.8	4,022
40-49	75.7	32.4	333	85.5	66.4	1,240	96.6	971
Residence								
Urban	80.8	61.9	835	79.3	60.1	2,332	95.7	1,970
Rural	75.9	41.7	4,792	86.7	70.1	13,983	97.4	11,241
Region								
Northern	79.0	47.9	644	88.7	73.0	1,920	96.9	1,666
Central	75.8	43.0	2,482	83.8	62.5	7,022	97.2	5,673
Southern	76.8	45.5	2,501	86.5	73.4	7,373	97.2	5,872
Mother's education								
No education	72.6	33.8	934	83.1	65.6	2,892	97.4	2,269
Primary	76.4	43.8	3,790	85.9	69.5	11,006	97.0	8,823
Secondary	81.5	58.6	855	86.9	68.7	2,303	97.6	2,016
More than secondary	(82.8)	(77.3)	47	93.1	63.9	114	95.0	103
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	72.7	33.1	1,239	85.0	67.0	3,556	96.7	2,755
Second	72.7	37.7	1,187	84.9	69.4	3,515	97.0	2,708
Middle	79.9	44.5	1,221	87.3	70.1	3,541	97.5	2,899
Fourth	79.7	50.0	1,041	86.1	70.1	2,999	97.9	2,506
Highest	79.1	62.9	939	84.5	66.4	2,702	96.7	2,343
Total	76.6	44.7	5,627	85.6	68.7	16,315	97.1	13,211

Note: Information on vitamin A is based on both mother's recall and the immunisation card (where available). Information on iron supplements and deworming medication is based on the mother's recall. Figures in parentheses are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] Includes meat (and organ meat), fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, red or yellow yams or squash, carrots, red sweet potatoes, dark green leafy vegetables, mango, papaya, and guava
[2] Includes meat (including organ meat), fish, poultry, and eggs
[3] Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminthes and for schistosomiasis.
[4] Salt containing 15 parts per million (ppm) of iodine or more. Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested.

The proportion of children who received the deworming medication increases with age from 18 percent among children age 6-8 months to 73 percent among children age 18-23 months, and to 78 percent among children age 24-59 months.

The proportion of children who received deworming medication is much higher among non-breastfeeding children (78 percent) than among those who are breastfeeding (54 percent). The proportion of children receiving this medication is higher among rural children (70 percent) than urban children (60 percent). By region, the proportion of children who received deworming medication is highest in the Southern and Northern Regions (73 percent each) and lowest in the Central Region (63 percent). The likelihood that a child has received deworming medication is not associated with mother's level of education or household wealth quintile.

The 2010 MDHS collected information on household salt quality by testing for the level of iodine. Iodised salt prevents goitre and aids mental development, especially in children. The results of the testing of household salt indicated that almost all children age 6-59 months (97 percent) live in households with adequately iodised salt.

11.9 PRESENCE OF IODISED SALT IN HOUSEHOLDS

Salt is used for several purposes in a household. It plays a role in cooking and food preservation, but not all types of salt are fit for consumption. In line with food and drug regulations, household salt should be iodised to at least 15 parts per million (ppm). Iodised salt is essential in the prevention of goitre among children and adults. The 2010 MDHS tested the quality of household salt in all households possessing salt (79 percent of households). Table 11.9 shows that, among these households, 97 percent have salt with adequate iodine content. There is almost no variation in the percentage of households with adequately iodised salt by residence, region, or household wealth.

Table 11.9 Presence of iodised salt in households

Among all households, percentage of households tested for iodine content and percentage of households without salt; and among households with salt tested, the percentage with iodine present in salt , according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Among all households, the percentage		Among households with tested salt:		
	With salt tested	With no salt	Number of households	Percentage with iodine present	Number of households
Residence					
Urban	84.1	15.9	4,116	96.0	3,463
Rural	77.7	22.3	20,709	97.4	16,089
Region					
Northern	83.6	16.4	2,716	96.2	2,271
Central	78.0	22.0	10,627	97.5	8,289
Southern	78.3	21.7	11,482	97.1	8,992
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	73.2	26.8	5,253	97.0	3,843
Second	75.1	24.9	5,128	97.1	3,853
Middle	78.5	21.5	4,869	97.7	3,823
Fourth	80.6	19.4	4,808	97.6	3,875
Highest	87.2	12.8	4,767	96.5	4,159
Total	78.8	21.2	24,825	97.2	19,552

11.10 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF WOMEN

Anthropometric measurements of height and weight were collected for women age 15-49. In this report, two indicators of nutritional status based on these data are presented: the percentage of women with very short stature (less than 145 cm) and the body mass index (BMI).

The body mass index (BMI), or the Quetelet Index, is used to measure thinness and obesity. BMI is defined as weight in kilograms divided by height in metres squared (kg/m2). A cut-off point of 18.5 is used to define thinness or acute undernutrition, and a BMI of 25.0 or above usually indicates overweight or obesity. The height of a woman is associated with past socioeconomic status and nutrition during childhood and adolescence. Low pre-pregnancy BMI and short stature are risk factors

for poor birth outcomes and obstetric complications. In developing countries, maternal underweight is the leading risk factor for preventable deaths and diseases.

Table 11.10 shows the percentage of women with height under 145 cm, the mean BMI, and the proportion of women falling into high-risk categories, according to background characteristics. Respondents for whom there was no information on height or weight and for whom a BMI could not be estimated are excluded from this analysis. The data analysis on BMI is based on 6,684 women, while the height analysis is based on 7,547 women age 15-49 years.

Table 11.10 shows that 2 percent of women have short stature. Short stature decreases with increasing level of education and wealth status. Seventy-four percent of women have a normal BMI. The proportion of women with normal BMI decreases with age from 77 percent among women age 15-19 to 68 percent among women age 40-49. Normal BMI also decreases with increasing level of education and wealth quintile. Nine percent of women are thin, of which 2 percent are moderately or severely thin. The proportion of women who are thin is higher among women age 15-19, those in rural areas, those in the Central and Southern Regions, and those with lower levels of education and wealth.

Nearly one in five women is either overweight or obese (17 percent). Thirteen percent of women are overweight and 4 percent are obese. Overweight and obesity increase by age from 7 percent among women age 15-19 to 25 percent among women age 40-49. Overweight and obesity also increase with level of education and wealth quintile. Obesity and overweight are more common among urban women (28 percent) than rural women (14 percent). Overweight and obesity are slightly higher for women in the Northern and Central Regions (18 percent each) than in the Southern Region (16 percent).

Since the 2004 MDHS, the proportion of women who are thin has remained the same, the proportion of women who are normal has decreased from 77 to 74 percent, and the percentage who are overweight or obese has increased from 14 to 17 percent.

Table 11.10 Nutritional status of women

Among women age 15-49, the percentage with height under 145 cm, mean body mass index (BMI), and the percentage with specific BMI levels, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

	Height		Body Mass Index[1]								
Background characteristic	Percentage below 145 cm	Number of women	Mean Body Mass Index (BMI)	18.5-24.9 (Total normal)	<18.5 (Total thin)	17.0-18.4 (Mildly thin)	<17 (Moderately and severely thin)	≥25.0 (Total over-weight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (Over-weight)	≥30.0 (Obese)	Number of women
Age											
15-19	4.4	1,619	21.1	77.3	15.6	11.6	4.0	7.1	5.9	1.3	1,478
20-29	1.5	3,002	22.4	77.4	6.8	5.3	1.5	15.9	12.3	3.5	2,503
30-39	2.8	1,865	23.0	70.2	6.9	5.4	1.5	22.9	17.2	5.7	1,668
40-49	1.3	1,061	23.2	68.1	6.7	5.8	0.9	25.3	18.9	6.3	1,035
Residence											
Urban	1.3	1,476	23.6	64.7	7.3	5.9	1.4	28.0	18.0	10.0	1,386
Rural	2.7	6,071	22.1	76.6	9.1	7.0	2.1	14.3	11.9	2.4	5,297
Region											
Northern	2.8	858	22.5	76.1	6.4	4.7	1.7	17.5	14.2	3.3	742
Central	2.2	3,241	22.5	73.3	8.5	7.0	1.5	18.2	13.9	4.3	2,904
Southern	2.5	3,448	22.3	74.4	9.6	7.1	2.4	16.0	12.1	3.9	3,038
Education											
No education	2.7	1,146	22.1	78.1	8.4	6.8	1.6	13.5	10.9	2.6	1,014
Primary	2.8	4,889	22.2	73.9	9.6	7.4	2.2	16.4	13.3	3.2	4,292
Secondary	0.9	1,368	23.1	72.8	6.1	4.9	1.3	21.1	13.9	7.1	1,249
More than secondary	0.0	143	23.7	61.2	7.3	4.9	2.3	31.5	19.1	12.4	128
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	2.8	1,278	21.6	80.8	10.0	7.9	2.1	9.2	7.7	1.5	1,083
Second	2.6	1,484	21.9	77.5	9.9	7.8	2.1	12.7	9.9	2.8	1,312
Middle	2.7	1,468	21.9	77.4	9.4	6.5	2.9	13.2	12.2	1.0	1,260
Fourth	2.4	1,475	22.4	75.3	8.4	6.6	1.8	16.3	13.7	2.6	1,318
Highest	1.8	1,841	23.7	64.0	6.9	5.7	1.2	29.1	19.3	9.8	1,711
Total	2.4	7,547	22.4	74.1	8.8	6.8	1.9	17.1	13.1	4.0	6,684

Note: The Body Mass Index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in metres (kg/m^2).
[1] Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

11.11 PREVALENCE OF ANAEMIA AMONG WOMEN

A woman's nutritional status has important implications for the health status of the woman herself and her children. A woman who has poor nutritional status has a greater risk of adverse pregnancy outcomes as well as giving birth to a baby who is underweight. Table 11.11.1 shows the prevalence of anaemia among nonpregnant women, and Table 11.11.2 shows the prevalence of anaemia among women who are currently pregnant. Table 11.11.1, shows that 28 percent of nonpregnant women are anaemic: 22 percent have mild anaemia, 6 percent have moderate anaemia, and less than 1 percent has severe anaemia. The prevalence of anaemia is higher among women age 40-49, those who smoke, those in rural areas, and those in the lowest wealth quintile. Prevalence of anaemia by region ranges from 25 percent of women in the Northern Region to 29 percent of women in the Southern Region. Anaemia decreases with increasing education. Pregnant women are more likely to suffer from anaemia than nonpregnant women (38 percent versus 28 percent). One in five pregnant women has mild anaemia, a similar proportion has moderate anaemia, and less than 1 percent has severe anaemia.

Table 11.11.1 Prevalence of anaemia in nonpregnant women

Percentage of women age 15-49 with anaemia, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl)	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level: Mild anaemia (10.0-11.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (<7.0 g/dl)	Number of women
Age					
15-19	27.7	22.7	4.5	0.5	1,472
20-29	26.9	21.0	5.5	0.3	2,520
30-39	27.7	21.0	6.2	0.6	1,654
40-49	31.8	23.1	7.5	1.3	1,010
Number of children ever born					
0	27.6	22.6	4.4	0.7	1,417
1	26.0	18.6	7.1	0.3	855
2-3	28.5	21.7	6.5	0.4	1,831
4-5	28.9	22.6	5.6	0.7	1,246
6+	28.1	21.9	5.5	0.7	1,308
Maternity status					
Breastfeeding	27.0	21.8	4.9	0.4	2,439
Not breastfeeding	28.6	21.6	6.3	0.7	4,217
Smoking status					
Smokes cigarettes/ tobacco	32.4	25.8	6.6	0.0	78
Does not smoke	28.0	21.7	5.7	0.6	6,576
Residence					
Urban	24.8	18.5	5.8	0.5	1,345
Rural	28.8	22.5	5.7	0.6	5,311
Region					
Northern	25.3	19.6	5.1	0.6	751
Central	27.5	22.0	5.0	0.4	2,928
Southern	29.2	21.9	6.6	0.7	2,976
Education					
No education	31.7	23.1	8.0	0.5	1,039
Primary	28.1	21.9	5.6	0.6	4,259
Secondary	25.5	20.5	4.5	0.4	1,232
More than secondary	20.4	15.1	4.4	1.0	126
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	31.6	24.9	5.9	0.8	1,109
Second	28.4	21.3	6.4	0.7	1,309
Middle	29.9	23.1	6.4	0.5	1,274
Fourth	25.8	19.7	5.8	0.4	1,284
Highest	25.6	20.4	4.7	0.5	1,680
Total	28.0	21.7	5.8	0.6	6,656

Note: Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status if known using formulas in CDC, 1998. Total includes 3 women with information missing on smoking status.

Table 11.11.2 Prevalence of anaemia in pregnant women

Percentage of women age 15-49 with anaemia, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level: Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (<7.0 g/dl)	Number of women
Age					
15-19	40.1	21.6	18.5	0.0	113
20-29	37.5	19.8	17.4	0.3	387
30-39	35.1	16.0	19.1	0.0	148
40-49	*	*	*	*	18
Number of children ever born					
0	48.7	23.3	24.9	0.4	151
1	36.1	20.8	15.2	0.0	129
2-3	31.9	18.2	13.7	0.0	184
4-5	31.5	15.9	15.3	0.3	148
6+	45.4	20.0	25.4	0.0	54
Smoking status					
Smokes cigarettes/ tobacco	*	*	*	*	3
Does not smoke	37.6	19.6	17.9	0.2	662
Residence					
Urban	37.3	17.8	19.6	0.0	70
Rural	37.5	19.7	17.6	0.2	596
Region					
Northern	35.0	23.8	11.1	0.0	83
Central	39.9	22.0	18.0	0.0	264
Southern	36.1	16.4	19.5	0.3	319
Education					
No education	34.7	10.9	23.8	0.0	92
Primary	35.4	18.6	16.7	0.1	478
Secondary	49.9	32.3	17.0	0.7	84
More than secondary	*	*	*	*	11
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	43.1	18.6	24.2	0.3	143
Second	34.9	16.6	18.2	0.0	136
Middle	37.8	20.0	17.8	0.0	155
Fourth	31.1	18.5	12.2	0.4	133
Highest	41.3	25.4	15.8	0.0	98
Total	37.5	19.5	17.8	0.2	666

Note: Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status if known using formulas in CDC, 1998. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Anaemia prevalence among women has decreased since the 2004 MDHS. Among nonpregnant, nonbreastfeeding women, the percentage with any anaemia has decreased from 46 percent in 2004 to 29 percent in 2010. Among pregnant women, the percentage with any anaemia has decreased from 47 percent to 38 percent.

11.12 MICRONUTRIENT INTAKE AMONG MOTHERS

Adequate micronutrient intake by women has important benefits for both women and their children. Table 11.12 includes a number of measures that are useful in assessing the extent to which women are receiving adequate intake of vitamin A and iron.

Breastfeeding children benefit from the micronutrient supplementation that mothers receive, especially vitamin A. Table 11.12 includes several measures of vitamin A and iron supplementation among mothers with young children and shows the proportion of mothers reporting night blindness during pregnancy, a condition associated with vitamin A deficiency (VAD).

Table 11.12 Micronutrient intake among mothers

Among women age 15-49 with a child born in the past five years, the percentage who received a vitamin A dose in the first two months after the birth of the last child; and the percentages who, during the pregnancy of the last child born in the five years prior to the survey, took iron tablets or syrup for specific numbers of days and took deworming medication; and among women age 15-49 with a child born in the past five years and who live in households that were tested for iodised salt, the percentage who live in households with iodised salt, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

	Among women with a child born in the past five years								Among women with a child born in the last five years, who live in households that were tested for iodised salt	
		Number of days women took iron tablets or syrup during pregnancy of last birth								
Background characteristic	Percentage who received vitamin A dose postpartum[1]	None	<60	60-89	90+	Don't know/ missing	Percentage of women who took deworming medication during pregnancy of last birth	Number of women	Percentage living in households with iodised salt[2]	Number of women
Age										
15-19	52.9	6.9	34.3	17.0	38.9	2.8	37.1	1,002	96.5	801
20-29	56.6	8.3	36.2	18.2	33.2	4.1	29.1	7,464	96.9	6,120
30-39	57.1	9.5	36.6	19.5	29.7	4.7	23.3	4,116	97.8	3,341
40-49	56.9	10.5	39.4	16.9	29.7	3.5	22.1	1,084	96.9	863
Residence										
Urban	54.6	7.2	32.6	15.5	40.0	4.8	29.9	2,107	95.6	1,816
Rural	56.8	9.0	37.1	18.9	30.9	4.0	26.9	11,558	97.4	9,309
Region										
Northern	61.1	5.5	47.6	16.4	22.3	8.2	24.7	1,595	96.8	1,396
Central	55.9	9.4	35.3	18.9	32.5	3.9	23.6	5,819	97.0	4,701
Southern	55.9	8.9	34.7	18.5	34.7	3.3	31.6	6,251	97.3	5,027
Education										
No education	54.4	13.6	33.5	19.9	29.3	3.7	25.2	2,277	97.6	1,795
Primary	55.7	8.2	38.1	18.5	31.1	4.0	27.3	9,144	97.1	7,353
Secondary	62.0	6.0	33.6	16.1	39.3	4.9	30.4	2,119	97.2	1,863
More than secondary	57.7	0.9	17.8	19.8	54.5	7.0	23.9	125	93.1	113
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	55.9	9.8	37.8	19.5	29.5	3.4	26.8	2,821	96.8	2,193
Second	53.8	9.8	38.1	18.5	29.6	3.9	27.1	2,894	97.2	2,245
Middle	55.7	8.7	36.0	18.8	32.5	4.0	26.5	2,906	97.5	2,359
Fourth	59.5	9.2	35.5	17.7	33.2	4.4	25.9	2,602	97.7	2,178
Highest	58.0	5.7	34.5	17.2	37.5	5.1	31.0	2,442	96.5	2,150
Total	56.5	8.7	36.4	18.4	32.3	4.1	27.4	13,664	97.1	11,124

[1] In the first two months after delivery
[2] Excludes women in households where salt was not tested

The survey results indicate that 57 percent of women with children born in the five years preceding the survey received a dose of vitamin A in the first two months after the birth of the last child. Post-partum vitamin A supplementation is higher among rural women, those with secondary education, and those in the highest two wealth quintiles compared with other women. By region, the proportion of women who received a postpartum vitamin A supplement ranges from 56 percent in the Southern and Central Regions to 61 percent in the Northern Region.

Table 11.12 shows the percent distribution of women who gave birth during the five years preceding the survey by the number of days they took iron tablets or syrup during the pregnancy for the last child. According to the results, 32 percent of women took iron supplements for 90 days or more, 36 percent took the iron tablets for fewer than 60 days, and 9 percent did not take any iron supplements at all. By region, the percentage of women who did not take any iron supplements during the pregnancy for the last birth ranges from 6 percent in the Northern Region to 9 percent in the Southern and Central Regions. Women age 40-49, those in rural areas, and those with no education are most likely not to have taken any iron supplements during pregnancy.

Twenty-seven percent of women took deworming medication during their last pregnancy. The use of deworming medication during pregnancy is highest among urban women (30 percent), those with secondary education (30 percent), and those in the highest wealth quintile (31 percent). By region, the proportion of women who received deworming medication during pregnancy ranges from 24 percent in the Central Region to 32 percent in the Southern Region.

MALARIA 12

12.1 INTRODUCTION

Malaria is endemic throughout Malawi and continues to be a major public health problem, with an estimated six million cases occurring annually (NMCP, 2010a). It is the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in children under age 5 and pregnant women (NMCP, 2005). Ninety-eight percent of malaria infections in Malawi are caused by *Plasmodium falciparum*—with *Anopheles funestus*, *A. gambiae*, and *A. arabiensis* as the primary mosquito vectors. Malaria transmission is largely determined by climatic factors, including temperature, humidity, and rainfall. Vector abundance follows seasonal rainfall patterns, and an increase in temperature raises the parasite's reproductive rate, thereby influencing the prevalence rate of malaria in the population. Transmission is higher in areas with high temperatures and during the rainy season (October through April), particularly along the lakeshore and lowland areas of the lower Shire Valley.

The National Malaria Control Programme (NMCP) aims to reduce the burden of malaria to a level of no public health significance in Malawi. The NMCP, in collaboration with multiple partners, set high targets for coverage of interventions and reductions in malaria burden from 2005 to 2010 (NMCP, 2005). Principal strategic areas include case management, intermittent preventive treatment (IPT) among pregnant women, and vector control, consisting of insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITNs), including long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs), and indoor residual spraying (IRS).

The specific targets for 2005–2010 were based on the Abuja Declaration's goal of halving malaria mortality and morbidity by the year 2010. Intervention targets were outlined as follows:

1. At least 80 percent of those suffering from fever due to malaria have access to and are able to use correct and appropriate treatment within 24 hours.

2. At least 80 percent of pregnant women have access to appropriate treatment by 2010.

3. At least 80 percent of pregnant women have access to malaria prevention by 2010.

4. At least 80 percent of children under age 5 and pregnant women sleep under ITNs (including LLINs) by 2010.

Global and regional political commitment to preventing and controlling malaria has steadily increased in the past decade. The African Union heads of state jointly manifested this commitment in 2000 under the Abuja Declaration by calling for universal access to HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria services by 2010 for all Africans (RBM/WHO, 2003).

The Malawi government and its bilateral and multilateral partners, such as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund), the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Department for International Development (DFID), as well as the World Health Organization (WHO) and other agencies under the United Nations system, have increased their provisions for financial and technical resources for malaria control interventions in the country in response to the continuing high burden. These resources have broadened coverage for malaria intervention within a short period of time. There are challenges, however, such as a continued rise in the number of reported suspected cases due to a lack of diagnostic equipment and training in health facilities, low coverage of ITNs per household, and low utilisation of proven LLINs. There are also inadequate surveillance mechanisms to assess disease burden and challenges in supply chain management of antimalarial medications, basic diagnostics, equipment for treatment, and other supplies.

12.2 MOSQUITO NETS

The ownership and use of both treated and untreated mosquito nets is the primary prevention strategy for reducing malaria transmission in Malawi. The ITN policy includes free distribution of ITNs for pregnant women at their first visit to an antenatal care (ANC) clinic, for children born in health facilities, and for children attending their first visit under the Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI), if an ITN was not received at birth. To increase coverage, timely mass ITN distribution campaigns are conducted. Since 2007, Malawi has been moving to the use of long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs), which are heavy duty and pre-treated. In the past five years, over 6 million ITNs have been distributed country-wide in Malawi (NMCP, 2010a).

This chapter presents the 2010 MDHS findings at the household level on the ownership and use of mosquito nets, particularly by children under age 5 and pregnant women.[1]

12.2.1 Ownership of Mosquito Nets

All household respondents in the 2010 MDHS were asked if their household owned any mosquito nets and, if so, how many and what type. Interviewers were instructed to look at the nets whenever possible.

Table 12.1 shows that 67 percent of all households owned at least one net, 57 percent of households owned at least one ITN, and 41 percent owned at least one LLIN. About 35 percent of households had more than one mosquito net, 27 percent of households had more than one ITN, and 16 percent of household had more than one LLIN. The average number of ITNs per household was 1.0, compared with an average of 1.2 for any type of mosquito net.

Table 12.1 Household possession of mosquito nets

Percentage of households with at least one and more than one mosquito net (treated or untreated), insecticide treated net (ITN) and long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN), and the average number of nets per household, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

	Any type of mosquito net			Insecticide treated mosquito net (ITN)[1]			Long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN)			
Background characteristic	Percentage with at least one	Percentage with more than one	Average number of nets per household	Percentage with at least one	Percentage with more than one	Average number of ITNs per household	Percentage with at least one	Percentage with more than one	Average number of LLINs per household	Number of households
Residence										
Urban	74.8	44.7	1.5	64.3	35.1	1.2	41.5	17.9	0.7	4,116
Rural	65.8	33.5	1.1	55.4	25.5	0.9	41.2	15.8	0.6	20,709
Region										
Northern	69.8	43.9	1.4	56.5	31.3	1.1	43.7	21.2	0.7	2,716
Central	64.9	33.3	1.1	54.4	25.7	0.9	38.4	14.5	0.6	10,627
Southern	68.9	35.2	1.2	59.1	27.4	1.0	43.3	16.4	0.7	11,482
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	50.8	16.7	0.7	41.0	12.5	0.6	31.7	8.5	0.4	5,253
Second	61.9	26.3	1.0	51.3	19.4	0.8	39.7	13.0	0.6	5,128
Middle	68.8	35.9	1.2	58.3	26.9	0.9	44.1	16.6	0.6	4,869
Fourth	71.9	40.1	1.3	61.2	30.4	1.0	44.3	18.3	0.7	4,808
Highest	85.0	60.2	2.0	74.3	48.2	1.6	47.6	25.1	0.9	4,767
Total	67.3	35.4	1.2	56.8	27.1	1.0	41.3	16.1	0.6	24,825

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN), or (2) a pretreated net obtained within the past 12 months, or (3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months

Three-quarters of households in urban areas reported owning at least one net, compared with 66 percent of households in rural areas. Sixty-four percent of households in urban areas reported having at least one ITN, compared with 55 percent of households in rural areas. Ownership of LLINs is about the same in urban and rural areas (42 percent and 41 percent, respectively). By region, household ownership of ITNs is slightly higher in the Southern Region (59 percent compared with 57

[1] The survey results in this chapter are presented for the country as a whole, by urban-rural residence, and by region. District-level results are available in Appendix A.

percent or lower), and ownership of an LLIN is higher in the Northern and Southern Regions (44 percent and 43 percent, respectively) than in the Central Region (38 percent). Ownership of any type of mosquito net is also slightly higher in the Northern and Southern Regions than in the Central Region. Wealthier households are more likely to own mosquito nets. Eighty-five percent of the households in the highest wealth quintile own any type of mosquito net, 74 percent own an ITN, and 48 percent own an LLIN. Forty-one percent of the households in the lowest wealth quintile own at least one ITN.

There has been remarkable progress in net ownership, which has increased from 42 percent in the 2004 MDHS to 67 percent in the 2010 MDHS.

12.2.2 Use of Mosquito Nets by Persons in the Household

Table 12.2 shows that 35 percent of the household population slept under any net the night before the survey, compared with 29 percent who slept under an ITN and 19 percent who slept under an LLIN, respectively. This information serves as baseline information for the government policy promoting universal coverage of, or access to LLINs. In households that own at least one ITN, 48 percent of the household population slept under an ITN the night before the survey.

Table 12.2 Use of mosquito nets by persons in the household

Percentage of the de facto household population who slept the night before the survey under a mosquito net (treated or untreated), under an insecticide-treated net (ITN), and under a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN); and among the de facto household population in households with at least one ITN, the percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

	Household population				Household population in households with at least one ITN[1]	
Background characteristic	Slept under any net last night	Slept under an ITN[1] last night	Slept under an LLIN last night	Number	Slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number
Age						
<5	45.2	37.9	27.0	23,431	57.5	15,460
5-14	24.9	20.1	13.0	32,126	34.4	18,803
15-34	37.3	31.4	21.2	34,780	50.4	21,718
35-49	43.0	35.3	22.8	11,844	56.9	7,342
50+	28.7	21.8	13.0	11,347	49.3	5,012
Residence						
Urban	46.2	38.2	21.8	17,896	56.8	12,032
Rural	33.1	27.3	19.0	95,677	46.4	56,318
Region						
Northern	34.6	26.7	19.4	13,521	45.0	8,033
Central	33.1	27.2	17.4	49,376	47.2	28,471
Southern	37.3	31.3	21.4	50,676	49.8	31,846
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	23.1	18.6	14.0	22,627	41.4	10,135
Second	29.4	24.3	18.0	22,708	44.6	12,365
Middle	35.3	28.7	20.6	22,679	47.0	13,855
Fourth	37.5	30.6	20.7	22,744	47.5	14,628
Highest	50.4	42.8	23.9	22,817	56.2	17,366
Total	35.2	29.0	19.4	113,574	48.2	68,350

Note: Total includes 46 persons missing information on age.
[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN), or (2) a pretreated net obtained within the past 12 months, or (3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

12.2.3 Use of Mosquito Nets by Children Under Five Years

Children under age 5 are most vulnerable to severe complications of malarial infection due to their reduced immunity.

Table 12.3 shows the use of mosquito nets by children under age 5. Almost half of all children (47 percent) slept under a mosquito net the night before the survey, 39 percent slept under an ITN, and 28 percent slept under an LLIN. However, in households with at least one ITN, 59 percent of children slept under an ITN the night before the survey.

Table 12.3 Use of mosquito nets by children

Percentage of children under age 5 who, the night before the survey, slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated), under an insecticide-treated net (ITN), and under a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN); and among children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN, the percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

	Children under age 5 in all households				Children under age 5 in households with an ITN[1]	
Background characteristic	Percentage who slept under any net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Percentage who slept under an LLIN last night	Number of children	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of children
Age in years						
<1	54.0	47.4	37.1	3,830	63.4	2,865
1	51.8	42.6	30.3	3,919	63.4	2,634
2	44.8	37.7	27.8	3,971	58.2	2,573
3	42.2	34.9	24.0	3,886	56.1	2,419
4	42.2	34.4	22.9	3,814	52.9	2,479
Sex						
Male	46.6	38.6	27.5	9,514	58.1	6,327
Female	47.4	40.2	29.2	9,905	59.9	6,643
Residence						
Urban	59.0	48.4	29.3	2,634	68.5	1,860
Rural	45.1	38.0	28.2	16,785	57.4	11,109
Region						
Northern	45.9	36.5	28.9	2,312	54.5	1,549
Central	46.0	38.5	26.7	8,404	59.2	5,469
Southern	48.2	41.1	29.9	8,703	60.1	5,951
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	34.6	28.8	22.7	4,344	53.9	2,322
Second	41.9	35.1	27.4	4,200	54.9	2,690
Middle	49.5	41.5	30.9	4,158	59.2	2,915
Fourth	51.3	42.1	31.0	3,587	59.4	2,542
Highest	62.7	54.0	31.3	3,130	67.6	2,501
Total	47.0	39.4	28.4	19,420	59.0	12,969

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview.
[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN), or (2) a pretreated net obtained within the past 12 months, or (3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

There is no variation by gender in the use of ITNs and conventional nets. Children in urban areas are slightly more likely to use ITNs (48 percent) than those in rural areas (38 percent), but there is no variation in the use of LLINs by area of residence. Additionally, children under age 2 are more likely to use any type of net for sleeping than children age 2 and older.

It is worth noting that these estimates for net use among children under age 5 are lower than those found in the 2010 Malawi National Malaria Indicator Survey (MIS) (NMCP, 2010b). The differences may be due in part to the seasonal nature of malaria transmission and the timing of data collection for the two surveys. The fieldwork for the 2010 MIS was conducted during March and April, the peak malaria transmission season. Fieldwork for the 2010 MDHS, on the other hand, was conducted from June to November, when transmission rates are lower. The results for net ownership at the household level are comparable between the two surveys.

12.2.4 Use of Mosquito Nets by Pregnant Women

To prevent complications from malaria during pregnancy, such as anaemia, low birth weight, and trans-placental parasitaemia, all pregnant women are encouraged to sleep under ITNs.

Table 12.4 shows that 43 percent of all pregnant women age 15 to 49 years slept under any net the night before the survey. Use of any net was higher among urban pregnant women (50 percent) than rural women (42 percent). Thirty-five percent of pregnant women slept under an ITN the night before the survey, including 44 percent of pregnant women in urban areas and 34 percent of pregnant women in rural areas. However, among pregnant women in households with at least one ITN, 57 percent slept under an ITN the night before the survey. Among pregnant women living in households with an ITN, more urban women slept under an ITN (71 percent) than their rural counterparts (55 percent).

Women with secondary education were more likely to have slept under an ITN the night before the survey (50 percent) than those with primary and no education (33 percent and 31 percent, respectively). Women in the highest three wealth quintiles were more likely to have slept under an ITN than those in the lowest two quintiles.

Table 12.4 Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women

Percentages of pregnant women age 15-49 who, the night before the survey, slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated), under an insecticide-treated net (ITN), and under a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN); and among pregnant women age 15-49 in households with at least one ITN, the percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

	Among pregnant women age 15-49 in all households				Among pregnant women age 15-49 in households with at least one ITN[1]	
Background characteristic	Percentage who slept under any net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Percentage who slept under an LLIN last night	Number of women	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of women
Residence						
Urban	49.8	43.6	24.5	248	71.1	152
Rural	42.1	34.1	25.0	1,838	54.6	1,149
Region						
Northern	48.4	35.5	23.3	249	57.9	153
Central	40.1	32.4	24.2	860	55.6	500
Southern	44.3	37.7	26.0	977	56.9	648
Education						
No education	36.8	31.4	24.9	309	54.6	177
Primary	40.7	32.6	24.3	1,464	54.2	881
Secondary	57.7	50.0	28.5	289	65.9	219
More than secondary	*	*	*	25	*	24
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	29.9	22.5	20.2	416	48.9	191
Second	37.8	28.6	23.4	478	49.1	278
Middle	44.7	38.1	28.3	481	56.2	326
Fourth	49.2	42.2	26.4	370	61.8	252
Highest	57.4	48.5	26.6	341	65.5	253
Total	43.1	35.2	24.9	2,086	56.5	1,301

Note: Table is based on women who stayed in the household the night before the interview. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN), or (2) a pretreated net obtained within the past 12 months, or (3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

12.3 INDOOR RESIDUAL SPRAYING

Nationally, indoor residual spraying (IRS) has not yet been fully implemented as a malaria prevention method. At the time of fieldwork for the 2010 MDHS, IRS activities had been limited to Nkhotakota District and limited private spraying in Blantyre City and Sugar Estates in Nkhotakota and Chikhwawa. The programme expanded to a total of seven districts in 2011, after the 2010 MDHS fieldwork was completed.

Table 12.5 shows that coverage of IRS at the national level is limited. Two percent of all households were sprayed in the past 12 months. By combining IRS with use of an ITN, it is possible to look at a combined indicator of malaria protection at the household level. Overall, 58 percent of households are protected either by owning an ITN or having received IRS in the past 12 months.

Table 12.5 Indoor residual spraying against mosquitoes

Percentage of households in which someone has come into the dwelling to spray the interior walls against mosquitoes (IRS) in the past 12 months, and the percentage of households with at least one insecticide treated net (ITN) and/or IRS in the past 12 months, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Percentage of households with interior walls sprayed in the past 12 months	Percentage of households with at least one ITN[1] and/or IRS in the past 12 months	Number of households
Residence			
Urban	1.7	64.9	4,116
Rural	2.3	56.2	20,709
Region			
Northern	0.7	56.7	2,716
Central	4.2	56.0	10,627
Southern	0.7	59.4	11,482
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	2.0	42.0	5,253
Second	2.2	52.1	5,128
Middle	2.1	58.9	4,869
Fourth	2.3	62.0	4,808
Highest	2.4	75.1	4,767
Total	2.2	57.6	24,825

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN), or (2) a pretreated net obtained within the past 12 months, or (3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

Table 12.6 shows that 31 percent of the household population slept under an ITN or in a dwelling that received IRS in the past 12 months, while 41 percent of children under age 5 slept under an ITN or in a dwelling that received IRS. Thirty-six percent of pregnant women slept under an ITN or in a dwelling that received IRS in the past 12 months.

Table 12.6 Use of mosquito nets or sleeping in a house which received IRS

Percentages of the de facto household population, of children under age 5, and of pregnant women age 15-49 who, the night before the survey, slept under an ITN or in a dwelling in which the interior walls have been sprayed against mosquitoes in the past 12 months (IRS), by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

	Household population		Children under age 5		Pregnant women	
Background characteristic	Slept under an ITN[1] last night or in a dwelling with IRS in the past 12 months	Number of persons	Slept under an ITN[1] last night or in a dwelling with IRS in the past 12 months	Number of children	Slept under an ITN[1] last night or in a dwelling with IRS in the past 12 months	Number of pregnant women
Residence						
Urban	39.5	17,896	49.2	2,634	43.9	248
Rural	28.9	95,677	39.3	16,785	35.2	1,838
Region						
Northern	27.0	13,521	36.8	2,312	35.8	249
Central	30.4	49,376	41.1	8,404	34.5	860
Southern	31.7	50,676	41.3	8,703	37.8	977
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	20.5	22,627	30.3	4,344	23.8	416
Second	26.0	22,708	36.6	4,200	29.7	478
Middle	30.2	22,679	42.4	4,158	39.2	481
Fourth	32.0	22,744	43.4	3,587	42.8	370
Highest	44.1	22,817	55.0	3,130	49.1	341
Total	30.6	113,574	40.7	19,420	36.2	2,086

Note: Table is based on those who stayed in the household the night before the interview.
IRS = Indoor residual spraying
[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN), or (2) a pretreated net obtained within the past 12 months, or (3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

12.4 USE OF INTERMITTENT PREVENTIVE TREATMENT OF MALARIA IN PREGNANCY

Pregnant women are particularly vulnerable to malaria because their immune systems are suppressed. Malaria can cause anaemia, low birth weight, and spontaneous abortion. For over a decade, the Ministry of Health (MOH) has been implementing intermittent preventive treatment during pregnancy (IPTp) by provision of at least two doses of sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine (SP)/Fansidar to protect the mother and her child from malaria during routine antenatal care visits in the second and third trimesters of pregnancy.

Table 12.7 presents the results for use of IPTp by women during pregnancy for their last live birth in the two years preceding the survey. Eighty-nine percent (89 percent) of mothers reported taking any antimalarial drugs during pregnancy, with 55 percent receiving IPTp (taking the recommended two or more doses of SP/Fansidar). Fifty-four percent of pregnant women received two or more doses of SP/Fansidar and received at least one of them during ANC. Women in the Central Region are more likely than women in the Northern and Southern Regions to do so (59 percent versus 50 percent). The percentage of women taking two or more doses of SP/Fansidar during pregnancy and receiving at least one dose during ANC increases from 51 percent among women with no education to 58 percent among women with a secondary education.

Table 12.7 Prophylactic use of antimalarial drugs and use of Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPTp) by women during pregnancy

Percentages of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey who, during the pregnancy, took any antimalarial drug for prevention, who took one dose of SP/Fansidar, and who received Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPTp)[1], by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

		SP/Fansidar		Intermittent Preventive Treatment[1]		
Background characteristic	Percentage who took any antimalarial drug	Percentage who took any SP/Fansidar	Percentage who received any SP/Fansidar during any ANC visit	Percentage who took 2+ doses of SP/Fansidar	Percentage who took 2+ doses of SP/Fansidar and received at least one during an ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey
Residence						
Urban	94.2	92.9	91.6	55.9	55.2	1,138
Rural	87.8	86.7	84.8	54.8	53.6	6,586
Region						
Northern	91.0	89.9	88.3	51.1	50.3	889
Central	88.8	88.0	86.6	60.1	59.1	3,375
Southern	88.1	86.7	84.3	51.0	49.7	3,461
Education						
No education	82.7	82.1	79.7	52.5	51.1	1,249
Primary	89.0	87.8	86.1	54.7	53.5	5,236
Secondary	94.2	92.6	90.4	59.2	58.1	1,169
More than secondary	(89.6)	(89.6)	(89.6)	(53.3)	(53.3)	70
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	83.5	82.8	81.1	52.7	51.6	1,669
Second	87.2	86.2	84.4	54.3	53.3	1,669
Middle	90.0	88.7	86.3	56.9	55.4	1,689
Fourth	91.4	90.4	88.6	56.2	55.2	1,409
Highest	92.9	91.3	89.8	55.1	53.9	1,288
Total	88.7	87.6	85.8	55.0	53.8	7,724

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
[1] IPTp: Intermittent Preventive Treatment during pregnancy is preventive treatment with two or more doses of SP/Fansidar

12.5 PREVALENCE AND PROMPT TREATMENT OF FEVER

Malaria case management, including the identification, diagnosis, and rapid treatment of all malaria cases with appropriate and effective antimalarial drugs, is one of the key strategic areas for malaria control in Malawi. Most malarial fevers occur at home, and prompt and effective treatment is critical to prevent severe morbidity and mortality related to malaria.

Table 12.8 shows that 35 percent of children under age 5 had fever during the two weeks preceding the survey, with a slightly higher proportion of children having fever in rural areas (35 percent) than in urban areas (31 percent). Children in the highest wealth quintile were slightly less likely to have experienced fever (29 percent) than those in the lower wealth quintiles (34 percent or higher).

Table 12.8 Prevalence and prompt treatment of fever

Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the two weeks preceding the survey, and among children under age 5 with fever, the percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel, the percentage who took antimalarial drugs and the percentage who took the drugs the same or next day following the onset of fever, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with fever:			
	Percentage with fever in the two weeks preceding the survey	Number of children	Percentage who had blood taken from finger or heel for testing	Percentage who took antimalarial drugs	Percentage who took antimalarial drugs same or next day	Number of children
Age (in months)						
<12	34.9	3,717	18.0	32.1	20.5	1,296
12-23	40.9	3,774	17.4	47.3	31.2	1,545
24-35	37.0	3,675	19.3	48.1	30.5	1,359
36-47	31.4	3,471	16.2	44.9	29.7	1,091
48-59	27.4	3,376	15.5	43.9	29.0	924
Residence						
Urban	30.7	2,559	28.8	42.6	24.3	786
Rural	35.1	15,454	15.8	43.5	28.8	5,428
Region						
Northern	29.4	2,130	14.3	46.8	28.2	626
Central	38.1	7,749	18.0	44.4	28.8	2,954
Southern	32.4	8,134	17.6	41.4	27.7	2,634
Mother's education						
No education	34.1	3,068	14.9	41.7	27.4	1,045
Primary	34.9	12,227	17.7	44.0	28.4	4,271
Secondary	33.0	2,674	19.3	42.4	28.0	884
More than secondary	(33.3)	44	*	*	*	15
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	35.6	3,927	12.6	40.8	27.3	1,397
Second	34.8	3,896	12.9	42.5	26.9	1,357
Middle	37.4	3,924	16.9	44.9	28.2	1,469
Fourth	34.1	3,300	17.7	43.6	30.6	1,127
Highest	29.2	2,966	32.9	46.1	28.8	865
Total	34.5	18,013	17.4	43.4	28.2	6,214

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Among children under age 5 with fever, 17 percent had blood taken from a finger or heel for testing. Forty-three percent of children under age 5 with fever took antimalarial drugs. However, only 28 percent of children under age 5 took antimalarial drugs the same day or the day after the fever started. There is no substantial difference among children under age 5 who took antimalarial drugs the same or next day by mothers' educational status, region, or wealth quintiles. Children under age 12 months were less likely than older children to take antimalarial drugs or to take them the same day or day after the fever started.

In line with the revised NMCP malaria treatment policy, introduced in December 2007, all fevers are to be treated with artemisinin combination therapy (ACT) (NMCP, 2009). Table 12.9 shows that 36 percent of children under age 5 with fever took ACTs (lumefantrine-artemether, commonly known as LA), 5 percent took quinine, and 2 percent took SP. On the same or next day following the onset of fever, 24 percent of children took ACTs, 3 percent took quinine, and 1 percent took SP/Fansidar. There are no substantial differences in the use of ACTs for treatment of fever by residence, region, or wealth quintile.

Table 12.9 Type and timing of antimalarial drugs taken by children with fever

Among children under age 5 with fever in the two weeks preceding the survey, percentage who took specific antimalarial drugs and percentage who took each type of drug the same or next day after developing the fever, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Percentage of children who took drug:								Percentage of children who took drug the same or next day:							Number of children with fever
	SP/ Fansidar	Chloro-quine	Amodia-quine	Quinine	ACT	Artesunate	AA/ASAQ	Other anti-malarial	SP/ Fansidar	Chloro-quine	Amodia-quine	Quinine	ACT	AA/ASAQ	Other anti-malarial	
Age (in months)																
<12	1.8	0.0	0.0	3.2	26.0	0.0	0.2	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.2	16.7	0.2	0.3	1,296
12-23	1.9	0.0	0.1	5.8	39.6	0.0	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	3.7	26.1	0.8	0.3	1,545
24-35	2.1	0.0	0.0	4.9	40.7	0.1	0.0	1.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.9	26.3	0.0	0.2	1,359
36-47	1.7	0.1	0.0	5.1	37.7	0.1	0.0	1.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	26.2	0.0	0.2	1,091
48-59	2.1	0.1	0.4	4.9	36.6	0.0	0.1	1.1	1.6	0.0	0.4	3.2	24.1	0.0	0.1	924
Residence																
Urban	0.7	0.0	0.2	7.1	34.4	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.2	3.6	19.8	0.0	0.2	786
Rural	2.1	0.0	0.1	4.5	36.5	0.0	0.3	1.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	2.8	24.5	0.3	0.2	5,428
Region																
Northern	3.3	0.0	0.0	2.4	33.4	0.3	0.6	10.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.7	23.6	0.6	1.8	626
Central	1.5	0.0	0.1	5.9	37.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.1	3.4	24.3	0.4	0.0	2,954
Southern	2.1	0.0	0.1	4.1	35.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.7	0.0	0.1	2.6	23.6	0.0	0.1	2,634
Mother's education																
No education	2.1	0.0	0.0	4.2	35.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	23.0	0.1	0.4	1,045
Primary	2.0	0.0	0.1	4.8	36.6	0.0	0.2	1.5	1.4	0.0	0.1	2.9	24.1	0.2	0.3	4,271
Secondary	1.7	0.0	0.2	5.4	35.9	0.0	0.7	0.6	1.4	0.0	0.2	2.9	23.7	0.6	0.1	884
More than secondary	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.3	45.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	32.6	0.0	0.0	15
Wealth quintile																
Lowest	2.4	0.0	0.0	3.6	34.8	0.0	0.3	1.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	2.1	23.9	0.3	0.0	1,397
Second	1.4	0.0	0.0	3.2	37.1	0.0	0.2	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	23.4	0.2	0.1	1,357
Middle	2.8	0.0	0.2	3.3	38.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.9	0.0	0.2	2.1	24.0	0.0	0.4	1,469
Fourth	1.5	0.0	0.2	6.6	35.1	0.0	0.6	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.2	3.6	25.6	0.6	0.2	1,127
Highest	1.1	0.0	0.1	9.5	34.4	0.2	0.2	2.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	5.3	22.4	0.2	0.6	865
Total	1.9	0.0	0.1	4.8	36.2	0.0	0.3	1.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	2.9	23.9	0.2	0.2	6,214

ACT = Artemisinin combination therapy
AA/ASAQ = Combined amodiaquine and artesunate

12.6 PREVALENCE OF ANAEMIA IN CHILDREN

One of the objectives of the 2010 MDHS was to assess anaemia prevalence in children age 6-59 months. Table 11.7 in the previous chapter presents the percentage of children with anaemia according to the cutoffs of 11.0 g/dl for any anaemia and 7.0 g/dl for severe anaemia. In addition to poor dietary intake of iron, malaria infection can also result in anaemia. A haemoglobin concentration of less than 8.0 g/dl is considered an indication that an individual may have malaria.

Table 12.10 shows that 9 percent of children age 6-59 months have haemoglobin lower than 8.0 g/dl. Children under age 3 experience higher levels of anaemia, ranging from 17 percent of children age 6-8 months to 10 percent of children age 24-35 months. There is no substantial difference in anaemia levels by gender. The Central Region has the highest levels of anaemia (11 percent) while levels in the Northern and Southern Regions are lowest (8 percent and 7 percent, respectively). Rates of anaemia in rural children were slightly higher than those in urban children (9 percent and 7 percent, respectively). Haemoglobin below 8.0 g/dl is highly associated with wealth status; decreasing from 11 percent of children in the lowest wealth quintile to 5 percent of children in the highest wealth quintile.

Table 12.10 Percentage of children with haemoglobin <8.0 g/dl in children

Percentage of children age 6-59 months with haemoglobin lower than 8.0 g/dl, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Haemoglobin <8.0 g/dl	Number of children
Age in months		
6-8	16.8	253
9-11	13.2	249
12-17	10.4	497
18-23	13.7	585
24-35	10.4	970
36-47	5.6	1,010
48-59	2.9	950
Sex		
Male	9.1	2,224
Female	8.2	2,291
Mother's interview status		
Interviewed	8.8	4,203
Not interviewed but in household	10.3	82
Not interviewed, and not in the household[1]	5.8	229
Residence		
Urban	6.8	636
Rural	9.0	3,879
Region		
Northern	8.4	512
Central	10.6	2,102
Southern	6.6	1,901
Mother's education[2]		
No education	10.5	813
Primary	8.7	3,042
Secondary	6.3	646
More than secondary	*	13
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	11.4	819
Second	9.3	1,038
Middle	9.3	997
Fourth	7.9	833
Highest	5.3	828
Total	8.7	4,515

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anaemia is based on haemoglobin levels and is adjusted for altitude using CDC formulas (CDC, 1998). Haemoglobin is measured in grams per decilitre (g/dl).
[1] Includes children whose mothers are deceased
[2] For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire.

HIV- AND AIDS-RELATED KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIOUR

13

13.1 INTRODUCTION

The first case of AIDS in Malawi was identified in 1985. The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) in its 2010 global report stated that there were 920,000 adults and children living with HIV in Malawi in 2009 (UNAIDS, 2010).

Major factors in the transmission of HIV in Malawi are poverty, low literacy levels, high rates of casual and transactional unprotected sex in the general population, particularly among youth between the ages of 15 and 24, low levels of male and female condom use, cultural and religious factors, and stigma and discrimination (UNAIDS, 2010).

In July 2001, the National AIDS Commission was established and replaced the National AIDS Control Programme. The National HIV and AIDS Policy was launched in 2003 in Malawi (OPC, 2003). This policy was developed through a consultative process that involved civil society organisations, the public and private sectors, the media, and persons living with HIV. The National HIV and AIDS Policy now provides guiding principles for all programmes and interventions in Malawi.

In October 2004, Malawi developed the National HIV and AIDS Action Framework (NAF), which guided the national response for the period 2005-2009 (NAC, 2004). The NAF is a tool used to mobilise an expanded, multisectoral national response to the HIV epidemic. The overall goal of the NAF is to prevent the spread of HIV, to provide access to treatment for people living with HIV, and to mitigate the health, socioeconomic, and psychosocial impact of HIV on individuals, families, communities, and the nation. To achieve this goal, nine priority areas have been identified: (1) prevention and behaviour change; (2) treatment, care, and support; (3) impact mitigation; (4) mainstreaming, partnerships, and capacity building; (5) research and development; (6) monitoring and evaluation; (7) resource mobilisation and utilisation; (8) policy coordination; and (9) programme planning.

National efforts, coupled with support from various donors and development partners, have contributed to a significant scaling up of prevention, care, and treatment programmes aimed at combating the disease. Similarly, efforts have been made to strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems for HIV response activities as the country seeks to continue supporting evidence-based decision making for a more efficient and effective response.

The future course of the national response to the HIV and AIDS epidemic in Malawi depends on a number of factors. Included are levels of HIV and AIDS-related knowledge among the general population; social stigmatisation; risk behaviour modification; access to quality services for sexually transmitted infections (STI); provision and uptake of HIV counselling and testing; and access to care and antiretroviral therapy (ART), including prevention and treatment of opportunistic infections. The principal objective of this chapter is to show the level of HIV and AIDS-related knowledge, perceptions, and behaviours at the national level, by residence, and by selected demographic and socioeconomic characteristics in Malawi.[1]

[1] The survey results in this chapter are presented for the country as a whole, by urban-rural residence, and by region. District-level results are available in Appendix A.

13.2 HIV AND AIDS KNOWLEDGE, TRANSMISSION AND PREVENTION METHODS

13.2.1 Awareness of AIDS

The 2010 MDHS respondents were asked whether they had heard of AIDS. Those who reported having heard of AIDS were asked a number of questions about whether and how the virus that causes AIDS can be avoided. Table 13.1 shows that 99 percent of women and men in Malawi have heard of AIDS. There are no significant variations in awareness by background characteristics. Knowledge of AIDS among women and men in Malawi is almost universal. This is true across age groups and by urban or rural residence, marital status, wealth index, and educational level.

Table 13.1 Knowledge of AIDS

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Have heard of AIDS	Number of women	Have heard of AIDS	Number of men
Age				
15-24	99.3	9,559	98.7	2,987
15-19	99.0	5,005	98.2	1,748
20-24	99.7	4,555	99.5	1,239
25-29	99.7	4,400	99.7	1,099
30-39	99.6	5,772	100.0	1,746
40-49	99.1	3,288	99.4	986
Marital status				
Never married	99.0	4,538	98.6	2,689
Ever had sex	99.5	1,415	99.4	1,690
Never had sex	98.8	3,123	97.1	999
Married/living together	99.5	15,528	99.8	3,895
Divorced/separated/widowed	99.5	2,954	99.9	234
Residence				
Urban	99.8	4,302	99.4	1,440
Rural	99.3	18,718	99.3	5,379
Region				
Northern	99.4	2,677	98.9	744
Central	99.1	9,857	99.4	3,074
Southern	99.7	10,485	99.3	3,001
Education				
No education	98.4	3,505	97.3	422
Primary	99.5	14,916	99.2	4,270
Secondary	100.0	4,177	99.9	1,904
More than secondary	100.0	422	100.0	223
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	98.6	4,268	99.0	997
Second	99.2	4,332	99.4	1,309
Middle	99.6	4,517	99.6	1,367
Fourth	99.7	4,515	99.0	1,376
Highest	99.9	5,388	99.4	1,770
Total 15-49	99.4	23,020	99.3	6,818
50-54	na	na	100.0	357
Total men 15-54	na	na	99.3	7,175

na = Not applicable

13.2.2 Knowledge of HIV Prevention

In Malawi, HIV in adults is mainly transmitted through heterosexual contact between an HIV-positive partner and an HIV-negative partner. Malawi's national HIV prevention programme has sought to reduce sexual transmission of the virus by promoting three behaviour change models—sexual abstinence, mutually faithful monogamy between HIV-negative partners, and condom use for people not practicing abstinence.

In the 2010 MDHS, men and women were asked if it is possible to reduce the risk of acquiring HIV through consistently using condoms, limiting sexual intercourse to one HIV-negative partner who has no other sex partners, and abstaining from sexual intercourse.

Table 13.2 shows that about three-quarters of women and men age 15-49 (72 and 73 percent, respectively) know that consistent use of condoms prevents the spread of HIV. Eighty-seven percent of women and 85 percent of men know that limiting sexual intercourse to one, uninfected HIV-negative partner can reduce the chances of contracting HIV. Sixty-six percent of women and men know that using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one HIV-negative partner can reduce the risk of HIV infection. Seventy-nine percent of women and 77 percent of men know that abstaining from sexual intercourse can reduce the risk of HIV infection. Although there are variations in knowledge of HIV prevention methods across the age groups, they are not consistent.

Table 13.2 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of being infected with HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, and by abstaining from sexual intercourse, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

	Women					Men				
	Percentage who say HIV can be prevented by:					Percentage who say HIV can be prevented by:				
Background characteristic	Using condoms[1]	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[2]	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[1,2]	Abstaining from sexual intercourse	Number of women	Using condoms[1]	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[2]	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[1,2]	Abstaining from sexual intercourse	Number of men
Age										
15-24	71.1	84.9	65.0	77.6	9,559	73.2	84.4	66.1	75.1	2,987
15-19	68.3	83.2	61.8	77.2	5,005	73.1	84.6	66.1	75.0	1,748
20-24	74.2	86.8	68.6	78.1	4,555	73.3	84.1	66.0	75.3	1,239
25-29	75.6	89.6	70.9	81.8	4,400	73.8	85.9	66.5	75.9	1,099
30-39	72.7	87.9	67.3	80.9	5,772	73.2	86.2	67.3	81.1	1,746
40-49	68.3	85.9	63.0	78.4	3,288	68.3	85.9	62.8	78.6	986
Marital status										
Never married	68.7	83.6	62.4	78.4	4,538	72.5	84.2	65.2	75.7	2,689
Ever had sex	76.2	87.9	71.4	81.2	1,415	75.9	86.0	68.1	77.7	1,690
Never had sex	65.3	81.7	58.4	77.1	3,123	66.7	81.3	60.3	72.2	999
Married/living together	72.6	87.6	67.4	79.3	15,528	72.7	86.5	66.7	78.6	3,895
Divorced/separated/widowed	73.7	86.7	67.7	81.0	2,954	71.0	78.9	61.8	74.4	234
Residence										
Urban	75.5	89.3	70.1	80.7	4,302	73.6	90.3	69.2	78.8	1,440
Rural	71.1	86.1	65.6	79.0	18,718	72.3	84.0	65.1	76.9	5,379
Region										
Northern	66.8	87.1	62.2	78.1	2,677	67.9	83.9	60.5	74.2	744
Central	65.9	82.9	59.7	75.8	9,857	72.8	83.1	66.3	77.0	3,074
Southern	79.0	90.1	73.8	83.1	10,485	73.6	87.9	67.0	78.3	3,001
Education										
No education	66.2	82.6	59.8	73.2	3,505	69.7	77.4	59.8	72.4	422
Primary	71.9	86.4	66.3	79.3	14,916	72.1	83.8	64.6	76.2	4,270
Secondary	76.7	90.4	71.6	83.7	4,177	75.6	90.3	71.4	80.7	1,904
More than secondary	77.6	95.8	76.3	87.9	422	61.0	85.9	57.9	77.3	223
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	68.7	84.2	62.7	76.0	4,268	70.5	80.7	62.1	74.1	997
Second	70.2	85.2	64.7	77.7	4,332	75.8	82.9	67.1	78.7	1,309
Middle	71.1	86.4	65.8	80.3	4,517	74.8	86.5	67.7	78.5	1,367
Fourth	73.7	87.4	68.2	80.6	4,515	70.6	86.8	65.1	75.8	1,376
Highest	75.2	89.6	69.8	81.6	5,388	71.2	87.7	66.6	78.3	1,770
Total 15-49	72.0	86.7	66.4	79.3	23,020	72.6	85.3	66.0	77.3	6,818
50-54	na	na	na	na	na	73.5	87.1	66.7	83.1	357
Total men 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	72.6	85.4	66.0	77.6	7,175

na = Not applicable
[1] Using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse
[2] Partner who has no other partners

Among women, knowledge of HIV prevention measures is highest among those age 25-29. On the other hand, women who have never had sex are least likely to know about HIV prevention measures. For example, 65 percent of women who have never had sex know that condoms can reduce the risk of HIV infection compared with 73 percent of currently married women. Knowledge of HIV

prevention methods is higher among women in urban areas and those in the Southern Region than among other women. Three-quarters of women (74 percent) in the Southern Region know that both using condoms and being faithful reduce the risk of HIV transmission compared with 62 percent of women in the Northern Region and 60 percent of women in the Central Region. Knowledge of HIV prevention methods increases with level of education and wealth quintile.

Among men, those age 40-49 and those who have never had sex are less likely than other men to know HIV prevention methods; however, knowledge of prevention methods is higher among men in the Southern Region than among men in the Northern and Central Regions. Unlike the pattern for women, men with secondary education are more likely than those with more than a secondary education to know each of the three HIV prevention methods. Differentials in knowledge of HIV prevention methods by wealth quintile among men are less pronounced than among women.

13.2.3 Comprehensive Knowledge and Misconceptions about HIV/AIDS

As part of the effort to assess HIV and AIDS knowledge, the 2010 MDHS obtained information on common misconceptions about HIV transmission. Respondents were asked whether they think it is possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV and whether they believe HIV is transmitted through mosquito bites, supernatural means, or sharing food with a person who has HIV or AIDS. Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent condom use and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting the AIDS virus, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission—that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites, and that HIV can be transmitted by supernatural means.

Tables 13.3.1 and 13.3.2 show the proportion of women and men age 15-49 who know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, who reject common misconceptions about HIV transmission, and who have comprehensive knowledge about AIDS. Eighty-seven percent of women know that a healthy-looking person can have HIV compared with 93 percent of men. The most common misconception about HIV transmission in Malawi is that it can be transmitted by mosquitoes. Three-quarters of women and men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquitoes (74 percent and 75 percent, respectively). Eighty-five percent of women and 88 percent of men believe HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means, and 91 percent of women and 94 percent of men believe a person cannot contract HIV by sharing food with a person who has AIDS.

Forty-one percent of women and 45 percent of men have comprehensive knowledge about AIDS. Comprehensive knowledge about HIV among women has almost doubled from 22 percent in the 2004 MDHS. For men, the increase in comprehensive knowledge about HIV has been more moderate, and is up from 39 percent in the 2004 MDHS.

Men and women age 40-49 are less likely to have comprehensive knowledge about AIDS than their younger counterparts. By marital status, both men and women who have never married but who have had sex, are most knowledgeable about AIDS. For women, those who have never had sex are least knowledgeable whereas the least knowledgeable men are those who are divorced, widowed, or separated.

Respondents in urban areas are more likely than those in rural areas to have comprehensive knowledge about AIDS. By region, the level of comprehensive knowledge is highest in the Southern Region (48 percent for women and 47 percent for men). The proportion with comprehensive knowledge about AIDS generally rises with increasing level of education and wealth quintile. For men, the proportion with comprehensive knowledge about AIDS increases from 27 percent of men with no education to 57 percent of men with secondary education before decreasing slightly to 53 percent among men with more than a secondary education.

Table 13.3.1 Comprehensive knowledge about AIDS: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who say that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention, and the percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about AIDS by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Percentage of respondents who say that:				Percentage who say that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus and who reject the two most common local misconceptions[1]	Percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about AIDS[2]	Number of women
	A healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus	AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	AIDS cannot be transmitted by supernatural means	A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has AIDS			
Age							
15-24	84.8	76.5	87.5	91.1	60.7	41.8	9,559
15-19	82.2	76.8	87.0	90.8	59.3	39.5	5,005
20-24	87.6	76.2	88.0	91.5	62.2	44.2	4,555
25-29	90.4	73.9	86.1	91.3	62.0	45.5	4,400
30-39	89.1	70.6	82.4	89.9	56.4	39.7	5,772
40-49	85.4	69.6	78.2	88.6	51.3	35.4	3,288
Marital status							
Never married	84.1	80.0	89.0	92.3	64.2	43.6	4,538
Ever had sex	89.8	81.9	91.7	95.1	71.0	52.9	1,415
Never had sex	81.5	79.1	87.7	91.1	61.2	39.3	3,123
Married/living together	87.5	71.7	83.7	89.8	56.8	40.1	15,528
Divorced/separated/widowed	88.9	73.4	82.8	91.1	58.8	42.0	2,954
Residence							
Urban	93.4	83.1	91.0	95.4	73.9	54.6	4,302
Rural	85.6	71.4	83.1	89.4	55.0	37.9	18,718
Region							
Northern	73.4	66.1	85.7	85.9	45.7	30.5	2,677
Central	85.6	73.3	84.1	91.0	56.9	36.2	9,857
Southern	91.9	75.7	84.9	91.2	63.3	48.3	10,485
Education							
No education	81.8	66.0	75.9	83.7	45.9	29.8	3,505
Primary	85.8	71.0	83.6	90.1	54.8	38.1	14,916
Secondary	94.7	86.7	94.4	96.8	79.3	58.1	4,177
More than secondary	97.6	96.0	95.3	97.8	90.2	70.1	422
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	82.1	68.9	79.4	87.0	49.3	33.3	4,268
Second	84.4	68.8	81.7	88.1	51.5	35.1	4,332
Middle	85.4	70.9	83.4	89.7	54.5	38.1	4,517
Fourth	88.6	74.1	86.0	91.9	60.3	42.4	4,515
Highest	93.1	82.9	91.0	94.7	73.4	53.3	5,388
Total 15-49	87.0	73.6	84.6	90.5	58.5	41.0	23,020

[1] Two most common local misconceptions: 'AIDS can be transmitted by mosquito bites.' and 'AIDS can be transmitted by supernatural means.'
[2] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of a condom during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting the AIDS virus, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention.

Table 13.3.2 Comprehensive knowledge about AIDS: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who say that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention, and the percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about AIDS by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Percentage of respondents who say that: A healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus	AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	AIDS cannot be transmitted by supernatural means	A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has AIDS	Percentage who say that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus and who reject the two most common local misconceptions[1]	Percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about AIDS[2]	Number of men
Age							
15-24	90.5	75.8	88.7	93.7	65.3	44.7	2,987
15-19	87.9	77.2	88.3	92.0	65.4	44.7	1,748
20-24	94.0	73.9	89.2	96.0	65.3	44.7	1,239
25-29	94.3	74.7	90.1	94.9	67.9	46.3	1,099
30-39	94.4	75.3	86.6	93.2	65.3	45.5	1,746
40-49	93.2	73.5	85.7	92.0	63.6	42.3	986
Marital status							
Never married	90.2	78.3	89.5	93.2	68.0	45.7	2,689
Ever had sex	92.8	77.6	89.9	94.2	68.3	46.9	1,690
Never had sex	85.8	79.5	88.8	91.4	67.5	43.7	999
Married/living together	94.0	72.9	86.9	93.9	63.8	44.5	3,895
Divorced/separated/widowed	93.3	76.0	87.2	91.3	63.8	39.4	234
Residence							
Urban	95.3	85.9	93.1	96.6	79.0	55.5	1,440
Rural	91.8	72.3	86.6	92.7	61.9	41.9	5,379
Region							
Northern	84.0	66.3	87.6	90.9	53.6	35.1	744
Central	93.9	74.5	87.2	94.3	65.4	44.9	3,074
Southern	93.2	78.1	88.8	93.4	68.5	47.1	3,001
Education							
No education	88.4	57.2	71.9	83.3	40.4	26.7	422
Primary	91.2	70.5	86.9	92.8	60.5	40.6	4,270
Secondary	95.7	87.7	93.3	96.9	79.9	57.2	1,904
More than secondary	98.5	91.9	92.0	96.7	85.4	52.6	223
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	89.8	66.3	83.2	91.6	53.3	35.5	997
Second	91.0	69.8	85.7	92.5	58.4	40.4	1,309
Middle	93.3	69.6	86.2	93.1	60.8	42.5	1,367
Fourth	92.2	78.8	90.1	93.2	69.9	46.9	1,376
Highest	94.7	85.6	91.9	95.9	77.8	53.4	1,770
Total 15-49	92.5	75.2	87.9	93.5	65.5	44.8	6,818
50-54	94.4	71.3	88.9	91.3	63.1	42.9	357
Total men 15-54	92.6	75.0	88.0	93.4	65.4	44.7	7,175

[1] Two most common local misconceptions: 'AIDS can be transmitted by mosquito bites,' and 'AIDS can be transmitted by supernatural means.'
[2] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condom during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting the AIDS virus, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention.

13.3 KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION

Increasing knowledge about mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV and using antiretroviral medication before delivery to reduce transmission is critical. To assess MTCT knowledge, respondents were asked if HIV can be transmitted from a mother to a child through breastfeeding and if a mother with HIV can reduce the risk of transmission to her baby by taking certain drugs during pregnancy.

Table 13.4 shows that 91 percent of women and 86 percent of men know that HIV can be transmitted through breastfeeding. Eighty-five percent of women and 78 percent of men know that the risk of MTCT can be reduced if the mother takes special drugs during pregnancy. Knowledge of MTCT has improved dramatically since the 2004 MDHS. The percentage who know that HIV can be transmitted through breastfeeding and that MTCT can be reduced by taking special drugs has

increased from 37 percent to 83 percent among women and from 29 percent to 71 percent among men.

As with other aspects of knowledge about AIDS, women and men who have never had sex are less likely than their counterparts to know that HIV can be transmitted through breastfeeding and can be prevented by the mother taking drugs during pregnancy. Knowledge of MTCT increases with level of education and wealth quintile, and is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Among women, knowledge of MTCT is highest among those in the Southern Region (86 percent), followed by those in the Central Region (81 percent), and those in the Northern Region (76 percent). Among men, those in the Central and Southern Regions are most likely to have knowledge of MTCT (72 percent), and those in the Northern Region are least likely (62 percent).

Table 13.4 Knowledge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Percentage of women and men who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child by breastfeeding and that the risk of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced by the mother taking special drugs during pregnancy, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

	Women				Men			
	Percentage who know that:				Percentage who know that:			
Background characteristic	HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding	Risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding and risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Number of women	HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding	Risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	HIV can be transmitted by breastfeeding and risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Number of men
Age								
15-24	89.3	81.6	79.1	9,559	84.4	72.5	66.9	2,987
15-19	85.6	75.0	72.1	5,005	81.3	68.5	62.5	1,748
20-24	93.3	88.9	86.9	4,555	88.8	78.1	73.2	1,239
25-29	94.8	91.3	89.4	4,400	85.9	80.7	73.4	1,099
30-39	91.9	88.1	85.6	5,772	87.6	82.4	74.9	1,746
40-49	90.2	82.8	80.5	3,288	87.0	80.1	74.3	986
Marital status								
Never married	85.4	75.0	72.0	4,538	83.7	71.9	66.2	2,689
Ever had sex	91.2	84.9	82.3	1,415	87.6	76.3	70.6	1,690
Never had sex	82.8	70.5	67.3	3,123	77.3	64.5	58.8	999
Married/living together	92.4	87.9	85.6	15,528	87.6	81.5	74.8	3,895
Divorced/separated/widowed	93.1	87.5	85.6	2,954	80.7	73.4	64.6	234
Currently pregnant								
Pregnant	90.9	86.9	83.5	2,072	na	na	na	na
Not pregnant or not sure	91.1	85.1	82.8	20,948	na	na	na	na
Residence								
Urban	93.4	90.1	87.6	4,302	89.3	84.1	78.7	1,440
Rural	90.6	84.2	81.8	18,718	84.9	75.7	69.0	5,379
Region								
Northern	88.0	78.5	75.8	2,677	81.5	68.8	61.8	744
Central	90.3	83.5	81.4	9,857	85.6	79.7	72.2	3,074
Southern	92.7	88.7	86.2	10,485	87.2	77.3	72.2	3,001
Education								
No education	87.2	79.3	76.7	3,505	82.5	64.2	58.9	422
Primary	90.8	84.7	82.3	14,916	84.0	75.2	68.3	4,270
Secondary	95.2	91.0	89.0	4,177	89.7	84.2	78.2	1,904
More than secondary	96.6	97.4	94.3	422	94.4	89.3	86.5	223
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	88.5	79.8	77.8	4,268	81.9	69.3	62.1	997
Second	89.7	83.3	80.9	4,332	85.4	76.5	69.7	1,309
Middle	91.3	84.5	82.2	4,517	84.2	77.3	70.1	1,367
Fourth	92.0	87.7	85.1	4,515	86.6	77.0	70.9	1,376
Highest	93.5	89.9	87.3	5,388	89.0	83.3	78.0	1,770
Total 15-49	91.1	85.3	82.9	23,020	85.8	77.5	71.1	6,818
50-54	na	na	na	na	86.9	77.5	72.1	357
Total men 15-54	na	na	na	na	85.9	77.5	71.1	7,175

na = Not applicable

13.4 ATTITUDES TOWARDS PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV AND AIDS

The HIV/AIDS epidemic has generated fear, anxiety, and prejudice against people living with HIV and AIDS. There is widespread stigma and discrimination against people who are HIV-positive. These societal attitudes can adversely affect both people's willingness to be tested for HIV and also their initiation of and adherence to antiretroviral therapy. Reducing stigma and discrimination is therefore an important factor in prevention, management, and control of the HIV epidemic.

In the 2010 MDHS, women and men who had heard of AIDS were asked a number of questions to assess the level of stigma associated with HIV and AIDS. Tables 13.5.1 and 13.5.2 present these results for women and men, age 15-49, respectively.

Almost the same proportion of women and men reported that they would be willing to take care of a family member with HIV at home (97 and 98 percent, respectively). However, men are slightly more likely than women to say that they would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV (90 percent versus 81 percent) and to think that a female teacher with HIV should be allowed to continue teaching (92 percent versus 88 percent). Men are much more likely than women not to want to keep secret a family member's infection with HIV (42 percent versus 29 percent).

Table 13.5.1 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Women

Among women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with AIDS, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who: Are willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in the respondent's home	Would buy fresh vegetables from shopkeeper who has the AIDS virus	Say that a female teacher with the AIDS virus and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus	Percentage expressing acceptance attitudes on all four indicators	Number of women who have heard of AIDS
Age						
15-24	95.2	78.2	85.0	30.9	19.2	9,495
15-19	93.6	73.5	81.7	31.3	16.8	4,956
20-24	96.9	83.3	88.6	30.4	21.8	4,539
25-29	98.0	85.7	90.2	27.4	20.3	4,386
30-39	98.0	83.1	89.4	27.9	20.3	5,750
40-49	97.6	81.1	87.6	29.1	19.4	3,259
Marital status						
Never married	94.3	76.0	84.0	32.3	18.8	4,495
Ever had sex	97.6	85.9	89.0	29.8	22.8	1,409
Never had sex	92.8	71.5	81.8	33.4	17.0	3,086
Married/living together	97.3	82.6	88.2	28.8	20.2	15,455
Divorced/separated/widowed	97.8	82.6	89.2	26.6	18.6	2,939
Residence						
Urban	98.9	89.7	94.9	25.6	21.1	4,294
Rural	96.3	79.3	85.8	30.1	19.4	18,595
Region						
Northern	96.6	83.7	87.4	30.8	21.5	2,662
Central	95.0	78.8	84.9	34.7	21.6	9,769
Southern	98.5	82.9	89.9	23.7	17.5	10,458
Education						
No education	95.2	71.3	79.7	27.8	14.2	3,450
Primary	96.4	79.6	86.2	29.7	19.1	14,840
Secondary	99.0	93.9	97.4	28.1	25.2	4,177
More than secondary	99.7	98.0	98.9	34.5	33.7	422
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	94.3	72.0	79.3	33.1	17.6	4,209
Second	96.3	76.7	84.1	30.0	18.0	4,296
Middle	96.0	79.5	85.8	29.9	19.3	4,498
Fourth	97.9	84.6	90.8	27.3	20.0	4,504
Highest	98.9	90.8	95.3	26.7	22.9	5,383
Total 15-49	96.8	81.3	87.5	29.2	19.7	22,889

Overall, men are more likely to express accepting attitudes regarding all four situations when compared with women (36 percent compared with 20 percent, respectively). Accepting attitudes are generally more common among respondents in urban areas than among those in rural areas and increase with education and wealth. Women in the Northern Region and the Central Region are more likely to express accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV or AIDS (22 percent) than women in the Southern Region (18 percent). Among men, those in the Central Region are more likely to express accepting attitudes (40 percent) than those in the Southern Region (33 percent) or Northern Region (30 percent).

Table 13.5.2 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Men

Among men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Percentage of men who: Are willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in the respondent's home	Would buy fresh vegetables from shopkeeper who has the AIDS virus	Say that a female teacher with the AIDS virus and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus	Percentage expressing acceptance attitudes on all four indicators	Number of men who have heard of AIDS
Age						
15-24	97.1	87.6	89.2	39.9	32.2	2,950
15-19	96.2	85.0	86.9	39.0	29.9	1,717
20-24	98.3	91.3	92.4	41.1	35.5	1,232
25-29	97.7	93.7	94.6	42.9	38.3	1,095
30-39	98.9	92.6	93.6	43.5	39.1	1,745
40-49	98.3	89.7	93.7	42.4	36.9	981
Marital status						
Never married	96.9	87.5	89.4	40.7	32.5	2,651
Ever had sex	97.3	88.2	89.6	41.9	33.8	1,681
Never had sex	96.3	86.3	89.0	38.7	30.3	970
Married/living together	98.6	92.4	93.8	42.2	38.0	3,886
Divorced/separated/widowed	96.0	84.4	88.7	45.3	33.0	234
Residence						
Urban	98.3	94.4	97.0	42.2	37.7	1,431
Rural	97.7	89.0	90.5	41.6	35.1	5,340
Region						
Northern	95.6	87.5	89.4	35.8	29.6	735
Central	97.3	91.1	91.2	46.5	40.0	3,056
Southern	98.9	89.9	93.2	38.2	32.7	2,979
Education						
No education	96.1	83.0	79.4	37.5	29.0	411
Primary	97.2	88.0	90.0	42.5	34.9	4,236
Secondary	99.3	95.8	98.1	40.6	38.2	1,902
More than secondary	99.5	97.4	98.0	43.9	40.9	223
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	96.6	85.3	85.0	41.7	32.2	987
Second	96.7	87.2	89.2	42.2	36.1	1,301
Middle	97.9	90.2	91.7	40.6	35.1	1,361
Fourth	98.1	91.0	94.1	43.1	36.5	1,363
Highest	99.0	94.6	96.1	41.1	37.0	1,759
Total 15-49	97.8	90.2	91.9	41.7	35.7	6,771
50-54	97.5	87.7	94.2	42.8	35.3	357
Total men 15-54	97.8	90.1	92.0	41.8	35.6	7,127

It should be noted that slight changes in the questions on stigma and discrimination between the 2004 and 2010 surveys prevent comparison over time between women and men who express accepting attitudes on all four indicators. The percentage of respondents who would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper with HIV increased from 67 to 81 percent for women and from 84 to 90 percent for men. A similar increase is observed in the percentages of women and men who say that a female teacher with HIV should be allowed to continue teaching.

13.5 ATTITUDES TOWARDS NEGOTIATING SAFER SEXUAL RELATIONS WITH HUSBANDS

Knowledge about HIV transmission and ways to prevent it is less useful if people feel powerless to negotiate safer sex with their partners. To gauge attitudes towards safer sex, respondents to the 2010 MDHS were asked if they think a wife is justified in refusing to have sex with her husband, and in asking that they use a condom if she knows he has an infection that can be transmitted through sexual contact.

Table 13.6 shows that 70 percent of women and 78 percent of men in Malawi believe that if a husband has a sexually transmitted infection (STI), his wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with him. A higher proportion of women and men believe a wife would be justified in asking a husband or partner to use a condom (85 and 91 percent, respectively). Overall, 90 percent of women and 94 percent of men believe that a wife is justified in taking some action to protect herself from HIV, either by refusing to have sexual intercourse or by requesting that her husband or partner use a condom if she thinks he has an STI.

Table 13.6 Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who believe that, if a husband has a sexually transmitted disease, his wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with him or asking that they use a condom, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

	Women				Men			
	Woman is justified in:				Woman is justified in:			
Background characteristic	Refusing to have sexual intercourse	Asking that they use a condom	Refusing sexual intercourse or asking that they use a condom	Number of women	Refusing to have sexual intercourse	Asking that they use a condom	Refusing sexual intercourse or asking that they use a condom	Number of men
Age								
15-24	68.4	84.1	88.5	9,559	75.6	89.2	93.6	2,987
15-19	68.6	81.1	86.3	5,005	76.8	88.3	93.2	1,748
20-24	68.3	87.5	90.9	4,555	73.8	90.4	94.1	1,239
25-29	70.0	87.4	91.4	4,400	77.9	90.9	94.6	1,099
30-39	72.0	87.7	92.2	5,772	79.5	93.3	95.5	1,746
40-49	69.3	80.4	87.3	3,288	82.0	89.4	94.2	986
Marital status								
Never married	70.6	81.1	86.4	4,538	77.1	89.3	93.8	2,689
Ever had sex	74.5	86.6	90.6	1,415	78.0	90.9	95.3	1,690
Never had sex	68.8	78.6	84.6	3,123	75.7	86.6	91.3	999
Married/living together	69.2	85.8	90.4	15,528	78.6	91.7	94.9	3,895
Divorced/separated/widowed	71.3	87.7	92.0	2,954	74.5	84.9	90.5	234
Residence								
Urban	76.2	90.0	94.1	4,302	85.5	94.9	97.2	1,440
Rural	68.3	84.0	88.8	18,718	75.8	89.4	93.6	5,379
Region								
Northern	65.6	82.2	87.1	2,677	74.9	88.0	92.8	744
Central	69.0	81.4	87.4	9,857	78.2	89.2	92.9	3,074
Southern	71.5	89.4	92.7	10,485	78.2	92.6	96.2	3,001
Education								
No education	65.2	79.1	85.8	3,505	71.8	81.3	86.5	422
Primary	68.3	84.5	89.2	14,916	75.5	88.6	92.9	4,270
Secondary	76.6	91.5	94.6	4,177	83.1	96.5	98.7	1,904
More than secondary	89.9	94.5	98.2	422	90.2	94.3	99.2	223
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	67.9	80.6	86.5	4,268	73.2	85.5	90.1	997
Second	66.3	83.3	88.0	4,332	75.3	89.4	93.5	1,309
Middle	68.8	84.4	89.4	4,517	76.3	89.6	93.7	1,367
Fourth	69.1	86.5	90.3	4,515	76.6	91.4	95.2	1,376
Highest	75.4	89.7	93.8	5,388	84.5	94.3	97.2	1,770
Total 15-49	69.8	85.1	89.8	23,020	77.9	90.5	94.3	6,818
50-54	na	na	na	na	85.6	89.3	94.4	357
Total men 15-54	na	na	na	na	78.3	90.5	94.3	7,175

na = Not applicable

People living in rural areas have less favourable attitudes towards a wife negotiating safer sex with her husband. Eighty-nine percent of women in rural areas have a favourable attitude, compared with 94 percent in urban areas. Among men, the comparable figures are 94 percent in rural areas and 97 percent in urban areas. Agreement with a wife's ability to negotiate safer sex with her husband increases with education and wealth quintile.

13.6 ATTITUDES TOWARDS CONDOM EDUCATION FOR YOUTH

Condom use is one of the most effective strategies for combating the spread of HIV. However, educating youth about condoms is sometimes controversial, with some people believing it promotes early sexual initiation. To gauge attitudes towards condom education for youth, the 2010 MDHS asked respondents if they thought that young people age 12-14 should be taught about using a condom to avoid AIDS. Because the table focuses on adult opinions, results are tabulated for respondents age 18-49.

Table 13.7 shows that more than half of women (58 percent) and about two-thirds of men (64 percent) agree that young people age 12-14 should be taught about condoms for AIDS prevention. Among women, support for condom education for youth is lowest in the 40-49 age group, while among men there is no substantial variation in agreement with condom education by age group. Respondents with higher education and those in higher wealth quintiles are most likely to agree with condom education for youth.

Table 13.7 Adult support of education about condom use to prevent AIDS

Percentage of women and men age 18-49 who agree that children age 12-14 years should be taught about using a condom to avoid AIDS, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Women		Men	
	Percentage who agree	Number of women	Percentage who agree	Number of men
Age				
18-24	61.1	6,246	64.9	1,844
18-19	58.6	1,691	64.8	605
20-24	62.1	4,555	64.9	1,239
25-29	60.6	4,400	62.0	1,099
30-39	56.7	5,772	63.8	1,746
40-49	50.6	3,288	62.5	986
Marital status				
Never married	59.1	1,642	63.4	1,562
Married or living together	57.7	15,153	63.4	3,880
Divorced/separated/widowed	58.5	2,912	66.9	233
Residence				
Urban	62.7	3,684	68.3	1,210
Rural	56.9	16,023	62.3	4,464
Region				
Northern	46.6	2,278	57.8	631
Central	54.5	8,412	63.7	2,620
Southern	64.1	9,017	64.9	2,424
Education				
No education	47.5	3,418	50.8	408
Primary	58.5	12,350	61.9	3,331
Secondary	64.8	3,519	69.0	1,715
More than secondary	68.5	420	70.2	221
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	53.3	3,698	57.2	824
Second	56.5	3,767	62.9	1,093
Middle	57.4	3,852	63.5	1,150
Fourth	58.6	3,846	61.7	1,146
Highest	62.9	4,544	69.2	1,462
Total 18-49	58.0	19,707	63.6	5,675
50-54	na	na	61.6	357
Total men 18-54	na	na	63.5	6,032

na = Not applicable

13.7 MULTIPLE SEXUAL PARTNERS

Limiting the number of sexual partners and practicing protected sex are crucial steps in the fight against the epidemic of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV. Respondents to the 2010 MDHS were asked detailed questions about their sexual behaviour, including the number of partners they had in the 12 months preceding the survey and their condom use. The results are shown for women age 15-49 in Table 13.8.1 and for men age 15-49 in Table 13.8.2.

Table 13.8.1 Multiple sexual partners in the past 12 months: Women

Among all women age 15-49, the percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months; among women having more than one partner in the past 12 months, the percentage reporting that a condom was used at last intercourse; and the mean number of sexual partners during her lifetime for women who ever had sexual intercourse, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

	All women		Among women who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months:		Among women who ever had sexual intercourse[1]	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Number of women	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number of women	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of women
Age						
15-24	0.7	9,559	31.4	69	1.5	6,465
15-19	0.7	5,005	(41.7)	33	1.4	2,195
20-24	0.8	4,555	(22.1)	36	1.5	4,270
25-29	0.7	4,400	(42.7)	31	1.7	4,355
30-39	0.6	5,772	(14.1)	32	1.8	5,740
40-49	0.6	3,288	*	20	1.8	3,280
Marital status						
Never married	0.8	4,538	(63.2)	37	1.5	1,408
Married or living together	0.5	15,528	4.4	78	1.6	15,496
Divorced/separated/widowed	1.2	2,954	(40.3)	36	2.1	2,936
Residence						
Urban	0.9	4,302	(52.5)	39	1.8	3,602
Rural	0.6	18,718	18.7	113	1.7	16,237
Region						
Northern	0.5	2,677	*	15	1.5	2,304
Central	0.5	9,857	(30.4)	53	1.5	8,329
Southern	0.8	10,485	25.8	84	1.9	9,206
Education						
No education	0.6	3,505	*	21	1.8	3,428
Primary	0.7	14,916	19.1	100	1.7	12,782
Secondary	0.5	4,177	*	21	1.7	3,281
More than secondary	2.3	422	*	10	2.0	350
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	0.6	4,268	*	24	1.7	3,762
Second	0.7	4,332	(8.3)	32	1.7	3,849
Middle	0.6	4,517	(4.0)	29	1.7	3,941
Fourth	0.7	4,515	(43.0)	30	1.7	3,905
Highest	0.7	5,388	(48.1)	37	1.7	4,382
Total 15-49	0.7	23,020	27.3	151	1.7	19,839

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

A much larger proportion of men than women reported having two or more sexual partners. Nine percent of men reported having two or more sexual partners in the 12 months preceding the survey, compared with only one percent of women. Twenty-seven percent of women and 25 percent of men who reported having two partners or more in the past 12 months used a condom at last sex. Men have a mean of four lifetime sexual partners, compared with a mean of two partners for women.

Table 13.8.2 Multiple sexual partners in the past 12 months: Men

Among all men age 15-49, the percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months; among men having more than one partner in the past 12 months, the percentage reporting that a condom was used at last intercourse; and the mean number of sexual partners during his lifetime for men who ever had sexual intercourse, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

	All men		Among men who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months:		Among men who ever had sexual intercourse[1]	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom during last sexual intercourse	Number of men	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of men
Age						
15-24	6.5	2,987	40.5	195	2.9	2,014
15-19	4.9	1,748	36.1	85	2.5	947
20-24	8.9	1,239	44.0	110	3.2	1,068
25-29	10.7	1,099	31.0	118	3.7	1,058
30-39	10.2	1,746	13.5	179	4.1	1,685
40-49	13.7	986	10.5	136	4.7	940
Marital status						
Never married	6.4	2,689	51.4	173	3.1	1,681
Married or living together	11.1	3,895	11.6	432	3.9	3,788
Divorced/separated/widowed	9.5	234	(66.9)	22	5.4	229
Type of union						
Polygynous union	68.8	295	6.1	203	5.8	286
Non-polygynous union	6.3	3,592	16.6	227	3.7	3,494
Not currently in union	6.7	2,923	53.2	195	3.3	1,910
DK/missing	16.7	8	11.0	1	8.2	8
Residence						
Urban	6.6	1,440	35.2	95	3.7	1,161
Rural	9.9	5,379	22.6	531	3.7	4,537
Region						
Northern	9.4	744	37.3	70	3.7	592
Central	8.6	3,074	23.0	264	3.4	2,593
Southern	9.8	3,001	22.9	293	4.0	2,513
Education						
No education	10.8	422	(12.7)	45	4.2	386
Primary	9.0	4,270	21.2	384	3.6	3,511
Secondary	9.3	1,904	34.1	177	3.9	1,616
More than secondary	9.3	223	*	21	3.5	186
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	10.7	997	22.7	106	3.5	849
Second	8.6	1,309	16.5	113	3.4	1,130
Middle	9.5	1,367	21.0	131	3.7	1,181
Fourth	9.3	1,376	28.2	127	4.0	1,149
Highest	8.5	1,770	32.0	150	3.9	1,390
Total 15-49	9.2	6,818	24.6	627	3.7	5,698
50-54	9.6	357	(4.2)	34	6.0	341
Total men 15-54	9.2	7,175	23.5	661	3.8	6,039

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

There is little variation by background characteristics in the percentage of women with two or more sexual partners in the past 12 months. The percentage of women with multiple partners is higher among women with more than a secondary education and among divorced, widowed, or separated women than it is among other women. The results of condom use at last sex among women who had two or more sexual partners in the past 12 months must be interpreted with caution due to the small number of women, but it appears that women in urban areas and those in the highest two wealth quintiles are more likely than other women with multiple sexual partners to have used a condom at last sex. As expected, women who are currently married are much less likely to have used a condom at last sex than never-married women or women who are divorced, separated, or widowed.

For men, the percentage with two or more sexual partners in the past 12 months increases from 5 percent among men age 15-19 to 14 percent among men age 40-49. Men who are married or living together with a partner (11 percent) are slightly more likely to have had two or more sexual partners in the past 12 months than men who are divorced, separated, or widowed (10 percent) or never-married (6 percent). Rural men are more likely than urban men to have had two or more sexual partners in the past 12 months. There is little variation in the percentage of men with two or more partners by region. The percentage with two or more partners is highest among men in the lowest wealth quintile (11 percent) and among men with no education (11 percent).

Among men who had two or more sexual partners in the past 12 months, men who are married are less likely to have used a condom at last sex (12 percent) than men who have never married (51 percent). Men in urban areas, those with a secondary education, and those in the highest two wealth quintiles are most likely to have used a condom at last sex.

13.8 Concurrent Sexual Partners

According to UNAIDS, concurrent sexual partnerships are defined as 'overlapping sexual partnerships where intercourse with one partner occurs between two acts of intercourse with another partner' (UNAIDS, 2009). If an individual has multiple sexual partners in the same year, it is important to know whether these partnerships are serial or concurrent. Concurrent sexual partnerships are theoretically more risky than serial sexual partnerships because concurrent partnerships can create large interconnected sexual networks whose members are at heightened risk of infection.

The 2010 MDHS collected information on the time since the first and most recent sexual intercourse with each sexual partner in the past 12 months. This information is used to determine if sexual intercourse with one partner occurred between two acts of intercourse with another partner, i.e. whether two partnerships are concurrent. There are two indicators to measure concurrent sexual partnerships. *Point prevalence of concurrent sexual partnerships* is defined as the proportion of women and men age 15-49 with more than one ongoing sexual partnership at the point in time six months before the survey. *Cumulative prevalence of concurrent sexual partnerships* is defined as the proportion of women and men age 15-49 who have had any overlapping sexual partnerships in the past 12 months (UNAIDS, 2009). A partnership that consists of a single sexual encounter is considered overlapping if it occurs during another ongoing partnership. The point prevalence is generally lower than the cumulative prevalence because the point prevalence only includes relationships ongoing on a particular day rather than over an entire year. For males, overlapping polygynous unions are considered concurrent partnerships in both the point prevalence and cumulative prevalence concurrency indicators.

Table 13.9.1 shows that less than 1 percent of women age 15-49 had concurrent sexual partnerships in the last 12 months, by either the point prevalence or cumulative prevalence definition. Among women who had two or more sexual partnerships in the past 12 months, almost half of them (46 percent) had sexual partnerships that were concurrent.

Table 13.9.1 Point prevalence and cumulative prevalence of concurrent sexual partnerships: Women

Percentage of all women 15-49 who had overlapping sexual partnerships six months before the survey (point prevalence[1]), and percentage of all women 15-49 who had any overlapping sexual partnerships during the 12 months before the survey (cumulative prevalence[2]), and among women 15-49 who had multiple sexual partners during the past 12 months, percentage who had concurrent sexual partnerships, Malawi 2010

	Among all women			Among women who had multiple partners during the 12 months before the survey	
Background characteristic	Point prevalence of concurrent sexual partners[1]	Cumulative prevalence of concurrent sexual partners[2]	Number of women	Percentage who had concurrent sexual partners[2]	Number of women
Age					
15-24	0.2	0.3	9,559	45.5	69
15-19	0.1	0.2	5,005	(34.3)	33
20-24	0.2	0.4	4,555	(55.6)	36
25-29	0.1	0.2	4,400	(34.0)	31
30-39	0.1	0.2	5,772	(40.0)	32
40-49	0.0	0.5	3,288	*	20
Marital status					
Never married	0.1	0.3	4,538	(40.5)	37
Married or living together	0.1	0.3	15,528	51.5	78
Divorced/separated/widowed	0.2	0.5	2,954	(38.9)	36
Residence					
Urban	0.2	0.5	4,302	(59.4)	39
Rural	0.1	0.2	18,718	41.2	113
Region					
Northern	0.1	0.3	2,677	*	15
Central	0.1	0.3	9,857	(51.0)	53
Southern	0.1	0.3	10,485	41.5	84
Education					
No education	0.1	0.2	3,505	*	21
Primary	0.1	0.3	14,916	48.1	100
Secondary	0.2	0.2	4,177	*	21
More than secondary	0.5	1.2	422	*	10
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	0.1	0.2	4,268	*	24
Second	0.1	0.3	4,332	(38.4)	32
Middle	0.1	0.3	4,517	(43.6)	29
Fourth	0.1	0.3	4,515	(40.2)	30
Highest	0.1	0.4	5,388	(62.5)	37
Total 15-49	0.1	0.3	23,020	45.8	151

Note: Two sexual partners are considered to be concurrent if the date of the most recent sexual intercourse with the earlier partner is after the date of the first sexual intercourse with the later partner. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] The percentage of respondents who had two (or more) sexual partners that were concurrent at the point in time six months before the survey

[2] The percentage of respondents who had two (or more) sexual partners that were concurrent anytime during the 12 months preceding the survey

Table 13.9.2 shows that 4 percent of men had concurrent sexual partnerships according to the point prevalence indicator, while 7 percent of men had concurrent sexual partnerships according to the cumulative prevalence indicator. The percentage of men with concurrent sexual partnerships, according to the cumulative prevalence indicator, increases with age from 3 percent of men age 15-19 to 13 percent of men age 40-49. Differences in the cumulative prevalence of concurrent sexual partnerships by urban or rural residence and by region are small. Men with no education are more likely than men who have been to school to have had concurrent sexual partners in the past 12 months. Generally, concurrency decreases with wealth quintile, though the relationship is not linear.

Men who are currently married (10 percent) are more likely than men who have never been married (4 percent), or who are divorced, widowed, or separated (5 percent) to report concurrent sexual partnerships in the past 12 months. As might be expected, men in polygynous unions are more likely than other men to have reported concurrent sexual partnerships in the past 12 months (64 percent compared with 5 percent or less). Men who are married with one wife and men who are not

currently married (including those who have never been married) are equally likely to have had concurrent sexual partnerships in the past 12 months (5 percent and 4 percent, respectively). Among men with two or more partners in the past 12 months, 79 percent had concurrent partners. An examination of men with multiple partners in the past 12 months by type of union shows that men who are in polygynous unions are most likely to have concurrent sexual partners in the past 12 months (93 percent), followed by men who are currently married with one wife (83 percent), and men who are not currently married (58 percent).

Table 13.9.2 Point prevalence and cumulative prevalence of concurrent sexual partnerships: Men

Percentage of all men 15-49 who had overlapping sexual partnerships six months before the survey (point prevalence[1]), and percentage of all men 15-49 who had any overlapping sexual partnerships during the 12 months before the survey (cumulative prevalence[2]), and among men 15-49 who had multiple sexual partners during the past 12 months, percentage who have had concurrent sexual partnerships, Malawi 2010

	Among all men			Among men who had multiple partners during the 12 months before the survey	
Background characteristic	Point prevalence of concurrent sexual partners[1]	Cumulative prevalence of concurrent sexual partners[2]	Number of men	Percentage who had concurrent sexual partners[2]	Number of men
Age					
15-24	1.1	4.1	2,987	62.8	195
15-19	0.4	2.7	1,748	55.8	85
20-24	1.9	6.1	1,239	68.3	110
25-29	4.1	8.4	1,099	78.3	118
30-39	4.6	8.6	1,746	84.3	179
40-49	10.2	12.9	986	93.7	136
Marital status					
Never married	0.7	3.8	2,689	59.0	173
Married or living together	6.0	9.7	3,895	87.7	432
Divorced/separated/widowed	1.8	4.9	234	(52.4)	22
Type of union					
Polygynous union	54.7	63.8	295	92.7	203
Non-polygynous union	2.0	5.3	3,592	83.2	227
Not currently in union	0.7	3.9	2,923	58.3	195
Residence					
Urban	1.8	5.5	1,440	83.2	95
Rural	4.3	7.7	5,379	77.7	531
Region					
Northern	2.8	7.5	744	80.2	70
Central	4.6	6.9	3,074	80.6	264
Southern	3.1	7.4	3,001	76.2	293
Education					
No education	6.1	10.4	422	(96.4)	45
Primary	4.2	7.0	4,270	78.2	384
Secondary	2.6	6.9	1,904	74.1	177
More than secondary	1.3	7.8	223	*	21
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	5.0	8.8	997	82.4	106
Second	4.4	7.1	1,309	82.6	113
Middle	4.7	7.7	1,367	80.4	131
Fourth	3.4	7.0	1,376	75.4	127
Highest	2.2	6.2	1,770	73.7	150
Total 15-49	3.8	7.2	6,818	78.5	627
50-54	8.0	9.6	357	100.0	34
Total men 15-54	4.0	7.3	7,175	79.6	661

Note: Two sexual partners are considered to be concurrent if the date of the most recent sexual intercourse with the earlier partner is after the date of the first sexual intercourse with the later partner. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed. Total includes 8 men with information missing on type of union.

[1] The percentage of respondents who had two (or more) sexual partners that were concurrent at the point in time six months before the survey

[2] The percentage of respondents who had two (or more) sexual partners that were concurrent anytime during the 12 months preceding the survey

13.9 PAYMENT FOR SEX

Transactional sex is the exchange of money, favours, or gifts for sexual intercourse. This type of sexual intercourse is associated with a greater risk of contracting HIV and other STIs because of compromised power relations and the likelihood of having multiple partners as a result. Male respondents in the 2010 MDHS were asked if they had ever paid anyone in exchange for sex. Men who had sexual intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey were asked if they had paid anyone for sexual intercourse during that time. Further, respondents who had engaged in paid sexual intercourse in the past 12 months were asked if they had used a condom the last time they paid for sexual intercourse. The results are shown in Table 13.10.

Table 13.10 Payment for sexual intercourse and condom use at last paid sexual intercourse: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who ever paid for sexual intercourse and percentage reporting payment for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, and among them, the percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they paid for sexual intercourse, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

	Among all men			Among men who paid for sex in the past 12 months	
Background characteristic	Percentage who ever paid for sexual intercourse	Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	Number of men	Percentage reporting condom use	Number of men
Age					
15-24	6.4	5.7	2,987	52.0	169
15-19	4.8	5.5	1,748	41.9	96
20-24	8.7	5.9	1,239	65.3	73
25-29	12.1	4.9	1,099	81.9	54
30-39	12.6	4.7	1,746	67.2	82
40-49	11.3	3.7	986	(56.6)	36
Marital status					
Never married	5.9	5.9	2,689	53.5	158
Married or living together	11.6	4.1	3,895	66.0	159
Divorced/separated/widowed	20.8	10.4	234	*	24
Residence					
Urban	8.6	3.7	1,440	(69.8)	53
Rural	9.9	5.4	5,379	59.2	289
Region					
Northern	4.9	3.1	744	(74.5)	23
Central	6.9	3.6	3,074	73.1	109
Southern	13.6	7.0	3,001	53.0	209
Education					
No education	7.3	5.9	422	*	25
Primary	10.8	5.4	4,270	57.3	233
Secondary	7.4	3.9	1,904	87.1	74
More than secondary	10.6	4.6	223	*	10
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	8.7	4.9	997	52.3	49
Second	9.8	6.6	1,309	58.5	86
Middle	10.2	4.9	1,367	60.7	67
Fourth	11.8	5.0	1,376	68.4	69
Highest	8.0	4.0	1,770	62.5	70
Total 15-49	9.6	5.0	6,818	60.9	341
50-54	11.5	0.8	357	*	3
Total men 15-54	9.7	4.8	7,175	60.7	344

Overall, 10 percent of men age 15-49 reported that they had paid someone in exchange for sex. Men who are divorced, separated, or widowed (21 percent) are more likely to have paid for sex than men who are currently married (12 percent) or have never married (6 percent). By region, men in the Southern Region are twice as likely to have paid for sex (14 percent) as men in the Central Region and the Northern Region (7 percent and 5 percent, respectively).

Five percent of men reported paying for sex at least once during the past 12 months. The same proportion was reported in the 2004 MDHS. Sixty-one percent of the men who engaged in paid sex

reported that they used a condom the last time they paid for sex. This is an increase from 43 percent in 2004 MDHS. Although men in the Southern Region are more likely to have paid for sex in the past 12 months, they are less likely than men in other regions to have used a condom.

13.10 MALE CIRCUMCISION

Circumcision is a common practice in many parts of Malawi for traditional, health, and other reasons. It often serves as a rite of passage into adulthood. Recently, male circumcision has been associated with a lower risk of HIV transmission (WHO and UNAIDS, 2007). To examine this practice at the national level, men interviewed in the 2010 MDHS were asked whether they had been circumcised and when they were circumcised. The results are presented in Table 13.11.

Table 13.11 Male circumcision

Percentage of men age 15-49 who report having been circumcised, and percent distribution of circumcised men by age of circumcision, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Percentage circumcised	Number of men	Among circumcised men: age at circumcision					Total	Number of men circumcised
			During infancy/ before 5 years	5-13 years old	14-19 years old	20 or more years	Don't know/ missing		
Age									
15-24	21.9	2,987	2.6	72.6	21.3	0.9	2.6	100.0	655
15-19	21.7	1,748	1.9	77.0	18.5	0.0	2.6	100.0	380
20-24	22.2	1,239	3.6	66.5	25.2	2.1	2.6	100.0	275
25-29	18.3	1,099	0.2	61.9	31.9	3.7	2.2	100.0	201
30-39	22.5	1,746	3.2	69.1	19.0	6.1	2.6	100.0	394
40-49	21.7	986	0.0	72.7	16.6	7.6	3.1	100.0	214
Residence									
Urban	23.5	1,440	1.8	67.4	23.0	5.0	2.8	100.0	338
Rural	20.9	5,379	2.1	71.1	21.0	3.3	2.6	100.0	1,126
Region									
Northern	2.5	744	4.9	59.6	25.5	5.1	4.9	100.0	19
Central	10.1	3,074	2.6	72.9	19.3	2.5	2.6	100.0	311
Southern	37.8	3,001	1.9	69.6	22.0	3.9	2.6	100.0	1,134
Ethnicity									
Chewa	6.2	2,274	1.6	62.6	26.6	4.6	4.6	100.0	141
Tumbuka	1.0	590	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	6
Lomwe	28.9	1,211	1.3	60.5	29.9	6.2	2.1	100.0	350
Tonga	2.0	123	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Yao	86.8	897	2.1	80.6	14.7	0.9	1.8	100.0	779
Sena	9.0	300	(1.6)	(61.9)	(17.0)	(16.9)	(2.7)	100.0	27
Nkhonde	2.0	65	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Ngoni	6.0	877	5.7	35.4	37.1	10.5	11.4	100.0	53
Mang'anja	22.9	191	(0.0)	(68.1)	(19.0)	(9.0)	(3.9)	100.0	44
Lambya	0.0	26	na	na	na	na	na	na	0
Ndali	2.1	23	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	0
Nyanja	36.3	109	(4.0)	(48.8)	(37.7)	(9.6)	(0.0)	100.0	40
Other	15.6	133	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	21
Total 15-49	21.5	6,818	2.1	70.2	21.5	3.7	2.6	100.0	1,464
50-54	24.2	357	1.9	59.9	26.4	7.7	4.2	100.0	86
Total men 15-54	21.6	7,175	2.0	69.6	21.7	3.9	2.7	100.0	1,550

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Overall, 22 percent of the men age 15-49 reported that they are circumcised, and there is widespread regional and ethnic variation. The majority of Yao are circumcised (87 percent), followed by 36 percent of the Nyanja, and 29 percent of the Lomwe. Seventy percent of circumcised men underwent the procedure between the ages of 5 and 13, whereas 22 percent were circumcised at age 14-19, and only 4 percent were circumcised at age 20 or older.

13.11 SELF-REPORTING OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

In the 2010 MDHS, respondents who had had sexual intercourse were asked if in the past 12 months they had experienced an infection acquired through sexual contact, or if they had experienced either of two symptoms associated with STIs: a bad-smelling, abnormal discharge from the vagina or penis or a genital sore or ulcer. Table 13.12 shows the self-reported prevalence of STIs and STI symptoms in the population for both women and men. Twelve percent of women and 7 percent of men reported having had an STI or experiencing STI symptoms during the 12 months preceding the survey.

Table 13.12 Self-reported prevalence of sexually-transmitted infections (STIs) and STIs symptoms

Among women and men age 15-49 who ever had sexual intercourse, the percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

	Women					Men				
	Percentage of women who reported having in the past 12 months:				Number of women who ever had sexual inter-course	Percentage of men who reported having in the past 12 months:				Number of men who ever had sexual inter-course
Background characteristic	STI	Bad smelling/ abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore/ulcer	STI/genital discharge/ sore or ulcer		STI	Bad smelling/ abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore/ulcer	STI/genital discharge/ sore or ulcer	
Age										
15-24	1.2	4.1	5.6	8.9	6,480	1.3	5.3	3.5	8.1	2,028
15-19	0.7	4.7	4.2	8.4	2,203	0.4	6.1	3.9	8.5	950
20-24	1.4	3.9	6.4	9.1	4,277	2.2	4.5	3.2	7.7	1,077
25-29	2.3	4.6	8.7	12.0	4,369	1.9	1.8	4.3	6.2	1,074
30-39	2.8	4.8	10.9	14.1	5,760	2.1	2.1	4.4	6.2	1,734
40-49	2.6	4.9	8.5	12.4	3,288	1.4	1.6	3.9	5.5	984
Marital status										
Never married	0.1	3.5	3.5	6.3	1,415	1.1	5.6	3.3	8.0	1,690
Married or living together	2.2	4.7	8.4	11.8	15,528	1.7	2.0	4.0	6.0	3,895
Divorced/separated/widowed	2.9	4.4	10.0	13.5	2,954	5.7	2.9	8.1	10.9	234
Male circumcision										
Circumcised	na	na	na	na	na	1.8	2.5	4.4	7.2	1,322
Not circumcised	na	na	na	na	na	1.6	3.2	3.9	6.6	4,491
Residence										
Urban	2.6	4.9	7.6	11.4	3,616	1.1	2.6	4.2	6.7	1,202
Rural	2.0	4.5	8.5	11.7	16,281	1.8	3.2	3.9	6.7	4,617
Region										
Northern	1.8	3.7	2.9	6.0	2,314	0.8	2.2	2.0	3.5	601
Central	2.1	4.5	8.2	11.7	8,339	1.4	3.3	3.0	6.0	2,625
Southern	2.2	4.8	9.7	13.0	9,244	2.1	3.0	5.4	8.2	2,594
Education										
No education	2.2	3.7	8.0	11.5	3,434	0.9	2.4	1.0	3.0	399
Primary	2.1	5.1	8.8	12.4	12,816	2.0	3.6	5.0	8.2	3,572
Secondary	2.0	3.3	6.9	9.4	3,294	1.2	2.2	2.6	4.9	1,651
More than secondary	2.0	3.9	5.7	7.0	353	1.2	1.1	2.8	4.1	197
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	1.9	4.0	7.2	10.3	3,771	2.4	3.3	3.0	6.5	859
Second	2.0	4.1	8.3	11.4	3,861	1.7	3.3	4.5	7.3	1,148
Middle	1.8	5.0	8.8	12.2	3,950	1.4	2.2	3.1	5.1	1,204
Fourth	2.8	5.4	10.1	14.1	3,916	1.7	4.0	4.3	7.4	1,170
Highest	2.2	4.2	7.2	10.3	4,399	1.4	2.7	4.6	7.2	1,438
Total 15-49	2.1	4.5	8.3	11.7	19,897	1.7	3.1	4.0	6.7	5,819
50-54	na	na	na	na	na	1.5	2.2	1.9	4.5	356
Total men 15-54	na	na	na	na	na	1.7	3.0	3.9	6.6	6,175

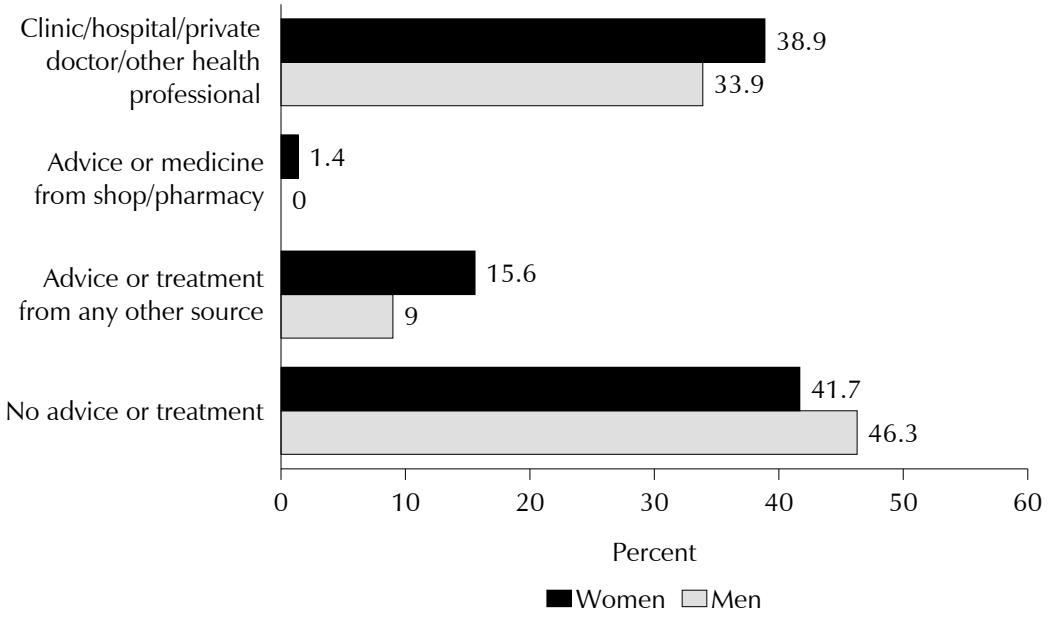
Note: Total includes 5 men with information missing on circumcision.
na = Not applicable

Among women, 2 percent reported having an STI in the past 12 months; 5 percent had a bad-smelling, abnormal discharge, and 8 percent had a genital sore or ulcer. The prevalence of STIs and STI symptoms is lower among never-married women (6 percent) than among ever-married women (12 percent or higher). By region, the prevalence of STIs or STI symptoms is higher among women in the Southern and Central Regions (13 and 12 percent, respectively) than among women in the Northern Region (6 percent). Reporting of STIs or STI symptoms generally decreases with level of education, but increases from the first to the fourth wealth quintile.

Among men, 2 percent reported having had an STI in the past 12 months; 3 percent had a bad- smelling, abnormal discharge, and 4 percent had a genital sore or ulcer. Men who were divorced, separated, or widowed were more likely to have an STI or STI symptoms (11 percent) than those who were married (6 percent) or who have never been married but had sex (8 percent). Men who are circumcised are roughly equally likely to report having had an STI or STI symptoms in the past 12 months as men who are not circumcised. Self-reported STI prevalence is highest in the Southern Region (8 percent).

If women or men reported having an STI or STI symptoms in the past 12 months, they were asked whether they had sought any advice or treatment. Figure 13.1 shows that 39 percent of women and 34 percent of men sought advice or treatment from a clinic, hospital, private doctor, or other health professional. However, 42 percent of women and 46 percent of men sought no advice or treatment.

Figure 13.1 Women and Men Seeking Treatment for STIs



MDHS 2010

13.12 Prevalence of Medical Injections

Reuse of injection equipment, including needles and syringes, in a health care setting can contribute to the transmission of blood-borne pathogens. The proportion of people receiving medical injections is an important indicator for programme initiatives to prevent and control the spread of HIV.

To obtain information for this indicator, respondents in the 2010 MDHS were asked if they had received any medical injection in the 12 months preceding the survey and, if so, how many. It should be noted that medical injections can also be self-administered (e.g., insulin for diabetes); these injections were not included in the calculation.

Table 13.13 shows the reported prevalence of injections. Thirty-five percent of women and 18 percent of men reported receiving a medical injection from a health worker during the 12-month period preceding the survey. Generally, the average number of medical injections received over the 12-month period was one per person for women and 0.4 per person for men.

Table 13.13 Prevalence of medical injections

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who received at least one medical injection in the last 12 months, and the average number of medical injections per person in the past 12 months, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Women			Men		
	Percentage who received a medical injection in the last 12 months	Average number of medical injections per person in the last 12 months	Number of women	Percentage who received a medical injection in the last 12 months	Average number of medical injections per person in the last 12 months	Number of men
Age						
15-24	38.0	0.8	9,559	23.3	0.4	2,987
15-19	34.5	0.7	5,005	29.6	0.5	1,748
20-24	41.9	1.0	4,555	14.4	0.4	1,239
25-29	40.5	1.1	4,400	13.6	0.4	1,099
30-39	33.1	1.0	5,772	14.2	0.4	1,746
40-49	18.6	0.6	3,288	15.7	0.5	986
Residence						
Urban	37.3	1.0	4,302	19.9	0.4	1,440
Rural	33.8	0.9	18,718	17.9	0.4	5,379
Region						
Northern	33.3	0.8	2,677	14.8	0.4	744
Central	34.1	0.9	9,857	17.2	0.4	3,074
Southern	35.1	0.9	10,485	20.3	0.5	3,001
Education						
No education	25.6	0.7	3,505	12.8	0.5	422
Primary	35.2	0.9	14,916	18.6	0.4	4,270
Secondary	39.7	1.0	4,177	19.1	0.4	1,904
More than secondary	30.7	0.8	422	15.9	0.8	223
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	29.8	0.7	4,268	18.2	0.5	997
Second	33.3	0.8	4,332	16.3	0.4	1,309
Middle	34.6	0.9	4,517	16.1	0.3	1,367
Fourth	35.0	0.9	4,515	19.6	0.4	1,376
Highest	38.6	1.0	5,388	20.6	0.5	1,770
Total 15-49	34.5	0.9	23,020	18.3	0.4	6,818
50-54	na	na	na	14.8	0.3	357
Total men 15-54	na	na	na	18.1	0.4	7,175

Note: Medical injections are those given by a doctor, nurse, pharmacist, dentist, or other health worker.
na = Not applicable

The differentials indicate that injection prevalence is highest among women age 20-24 (42 percent), urban residents (37 percent), and women with a secondary education (40 percent). Injection use increases with increasing wealth quintile, from 30 percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile to 39 percent of women in the highest wealth quintile. Among men, the percentage receiving at least one medical injection in the past 12 months is highest among men age 15-19 (30 percent), men in urban areas (20 percent), men in the Southern Region (20 percent), men with a secondary education (19 percent), and men in the highest wealth quintile (21 percent).

13.13 HIV AND AIDS-RELATED KNOWLEDGE AND BEHAVIOUR AMONG YOUTH

This section addresses HIV and AIDS-related knowledge among Malawian youth age 15-24 and assesses the extent to which Malawian youth are engaged in behaviours that may place them at risk of contracting HIV.

13.13.1 Knowledge about HIV and AIDS and Sources for Condoms

Knowledge of how HIV is transmitted is crucial for people to avoid contracting HIV. Young people are often at greatest risk because they have short relationships with more partners or engage in

other risky behaviours. Table 13.14 shows the level of comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS among youth and the percentage of youth who know of a source where they can obtain condoms.

Comprehensive knowledge of HIV and AIDS is defined as (1) knowing that condom use and having just one HIV-negative faithful partner can reduce the chances of contracting HIV, (2) knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and (3) rejecting the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission—that HIV can be transmitted by mosquito bites and that HIV can be transmitted by supernatural means.

Table 13.14 shows that 42 percent of young women and 45 percent of young men have comprehensive knowledge about AIDS. The table also shows that comprehensive knowledge is higher among youths in urban areas than among youths in rural areas, especially among women. Among both sexes, the proportion with comprehensive knowledge tends to increase with level of education and wealth quintile. Among young women, the level of comprehensive knowledge about HIV is highest in the Southern Region (50 percent), compared with 36 percent in the Central Region, and 31 percent in the Northern Region. A similar trend is observed among young men.

Table 13.14 Comprehensive knowledge about AIDS and of a source of condoms among youth

Percentage of young women and young men age 15-24 with comprehensive knowledge about AIDS and percentage with knowledge of a source of condoms, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

	Women			Men		
Background characteristic	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS[1]	Percentage who know a condom source[2]	Number of women	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS[1]	Percentage who know a condom source[2]	Number of men
Age						
15-19	39.5	71.8	5,005	44.7	86.1	1,748
15-17	38.9	67.4	3,313	43.3	83.3	1,143
18-19	40.8	80.4	1,691	47.1	91.2	605
20-24	44.2	85.8	4,555	44.7	93.9	1,239
20-22	42.8	84.9	2,686	43.5	93.2	791
23-24	46.3	87.3	1,869	46.8	95.1	448
Marital status						
Never married	43.1	70.5	4,341	45.9	88.4	2,435
Ever had sex	52.0	83.3	1,262	47.2	93.0	1,475
Never had sex	39.5	65.3	3,079	43.9	81.4	959
Ever married	40.6	85.1	5,218	39.4	93.2	552
Residence						
Urban	56.0	81.6	1,878	53.7	89.5	679
Rural	38.3	77.7	7,681	42.0	89.2	2,308
Region						
Northern	31.4	79.0	1,132	34.0	85.4	322
Central	36.4	75.6	4,136	43.9	90.0	1,325
Southern	49.6	81.1	4,292	48.0	89.5	1,341
Education						
No education	24.7	68.7	505	18.7	69.7	79
Primary	37.0	75.2	6,583	40.7	87.5	1,976
Secondary	57.5	89.2	2,316	55.2	94.9	868
More than secondary	64.5	87.4	155	55.9	92.2	64
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	33.5	73.6	1,710	35.0	85.0	451
Second	34.9	77.2	1,822	41.2	89.4	546
Middle	37.9	77.0	1,907	39.6	90.3	545
Fourth	44.0	80.0	1,793	46.2	87.2	597
Highest	54.7	83.1	2,328	54.2	92.4	849
Total	41.8	78.5	9,559	44.7	89.3	2,987

[1] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of a condom during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting the AIDS virus, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention. The components of comprehensive knowledge are presented in Tables 13.2, 13.3.1, and 13.3.2.
[2] For this table, the following responses are not considered sources for condoms: friends, family members, and home.

Seventy-nine percent of young women and 89 percent of young men know a place where they can obtain a condom. Knowledge of a source for condoms is higher among young women in urban areas than those in rural areas (82 and 78 percent, respectively). At the regional level, young women in the Southern Region (81 percent) are most likely to know a condom source, while those in the Central Region (76 percent) are least likely to know where to obtain a condom. Among young men, those in the Central Region and in the Southern Region (90 percent) are more likely to know a condom source than those in the Northern Region (85 percent).

13.13.2 Age at First Sexual Intercourse

Age at first sex is an important indicator of both exposure to the risk of pregnancy and exposure to STIs. Young people who initiate sex at an early age are considered to be at a higher risk of becoming pregnant or contracting an STI than young people who delay initiation of sexual activity. Consistent use of condoms further reduces these risks.

Table 13.15 shows that 14 percent of women age 15-24 and 22 percent of men age 15-24 initiated sexual activity before age 15. About three in five women age 18-24 (60 percent) and half of men age 18-24 (53 percent) had their first sexual intercourse before age 18. As expected, the proportion initiating sexual activity early is higher among ever-married young women (20 percent) than among those who have not yet married (8 percent); however, among young men, the opposite finding is true. The likelihood of early sexual debut is associated with high knowledge of a condom source, low educational attainment, and low wealth quintile for both young women and men.

Table 13.15 Age at first sexual intercourse among youth

Percentage of young women and of young men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15 and percentage of young women and of young men age 18-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

	Women age 15-24		Women age 18-24		Men age 15-24		Men age 18-24	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of women	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of women	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of men	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of men
Age								
15-19	12.1	5,005	na	na	26.4	1,748	na	na
15-17	11.9	3,313	na	na	29.9	1,143	na	na
18-19	12.4	1,691	59.6	1,691	19.9	605	60.0	605
20-24	16.7	4,555	59.5	4,555	16.0	1,239	49.5	1,239
20-22	16.5	2,686	60.5	2,686	17.5	791	50.8	791
23-24	17.0	1,869	58.0	1,869	13.3	448	47.1	448
Marital status								
Never married	7.9	4,341	28.8	1,445	23.5	2,435	51.6	1,307
Ever married	19.6	5,218	68.8	4,802	15.9	552	56.2	536
Knows condom source[1]								
Yes	15.2	7,502	60.2	5,269	22.9	2,667	54.4	1,714
No	10.8	2,058	55.8	977	15.4	320	33.1	129
Residence								
Urban	11.4	1,878	50.0	1,261	20.0	679	50.8	450
Rural	15.0	7,681	61.9	4,986	22.7	2,308	53.6	1,394
Region								
Northern	11.9	1,132	59.6	732	15.0	322	46.9	209
Central	8.9	4,136	52.4	2,691	19.8	1,325	47.4	871
Southern	20.1	4,292	66.3	2,823	26.1	1,341	60.9	764
Education								
No education	27.0	505	71.3	418	9.3	79	58.1	65
Primary	16.2	6,583	68.9	4,017	25.2	1,976	57.3	1,037
Secondary	6.8	2,316	38.3	1,658	17.2	868	47.4	679
More than secondary	4.5	155	12.6	153	7.8	64	35.2	63
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	17.6	1,710	64.6	1,141	24.1	451	58.7	278
Second	17.7	1,822	68.2	1,257	25.9	546	52.2	330
Middle	14.2	1,907	63.9	1,241	25.2	545	55.4	328
Fourth	14.7	1,793	61.0	1,123	19.4	597	54.1	367
Highest	8.9	2,328	43.4	1,483	18.5	849	48.2	541
Total	14.3	9,559	59.5	6,246	22.1	2,987	52.9	1,844

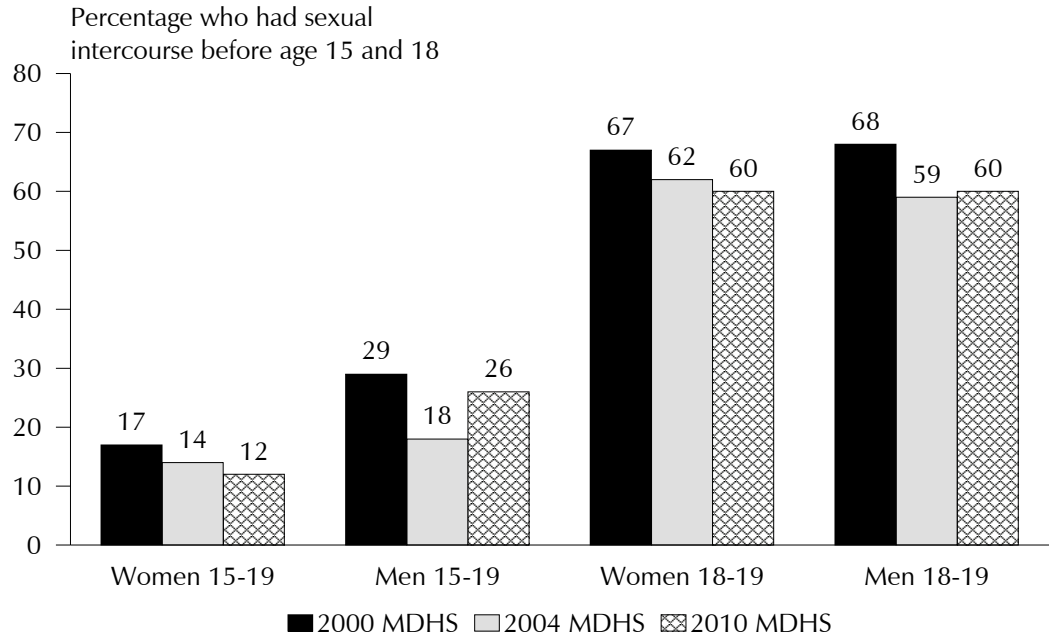
na = Not available
[1] For this table, the following responses are not considered a source for condoms: friends, family members, and home.

Young women in rural areas are more likely to have initiated sex by age 15 and by age 18 than their urban counterparts: 15 percent of rural women have initiated sex by age 15 versus 11 percent of urban women. Likewise, 62 percent of rural women versus 50 of urban women have initiated sex by age 18. Analysis by region indicates that women in the Southern Region are more likely to have had their first sexual intercourse before age 15 (20 percent) than women in the Northern and Central Regions (12 percent and 9 percent, respectively).

Young men in rural areas are more likely to have initiated sex by age 15 and by age 18 than are young men in urban areas. Twenty-three percent of rural men versus 20 percent of urban men had their first sexual intercourse by the age of 15. Over half (54 percent) of rural men had initiated sexual activity by the age of 18 compared with 51 percent of urban men. As with young women, the proportion of young men initiating sexual intercourse by age 15 is highest in the Southern Region (26 percent); however, young men in the Central Region are more likely than those in the Northern Region to have initiated sex by age 15 (20 percent compared with 15 percent).

Trends in age at first sex appear in Figure 13.2. The percentage of women age 15-19 who have had sex by age 15 has steadily decreased over the past three MDHS surveys, from 17 percent in 2000 to 12 percent in 2010. By contrast, the percentage of men age 15-19 who have had sex by the age of 15 appears to have declined between 2000 and 2004, and then increased between 2004 and 2010 from 18 percent to 26 percent. The percentage of men and women age 18-19 who have had sex by age 18 has declined modestly over the time period of the three surveys.

Figure 13.2 Trend in Age at First Sexual Intercourse



13.13.3 Premarital Sex

The period between initiation of sexual intercourse and marriage is often a time of sexual experimentation. Table 13.16 presents information on premarital sexual intercourse and condom use among never-married youth age 15-24 in Malawi.

Table 13.16 Premarital sexual intercourse and condom use during premarital sexual intercourse among youth

Among never-married women and men age 15-24, the percentage who have never had sexual intercourse, the percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, and among those who had premarital sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at the last sexual intercourse, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

	Never-married women age 15-24					Never-married men age 15-24				
				Among women who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:					Among men who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:	
Background characteristic	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	Number of never-married women	Percentage who used condom at last sexual intercourse	Number of women	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	Number of never-married men	Percentage who used condom at last sexual intercourse	Number of men
Age										
15-19	75.9	15.2	3,693	45.4	561	46.8	30.7	1,704	45.7	523
15-17	80.3	13.2	2,896	41.3	383	55.4	24.0	1,127	36.8	270
18-19	59.6	22.4	797	54.4	179	30.1	43.8	576	55.3	252
20-24	42.9	35.9	648	56.8	233	22.1	46.7	731	59.9	342
20-22	48.0	29.3	462	59.6	135	22.7	47.5	547	58.2	260
23-24	30.2	52.4	186	52.9	97	20.3	44.6	184	65.5	82
Knows condom source[1]										
Yes	65.7	21.9	3,060	50.7	669	36.3	37.3	2,153	52.5	803
No	83.6	9.8	1,281	38.4	125	63.4	22.0	282	36.7	62
Residence										
Urban	65.4	23.5	1,024	64.1	240	37.1	34.2	603	57.2	206
Rural	72.6	16.7	3,317	42.1	554	40.1	35.9	1,831	49.5	658
Region										
Northern	75.3	15.1	477	37.2	72	53.1	27.3	260	66.5	71
Central	76.1	14.7	1,964	51.4	288	39.4	34.9	1,085	55.8	379
Southern	64.5	22.8	1,900	48.9	434	36.1	38.1	1,090	44.7	415
Education										
No education	74.8	16.2	84	*	14	42.5	37.6	49	*	19
Primary	76.5	15.3	2,729	37.6	418	43.1	33.2	1,585	44.5	526
Secondary	61.9	22.2	1,404	59.5	311	32.3	40.0	743	63.2	297
More than secondary	47.0	41.2	125	(75.6)	51	25.8	39.4	57	*	22
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	72.7	17.3	675	26.7	117	41.9	36.3	326	46.0	118
Second	73.4	15.9	637	34.3	101	37.4	38.8	419	41.4	163
Middle	76.4	14.5	736	35.1	107	37.6	35.4	421	46.2	149
Fourth	72.0	16.9	825	55.9	140	38.3	35.4	498	54.9	176
Highest	65.7	22.5	1,468	62.3	330	41.1	33.5	771	60.6	258
Total	70.9	18.3	4,341	48.8	794	39.4	35.5	2,435	51.4	865

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] For this table, the following responses are not considered a source for condoms: friends, family members, and home.

Seventy-one percent of never-married young women age 15-24 have never had sexual intercourse. Abstinence is most common among those age 15-17 (80 percent). Eighteen percent of never-married young women age 15-24 had sexual intercourse during the 12 months preceding the survey. Among never-married, sexually active young women, condom use at last sexual intercourse was 49 percent. At the regional level, condom use was highest in the Central and Southern Regions (51 and 49 percent, respectively) and lowest in the Northern Region (37 percent). Condom use increased with level of education and wealth quintile.

Never-married young men are much more likely than their female counterparts to have ever had sex. Thirty-nine percent of never-married young men age 15-24 have never had sexual intercourse. Abstinence is most common among those age 15-17 (55 percent). Thirty-six percent of never-married young men age 15-24 had sexual intercourse during the 12 months preceding the survey. Among never-married, sexually active young men, condom use at last sexual intercourse was 51 percent. Condom use is highest in the Northern Region (67 percent) and lowest in the Southern Region (45 percent). Condom use increases with level of education and wealth quintile. For example, 68 percent of sexually active, never-married young men who have more than a secondary education used a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse, compared with 45 percent of those with a primary education and 35 percent of those who have never been to school.

13.13.4 Multiple Sexual Partners among Youth

Tables 13.17.1 and 13.17.2 present information on young people age 15-24 who had two or more sexual partners during the 12 months preceding the survey and, among those with two or more partners, those who used a condom during last sex.

Less than 1 percent of young women age 15-24 reported having sex with two or more partners in the 12 months preceding the survey. Women age 15-24 with more than a secondary education are more likely than other women to have had two or more sexual partners in the past 12 months (3 percent compared with 1 percent or less). Overall, 31 percent of young women who had high-risk sexual intercourse used a condom the last time they had higher-risk sexual intercourse (data not shown).

Young men are much more likely than young women to report having two or more sexual partners in the past 12 months (7 percent). Among ever-married young men, 10 percent reported having two or more partners in the past 12 months compared with 6 percent of never-married men. Variation in the reporting of multiple sexual partners in the past 12 months by region is small, ranging from 5 percent of young men in the Northern Region to 7 percent of young men in the Southern Region. Forty-one percent of young men who had two or more sexual partners in the past 12 months used a condom at last sex.

Table 13.17.1 Multiple sexual partners in the past 12 months among youth: Women

Percentage of all young women age 15-24 who had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Among all women age 15-24: Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Among all women age 15-24: Number of women
Age		
15-19	0.7	5,005
15-17	0.8	3,313
18-19	0.4	1,691
20-24	0.8	4,555
20-22	0.7	2,686
23-24	1.0	1,869
Marital status		
Never married	0.7	4,341
Ever married	0.7	5,218
Knows condom source[1]		
Yes	0.9	7,502
No	0.2	2,058
Residence		
Urban	0.9	1,878
Rural	0.7	7,681
Region		
Northern	0.8	1,132
Central	0.5	4,136
Southern	0.9	4,292
Education		
No education	0.9	505
Primary	0.8	6,583
Secondary	0.4	2,316
More than secondary	3.4	155
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	0.6	1,710
Second	0.9	1,822
Middle	0.5	1,907
Fourth	1.0	1,793
Highest	0.6	2,328
Total 15-24	0.7	9,559

[1] For this table, the following responses are not considered a source for condoms: friends, family members, and home.

Table 13.17.2 Multiple sexual partners in the past 12 months among youth: Men

Percentage of all young men age 15-24 who had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months, and among men having more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months the percentage reporting that a condom was used at last intercourse, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

	Among all men age 15-24		Among men age 15-24 who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	
Background characteristic	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Number of men	Percentage who reported using a condom at last intercourse	Number of men
Age				
15-19	4.9	1,748	36.1	85
15-17	3.5	1,143	(27.0)	41
18-19	7.4	605	(44.4)	45
20-24	8.9	1,239	44.0	110
20-22	8.7	791	54.2	69
23-24	9.2	448	(26.9)	41
Marital status				
Never married	5.7	2,435	47.0	140
Ever married	10.1	552	24.2	56
Knows condom source[1]				
Yes	7.1	2,667	41.1	190
No	1.8	320	*	6
Residence				
Urban	6.5	679	(37.9)	44
Rural	6.5	2,308	41.3	151
Region				
Northern	4.5	322	*	14
Central	6.4	1,325	40.5	85
Southern	7.2	1,341	36.2	96
Education				
No education	8.3	79	*	7
Primary	5.5	1,976	37.9	108
Secondary	8.6	868	46.1	75
More than secondary	9.8	64	*	6
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	7.0	451	(45.5)	31
Second	6.5	546	(24.6)	35
Middle	6.5	545	(41.6)	35
Fourth	6.8	597	(53.6)	40
Highest	6.2	849	(37.6)	53
Total 15-24	6.5	2,987	40.5	195

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 cases and has been suppressed.
[1] For this table, the following responses are not considered a source for condoms: friends, family members, and home.

13.13.5 Age-mixing in Sexual Relationships

In many societies, young women have sexual relationships with men who are considerably older than they are. This practice can contribute to the spread of HIV and other STIs because older men are more likely to have been exposed to these diseases. Using preventive methods such as negotiating safer sex is more difficult when the age differences are large. To examine age-mixing in the 2010 MDHS, young women age 15-19 who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey were asked whether the man was younger, about the same age, or older than they were. If older, they were asked if they thought he was less than ten years older or ten or more years older.

The results presented in Table 13.18 show that, among women age 15-19 who had sexual intercourse in the 12 months preceding the survey, less than 1 percent had sex with a man ten or more years older than them. Age mixing in sexual relationships varies little by background characteristics. Young women who have never been married, those in urban areas, and those in the highest wealth quintile are more likely than other women to have had sex with a man ten or more years older than they are.

Table 13.18 Age-mixing in sexual relationships among women age 15-19

Among women age 15-19 who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage who had sexual intercourse with a man who was 10 or more years older than themselves, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Percentage of women who had sexual intercourse with a man 10+ years older	Number of women who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months
Age		
15-17	0.8	780
18-19	0.4	1,020
Marital status		
Never married	1.8	561
Ever married	0.0	1,238
Knows condom source[1]		
Yes	0.6	1,489
No	0.3	311
Residence		
Urban	2.0	310
Rural	0.3	1,490
Region		
Northern	0.9	238
Central	1.1	656
Southern	0.1	906
Education		
No education	0.4	85
Primary	0.4	1,387
Secondary	1.3	317
More than secondary	*	10
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	0.4	356
Second	0.3	382
Middle	0.0	363
Fourth	0.1	347
Highest	2.1	352
Total 15-19	0.6	1,800

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] For this table, the following responses are not considered a source for condoms: friends, family members and home.

HIV PREVALENCE 14

In Malawi much of the information on the national HIV prevalence estimates is derives from sentinel surveillance. Although surveillance data do not provide estimates of HIV prevalence for the general population, they do provide results specific to women attending antenatal clinics.

The inclusion of HIV testing in the 2004 and 2010 MDHS offers the opportunity to better understand the magnitude and patterns of infection within the general reproductive-age population not included in sentinel surveillance surveys, especially for men age 15-54. The first such exercise was conducted as part of the 2004 MDHS. The 2010 MDHS is the second MDHS survey to anonymously link HIV testing results with key behavioural and sociodemographic characteristics of survey respondents. For the first time, Malawi has national, population-based trend data for HIV prevalence estimates among women and men.

This chapter presents information on the HIV testing coverage rates among eligible survey respondents, the prevalence of HIV infection among those tested, and the factors associated with HIV infection in the population. HIV specimen collection and testing methodologies used in the 2010 MDHS are described in Chapter 1.

14.1 COVERAGE RATES FOR HIV TESTING

Table 14.1 shows the distribution of women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 eligible for HIV testing by testing status. Eighty-seven percent of all MDHS respondents who were eligible for testing were interviewed and consented to HIV testing. Six percent of respondents were interviewed but refused to be tested for HIV and did not provide a blood sample. Coverage rates were higher for women than for men (91 and 84 percent, respectively). The proportion of respondents who consented to the HIV test was higher in rural areas than in urban areas for both women and men. Ninety-one percent of women in rural areas consented to HIV testing, compared with 88 percent in urban areas. Among men, 84 percent consented to testing in rural areas, compared with 80 percent in urban areas. The Central Region has the largest proportion (89 percent) of respondents who consented to HIV testing.

Table 14.1 Coverage of HIV testing by residence and region

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 eligible for HIV testing by testing status, according to residence and region (unweighted), Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Testing status								Total	Number
	DBS Tested[1]		Refused to provide blood		Absent at the time of blood collection		Other/missing[2]			
	Interviewed	Not interviewed	Interviewed	Not interviewed	Interviewed	Not interviewed	Interviewed	Not interviewed		
WOMEN 15-49										
Residence										
Urban	87.7	0.4	7.7	1.7	0.4	1.2	0.6	0.4	100.0	1,134
Rural	91.0	0.4	4.1	0.6	0.7	1.6	1.2	0.5	100.0	7,040
Region										
Northern	89.7	0.4	4.4	0.4	0.6	2.2	1.6	0.8	100.0	1,451
Central	92.1	0.2	3.5	0.8	0.4	1.1	1.5	0.5	100.0	2,797
Southern	89.7	0.5	5.5	0.9	0.8	1.7	0.6	0.4	100.0	3,926
Total	90.5	0.4	4.6	0.8	0.6	1.6	1.1	0.5	100.0	8,174
MEN 15-54										
Residence										
Urban	79.8	0.3	8.5	2.3	1.1	7.3	0.4	0.4	100.0	1,130
Rural	84.3	0.5	6.1	1.1	1.0	5.2	1.2	0.6	100.0	6,653
Region										
Northern	83.4	0.3	6.7	1.0	0.9	6.1	1.2	0.4	100.0	1,403
Central	86.5	0.3	5.0	1.2	0.7	4.6	1.3	0.5	100.0	2,787
Southern	81.6	0.6	7.5	1.4	1.3	6.0	0.8	0.8	100.0	3,593
Total	83.7	0.4	6.4	1.3	1.0	5.5	1.1	0.6	100.0	7,783
TOTAL (WOMEN 15-49 AND MEN 15-54)										
Residence										
Urban	83.8	0.3	8.1	2.0	0.7	4.2	0.5	0.4	100.0	2,264
Rural	87.7	0.4	5.1	0.9	0.8	3.4	1.2	0.6	100.0	13,693
Region										
Northern	86.6	0.4	5.5	0.7	0.7	4.1	1.4	0.6	100.0	2,854
Central	89.3	0.2	4.2	1.0	0.6	2.8	1.4	0.5	100.0	5,584
Southern	85.8	0.5	6.4	1.1	1.0	3.7	0.7	0.6	100.0	7,519
Total	87.2	0.4	5.5	1.0	0.8	3.5	1.1	0.6	100.0	15,957

[1] Includes all Dried Blood Samples (DBS) tested at the lab and for which there is a result, i.e. positive, negative, or indeterminate. Indeterminate means that the sample went through the entire algorithm, but the final result was inconclusive.
[2] Includes: 1) other results of blood collection (e.g. technical problem in the field), 2) lost specimens, 3) non corresponding bar codes, and 4) other lab results such as blood not tested for technical reason, not enough blood to complete the algorithm, etc.

Table 14.2 shows HIV testing coverage rates for women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 by age, level of education, and wealth quintile. Among women, HIV testing coverage varies from 89 percent in the 15-19 age group to 92 percent among women ages 25-29 and 35-44. Women with more than a secondary education and women in the highest wealth quintile are least likely to participate in HIV testing in the 2010 MDHS (87 and 89 percent, respectively).

Table 14.2 Coverage of HIV testing by selected background characteristics

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 eligible for HIV testing by testing status, according to selected background characteristics (unweighted), Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Testing status								Total	Number
	DBS Tested[1]		Refused to provide blood		Absent at the time of blood collection		Other/missing[2]			
	Interviewed	Not interviewed	Interviewed	Not interviewed	Interviewed	Not interviewed	Interviewed	Not interviewed		
	WOMEN (15-49)									
Age										
15-19	88.7	0.3	4.4	1.1	0.8	2.4	1.2	1.1	100.0	1,872
20-24	90.6	0.4	4.8	0.8	0.5	1.7	0.8	0.4	100.0	1,546
25-29	91.5	0.2	4.4	0.8	0.4	1.1	1.5	0.1	100.0	1,543
30-34	89.7	0.4	5.8	0.5	0.5	1.6	1.0	0.4	100.0	1,117
35-39	92.1	0.1	4.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.1	100.0	885
40-44	91.6	0.8	3.8	0.6	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.8	100.0	633
45-49	91.3	0.5	4.5	0.2	0.5	1.6	0.9	0.5	100.0	578
Education										
No education	88.8	0.8	4.5	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.2	100.0	1,216
Primary	91.1	0.2	4.5	0.7	0.5	1.4	1.2	0.4	100.0	5,448
Secondary	90.1	0.4	4.8	0.8	0.6	2.4	0.7	0.2	100.0	1,398
More than secondary	86.5	0.9	9.0	2.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	111
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	90.4	0.4	4.6	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.5	100.0	1,513
Second	90.9	0.1	4.3	0.8	0.4	1.6	1.2	0.6	100.0	1,645
Middle	91.7	0.5	4.3	0.7	0.4	1.1	1.1	0.2	100.0	1,659
Fourth	90.9	0.2	3.5	0.6	0.6	1.9	1.2	0.9	100.0	1,698
Highest	88.5	0.5	6.2	1.0	0.6	2.0	0.7	0.3	100.0	1,659
Total	90.5	0.4	4.6	0.8	0.6	1.6	1.1	0.5	100.0	8,174
	MEN (15-54)									
Age										
15-19	84.5	0.6	5.0	1.6	1.4	5.4	0.8	0.7	100.0	1,915
20-24	82.6	0.4	7.3	1.0	0.9	5.7	1.3	0.8	100.0	1,322
25-29	83.0	0.5	6.9	1.2	0.9	5.9	1.0	0.5	100.0	1,161
30-34	81.4	0.4	6.9	1.4	1.9	6.3	0.8	1.0	100.0	1,035
35-39	84.0	0.0	5.9	1.7	0.1	6.0	1.8	0.5	100.0	846
40-44	85.9	0.5	6.6	1.2	0.9	4.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	588
45-49	85.1	0.8	7.6	0.8	0.2	3.8	1.5	0.2	100.0	524
50-54	84.9	0.5	7.7	0.3	0.8	4.1	1.0	0.8	100.0	392
Education										
No education	77.4	1.3	6.3	1.7	1.3	8.6	0.8	2.5	100.0	522
Primary	84.3	0.3	6.5	1.2	0.9	5.1	1.0	0.6	100.0	4,992
Secondary	84.6	0.4	5.7	1.1	1.1	5.4	1.3	0.3	100.0	2,044
More than secondary	75.6	0.9	12.4	1.8	1.3	6.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	225
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	81.9	0.4	6.7	1.7	1.1	6.6	0.6	1.0	100.0	1,260
Second	85.0	0.4	5.7	1.2	1.0	5.1	1.2	0.4	100.0	1,571
Middle	84.6	0.4	6.7	0.8	0.8	4.8	1.4	0.4	100.0	1,577
Fourth	84.1	0.5	5.7	0.9	1.4	5.2	1.3	0.8	100.0	1,672
Highest	82.5	0.5	7.5	1.8	0.8	5.9	0.7	0.4	100.0	1,703
Total	83.7	0.4	6.4	1.3	1.0	5.5	1.1	0.6	100.0	7,783

Note: Total includes one woman with information missing on education.
[1] Includes all Dried Blood Samples (DBS) tested at the lab and for which there is a result, i.e., positive, negative, or indeterminate. Indeterminate means that the sample went through the entire algorithm, but the final result was inconclusive.
[2] Includes (1) other results of blood collection (e.g., technical problem in the field), (2) lost specimens, (3) non corresponding bar codes, and (4) other lab results such as blood not tested for technical reason, not enough blood to complete the algorithm, etc.

Age differentials in HIV testing coverage are more pronounced among men than among women, with HIV testing coverage among men ranging from 81 percent for those age 30-34 to 86 percent for those age 40-44. As with women, HIV testing coverage is lowest among men with more than a secondary education (76 percent). Among wealth quintiles, men in the lowest wealth quintile have the lowest proportion of coverage (82 percent) compared with men in the higher wealth quintiles. Additional tables describing the relationship between participation in the HIV testing and characteristics related to HIV risks are presented in Appendix A.

14.2 HIV PREVALENCE

14.2.1 HIV Prevalence by Age and Sex

Table 14.3 shows that 11 percent of adults age 15-49 in Malawi are infected with HIV. Among women age 15-49, the HIV prevalence rate is 13 percent, while among men age 15-49 the HIV prevalence rate is 8 percent. HIV prevalence increases with age for both women and men. For women, HIV prevalence is highest among women age 35-39 (24 percent), which is six times the rate among women age 15-19 (4 percent). For men, the prevalence increases sharply from 1 percent among men age 15-19 to 21 percent among those age 40-44, and drops thereafter. Figure 14.1 illustrates the age pattern of HIV prevalence for women and men.

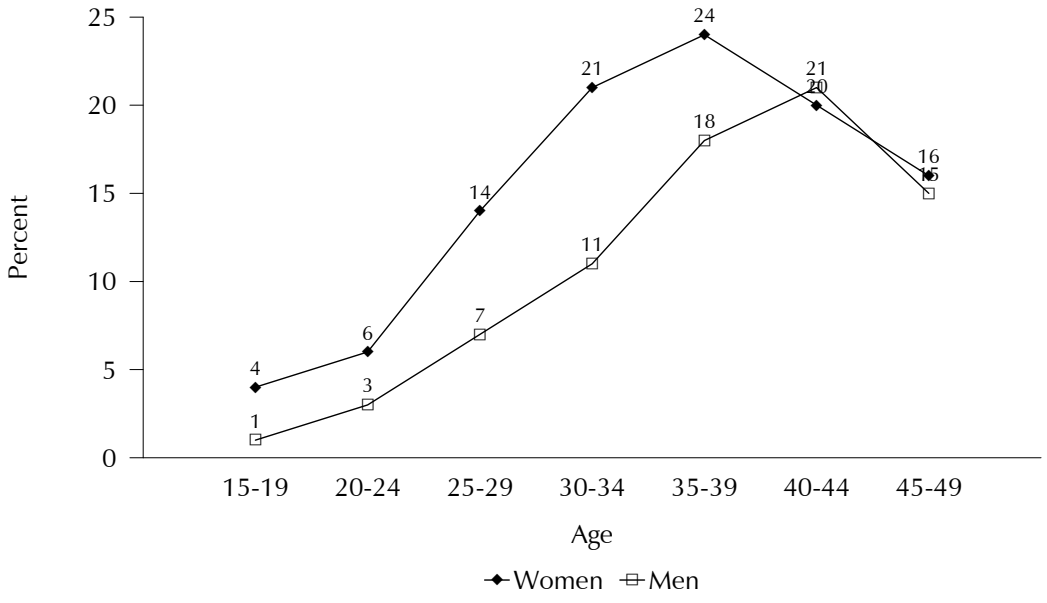
Table 14.3 HIV prevalence by age

Among the de facto women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who were interviewed and tested, the percentage HIV positive, by age, Malawi 2010

	Women		Men		Total	
Age	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
15-19	4.2	1,545	1.3	1,703	2.7	3,248
20-24	6.4	1,401	2.8	1,176	4.7	2,577
25-29	13.5	1,407	6.9	1,041	10.7	2,448
30-34	20.7	937	10.8	885	15.9	1,821
35-39	23.8	806	18.1	757	21.0	1,563
40-44	20.4	533	20.9	506	20.7	1,039
45-49	16.1	462	14.9	429	15.5	891
Total 15-49	12.9	7,091	8.1	6,497	10.6	13,588
50-54	na	na	13.1	341	na	na
Total men 15-54	na	na	8.4	6,839	na	na

na=Not applicable

Figure 14.1 **HIV Prevalence by Sex and Age**



MDHS 2010

14.2.2 Trends in HIV Prevalence

Table 14.4 shows trends in HIV prevalence over time, by age. In Malawi, adult HIV prevalence decreased slightly between the 2004 MDHS and the 2010 MDHS, from 12 to 11 percent, respectively. HIV prevalence among women remained at 13 percent over the same period, while among men it decreased from 10 to 8 percent. However, it is important to note that none of these decreases in HIV prevalence are statistically significant.

Table 14.4 Trends in HIV prevalence by age

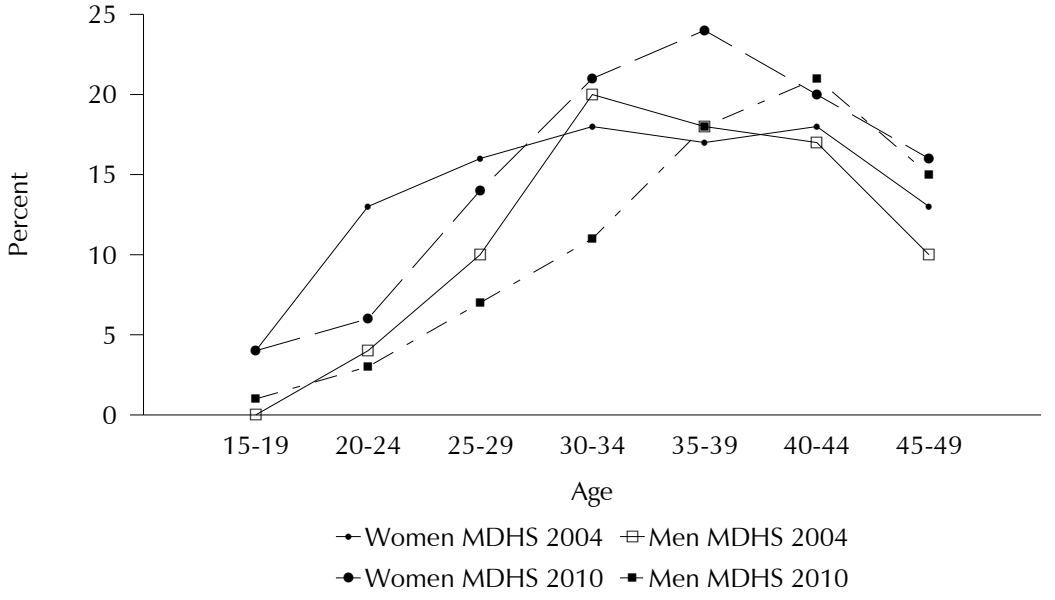
Among de facto women age 15-49 and men age 15-54 who were interviewed and tested, the percentage HIV positive, by age, Malawi 2004 and 2010

	Women				Men				Total			
	MDHS 2004		MDHS 2010		MDHS 2004		MDHS 2010		MDHS 2004		MDHS 2010	
Age	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
15-19	3.7	500	4.2	1,545	0.4	467	1.3	1,703	2.1	967	2.7	3,248
20-24	13.2	661	6.4	1,401	3.9	442	2.8	1,176	9.5	1,103	4.7	2,577
25-29	15.5	477	13.5	1,407	9.8	509	6.9	1,041	12.6	986	10.7	2,448
30-34	18.1	382	20.7	937	20.4	397	10.8	885	19.2	779	15.9	1,821
35-39	17.0	257	23.8	806	18.4	262	18.1	757	17.7	520	21.0	1,563
40-44	17.9	235	20.4	533	16.5	242	20.9	506	17.2	477	20.7	1,039
45-49	13.3	173	16.1	462	9.5	146	14.9	429	11.6	319	15.5	891
50-54	na	na	na	na	10.5	115	13.1	341	na	na	na	na
Total 15-49	13.3	2,686	12.9	7,091	10.2	2,465	8.1	6,497	11.8	5,150	10.6	13,588
Total men 15-54	na	na	na	na	10.2	2,580	8.4	6,839	na	na	na	na

na = Not applicable

Figure 14.2 shows the age pattern for HIV prevalence among women and men for the 2004 and 2010 MDHS surveys.

Figure 14.2 **HIV Prevalence by Sex and Age MDHS 2004 and 2010**



MDHS 2010

14.2.3 HIV Prevalence by Socioeconomic Characteristics

Table 14.5 shows the variation in HIV prevalence by various socioeconomic characteristics, including residence, region, ethnicity, religion, education, employment, and wealth quintile. HIV prevalence in urban areas is twice that of rural areas: 17 percent of women and men age 15-49 in urban areas are infected with HIV compared with 9 percent in rural areas. The Southern Region has

the highest HIV prevalence (15 percent), which is about twice that of the Central Region (8 percent) and Northern Region (7 percent).

Excluding the category for other ethnicity, respondents who identify themselves specifically as Chewa, Ndali, Nkhonde, and Tumbuka have the lowest prevalence compared with other ethnic groups (7 percent each). HIV prevalence is highest among the Lomwe ethnic group (17 percent), followed by the Nyanja (15 percent), Mang'anja (15 percent), and Yao (13 percent).

Table 14.5 HIV prevalence by socioeconomic characteristics

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15-49 who were tested, by socioeconomic characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Residence						
Urban	22.7	1,389	12.0	1,383	17.4	2,772
Rural	10.5	5,702	7.1	5,114	8.9	10,816
Region						
Northern	8.2	799	4.8	712	6.6	1,511
Central	9.0	3,043	6.2	2,927	7.6	5,970
Southern	17.6	3,249	11.0	2,858	14.5	6,107
Ethnicity						
Chewa	9.0	2,423	5.2	2,180	7.2	4,602
Lambya	7.9	32	15.4	26	11.3	57
Lomwe	20.2	1,172	13.3	1,165	16.8	2,337
Mang'anja	17.6	192	11.6	174	14.7	366
Ndali	9.0	22	(5.1)	21	7.1	44
Ngoni	13.4	928	7.6	837	10.6	1,765
Nkhonde	4.3	77	11.3	62	7.4	139
Nyanja	17.9	104	11.6	98	14.9	202
Sena	13.3	326	9.3	290	11.4	616
Tonga	11.2	147	7.0	123	9.3	269
Tumbuka	9.3	632	4.8	562	7.2	1,194
Yao	16.2	915	9.7	838	13.1	1,753
Other	6.4	119	6.3	122	6.4	241
Missing	*	3	*	1	*	4
Religion						
Anglican	18.7	176	8.9	153	14.1	330
Catholic	10.5	1,547	8.2	1,453	9.4	2,999
CCAP[1]	12.2	1,158	6.6	1,106	9.5	2,264
Muslim	14.8	911	7.9	771	11.7	1,682
Seventh Day Advent/Baptist	16.7	484	9.1	463	13.0	947
Other Christian	12.8	2,730	8.7	2,292	10.9	5,022
Other	*	41	3.4	91	6.5	132
No religion	(11.2)	39	10.2	167	10.4	206
Missing	*	6	*	1	*	7
Education						
No education	14.1	1,096	10.9	397	13.2	1,493
Primary	11.6	4,569	7.7	4,052	9.8	8,621
Secondary	16.1	1,292	8.1	1,848	11.4	3,140
More than secondary	16.3	134	11.9	201	13.6	335
Employment (past 12 months)						
Not employed	9.6	1,984	2.4	725	7.7	2,709
Employed	14.2	5,104	8.9	5,771	11.3	10,875
Missing	*	3	*	1	*	4
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	8.9	1,202	5.6	932	7.5	2,134
Second	9.3	1,392	6.5	1,255	8.0	2,646
Middle	10.6	1,393	8.0	1,298	9.4	2,691
Fourth	13.7	1,369	8.2	1,308	11.0	2,677
Highest	19.7	1,735	10.8	1,704	15.3	3,440
Total 15-49	12.9	7,091	8.1	6,497	10.6	13,588
50-54	na	na	13.1	341	na	na
Total men 15-54	na	na	8.4	6,839	na	na

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1]Church of Central Africa, Presbyterian

HIV prevalence by religion varies from 14 percent among Anglicans to 7 percent among respondents who identify themselves with religions in the 'other' category.

By education, HIV prevalence in Malawi is highest among respondents with more than a secondary education and those with no education (14 and 13 percent, respectively). The same pattern is seen among men; 12 percent of men with more than a secondary education and 11 percent of men with no education are infected with HIV. However, among women, the pattern differs. Women with a secondary education and more than a secondary education have the highest HIV prevalence at 16 percent for both groups.

Employed respondents have a higher prevalence rate (11 percent) than those who are unemployed (8 percent). Employed men are four times as likely to be HIV positive as unemployed men (9 percent versus 2 percent). Among women, the difference by employment status is less pronounced; 14 percent of employed women are HIV positive compared with 10 percent of unemployed women.

HIV prevalence increases with increasing wealth from 8 percent among respondents in the lowest wealth quintile to 15 percent among those in the highest quintile. Women in the highest wealth quintile (20 percent) are almost twice as likely to be HIV positive as men in the highest wealth quintile (11 percent).

14.2.4 HIV Prevalence by Demographic Characteristics

Table 14.6 shows HIV prevalence among women and men by various demographic characteristics. These include marital status, type of union, the number of times the respondent slept away from home in the 12 months before the survey, the total time away in the past 12 months, pregnancy status, ANC attendance, and male circumcision. HIV prevalence is closely related to marital status among both women and men age 15-49. Half of widowed respondents (50 percent) and a quarter of divorced or separated respondents (24 percent) are HIV positive. Twelve percent of respondents who are married or living together as if married are HIV positive. Among respondents who have never been married, the HIV prevalence is 4 percent for those who have had sex and 2 percent for those who have never had sex. This suggests that some women and men incorrectly reported that they were not sexually active, or that there is some degree of nonsexual HIV transmission occurring (e.g., through blood transfusions or non-sterile injections). HIV prevalence is the same for currently married women and men (12 percent each), while it is lower among divorced or separated men than among women in the same category (21 and 25 percent, respectively).

HIV prevalence is 12 percent, whether respondents reported being in a polygynous or non-polygynous union, and 9 percent for respondents who are not currently in a union. The pattern varies when observing the disaggregated data for women and men by type of union. For women, HIV prevalence is highest among women who are not currently in a union (15 percent) and lowest among women who are in a non-polygynous union (11 percent). Among men, HIV prevalence is highest among men who report that they are in a non-polygynous union (12 percent), which is three times higher than for men who are not currently in a union (4 percent). Among men in a polygynous union, HIV prevalence is 11 percent.

HIV prevalence is highest among respondents who slept away from home five or more times in the past 12 months (15 percent): 22 percent among women and 12 percent among men. With respect to the duration of time away from home over the past year, HIV prevalence is highest among respondents who spent less than one month away from home (12 percent). HIV prevalence is 10 percent for respondents who did not spend any time away from home and 10 percent for those who spent more than one month away from home.

Women who were pregnant at the time of the survey were less likely to be HIV positive than women who were not pregnant or who were unsure of their pregnancy status (9 and 13 percent, respectively). HIV prevalence is higher among women who did not receive antenatal care for their last birth or who did not have a birth in the past three years (15 percent) compared with those who

received ANC care. Among women who received ANC services, HIV prevalence is 10 percent for those using the public sector and 9 percent for those using services outside of the public sector.

Table 14.6 HIV prevalence by demographic characteristics

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15-49 who were tested, by demographic characteristics, Malawi 2010

Demographic characteristic	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Marital status						
Never married	4.2	1,386	2.1	2,605	2.8	3,991
Ever had sex	8.6	464	2.3	1,656	3.7	2,120
Never had sex	2.0	922	1.6	950	1.8	1,871
Married/living together	11.7	4,775	11.5	3,682	11.6	8,457
Divorced or separated	24.8	665	20.7	183	23.9	848
Widowed	50.1	265	*	27	49.8	292
Type of union						
In polygynous union	12.8	692	10.8	272	12.2	964
In non-polygynous union	11.4	4,043	11.6	3,401	11.5	7,444
Not currently in union	15.4	2,316	3.7	2,816	9.0	5,132
Missing	(22.8)	41	*	8	21.7	49
Times slept away from home in past 12 months						
None	11.3	4,195	8.0	3,216	9.9	7,410
1-2	14.4	2,022	7.6	1,760	11.3	3,781
3-4	14.1	514	6.5	798	9.5	1,312
5+	22.1	337	11.6	698	15.0	1,035
Missing	(4.5)	24	*	26	(8.2)	50
Time away in past 12 months						
Away for more than one month	13.6	772	7.1	1,029	9.9	1,801
Away only for less than 1 month	15.9	2,071	8.7	2,180	12.2	4,251
Not away	11.3	4,208	8.0	3,216	9.9	7,424
Missing	(11.7)	40	8.7	73	9.7	112
Currently pregnant						
Pregnant	8.8	645	na	na	na	na
Not pregnant or not sure	13.3	6,446	na	na	na	na
ANC for last birth in the past 3 years						
ANC provided by the public sector	10.4	2,593	na	na	na	na
ANC provided by other than the public sector	8.6	709	na	na	na	na
No ANC/No birth in past 3 years	15.4	3,771	na	na	na	na
Total 15-49	12.9	7,091	8.1	6,497	10.6	13,588
50-54	na	na	13.1	341	na	na
Total men 15-54	na	na	8.4	6,839	na	na

Note: Total includes 19 women with information missing on ANC for last birth in the past 3 years. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable

14.2.5 HIV Prevalence by Sexual Risk Behaviour

Table 14.7 presents HIV prevalence rates among respondents who have ever had sexual intercourse by sexual behaviour indicators. In reviewing these results, it is important to note that responses to questions about sexual risk behaviours may be subject to reporting bias. Also, sexual behaviour in the 12 months preceding the survey may not adequately reflect lifetime sexual risk, nor is it possible to know the sequence of events, e.g., whether any reported condom use occurred before or after HIV transmission. Among all respondents age 15-49 who have ever had sex and were tested for HIV, 12 percent are HIV positive: 15 percent of women and 9 percent of men.

Among women whose sexual debut was at age 15 or younger, 17 percent are HIV positive, a figure that decreases to 11 percent among women whose sexual debut was at age 18-19. Among men the pattern is reversed; HIV prevalence is highest for men whose sexual debut was at age 18-19 (11 percent) and lowest for men whose sexual debut was at age 15 or younger (8 percent).

Table 14.7 HIV prevalence by sexual behaviour

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15-49 who ever had sex and were tested for HIV, by sexual behaviour characteristics, Malawi 2010

Sexual behaviour characteristic	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Age at first sexual intercourse						
<16	16.6	2,181	8.4	1,993	12.7	4,173
16-17	14.4	1,752	9.5	958	12.6	2,710
18-19	10.8	1,199	10.7	1,116	10.7	2,315
20+	12.2	635	9.1	1,379	10.0	2,014
Missing	18.7	400	12.6	95	17.5	494
Multiple sexual partners and partner concurrency in past 12 months						
0	24.7	831	4.9	783	15.1	1,614
1	12.7	5,262	9.7	4,137	11.4	9,400
2+	31.8	64	11.8	614	13.7	678
Had concurrent partners[1]	*	26	12.1	482	13.5	508
No sexual partners were concurrent	(26.6)	38	10.5	132	14.1	170
Missing	*	8	*	7	*	15
Condom use						
Ever used a condom	20.3	1,292	11.8	3,183	14.3	4,475
Never used a condom	13.0	4,865	5.8	2,345	10.6	7,210
Missing	*	9	*	13	(16.6)	21
Condom use at last sexual intercourse in past 12 months						
Used condom	29.1	509	13.9	962	19.2	1,471
Did not use condom	11.2	4,816	9.0	3,785	10.3	8,602
No sexual intercourse in past 12 months	24.4	839	4.8	789	14.9	1,628
Missing	*	1	*	5	*	6
Number of lifetime partners						
1	7.1	3,298	1.9	1,158	5.7	4,457
2	16.8	1,916	6.5	1,362	12.6	3,278
3-4	33.7	812	10.1	1,746	17.6	2,558
5-9	53.1	104	16.0	875	19.9	980
10+	*	18	20.4	304	20.8	322
Missing	*	17	26.2	96	25.4	113
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months[2]						
Yes	na	na	8.6	320	na	na
Used condom	na	na	11.5	192	na	na
Did not use condom	na	na	4.1	129	na	na
No (Did not pay for sexual intercourse/no sexual intercourse in past 12 months)	na	na	9.3	5,221	na	na
Total 15-49	14.5	6,166	9.3	5,541	12.0	11,707
50-54	na	na	13.1	341	na	na
Total men 15-54	na	na	9.5	5,882	na	na

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable
[1] A respondent is considered to have had concurrent partners if he or she had overlapping sexual partnerships with two or more people during the 12 months before the survey. Respondents with concurrent partners include polygynous men who had overlapping sexual partnerships with two or more wives.
[2] Includes men who report having a prostitute for at least one of their last three sexual partners in the past 12 months

HIV prevalence by the number of sexual partners in the past 12 months varies by gender, as very few women report having more than one sexual partner compared with men. Therefore, it is more informative to observe these data disaggregated by gender. Among women, HIV prevalence is highest for women who report having two or more partners in the last 12 months (32 percent). HIV prevalence is 25 percent for women who report that they have not had any sexual partner in the past 12 months and 13 percent for women who have had one partner in the same period. Among men who report having two or more partners in the past 12 months, HIV prevalence is 12 percent, and 5 percent among men who report that they have not had any sexual partners in the past 12 months.

Among men who report that they have concurrent sexual partners, that is, those men who report having two or more different sexual partners at the same time, HIV prevalence is 12 percent. Too few women reported concurrent sexual partners to provide a representative prevalence estimate for this indicator.

Ever use of condoms is positively correlated with HIV prevalence among both women and men. Women who have never used a condom have a lower HIV prevalence (13 percent) than those who have ever used a condom (20 percent). Similarly, men who have ever used a condom have a prevalence rate of 12 percent compared with 6 percent among those who have never used a condom. A similar pattern exists among women and men with respect to condom use at the last sexual encounter in the 12 months preceding the survey.

HIV prevalence increases as the number of lifetime sexual partners increases for both women and men. Prevalence among women increases significantly, from 7 percent for women with one lifetime partner to 17 percent for two lifetime partners, to 34 percent for three to four lifetime partners, and to 53 percent for five to nine lifetime partners. Among men, HIV prevalence ranges from 2 percent among men with one lifetime partner to 20 percent among men with ten or more lifetime partners.

Among men who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, 9 percent are HIV positive. Prevalence is higher for men who used a condom than for men who did not use a condom (12 and 4 percent, respectively). It should be noted that HIV prevalence is the same for men who reported paying for sex as it is for men who did not report paying for sex or who did not have sexual intercourse in the past 12 months (9 percent).

14.3 HIV Prevalence Among Youth

Table 14.8 shows HIV prevalence among women and men age 15-24. Overall, 4 percent of youth age 15-24 tested positive for HIV, and prevalence is higher among young women (5 percent) than among young men (2 percent). HIV prevalence increases with age, from 3 percent among youth age 15-19 to 4 percent among youth age 20-22, to 6 percent among youth age 23-24. For young women, HIV prevalence increases from 3 percent among women age 15-17 to 6 percent for women age 18-22, to 8 percent for women age 23-24. For young men, the increase in HIV prevalence is not linear; prevalence is 2 percent for men age 15-17 and decreases to less than 1 percent for men age 18-19. Prevalence then increases to 2 percent in the age group 20-22 and continues to increase to 5 percent for men age 23-24.

Young respondents who have never been married have a lower HIV prevalence (2 percent) than those who are married or living together (5 percent), and a much lower prevalence than youth who are separated, divorced, or widowed (12 percent). Among youth who have never been married, those who have never had sex have a lower prevalence (2 percent) than those who have had sex (3 percent). The differences in prevalence rates are more pronounced among young women than among young men. Eight percent of never-married women who have ever had sex are HIV positive, compared with 2 percent of never-married women who have never had sex. For men, the pattern is reversed and the differences are insignificant; 1 percent of young men who have ever had sex are HIV positive compared with 2 percent of men who have never had sex.

Among young women, HIV prevalence is 5 percent for those who are not pregnant or are not sure and 4 percent for women who are pregnant.

Table 14.8 HIV prevalence among young people by background characteristics

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15-24 who were tested for HIV, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Age						
15-19	4.2	1,545	1.3	1,703	2.7	3,248
15-17	3.4	1,036	2.0	1,102	2.7	2,138
18-19	5.7	510	0.1	601	2.7	1,110
20-24	6.4	1,401	2.8	1,176	4.7	2,577
20-22	5.6	824	1.8	752	3.8	1,576
23-24	7.5	577	4.6	424	6.2	1,001
Marital status						
Never married	3.8	1,312	1.5	2,361	2.3	3,673
Ever had sex	7.6	400	1.4	1,445	2.8	1,846
Never had sex	2.1	912	1.6	916	1.9	1,827
Married/living together	5.5	1,441	3.5	480	5.0	1,921
Divorced/separated/widowed	12.9	193	(7.8)	38	12.0	231
Currently pregnant						
Pregnant	3.8	300	na	na	na	na
Not pregnant or not sure	5.4	2,645	na	na	na	na
Residence						
Urban	11.2	589	2.9	666	6.8	1,255
Rural	3.7	2,357	1.6	2,213	2.7	4,570
Region						
Northern	2.9	368	1.1	313	2.1	680
Central	3.5	1,245	1.7	1,278	2.6	2,523
Southern	7.5	1,333	2.4	1,289	5.0	2,622
Education						
No education	9.1	185	1.2	70	6.9	255
Primary	3.9	1,994	2.0	1,904	3.0	3,898
Secondary	7.8	719	1.7	847	4.5	1,566
More than secondary	(5.6)	48	(2.4)	58	3.8	106
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	3.2	486	1.3	428	2.3	914
Second	3.5	575	1.0	528	2.3	1,103
Middle	4.0	601	3.2	519	3.6	1,120
Fourth	6.2	535	1.3	570	3.7	1,105
Highest	8.1	749	2.5	835	5.1	1,583
Total	5.2	2,946	1.9	2,879	3.6	5,825

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable

HIV prevalence is higher in urban areas than in rural areas, and the same pattern is observed for young women and men in these areas. The difference is very pronounced among women, as women living in urban areas are almost three times more likely to be infected with HIV than their rural counterparts (11 percent versus 4 percent). By region, HIV prevalence is highest in the Southern Region (5 percent) and lowest in the Northern Region (2 percent). The disaggregated data for women and men at the regional level show the same pattern.

Among youth, the HIV prevalence by educational attainment is different for women than for men. Young women with no education have an HIV prevalence of 9 percent compared with 8 percent for women with a secondary education and 4 percent for women with a primary education. Among young men, HIV prevalence is highest for those with a primary and secondary education (2 percent each) and lowest for men with no education (1 percent).

Overall, HIV prevalence increases with increasing wealth, ranging from 2 percent in the lowest wealth quintile to 5 percent in the highest quintile. However, the patterns for young women and men differ. For young women, the pattern is similar to the overall trend, with prevalence steadily increasing as wealth increases, from 3 percent in the lowest quintile to 8 percent in the highest quintile. For young men, HIV prevalence is 1 percent in the lowest, second, and fourth quintiles and 3 percent in the middle and highest quintiles.

14.3.1 HIV Prevalence by Sexual Behaviour among Youth

The 2010 MDHS collected data on behaviours that correlate with sexually transmitted infection (STI) rates. Information on sexual behavioural characteristics is important in designing, targeting, and monitoring HIV prevention interventions for the young adult population. Three behaviours that correlate with STI rates include the number of sexual partners, age at first sexual intercourse, and condom use. It is important to note that responses about sexual behaviour are subject to reporting bias. This section examines data on sexual behaviour related to the spread of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections among respondents who have ever had sexual intercourse.

Table 14.9 shows HIV prevalence among youth by sexual behaviour. Overall, 4 percent of respondents age 15-24 who have ever had sex and were tested for HIV in the 2010 MDHS are HIV positive: 7 percent of young women and 2 percent of young men. Respondents were asked about the number of sexual partners they had in the past 12 months. For young men, the proportion who tested positive for HIV increases with the number of sexual partners. For example, 1 percent of men with no sexual partners within the past 12 months are HIV positive, 2 percent with one sexual partner are HIV positive, and 5 percent of men with two or more sexual partners are HIV positive. For young women, HIV prevalence is higher among women who reported that they have not had any sexual partners within the past 12 months than for women who reported having one sexual partner (7 percent compared with 6 percent, respectively).

Table 14.9 HIV prevalence among young people by sexual behaviour

Percentage HIV-positive among women and men age 15-24 who ever had sex and were tested for HIV, by sexual behaviour, Malawi 2010

Sexual behaviour characteristic	Women		Men		Total	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Multiple and concurrent sexual partners in past 12 months						
0	7.4	248	0.9	606	2.8	854
1	6.1	1,750	2.1	1,158	4.5	2,908
2+	(32.0)	30	5.4	193	8.9	223
Had concurrent partners[1]	*	15	6.4	122	10.1	137
No partners were concurrent	*	15	3.7	71	7.0	86
Missing	*	5	*	2	*	7
Condom use						
Ever used a condom	9.3	514	2.1	1,130	4.4	1,644
Never used a condom	5.7	1,516	1.9	825	4.4	2,341
Missing	*	2	*	4	*	6
Condom use at first sex						
Used condom	9.9	485	1.8	558	5.6	1,042
Did not use condom	5.6	1,497	1.9	1,379	3.9	2,876
Missing	(4.7)	50	*	22	8.3	73
Condom use at last sexual intercourse in past 12 months						
Used condom	10.2	226	2.1	507	4.6	733
Did not use condom	6.0	1,553	2.9	841	4.9	2,394
No sexual intercourse in past 12 months	7.3	252	0.9	608	2.7	861
Missing	*	1	*	4	*	4
Total	6.6	2,032	2.1	1,959	4.4	3,992

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na=Not applicable
[1] A respondent is considered to have had concurrent partners if he or she had overlapping sexual partnerships with two or more people during the 12 months before the survey. Respondents with concurrent partners include polygynous men who had overlapping sexual partnerships with two or more wives.

Young respondents who report having concurrent sexual partners within the past 12 months have higher HIV prevalence. Among young men who have concurrent sexual partners, 6 percent are HIV positive.

Youth who have ever used a condom are equally likely to be HIV positive as those who have never used a condom (4 percent for both). The same pattern is observed among young men: 2 percent of those who have ever used a condom and 2 percent of those who have never used a condom are HIV positive. Nine percent of women who have ever used a condom are HIV positive compared with 6 percent of women who have never used a condom. Similar patterns are observed for condom use among youth at first sexual intercourse.

Among all young women who reported using a condom at their last sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, HIV prevalence is 10 percent. Six percent of young women who did not use a condom at the last sexual intercourse are HIV positive. For young men, HIV prevalence is slightly higher for those who report not using a condom at their last sexual intercourse compared with young men who report using a condom (3 and 2 percent, respectively).

14.4 HIV Prevalence by Other Characteristics

14.4.1 HIV Prevalence and STIs

A strong link exists between sexually transmitted infections and the sexual transmission of HIV. Many studies have demonstrated that sexually transmitted infections are a co-factor for HIV transmission. Management and treatment of STIs may potentially play an important role in the reduction of HIV transmission. Respondents in the 2010 MDHS who had ever had sex were asked if they had contracted a disease through sexual contact in the past 12 months, or if they had had any symptoms associated with STIs (a bad-smelling, abnormal discharge from the vagina or penis, or a genital sore or ulcer). Table 14.10 shows HIV prevalence, among women and men age 15-49 who have ever had sex, by whether respondents reported an STI in the 12 months preceding the survey. The data show that respondents with a history of STIs or STI symptoms have substantially higher rates of HIV than those with no history of STIs or STI symptoms.

Women who had an STI or STI symptoms in the past 12 months are twice as likely to be HIV positive (27 percent) as women who did not have an STI or STI symptoms (13 percent). Similarly, men who reported having an STI or STI symptoms in the past 12 months (21 percent) are more than twice as likely to be HIV positive as men who did not report an STI or STI symptoms (8 percent).

Table 14.10 HIV prevalence by sexually transmitted infections

Percentage HIV positive among women and men age 15-49 who ever had sex and were tested for HIV, by whether they had an STI in the past 12 months, Malawi 2010

	Women		Men		Total	
Characteristic	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Sexually transmitted infection in past 12 months						
Had STI or STI symptoms	26.8	681	20.8	378	24.6	1,059
No STI, no symptoms	13.0	5,457	8.4	5,128	10.8	10,585
Missing	(9.0)	28	(17.0)	35	13.4	63
Total 15-49	14.5	6,166	9.3	5,541	12.0	11,707

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
na = Not applicable

14.4.2 HIV Prevalence by Male Circumcision

In the recent past, several studies in sub-Saharan Africa—including clinical trials conducted in South Africa, Kenya, and Uganda (Auvert et al., 2005; Gray et al., 2007; and Parker et al., 2007)—have documented that male circumcision provides some protection against HIV and other STIs. Although the research supporting circumcision's protective effects is compelling, it is important to

emphasise that circumcised men can still become infected with HIV and can infect their sexual partners.

To investigate the relationship between male circumcision and HIV status in the 2010 MDHS, men were asked whether they were circumcised. The majority of men reported that they are not circumcised (78 percent).[1] For those men who reported that they are circumcised, 85 percent reported that a traditional practitioner performed the circumcision, and 87 percent of these men reported that the circumcision was performed in a *simba*, a traditional location for circumcision practices for boys. Eighty-seven percent of circumcised men report that their circumcision occurred between the ages of 0-15 years.[2]

Table 14.11 presents data on HIV prevalence by male circumcision status. In Malawi, the relationship between HIV prevalence and circumcision status is not in the expected direction. Circumcised men age 15-49 have a higher HIV prevalence than men who have not been circumcised (10 percent compared with 8 percent). However, by age, HIV prevalence is higher for younger uncircumcised men age 15-24 than for circumcised men in the same age range. In the 25-29 age group, the pattern changes as circumcised men have a higher HIV prevalence than uncircumcised men. HIV prevalence is highest among circumcised men ages 35-44 (26 percent). Among uncircumcised men, HIV prevalence is highest among those age 40-44 (19 percent).

By residence, the HIV prevalence rate among circumcised men is 11 percent in urban areas and 10 percent in rural areas. For uncircumcised men, the prevalence is 12 percent in urban areas and 6 percent in rural areas. HIV prevalence does not vary much by region between circumcised and uncircumcised men. Both groups of men who reside in the Southern Region have the highest HIV rate compared with other regions (11 percent). Both circumcised men and uncircumcised men in the Northern Region have the lowest HIV rate compared with other regions (5 percent for both groups of men).

Circumcised men who have attended secondary school (12 percent) are more likely to be HIV positive than those with less education. Among uncircumcised men, HIV prevalence is 12 percent for men with no education and more than a secondary education, and 7 percent for men with a primary and secondary education.

Generally, HIV prevalence increases with wealth quintiles among both circumcised and uncircumcised men. In both groups, the lowest HIV prevalence is observed among those in the lowest wealth quintile: 6 percent for circumcised men and 5 percent for uncircumcised men. On the other hand, the highest HIV prevalence is observed among circumcised men in the middle and highest wealth quintiles (12 percent each) and among uncircumcised men in the highest wealth quintile (10 percent).

Among ethnic and religious groups, the unweighted number of circumcised men who are HIV positive is too small to make comparisons and draw meaningful conclusions between circumcised and uncircumcised men.

[1] See Table 13.11 in Chapter 13.
[2] Data not shown.

Table 14.11 HIV prevalence by male circumcision

Among men age 15-49 who were tested for HIV, the percentage HIV positive by whether circumcised, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Circumcised		Not circumcised	
	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Age				
15-19	0.2	368	1.6	1,332
20-24	2.7	252	2.8	923
25-29	9.0	192	6.4	848
30-34	13.7	180	9.9	705
35-39	25.6	185	15.8	571
40-44	25.9	108	19.3	399
45-49	18.7	93	13.9	337
Residence				
Urban	11.4	316	12.2	1,066
Rural	10.0	1,062	6.3	4,048
Region				
Northern	(5.0)	18	4.8	692
Central	8.0	285	6.0	2,641
Southern	11.0	1,074	10.9	1,782
Education				
No education	8.9	128	11.9	268
Primary	10.0	931	7.0	3,117
Secondary	11.9	293	7.4	1,555
More than secondary	*	26	12.1	174
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	6.4	200	5.4	732
Second	8.4	283	6.0	970
Middle	12.3	278	6.8	1,020
Fourth	10.8	276	7.5	1,030
Highest	12.2	341	10.4	1,363
Ethnicity				
Chewa	7.0	136	5.1	2,043
Lambya	*	0	15.4	26
Lomwe	11.2	334	14.2	829
Mang'anja	(24.3)	38	8.0	135
Ndali	*	0	(5.3)	21
Ngoni	(8.3)	55	7.6	782
Nkhonde	*	1	11.6	60
Nyanja	*	38	(13.4)	59
Sena	(13.3)	27	8.9	262
Tonga	*	2	6.9	120
Tumbuka	*	5	4.8	557
Yao	10.0	720	7.8	118
Other	*	19	5.5	102
Missing	*	1	na	na
Religion				
Anglican	(14.6)	39	7.0	114
Catholic	18.3	125	7.3	1,326
CCAP	17.9	92	5.6	1,011
Muslim	7.9	722	(8.8)	49
Seventh Day Advent/Baptist	10.8	79	8.8	384
Other Christian	10.2	309	8.4	1,982
Other	*	3	3.5	88
No religion	*	7	10.7	160
Missing	*	1	na	na
Total 15-49	10.3	1,378	7.6	5,114
50-54	9.7	85	14.2	257
Total men 15-54	10.3	1,463	7.9	5,371

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable

14.5 HIV PREVALENCE AMONG COHABITING COUPLES

In the 2010 MDHS, more than 3,000 cohabiting couples were interviewed and tested for HIV. Table 14.12 shows that for 85 percent of cohabiting couples, both partners are HIV negative, while for 6 percent, both partners are HIV positive. Nine percent of cohabiting couples are discordant, that is, one partner is infected and the other is not. Among discordant partners, 5 percent represent cases where the male partner is HIV positive and the female partner is HIV negative, while four percent represent cases where the female partner is HIV positive and the male partner is HIV negative.

Table 14.12 HIV prevalence among cohabiting couples

Percent distribution of couples living in the same household, both of whom were tested for HIV, by HIV status, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Both HIV positive	Man HIV positive, woman HIV negative	Woman HIV positive, man HIV negative	Both HIV negative	Total	Number
Woman's age						
15-19	2.3	2.2	6.2	89.3	100.0	266
20-29	4.1	3.7	2.8	89.4	100.0	1,687
30-39	10.9	6.2	4.8	78.1	100.0	1,043
40-49	6.1	6.1	3.7	84.1	100.0	466
Man's age						
15-19	*	*	*	*	100.0	29
20-29	2.7	2.5	3.5	91.4	100.0	1,085
30-39	7.0	5.4	3.8	83.8	100.0	1,345
40-49	9.9	6.6	4.6	78.8	100.0	755
50-54	8.3	4.9	2.7	84.2	100.0	247
Age difference between partners						
Woman older	7.3	9.8	5.9	76.9	100.0	135
Same age/man older by 0-4 years	4.8	3.6	3.2	88.4	100.0	1,584
Man older by 5-9 years	6.5	4.1	4.2	85.2	100.0	1,291
Man older by 10-14 years	10.7	6.7	3.5	79.0	100.0	351
Man older by 15+ years	10.9	15.7	5.6	67.8	100.0	100
Type of union						
Monogamous	6.1	4.6	3.5	85.9	100.0	3,065
Polygynous	6.4	5.8	6.7	81.0	100.0	370
Missing	*	*	*	*	100.0	26
Multiple partners in past 12 months[1]						
Both no	6.2	4.4	3.6	85.8	100.0	2,995
Man yes, woman no	6.6	6.8	4.1	82.5	100.0	441
Woman yes, man no	*	*	*	*	100.0	22
Both yes	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Concurrent sexual partners in past 12 months[2]						
Both no	6.3	4.4	3.7	85.6	100.0	3,060
Man yes, woman no	6.1	7.0	3.7	83.2	100.0	387
Woman yes, man no	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
Both yes	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Residence						
Urban	12.6	6.8	3.7	77.0	100.0	541
Rural	5.1	4.3	3.8	86.8	100.0	2,921
Region						
Northern	3.7	3.7	1.7	90.9	100.0	377
Central	3.8	4.3	3.4	88.4	100.0	1,614
Southern	9.7	5.3	4.7	80.4	100.0	1,470
Woman's education						
No education	7.7	6.9	3.6	81.8	100.0	630
Primary	5.6	3.9	3.5	87.1	100.0	2,319
Secondary	7.3	5.9	5.6	81.3	100.0	485
More than secondary	*	*	*	*	100.0	28
Man's education						
No education	5.2	2.1	3.6	89.1	100.0	303
Primary	6.1	4.3	4.5	85.1	100.0	2,220
Secondary	6.5	6.1	1.7	85.7	100.0	844
More than secondary	13.1	8.2	6.7	71.9	100.0	95
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	3.8	3.9	3.4	88.9	100.0	521
Second	3.5	4.6	4.0	87.9	100.0	771
Middle	5.8	4.4	3.6	86.2	100.0	774
Fourth	7.5	4.6	4.0	83.9	100.0	718
Highest	10.8	5.7	3.7	79.8	100.0	677
Total	6.3	4.7	3.8	85.3	100.0	3,462

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] A respondent is considered to have had concurrent partners if he or she had overlapping sexual partnerships with two or more people during the 12 months before the survey. Respondents with concurrent partners include polygynous men who had overlapping sexual partnerships with two or more wives.
[2] A respondent is considered to have had concurrent partners if he or she had overlapping sexual partnerships with two or more people during the 12 months before the survey. Respondents with concurrent partners include polygynous men who had overlapping sexual partnerships with two or more wives.

SELF-REPORTED PRIOR HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT

15

15.1 COVERAGE OF HIV TESTING SERVICES

Knowing one's HIV status is important for helping individuals decide to adopt safer sex practices to reduce the risk of becoming infected or transmitting HIV. For those who are HIV positive, knowledge of their HIV status allows them to take measures to protect their sexual partners and to access treatment services.

To assess awareness and coverage of prior HIV testing behaviour, respondents were asked if they knew where to get an HIV test and whether they had ever been tested for HIV. If they said they had been tested for HIV, respondents were asked if they had received the results of their last test. Tables 15.1.1 and 15.1.2 present information on prior testing for women and men age 15-49, respectively.

Table 15.1.1 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Women

Percentage of women age 15-49 who know where to get an HIV test, percent distribution of women age 15-49 by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, and the percentage of women ever tested, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Percentage who know where to get an HIV test	Percent distribution of women by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test			Total	Percentage ever tested	Number of women
		Ever tested and received results	Ever tested did not receive results	Never tested[1]			
Age							
15-24	95.3	62.6	1.3	36.1	100.0	63.9	9,559
15-19	92.7	43.1	1.0	55.9	100.0	44.1	5,005
20-24	98.2	84.0	1.7	14.4	100.0	85.6	4,555
25-29	99.0	86.7	1.1	12.2	100.0	87.8	4,400
30-39	98.2	80.3	1.7	18.0	100.0	82.0	5,772
40-49	96.6	62.4	1.9	35.7	100.0	64.3	3,288
Marital status							
Never married	92.1	37.3	0.6	62.1	100.0	37.9	4,538
Ever had sex	95.6	60.7	0.8	38.5	100.0	61.5	1,415
Never had sex	90.5	26.7	0.5	72.8	100.0	27.2	3,123
Married/living together	98.1	80.5	1.6	17.9	100.0	82.1	15,528
Divorced/separated/widowed	98.0	77.9	1.9	20.2	100.0	79.8	2,954
Residence							
Urban	97.8	75.6	0.9	23.5	100.0	76.5	4,302
Rural	96.7	70.7	1.6	27.7	100.0	72.3	18,718
Region							
Northern	96.0	75.9	2.3	21.8	100.0	78.2	2,677
Central	96.2	67.6	1.5	30.9	100.0	69.1	9,857
Southern	97.8	74.3	1.2	24.5	100.0	75.5	10,485
Education							
No education	95.2	68.1	2.2	29.6	100.0	70.4	3,505
Primary	96.5	70.2	1.6	28.2	100.0	71.8	14,916
Secondary	99.5	78.9	0.4	20.8	100.0	79.2	4,177
More than secondary	99.9	79.7	0.7	19.6	100.0	80.4	422
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	95.1	68.0	1.9	30.1	100.0	69.9	4,268
Second	96.3	69.8	1.9	28.3	100.0	71.7	4,332
Middle	97.1	71.6	1.7	26.7	100.0	73.3	4,517
Fourth	97.3	73.0	1.1	25.9	100.0	74.1	4,515
Highest	98.4	74.9	0.8	24.3	100.0	75.7	5,388
Total 15-49	96.9	71.6	1.4	26.9	100.0	73.1	23,020

[1] Includes 'don't know/missing'

Table 15.1.2 Coverage of prior HIV testing: Men

Percentage of men age 15-49 who know where to get an HIV test, percent distribution of men age 15-49 by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test, the percentage of men ever tested, and the percentage of men age 15-49 who received their test results the last time they were tested for HIV in the past 12 months, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Percentage who know where to get an HIV test	Percent distribution of men by testing status and by whether they received the results of the last test			Total	Percentage ever tested	Percentage who received results from last HIV test taken in the past 12 months	Number of men
		Ever tested and received results	Ever tested did not receive results	Never tested[1]				
Age								
15-24	95.0	41.8	1.0	57.2	100.0	42.8	28.2	2,987
15-19	93.0	30.6	1.2	68.2	100.0	31.8	21.0	1,748
20-24	97.8	57.6	0.9	41.5	100.0	58.5	38.5	1,239
25-29	98.6	64.9	1.6	33.5	100.0	66.5	38.8	1,099
30-39	97.9	57.8	1.3	40.9	100.0	59.1	33.2	1,746
40-49	96.3	52.7	2.1	45.2	100.0	54.8	28.8	986
Marital status								
Never married	94.9	40.1	1.0	58.9	100.0	41.1	26.9	2,689
Ever had sex	96.8	48.1	0.8	51.1	100.0	48.9	31.9	1,690
Never had sex	91.8	26.6	1.4	72.0	100.0	28.0	18.4	999
Married/living together	97.8	58.4	1.5	40.0	100.0	60.0	33.9	3,895
Divorced/separated/widowed	93.9	58.5	1.9	39.6	100.0	60.4	39.8	234
Residence								
Urban	97.0	54.6	0.6	44.7	100.0	55.3	33.2	1,440
Rural	96.4	50.3	1.5	48.2	100.0	51.8	30.8	5,379
Region								
Northern	96.7	59.8	2.3	37.8	100.0	62.2	36.5	744
Central	96.6	51.3	1.1	47.5	100.0	52.5	32.1	3,074
Southern	96.4	48.9	1.3	49.7	100.0	50.3	29.2	3,001
Education								
No education	85.9	34.3	3.0	62.6	100.0	37.4	19.2	422
Primary	96.2	45.5	1.4	53.1	100.0	46.9	27.5	4,270
Secondary	99.4	65.1	1.0	33.9	100.0	66.1	41.2	1,904
More than secondary	98.9	72.8	0.3	26.9	100.0	73.1	43.5	223
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	94.9	44.6	1.6	53.9	100.0	46.1	28.1	997
Second	95.4	47.1	1.9	51.0	100.0	49.0	27.2	1,309
Middle	96.6	49.0	1.2	49.7	100.0	50.3	31.5	1,367
Fourth	97.6	55.5	1.0	43.5	100.0	56.5	33.5	1,376
Highest	97.3	56.3	1.2	42.5	100.0	57.5	34.3	1,770
Total 15-49	96.5	51.2	1.4	47.5	100.0	52.5	31.3	6,818
50-54	94.9	45.4	0.9	53.7	100.0	46.3	23.8	357
Total men 15-54	96.4	50.9	1.3	47.8	100.0	52.2	30.9	7,175

[1] Includes 'don't know/missing'

Overall, 97 percent of women know a place where they can get an HIV test (Table 15.1.1). Women age 15-19 and those who have not yet initiated sexual activity are less likely than other women to know of a place to obtain an HIV test. Knowledge of a place to obtain an HIV test increases with level of education. There is little variation by residence or region.

Almost three in four women in Malawi (73 percent) have ever been tested for HIV. Only 1 percent of women has ever been tested for HIV and did not receive the results of any test. The percentage of women who have ever been tested is high among women age 20-29, those who are currently married, those in urban areas, and those in the Northern Region. The likelihood of ever being tested for HIV increases with each level of education and wealth quintile.

Among men, 97 percent know where to get an HIV test, the same percentage as observed for women. Variations by background characteristics are similar to those among women. More than half of men age 15-49 have ever been tested for HIV (53 percent). Men in the Northern Region are more likely to have ever been tested for HIV (62 percent) than men in the Central and Southern Regions (53 percent and 50 percent, respectively). Other patterns are similar to those observed for women. Thirty-one percent of men have been tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the result of the last test (this indicator is not available for women). The percentage of men who were tested for HIV in the

past 12 months and received the results of the last test ranges from 29 percent in the Southern Region to 37 percent in the Northern Region. The percentage of men who were tested for HIV in the past 12 months and received the results from their last test increases with level of education and wealth quintile.

Coverage of HIV testing has shown remarkable increases between the 2004 and 2010 MDHS surveys. In the 2004 MDHS, only 13 percent of women had ever been tested for HIV and received their results, compared with 72 percent in the 2010 MDHS. Among men, the percentage that has ever been tested for HIV and received the results has increased from 15 percent to 51 percent.

15.2 HIV TESTING AMONG YOUTH

Obtaining an HIV test can be more difficult for youth than for adults because many youth lack experience or face barriers in accessing health services. Table 15.2 presents information on sexually active youth age 15-24 who have ever been tested for HIV and received the results of the last test. Overall, 81 percent of young women and 53 percent of young men have ever been tested for HIV and received the results.

Table 15.2 HIV testing among youth

Among young women and young men age 15-24 who have had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage who have ever had an HIV test and received the results of the last test, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

	Women		Men	
Background characteristic	Percentage who have ever been tested for HIV and received the results	Number of women	Percentage who have ever been tested for HIV and received the results	Number of men
Age				
15-19	69.3	1,800	39.4	565
15-17	56.3	780	31.6	286
18-19	79.2	1,020	47.3	279
20-24	86.9	3,854	62.0	840
20-22	88.0	2,213	61.0	500
23-24	85.5	1,641	63.5	340
Marital status				
Never married	57.9	794	49.7	865
Ever married	85.1	4,859	58.0	540
Knows condom source[1]				
Yes	83.7	4,820	53.2	1,306
No	67.3	834	48.8	99
Residence				
Urban	86.9	1,056	54.0	281
Rural	80.0	4,598	52.6	1,124
Region				
Northern	86.5	663	63.8	130
Central	80.8	2,334	55.2	611
Southern	80.5	2,657	48.7	664
Education				
No education	73.7	404	(40.5)	48
Primary	80.0	4,017	45.8	906
Secondary	88.4	1,152	68.5	420
More than secondary	83.6	81	*	30
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	75.2	1,063	47.4	240
Second	78.5	1,215	48.3	286
Middle	84.1	1,192	49.8	270
Fourth	83.6	1,048	60.5	273
Highest	85.1	1,135	57.1	334
Total 15-24	81.3	5,654	52.9	1,405

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases; an asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] For this table, the following responses are not considered a source for condoms: friends, family members, and home.

Among women, the percentage who have ever been tested for HIV increases from 56 percent among those age 15-17 to 88 percent among those age 20-22, and then decreases slightly to 86 percent among women age 23-24. Among young men, the percentage who have ever been tested for HIV increases from 32 percent among those age 15-17 to 64 percent among those age 23-24. Young women in urban areas are more likely to have ever been tested for HIV and to have received the results than those in rural areas (87 percent versus 80 percent); however, there is little variation in HIV testing by residence among men.

Young women and young men in the Northern Region are most likely to have ever been tested for HIV and to have received the results. Regional differences are greater among men than women. The prevalence of HIV testing and receipt of test results generally increases among both young women and young men with level of education and wealth quintile.

15.3 SELF-REPORTED HIV STATUS AND HIV STATUS ACCORDING TO THE 2010 MDHS

The results of the HIV testing conducted as part of the 2010 MDHS are reported in Chapter 14. The questionnaire for the 2010 MDHS also asked respondents who said that they had ever been tested for HIV to disclose the result of their last HIV test to the interviewer. The data for this question are presented in Tables 15.3 and 15.4. Table 15.3 shows HIV prevalence by self-reported HIV status. Among women who have ever had sex and had ever been tested for HIV prior to the survey, 15 percent are HIV-positive, compared with 12 percent of women who have ever had sex, but who had not received an HIV test prior to the survey. According to the results in Chapter 14, the HIV-prevalence among all women who ever had sex is 15 percent. Among women who have ever had sex and reported that their last HIV test result was positive, 95 percent tested positive in the 2010 MDHS. This means that 5 percent of women who said they were HIV-positive had negative or indeterminate test results in the 2010 MDHS HIV test.[1] There are several possible reasons for this difference which cannot be fully explained without further investigation. One possibility for the difference is that some individuals may be taking antiretroviral medications (ARVs), which may affect the detection of viral antigens and antibodies. However, for both men and women, approximately half of respondents who reported that they are HIV-positive but had a negative test result in the 2010 MDHS are currently taking ARVs. In other words, ARV use is not the only cause of the difference between the two tests. It is also possible that a combination of false positives with regard to previous testing and false negatives with regard to testing within the 2010 MDHS HIV testing for these 22 unweighted cases of women may contribute to the difference. Due to the high sensitivity and specificity of the HIV tests used in Malawi, this is likely to be a small number of cases. It should be noted that the aforementioned possibilities are hypotheses and cannot be verified because of the limitations of

[1] For women age 15-49 who reported that they had previously received an HIV test and the result of that previous test was positive, the total unweighted number of cases is 379. The 2010 MDHS HIV test results for these women are: 356 unweighted cases where the results were positive (208 currently taking ARVs, 8 have ever taken ARVs, and 140 responded with 'Don't Know'), 22 unweighted cases were negative (13 currently taking ARVs and 9 responded with 'Don't Know'), and 1 unweighted case was indeterminate (currently taking ARVs). Among the women who reported that they had previously received an HIV test and the result of that previous test was negative, the total unweighted number of cases is 4,835. The 2010 MDHS HIV test results for these women are: 4,502 unweighted cases where the results were negative and 333 unweighted cases where the results were positive. Women who self-reported that their previous HIV test results were negative were not asked if they are currently taking ARVS or if they have ever taken ARVs.

For men age 15-49 who reported that they had previously received an HIV test and the result of that previous test was positive, the total unweighted number of cases is 154. The 2010 MDHS HIV test results for these men are: 144 unweighted cases where the results were positive (93 currently taking ARVs, 3 have ever taken ARVs, and 48 responded with 'Don't Know'), 10 unweighted cases were negative (4 currently taking ARVs and 6 responded 'Don't Know'). There were no indeterminate cases for men. Among men who reported that they had previously received an HIV test and the result of that previous test was negative, the total unweighted number of cases is 3,238. Among these men, the 2010 MDHS HIV test results for these men are: 3,049 unweighted cases were the result was negative and 189 cases where the results were positive. Men who self-reported that their previous HIV test results were negative were not asked if they are currently taking ARVs or if they have ever taken ARVs.

anonymous testing within the context of a large-scale, population-based survey, which does not allow for follow-up interviews and subsequent HIV testing among respondents that would elicit additional information.

HIV prevalence is 9 percent among women who ever had sex and reported their last HIV test result prior to the survey was negative. There are a few possible reasons for this difference. First, women could have seroconverted since their last HIV test. Second, women could knowingly report a false HIV status due to discomfort about disclosing that they are HIV positive to the survey interviewer. Third, the respondent could have received a false negative on the prior HIV test or a false positive on the 2010 MDHS HIV test. The third possibility is likely to be very small given the high sensitivity and specificity of HIV tests. The proportion of women who seroconverted between their last HIV test and the survey is also likely to be small, given the estimated incidence rates of HIV and the relatively short duration between the date of the last HIV test and the 2010 MDHS survey for the majority of women.[2] As mentioned above, with respect to Table 15.3, it should be noted that the possibilities outlined are hypotheses that are difficult to verify without further follow-up interviews and subsequent HIV testing among respondents that would elicit additional information. Additionally, among women who declined to disclose their status, or who said that their last HIV test result was indeterminate, 12 percent had positive HIV test results in the 2010 MDHS.

As observed among women, the HIV prevalence is higher among men who have ever had sex and ever received an HIV test compared with those who have ever had sex and never received an HIV test (11 percent compared with 8 percent). According to the results in Chapter 14, HIV prevalence among all men who have ever had sex is 9 percent. HIV prevalence is 95 percent among men who ever had sex and reported that the result of their last HIV test prior to the survey was positive compared with 6 percent among men who reported that their last HIV test was negative.

Table 15.3 HIV prevalence by self-reported prior HIV testing

Among women and men age 15-49 who ever had sex and were tested for HIV in the 2010 MDHS, the percentage who tested positive for HIV in the 2010 MDHS, by prior testing for HIV and self-reported HIV status, Malawi 2010

	Women		Men		Total	
Self-reported HIV status	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number	Percentage HIV positive	Number
Ever tested for HIV	15.1	4,962	10.5	3,184	13.3	8,146
Received results	15.1	4,860	10.6	3,109	13.3	7,970
Positive	95.4	364	95.3	145	95.4	508
Negative	8.5	4,347	6.4	2,936	7.6	7,283
Other[1]	12.1	150	(14.9)	28	12.5	178
Did not receive results	13.9	102	8.4	74	11.6	176
Never tested for HIV	12.3	1,173	7.6	2,357	9.2	3,530
Total 15-49	14.5	6,166	9.3	5,541	12.0	11,707

Note: The total includes 32 women with missing information on whether or not they were ever tested for HIV. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Includes respondents who reported their test result as indeterminate, those who declined to disclose their test result, those missing responses, and respondents for whom privacy was not obtained to ask the question on the result of the last HIV test

Table 15.4 shows the percent distribution of HIV-positive women and men by self-reported HIV status and the percent distribution of HIV-negative women and men by self-reported HIV status. Table 15.4 differs from Table 15.3 in that the denominators represent different groups of people. In Table 15.3, the denominators for the percentages are the number of respondents self-reporting their HIV status. For example, among women who self-reported their HIV status as positive, 95 percent were found to be HIV positive in the 2010 MDHS testing. In Table 15.4, the denominators are the number of respondents who are HIV positive or HIV negative, according to the 2010 MDHS testing.

[2] Due to a problem with the 2010 MDHS Woman's Questionnaire, data on time since last HIV test is not available for some women. However, it can be concluded that among women who reported they are HIV-negative but tested positive, at least 38 percent were tested in the past 12 months, and more than half were tested in the last two years. Less than 30 percent of these women were tested for HIV more than two years before the survey. (Data are not shown.)

For example, 39 percent of the women who are HIV positive in the 2010 MDHS self-reported that they are positive.

Among women who are HIV-positive, according to the 2010 MDHS HIV test, the proportion of women who self-reported their HIV status as negative is similar to the proportion of women who self-reported their HIV status as positive. Thirty-nine percent of women who are HIV-positive, according to the 2010 MDHS HIV test, reported that they are HIV-positive when asked about their HIV status during the interview. Forty percent of HIV-positive women said that they had received an HIV test prior to the survey and that the result of their last HIV test was negative. It is most likely that some respondents were unwilling to disclose an HIV-positive status to the interviewer. However, the possibility of seroconversion since their last HIV test, receiving a false negative result on the prior HIV test, or receiving a false positive result on the 2010 MDHS HIV test cannot be ruled out; nor can it be verified.

Seventeen percent of HIV-positive women said that they had never been tested for HIV prior to the survey. Among HIV-negative women, 68 percent had ever received an HIV test and the result was negative, and 27 percent had never been tested for HIV prior to the survey.

The percentage of HIV-positive men who reported that they are HIV-positive when asked their status during the interview is lower than among women because fewer men had been tested for HIV prior to the survey. Only one in four HIV-positive men (26 percent) reported that they are HIV-positive, 36 percent of HIV-positive men reported that they are HIV-negative, and 36 percent of HIV-positive men had never been tested for HIV prior to the survey. Among HIV-negative men, 50 percent reported that they had been tested prior to the survey and that the test result was negative, while 48 percent had never received an HIV test prior to the survey.

Table 15.4 Self-reported prior HIV testing by current HIV status

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by self-reported HIV status, according to HIV-status from the 2010 MDHS HIV test result, Malawi 2010

Self-reported HIV status	Women		Men		Total	
	HIV positive	HIV negative	HIV positive	HIV negative	HIV positive	HIV negative
Previously tested, received result of last test and test result was:						
Positive	38.6	0.3	26.1	0.1	34.0	0.2
Negative	40.4	68.0	36.2	50.3	38.9	59.3
Other[1]	2.0	2.3	0.8	0.4	1.5	1.4
Previously tested, did not receive result of last test	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5
Not previously tested	17.3	27.4	35.7	47.8	24.1	37.4
Prior testing status missing	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	913	6,178	529	5,969	1,442	12,146

[1] Includes respondents who reported their test result as indeterminate, those who declined to disclose their test result, those missing responses, and respondents for whom privacy was not obtained to ask the question on the result of the last HIV test

In summary, Tables 15.3 and 15.4 show that there is poor agreement between current HIV status as determined by the 2010 MDHS HIV test result and the HIV status reported by respondents during the interview. Therefore, self-reported HIV status is not a valid measure of actual HIV status in the 2010 MDHS.

15.4 Self-Reported Use of Antiretroviral Medications (ARVs)

Table 15.5 shows the percentage of respondents who reported that their last HIV test was positive and stated that they are taking ARVs. In the 2010 MDHS, respondents who reported that the result of their last HIV test was positive were asked whether they had ever taken antiretroviral medications and whether they were taking ARVs daily at the time of the survey. As shown in Tables 15.3 and 15.4, self-reported HIV status is a poor proxy for actual HIV status. Due to the fact these

data are reported only for self-reported positives, the results should not be interpreted to be the coverage of ARVs among the HIV-positive population.

Table 15.5 Self-reported HIV status and ARV use

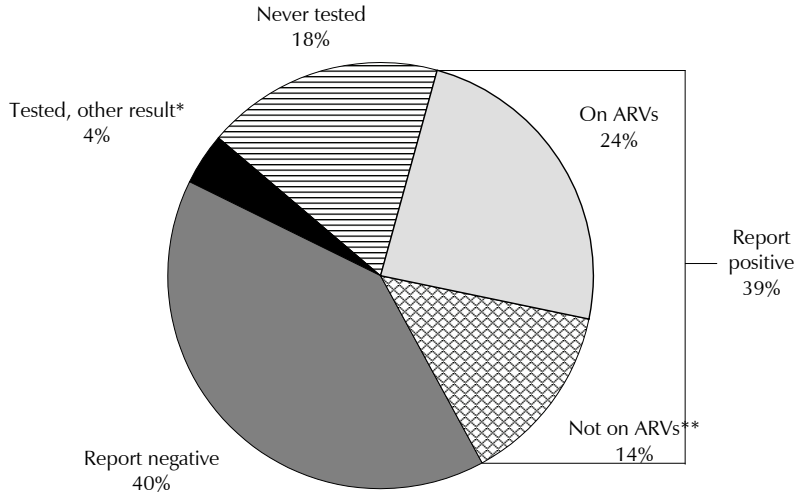
Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by whether they ever received a test for HIV, received the results of the last HIV test, and the self-reported result of the last HIV test; among women and men who reported that they are HIV-positive, the percentage who ever took ARVs daily and the percentage who were taking ARVs daily at the time of the survey, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

	Among all respondents		Among respondents who have ever been tested for HIV and received the result of the last HIV test					Among respondents who reported that they were HIV-positive		
Sex	Ever tested and received the result of the last test	Number	Positive	Negative	Other[1]	Total	Number	Ever took ARVs daily	Currently taking ARVs daily	Number
ALL RESPONDENTS AGE 15-49										
Women	71.6	23,020	6.4	90.6	2.9	100.0	16,490	63.4	61.6	1,061
Men	51.2	6,818	4.3	94.9	0.9	100.0	3,490	61.5	59.5	149
RESPONDENTS 15-49 TESTED FOR HIV IN THE 2010 MDHS										
Women	71.9	7,091	7.3	89.6	3.1	100.0	5,099	64.4	62.2	370
Men	51.8	6,497	4.3	94.8	0.9	100.0	3,368	60.0	58.0	145

[1] Includes respondents who reported their test result as indeterminate, those who declined to disclose their test result, those with missing responses, and respondents for whom privacy was not obtained to ask the question on the result of the last HIV test

As shown in Table 15.5, 63 percent of women who reported they are HIV-positive have ever taken ARVs, and 62 percent are currently taking ARVs. The bottom half of Table 15.5 shows the same results among the sub-sample of women who were eligible and tested for HIV in the 2010 MDHS. The results show that 7 percent of women who were tested prior to the survey reported that their last test result was positive. Among them, 62 percent are currently taking ARVs. However, as shown in Table 15.4, the self-reported positives make up only 39 percent of all women who tested positive for HIV in the survey. Women who are HIV-positive, but who did not know their status or chose not to disclose this information during the interview, were not asked whether they are taking ARVs. Figure 15.1 shows a percent distribution of women who tested positive for HIV in the 2010 MDHS, according to their self-reported HIV status and current ARV use. The figure shows that, as a proportion of all women who tested positive for HIV in the survey, only 24 percent are currently taking ARVs. This percentage assumes that all of the women who did not disclose that they are HIV-positive are not currently taking ARVs. It is possible that some women could have known they are HIV-positive and have been taking ARVs, but did not disclose their true HIV status during the interview. The results of the 2010 MDHS indicate that the actual coverage of ARVs among HIV-positive women in Malawi is likely to be somewhere between 24 percent and 62 percent. This finding indicates that population-based surveys, relying on self-reported HIV status without verification of prior HIV testing results and ARV use, are not appropriate for estimating ARV coverage.

Figure 15.1 Self-reported ARV Use and HIV Status among HIV-positive Women Age 15-49

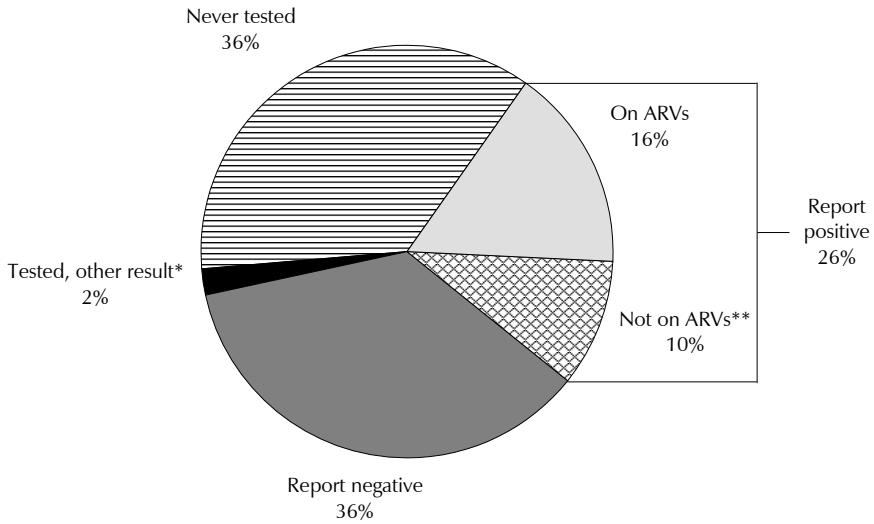


* Includes respondents who reported their test result as indeterminate, those who declined to disclose their test result, those with missing responses, and respondents for whom privacy was not obtained to ask the question on the result of the last HIV test
** Includes respondents who were taking medicine daily, but were not sure what kind

MDHS 2010

Table 15.5 shows the same information for men. Sixty-two percent of men age 15-49 who reported that they are HIV-positive have ever taken ARVs, and 60 percent are currently taking ARVs. The results among men who were tested for HIV in the 2010 MDHS are similar. Four percent of men age 15-49 who were tested prior to the survey reported that their last test result was positive. Among them, 58 percent are currently taking ARVs. Among men who tested positive for HIV in the 2010 MDHS, 16 percent reported that they are taking ARVs (Figure 15.2).

Figure 15.2 Self-reported ARV Use and HIV Status among HIV-positive Men Age 15-49



* Includes respondents who reported their test result as indeterminate, those who declined to disclose their test result, those with missing responses, and respondents for whom privacy was not obtained to ask the question on the result of the last HIV test
** Includes respondents who were taking medicine daily, but were not sure what kind

MDHS 2010

15.5 HIV TESTING DURING PREGNANCY

Table 15.6 presents information on HIV screening during pregnancy among women who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey. This service is a key tool in reducing HIV transmission from mother to child. According to Table 15.6, 86 percent of women who gave birth during the two years preceding the survey received HIV counselling during antenatal care visits. Eighty-seven percent of the women received an HIV test through antenatal care and received the test results. Seventy-nine percent were counselled, offered and accepted an HIV test, and received the results of the test. Women who are more likely to be in the latter group are those age 25-29 (81 percent) and those who live in urban areas (89 percent). Women in the Southern and Northern Regions (82 percent and 81 percent) are more likely than women in the Central Region (75 percent) to have been counselled, to have been offered and accepted an HIV test, and to have received the results. This percentage increases steadily with education and wealth quintile. Two percent of women who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey were offered and accepted an HIV test during antenatal care but did not receive the results.

Table 15.6 Pregnant women counselled and tested for HIV

Among all women age 15-49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who received HIV pretest counselling, and the percentage who received an HIV test during antenatal care for their most recent birth by whether they received their test results, and post-test counselling according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Percentage who received HIV counselling during antenatal care[1]	Percentage who were offered and accepted an HIV test during antenatal care and who[2]:		Percentage who were counselled, were offered and accepted an HIV test, and who received results[2]	Number of women who gave birth in the past two years[3]
		Received results	Did not receive results		
Age					
15-24	84.7	87.8	2.2	79.3	3,223
15-19	83.9	88.8	3.0	78.8	813
20-24	84.9	87.5	1.9	79.5	2,410
25-29	88.1	87.3	1.6	80.7	2,001
30-39	85.7	84.6	2.4	77.8	2,057
40-49	81.7	81.9	1.6	73.2	444
Residence					
Urban	92.9	94.3	1.6	89.2	1,138
Rural	84.4	85.1	2.1	77.1	6,586
Region					
Northern	89.3	85.7	3.7	81.0	889
Central	81.7	85.3	2.1	75.0	3,375
Southern	88.6	87.8	1.6	82.2	3,461
Education					
No education	79.3	79.7	2.8	71.0	1,249
Primary	85.4	86.5	2.1	78.4	5,236
Secondary	93.0	93.2	1.1	88.8	1,169
More than secondary	(98.6)	(97.5)	(1.9)	(96.1)	70
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	79.7	82.6	2.2	72.8	1,669
Second	82.9	82.5	2.5	73.9	1,669
Middle	86.4	86.6	2.0	79.4	1,689
Fourth	88.6	89.8	1.9	83.3	1,409
Highest	92.9	93.0	1.6	87.9	1,288
Total 15-49	85.7	86.5	2.0	78.9	7,724

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] In this context, 'counselled' means that someone talked with the respondent about all three of the following topics: 1) babies getting the AIDS virus from their mother, 2) preventing the virus, and 3) getting tested for the virus.
[2] Only women who were offered the test are included here; women who were either required to take or asked for the test are excluded from the numerator of this measure.
[3] Denominator for percentages includes women who did not receive antenatal care for their last birth in the past two years.

15.6 Self-reported Use of Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT) Services

In the full sample of 23,020 women, there were 198 women who reported that they are HIV-positive, that they had a child in the past two years, and that they knew they were HIV-positive before their most recent birth. Table 15.7 shows the percentage of these women who received various PMTCT services. Half of women were given nevirapine during labour, and nearly all of them took the medicine. An additional 44 percent of women were taking ARVs daily during pregnancy. In total, 94 percent of women who reported that they knew they were HIV-positive before the birth of their last child born in the past two years were either on ARVs or took nevirapine during labour. Almost 7 in 10 women (69 percent) were given nevirapine during their pregnancy to give to their baby after birth. Overall, 81 percent of most recent births in the past two years born to women who said that they were HIV-positive at the time of the birth were given nevirapine during the first few days of life. From the 2010 MDHS is it not possible to know how many of the women who gave birth in the past two years were actually HIV-positive at the time of the birth. For this reason, the results in Table 15.7 cannot be considered an estimate of the coverage of PMTCT services for HIV-positive pregnant women and their babies.

Table 15.7 PMTCT services

Among women who reported that they are HIV-positive and who said they knew they were HIV-positive before the birth of their last child in the past two years, percentage who reported receiving various PMTCT services for themselves and their babies, by residence and region, Malawi 2010

ARV or single-dose nevirapine use by the mother	
Percentage who were given nevirapine during pregnancy or labour[1]	50.3
Percentage who took nevirapine[1]	50.2
Percentage who were taking ARVs daily when they gave birth	43.5
Percentage who took nevirapine or were taking ARVs daily	93.7
Nevirapine use by the baby	
Percentage who received nevirapine to give to their baby[1]	68.8
Percentage whose baby took nevirapine during the first few days of life[1]	80.7
Number of women who reported that they were HIV-positive before their last birth	198

ARV = antiretroviral
[1] Women were not asked about nevirapine by name. They were asked whether they were given 'medicine to reduce the risk of passing the AIDS virus to [their] baby.'

ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY 16

This chapter presents survey results on maternal and adult mortality in Malawi. Although early childhood mortality in the country is relatively high and varies with social and economic development (see Chapter 8), death rates are much lower among adults. Adult mortality is more difficult to measure accurately, because there is not always a unique and reliable person to report the death. This is particularly true for maternal deaths, which, are still very rare events. Maternal death rate estimations can also suffer from misreporting of the cause of death and small sample size may distort estimates for other adult subgroups.

16.1 DATA

To estimate adult mortality, the 2010 MDHS included a sibling history in the Woman's Questionnaire. A series of questions were asked about all of the respondent's siblings (i.e., brothers and sisters) and their survival status. Each female respondent was asked to report all children born to her biological mother, including herself. She was asked to include in her list all siblings who were still alive, and those who had died. For brothers and sisters who were still alive, only the age of the sibling was asked. For those who had died before reaching age 12, only the number of years since death and age at death were asked. For those who had died at age 12 years or older and were female, three questions were asked, specifically to determine if the death was maternity-related: (1) 'Was [NAME OF SISTER] pregnant when she died?' (2) If the answer was positive, 'Did she die during childbirth?' and (3) if the response was negative, 'Did she die within two months of the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?' These data allow direct estimation of overall adult mortality (by age and sex), and maternal mortality.

Adult and maternal mortality estimation by either direct or indirect methods requires accurate reporting of the number of siblings that the respondent has, both the number who died and the number who died during pregnancy, child birth, or in the two months after pregnancy ended (for maternal mortality). Although there is no definitive procedure for establishing the completeness of retrospective data on sibling survivorship, Table 16.1 presents several indicators that can be used to assess the quality of sibling survivorship data.

The data do not show any obvious defects that would indicate poor data quality or significant underreporting. A total of 136,918 siblings were recorded in the maternal mortality section of the 2010 MDHS questionnaires. The sex ratio of the enumerated siblings (the ratio of brothers to sisters) is 100.2, which is lower than the expected value. The survival status for only 66 (less than one-tenth of one percent) of the siblings was not reported. For only 186 (two-tenths of one percent) of the surviving siblings, their current age was not reported. Among deceased siblings, both the age at death (AD) and years since death (YSD) were missing for 57 siblings (two-tenths of one percent). Indicators of completeness of data for the 2010 MDHS show some improvement compared with the 2004 MDHS. Rather than exclude the siblings with missing data from further analysis, information on the birth order of siblings in conjunction with other information was used to impute the missing data.[1] The sibling survivorship data, including cases with imputed values, have been used in the direct estimation of adult and maternal mortality.

[1] The imputation procedure is based on the assumption that the reported birth order of siblings in the history is correct. The first step is to calculate birth dates. For each living sibling with a reported age and each dead sibling with complete information on both age at death and years since death, the birth date was calculated. For a sibling missing these data, a birth date was imputed within the range defined by the birth dates of the bracketing siblings. In the case of living siblings, an age at the time of the survey was then calculated from the imputed birth date. In the case of dead siblings, if either the age at death or years since death was reported, that information was combined with the birth date to produce the missing information. If both pieces of information were missing, the distribution of the ages at death for siblings for whom the years since death was unreported, but age at death was reported, was used as a basis for imputing the age at death.

Table 16.1 Data on siblings

Number of siblings reported by women respondents and completeness of the reported data on age, age at death (AD), and years since death (YSD), according to survival status and sex of the sibling, Malawi 2010

	Females		Males		All	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total siblings reported	**68,386**	**100.0**	**68,532**	**100.0**	**136,918**	**100.0**
Surviving	50,089	73.2	49,458	72.2	99,547	72.7
Deceased	18,268	26.7	19,037	27.8	37,305	27.2
Missing information	29	0.0	37	0.1	66	0.0
Surviving siblings	**50,089**	**100.0**	**49,458**	**100.0**	**99,547**	**100.0**
Age reported	50,003	99.8	49,358	99.8	99,362	99.8
Age missing	86	0.2	100	0.2	186	0.2
Deceased siblings	**18,268**	**100.0**	**19,037**	**100.0**	**37,305**	**100.0**
AD and YSD reported	18,164	99.4	18,877	99.2	37,040	99.3
Missing only AD	66	0.4	93	0.5	159	0.4
Missing only YSD	18	0.1	31	0.2	49	0.1
Missing both	21	0.1	36	0.2	57	0.2

16.2 ESTIMATES OF ADULT MORTALITY

One way to assess the quality of data used to estimate maternal mortality is to evaluate the plausibility and stability of overall adult mortality. It is reasoned that if rates of overall adult mortality are implausible, rates based on a subset of deaths – i.e., maternal mortality in particular – are unlikely to be free of serious problems. Also, levels and trends in overall adult mortality have important implications in their own right for health and social programs in Malawi, especially with regard to the potential impact of the AIDS epidemic.

The direct estimation of adult mortality uses the reported ages at death and years since death of the respondents' brothers and sisters. Due to the differentials in exposure to the risk of dying, age- and sex-specific death rates are presented in this report. The results are also compared with rates obtained from the 2004 MDHS. The estimated age-specific rates are subject to considerable sampling variation because the number of deaths on which the 2010 MDHS rates are based is not very large.

Table 16.2 presents age-specific mortality rates for women and men age 15-49 for the six-year period preceding the survey. The rates are stable, showing expected increases for both sexes as their age increases. The rise is steeper for men at older ages. The overall mortality rates are lower among women than men (8.4 and 8.8 deaths per 1,000 years of exposure, respectively). Between ages 15 and 39, the mortality rates are slightly higher for women than for men. Above age 40, male mortality exceeds female mortality by wider margins as age advances.

A comparison of the rates from the 2004 MDHS and the 2010 MDHS indicates a decline in adult mortality for both women and men, but the patterns differ slightly (Table 16.2). Female and male adult mortality rates from the 2010 data are lower for most ages. The summary measure of mortality for the age group 15-49 shows a decrease of about 28 percent in female mortality but only a 16 percent decrease in male mortality from the 2004 MDHS rates.

Table 16.2 Adult mortality rates

Age-specific mortality rates for women and men age 15-49 based on the survivorship of sisters and brothers of women respondents for the period 0 to 6 years prior to the survey, Malawi 2010

	2010 MDHS			2004 MDHS
Age	Deaths	Exposure	Mortality rates	Mortality rates
		WOMEN		
15-19	193	52,242	3.7	4.2
20-24	280	57,738	4.9	7.7
25-29	427	52,072	8.2	12.6
30-34	496	38,640	12.8	14.2
35-39	349	25,934	13.4	18.9
40-44	253	16,369	15.5	22.5
45-49	137	9,659	14.2	17.9
15-49	2,134	252,653	8.4[a]	11.6[a]
		MEN		
15-19	150	50,354	3.0	4.2
20-24	222	55,733	4.0	4.9
25-29	320	52,700	6.1	7.3
30-34	449	40,500	11.1	14.8
35-39	331	27,315	12.1	17.0
40-44	348	16,024	21.7	23.5
45-49	233	9,236	25.3	25.2
15-49	2,055	251,861	8.8[a]	10.5[a]

[a] Age standardised

16.3 ESTIMATES OF MATERNAL MORTALITY

Two procedures that use sisterhood data (sibling history data) are generally used to estimate maternal mortality in developing countries; these employ an indirect variant (Graham et al, 1989) and a direct estimation method (Rutenberg et al., 1991). In this report, the direct estimation procedure is applied. Age-specific mortality rates are calculated by dividing the number of maternal deaths by woman-years of exposure. To remove the effect of truncation bias (the upper boundary for eligibility for women interviewed in the MDHS is 50 years), the overall rate for women age 15-49 is standardized by the age distribution of the survey respondents. Maternal deaths are defined as any deaths that occurred during pregnancy or childbirth, or that occurred within two months of the birth or termination of a pregnancy.[2] Estimates of maternal mortality are therefore based solely on the timing of the death in relationship to the pregnancy.

Table 16.3 presents direct estimates of maternal mortality for the seven-year period prior to the survey. The data indicate that the rate of mortality associated with pregnancy and childbearing is 1.3 maternal deaths per 1,000 woman-years of exposure. The estimated age-specific mortality rates display a generally plausible pattern; the risk of maternal death is higher at older ages. Maternal deaths represent about 16 percent of all deaths to women age 15-49 (data not shown).

The maternal mortality rate can be converted to a maternal mortality ratio and expressed per 100,000 live births by dividing the rate by the general fertility rate of 0.197, which prevailed during the same seven-year time period. Using this procedure, the maternal mortality ratio (MMR) during the 7-year period before the survey is estimated to be 675 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. It appears that there has been a decrease in the maternal mortality ratio since the 2004 MDHS, when the MMR was measured at 984 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. The difference between the 2004 and 2010 estimates of the maternal mortality ratio is statistically significant, that is, not likely to be due to sampling error. The 95 percent confidence interval for the 2010 estimate, which ranges from 570 to 780, does not overlap with the confidence interval for the 2004 estimate (822, 1,145).

[2] This time-dependent definition includes all deaths that occurred during pregnancy and two months after pregnancy, even if the death was due to non-maternal causes. However, this definition is unlikely to result in overreporting of maternal deaths because most deaths to women during the two-month period are due to maternal causes, and maternal deaths are more likely to be underreported than overreported.

Table 16.3 Maternal mortality

Maternal mortality rates for 0 to 6 years prior to the survey, based on the survivorship of sisters of women respondents, Malawi 2010

Age	Maternal deaths	Exposure (years)	Mortality rates
15-19	28	52,242	0.5
20-24	51	57,738	0.9
25-29	78	52,072	1.5
30-34	63	38,640	1.6
35-39	63	25,934	2.4
40-44	35	16,369	2.1
45-49	15	9,659	1.5
15-49	331	252,653	1.3[a]
General fertility rate			197[a]
Maternal mortality ratio[b]			675

[a] Age standardised
[b] Per 100,000 births; calculated as maternal mortality rate divided by the general fertility rate

The MMR in the 2006 Malawi MICS was 807 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births (NSO and UNICEF, 2008). This estimate falls between the 2004 and 2010 MDHS estimates, lending credence to a downward trend in maternal mortality in Malawi over the past several years. However, the 95 percent confidence interval for this estimate (696, 918) overlaps the confidence interval for the MMR from the 2010 MDHS, indicating that the difference between the estimates of the MMR from the 2006 MICS and the 2010 MDHS are not significantly different. Therefore, it cannot be concluded that the maternal mortality ratio has decreased from the 2006 Malawi MICS estimate of 807 to the 2010 MDHS estimate of 675.

WOMEN'S STATUS AND DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH OUTCOMES

17

The status of women is an important factor in development, poverty reduction, and improvement in the standard of living. In 2000, the government of Malawi launched the National Gender Policy, which has the general goal of 'mainstream[ing] gender in the national development process to enhance the participation of women, men, boys and girls in sustainable and equitable development for poverty eradication' (MOGYCS, 2000-2005). The policy was developed as an integral part of Malawi's development objectives, which were intended to enhance the overall government strategy of growth through poverty eradication. This chapter presents information on factors that affect the status of women in society: employment, type of earnings, control over cash earnings, earnings relative to those of a husband, and participation in decision-making.

This chapter also defines two summary indices of women's empowerment derived from women's responses. The indices are based on the number of household decisions in which the respondent participates and her agreement with reasons for which wife beating is justified. The ranking of women on these indices is then related to select demographic and health outcomes, including contraceptive use and the receipt of health care services during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period.[1]

17.1 WOMEN'S AND MEN'S EMPLOYMENT

The 2010 MDHS collected information related to women's and men's employment. Women's employment includes work in the home, on family farms, in family businesses, and in other informal sectors. It is important to be cautious while collecting data on women's employment because some activities are not perceived by women themselves as employment and hence may not be reported as such. To avoid underestimating women's employment, the 2010 MDHS asked female respondents several questions to ascertain their employment status. First they were asked, 'Aside from your own housework, have you done any work?' Women who answered 'no' to this question were then asked, 'As you know, some women take up jobs for which they are paid in cash or in kind. Others sell things, have a small business, or work on the family farm or in the family business. In the last seven days, have you done any of these things or any other work?'

17.1.1 Employment Status

Table 17.1 shows the percent distribution of currently married women and men age 15-49, by employment and cash earnings. Overall, 76 percent of currently married women and 98 percent of currently married men were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey.

The proportion of employed women increases with age, from 65 percent among women age 15-19 to 81 percent or higher among women age 30-49. Comparing married women and men age 15-49, 45 percent of women receive payment in cash only compared with 61 percent of men. A higher proportion of married women than married men are not paid for their work (42 versus 29 percent, respectively). Slightly more married women receive in-kind payment for their employment; 3 percent for married women compared with 2 percent for married men.

[1] The survey results in this chapter are presented for the country as a whole, by urban-rural residence, and by region. District-level results are available in Appendix A.

Table 17.1 Employment and cash earnings of currently married women and men

Percentage of currently married women and men age 15-49 who were employed at any time in the last 12 months and the percent distribution of currently married women and men employed in the last 12 months by type of earnings, according to age, Malawi 2010

Age	Currently married respondents: Percentage employed	Currently married respondents: Number of women	Percent distribution of currently married respondents employed in the last 12 months, by type of earnings: Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Missing	Total	Number of women
				WOMEN					
15-19	65.4	1,171	35.3	10.0	4.5	50.0	0.2	100.0	766
20-24	70.1	3,469	43.6	9.9	3.5	42.8	0.2	100.0	2,430
25-29	75.9	3,718	46.8	9.5	3.8	39.8	0.1	100.0	2,821
30-34	80.5	2,636	45.9	10.9	2.5	40.3	0.5	100.0	2,122
35-39	82.4	2,040	47.2	9.1	2.5	40.9	0.2	100.0	1,680
40-44	81.0	1,339	46.9	10.5	2.6	39.9	0.0	100.0	1,084
45-49	80.9	1,155	40.3	12.3	3.4	43.7	0.2	100.0	934
Total 15-49	76.2	15,528	44.8	10.1	3.2	41.6	0.2	100.0	11,838
				MEN					
15-19	(85.9)	40	(48.9)	(13.2)	(0.0)	(37.9)	(0.0)	100.0	34
20-24	96.7	466	57.4	7.4	2.1	33.2	0.0	100.0	451
25-29	98.3	868	66.1	7.4	1.3	25.2	0.0	100.0	853
30-34	97.8	862	61.8	8.9	1.5	27.9	0.0	100.0	843
35-39	99.0	737	58.8	7.3	2.8	31.0	0.0	100.0	729
40-44	98.7	495	64.2	7.9	1.3	26.6	0.0	100.0	488
45-49	98.1	428	57.9	6.8	1.8	33.5	0.0	100.0	420
Total 15-49	98.0	3,895	61.4	7.7	1.8	29.0	0.0	100.0	3,818
50-54	95.3	323	59.7	4.5	1.3	34.5	0.0	100.0	308
Total men 15-54	97.8	4,218	61.3	7.5	1.7	29.5	0.0	100.0	4,126

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

17.2 WOMEN'S CONTROL OVER THEIR OWN EARNINGS AND RELATIVE MAGNITUDE OF WOMEN'S EARNINGS

To assess women's autonomy, currently married women who earned cash for their work in the 12 months preceding the survey were asked who usually decides how their earnings are spent. Women who earned cash for their work were also asked the relative magnitude of their earnings compared with those of their husband. This information assesses women's control over their own earnings, as it is expected that employment and earnings are more likely to empower women if women themselves control their own earnings and perceive them as significant relative to those of their husband.

Table 17.2.1 shows the percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey, by the person who decides how the cash earnings are to be used and by the relative magnitude of their earnings compared with those of their husbands, according to background characteristics.

Thirty-seven percent of women decide for themselves how their earnings are used, and 21 percent of women make joint decisions with their husbands. Forty percent of the married women responded that decisions regarding how their earnings are spent are made mainly by their husbands. The percentage of women who decide how their earnings are spent is lower among women age 15-19 (29 percent) than among women age 20 or older (35 percent or higher). Decision-making on earnings by women is higher in urban than in rural areas: 56 percent of urban women decide on their own how to spend their earnings compared with 31 percent of rural women. Forty-six percent of currently married women in rural areas reported that their husbands mainly decide how to spend their earnings compared with 21 percent of currently married women residing in urban areas. Decision-making on earnings also varies by region. Forty-four percent of currently married women in the Northern Region decide how to spend their earnings compared with 32 percent in the Central Region and 39 percent in the Southern Region. The Southern Region has the highest proportion of women (24 percent) who report joint decision-making with their husbands regarding their earnings. Women in the Central Region are more likely than women in the other regions to report that their husbands mainly decide how to spend their earnings (48 percent).

Table 17.2.1 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's earnings: Women

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey by person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used and by whether she earned more or less than her husband, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:						Women's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings:						
Background characteristic	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Missing	Total	More	Less	About the same	Husband/ partner has no earnings	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of women
Age													
15-19	29.1	20.9	46.8	1.3	1.9	100.0	5.4	75.7	13.9	1.3	3.6	100.0	347
20-24	35.2	18.2	44.2	0.7	1.8	100.0	7.1	75.9	12.1	1.3	3.5	100.0	1,301
25-29	39.3	19.4	39.0	0.3	2.0	100.0	9.6	75.8	10.9	0.8	2.9	100.0	1,589
30-34	35.0	23.5	40.3	0.0	1.2	100.0	9.4	74.8	12.8	1.1	1.8	100.0	1,206
35-39	35.5	23.1	39.0	0.0	2.4	100.0	12.2	69.7	13.7	1.4	3.1	100.0	947
40-44	38.9	22.9	35.3	0.0	2.9	100.0	12.5	67.1	16.5	0.2	3.6	100.0	623
45-49	39.6	23.5	36.3	0.0	0.5	100.0	12.7	66.2	14.4	4.7	2.1	100.0	492
Number of living children													
0	36.8	25.0	36.8	0.5	1.0	100.0	10.3	72.2	11.3	2.2	4.1	100.0	359
1-2	39.0	19.9	38.2	0.7	2.1	100.0	8.6	75.3	11.8	1.1	3.2	100.0	2,291
3-4	35.2	20.9	42.6	0.0	1.3	100.0	10.1	73.8	12.5	1.3	2.3	100.0	2,170
5+	34.9	22.5	40.3	0.0	2.2	100.0	10.6	69.7	15.1	1.6	3.0	100.0	1,683
Residence													
Urban	55.7	22.3	20.8	0.6	0.7	100.0	12.9	79.5	4.6	2.0	1.0	100.0	1,449
Rural	31.1	20.9	45.7	0.2	2.1	100.0	8.8	71.4	15.2	1.1	3.4	100.0	5,054
Region													
Northern	44.3	21.7	32.0	0.6	1.4	100.0	9.8	74.1	10.4	1.3	4.5	100.0	810
Central	32.0	18.5	47.7	0.1	1.7	100.0	9.1	71.3	16.0	1.4	2.2	100.0	2,887
Southern	39.1	23.8	34.7	0.3	2.1	100.0	10.4	74.9	10.3	1.3	3.2	100.0	2,805
Education													
No education	31.4	18.2	49.5	0.0	0.9	100.0	9.9	72.4	15.3	0.7	1.7	100.0	1,014
Primary	34.7	19.6	43.1	0.2	2.3	100.0	8.8	72.9	13.3	1.5	3.5	100.0	4,183
Secondary	46.5	27.1	24.6	0.7	1.1	100.0	11.4	75.6	9.8	1.3	1.9	100.0	1,144
More than secondary	48.4	38.5	13.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	20.4	69.9	9.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	162
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	30.7	14.6	52.6	0.2	2.1	100.0	7.9	72.1	15.3	1.3	3.4	100.0	982
Second	27.2	21.4	49.1	0.1	2.2	100.0	7.3	71.6	15.9	1.8	3.4	100.0	1,149
Middle	30.9	20.6	46.1	0.3	2.0	100.0	7.9	73.1	14.8	1.2	2.9	100.0	1,273
Fourth	38.0	21.4	38.3	0.2	2.1	100.0	11.7	71.3	13.0	1.0	3.1	100.0	1,354
Highest	49.2	25.0	24.3	0.5	1.1	100.0	12.1	76.4	8.0	1.4	2.0	100.0	1,746
Total	36.6	21.2	40.1	0.3	1.8	100.0	9.7	73.2	12.9	1.3	2.9	100.0	6,503

There is wide variation in decision-making about spending women's earnings and their level of education. Women with no education are the least likely to be the main decision makers (31 percent), and the proportion of decision-makers increases with each level of education to 48 percent of women with more than a secondary education. The trend is similar for joint decision-making by husband and wife on the woman's earnings, with 18 percent of women with no education and 39 percent of women with more than a secondary education reporting joint decision-making. Fifty percent of women with no education reported that their husbands mainly decide how to spend their earnings, and the proportion decreases with increasing education, reaching 13 percent among women with more than a secondary education.

Wealth is also associated with women's decision-making regarding the spending of their own earnings. Thirty-one percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile reported being the main decision-makers on spending of their earnings compared with 49 percent of women in the highest wealth quintile. Fifty-three percent of women in the lowest quintile reported that their husbands mainly make decisions about how to spend their earnings, compared with 24 percent of women in the highest quintile.

Table 17.2.1 also shows women's earnings relative to their husbands' earnings during the 12 months preceding the survey. Seventy-three percent of women report that they earn less than their husband, 10 percent of women report that they earn more than their husband, and 13 percent earn about the same as their husband. The proportion of women who earn more than their husband increases with age, from 5 percent among women age 15-19 to 13 percent for women age 40-49. Thirteen percent of women in urban areas earn more than their husband, compared with 9 percent of women in rural areas. Five percent of women in urban areas earn the same as their husband, compared with 15 percent of women in rural areas. The Central Region has the highest proportion of women (16

percent) reporting that they earn the same as their husband. Regarding education, women with more than a secondary education are more likely than other women to report that they earn more than their husband (20 percent versus 11 percent or less). Women with a secondary education are most likely to earn less than their husband (76 percent), while 72 percent of women with no education earn less than their husband.

Table 17.2.2 shows the percent distributions of currently married men age 15-49 who receive cash earnings, and of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands receive cash earnings, by the person who decides how men's cash earnings are used, according to background characteristics.

Table 17.2.2 Control over men's cash earnings

Percent distributions of currently married men age 15-49 who receive cash earnings and of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands receive cash earnings, by person who decides how men's cash earnings are used, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

	Men						Women						
Background characteristic	Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Missing	Total	Number	Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Missing	Total	Number
Age													
15-19	*	*	*	*	100.0	21	11.5	18.9	69.1	0.3	0.2	100.0	1,151
20-24	7.3	44.4	47.9	0.4	100.0	292	11.2	18.4	70.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	3,422
25-29	6.7	40.8	51.6	0.9	100.0	627	10.9	20.9	67.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	3,683
30-34	7.2	41.9	49.8	1.1	100.0	595	10.0	24.5	65.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	2,602
35-39	4.8	45.9	47.8	1.5	100.0	483	10.7	20.9	68.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	2,004
40-44	7.4	45.6	46.1	0.9	100.0	352	12.4	20.8	66.5	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,331
45-49	5.4	50.8	43.3	0.5	100.0	271	10.6	22.7	66.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,121
Number of living children													
0	6.8	46.3	46.8	0.1	100.0	172	12.6	24.5	62.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	979
1-2	9.1	40.1	49.9	0.9	100.0	919	11.5	20.9	67.2	0.3	0.1	100.0	5,576
3-4	5.2	45.6	48.0	1.2	100.0	845	10.7	21.0	68.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	4,880
5+	4.4	46.8	47.9	0.9	100.0	705	10.1	20.0	69.6	0.1	0.3	100.0	3,878
Residence													
Urban	13.0	37.9	48.3	0.7	100.0	619	14.9	28.7	56.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	2,649
Rural	4.5	45.9	48.6	1.0	100.0	2,023	10.1	19.3	70.2	0.2	0.1	100.0	12,664
Region													
Northern	6.2	41.1	50.7	2.0	100.0	271	13.6	21.4	64.3	0.5	0.2	100.0	1,852
Central	7.0	41.0	51.5	0.5	100.0	1,158	7.4	17.9	74.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	6,558
Southern	5.9	47.6	45.3	1.2	100.0	1,213	13.7	23.7	62.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	6,904
Education													
No education	4.8	33.5	60.3	1.4	100.0	174	10.8	16.3	72.6	0.2	0.2	100.0	2,776
Primary	4.6	44.6	49.8	0.9	100.0	1,626	10.7	19.6	69.4	0.2	0.1	100.0	10,094
Secondary	10.6	43.5	45.0	0.9	100.0	727	12.6	29.8	57.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	2,250
More than secondary	9.5	55.3	35.1	0.1	100.0	114	8.7	53.7	37.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	193
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	6.9	43.3	49.4	0.4	100.0	346	10.8	14.5	74.3	0.4	0.1	100.0	2,583
Second	5.7	41.0	52.1	1.1	100.0	491	10.3	17.7	71.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,073
Middle	4.7	42.4	51.7	1.1	100.0	540	9.7	19.4	70.6	0.1	0.2	100.0	3,262
Fourth	4.0	45.3	49.5	1.2	100.0	570	11.4	21.7	66.5	0.4	0.1	100.0	3,167
Highest	10.1	46.7	42.4	0.7	100.0	694	12.7	30.0	57.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,228
Total 15-49	6.5	44.0	48.6	0.9	100.0	2,642	11.0	20.9	67.8	0.2	0.1	100.0	15,313
50-54	13.7	37.2	49.0	0.1	100.0	198	na	na	na	na	na	na	0
Total men 15-54	7.0	43.6	48.6	0.9	100.0	2,839	na	na	na	na	na	na	0

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
na = Not applicable

Forty-nine percent of men age 15-49 report that they mainly decide how their cash earnings are used. Forty-four percent state that these decisions are made jointly with their wife, and 7 percent state that these decisions are made mainly by their wives. There is little variation by age, number of living children, region, or wealth quintile in the percentage of men who mainly decide how to spend their decision-making husband's cash earnings. Men with no education are more likely than other men to be the main decision-maker regarding how to spend their earnings (60 percent compared with 50 percent or less). Wives are more likely to be the main decision-makers regarding the husband's earnings among men who live in urban areas, those with more education, and those in the highest wealth quintile.

Reports by women on who makes the decision about how their husband's earnings are spent do not closely match the men's reports. Sixty-eight percent of women whose husbands have cash

earnings report that their husband mainly decides how his cash earnings are used. This is much higher than the 49 percent reported by men themselves. Twenty-one percent of women report that the decisions are jointly made, compared with 44 percent of men, and 11 percent of women report that they mainly decide how to use their husband's earnings. The proportion of women reporting that they mainly decide how to spend their husband's earnings does not vary much by background characteristics. Joint decision-making is more commonly reported by women living in urban areas, those in the Northern and Southern Regions, women with secondary education, and those in the higher wealth quintiles.

Table 17.3 shows who controls the wife's and husband's earnings by the amount of the wife's earnings relative to her husband's. Currently married women who earn more than their husbands are more likely to decide mainly by themselves (47 percent) or jointly with their husbands (22 percent) on how their earnings are spent. Likewise, 22 percent of the same group of women mainly decide how their husbands' earnings are spent and an additional 25 percent make these decisions jointly with their husbands. Women who earn less than their husbands are more likely to make decisions on their own earnings (40 percent) compared with women who earn the same as their husbands (13 percent). However, women who earn the same as their husbands are more likely than other women to decide how to use their earnings jointly with their husbands (45 percent).

Table 17.3 Women's control over her own earnings and over those of her husband

Percent distributions of currently married women age 15-49 with cash earnings in the last 12 months by person who decides how the woman's cash earnings are used and of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands have cash earnings by person who decides how the husband's cash earnings are used, according to the relation between woman's and husband's cash earnings, Malawi 2010

Women's earnings relative to husband's earnings	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:							Person who decides how husband's cash earnings are used:						
	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Missing	Total	Number	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Missing	Total	Number of women
More than husband/ partner	46.7	22.4	29.6	1.3	0.0	100.0	632	22.0	24.7	53.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	622
Less than husband/ partner	39.8	17.5	42.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,760	11.0	21.3	67.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,754
Same as husband/partner	13.1	44.6	42.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	837	7.8	44.6	47.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	837
Husband/partner has no cash earnings/did not work	63.3	16.7	17.5	2.5	0.0	100.0	87	na	na	na	na	na	na	0
Woman has no cash earnings	na	na	na	na	na	na	0	9.5	19.1	71.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	5,266
Woman did not work in last 12 months	na	na	na	na	na	na	0	11.9	17.3	70.2	0.4	0.2	100.0	3,648
Don't know/missing	12.4	9.7	14.5	0.8	62.5	100.0	188	11.4	16.3	71.5	0.2	0.6	100.0	186
Total[1]	36.6	21.2	40.1	0.3	1.8	100.0	6,503	11.0	20.9	67.8	0.2	0.1	100.0	15,313

na = Not applicable
[1] Excludes cases where a woman or her husband/partner has no earnings and includes cases where a woman does not know whether she earned more or less than her husband/partner

17.3 WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN DECISION-MAKING

The ability of women to make decisions that affect their personal circumstances is essential for their empowerment and serves as an important factor in national development. To assess women's decision-making autonomy, the 2010 MDHS collected information on women's participation in four types of decisions: the respondent's own health care; making major household purchases; making household purchases for daily needs; and visits to family or relatives. Women are considered to participate in decision-making if they make decisions alone or jointly with their husband or someone else. Table 17.4.1 shows the percent distribution of currently married women by the person who usually makes decisions, as reported by women. Forty-four percent of currently married women report that their husbands mainly make the decisions for their health care, and 69 percent report that their husbands decide on major household purchases. On purchases for daily household needs, 46 percent report that husbands make the decision, and 32 percent of married women report that their husbands decide on visits to their own family or relatives. The data show that purchases of daily household needs is the decision that married women are most likely to make on their own (36 percent).

Table 17.4.1 Women's participation in decision-making

Percent distribution of currently married women by person who usually makes decisions about four kinds of issues, Malawi 2010

Decision	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Someone else	Other	Missing	Total	Number of women
Own health care	16.6	38.8	43.8	0.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	15,528
Major household purchases	9.3	20.6	68.9	0.6	0.3	0.2	100.0	15,528
Purchases of daily household needs	36.1	16.7	46.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	100.0	15,528
Visits to her family or relatives	25.2	41.3	32.4	0.7	0.3	0.1	100.0	15,528

Table 17.4.2 shows the percent distribution of currently married men by the person whom they think should have a greater say in making decisions in five areas: major household purchases, purchases of daily household needs, visits to the wife's family or relatives, how the money their wives earn is spent, and how many children to have.

Sixty-three percent of married men think they should have the greater say in decisions concerning major household purchases, 49 percent think husbands should decide on purchases of daily household needs, and 37 percent think they should decide on visits to their wives' family or relatives. Thirty-one percent of men think that decisions about how to spend the wife's cash earnings should be made mainly by the husband, while 46 percent think that husbands and wives should decide jointly how to spend money that the wife earns. Fifty-seven percent of men think that the decision on the number of children to have should be made jointly by the husband and wife, and 39 percent of men think that the husband alone should make the decision on the number of children to have.

Table 17.4.2 Women's participation in decision-making according to men

Percent distribution of currently married men 15-49 by person who they think should have a greater say in making decisions about five kinds of issues, Malawi 2010

Decision	Wife	Wife and husband equally	Husband	Don't know/ depends	Missing	Total	Number of men
Major household purchases	2.5	34.2	63.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	3,895
Purchases of daily household needs	27.8	22.9	49.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,895
Visits to wife's family or relatives	10.8	52.4	36.5	0.2	0.2	100.0	3,895
What to do with the money wife earns	23.2	45.6	30.6	0.6	0.1	100.0	3,895
How many children to have	3.3	56.8	39.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	3,895

Table 17.5.1 shows how women's participation in decision-making varies by background characteristics such as age and residence. The table presents results on four specific topics in which a married woman makes decisions either by herself or jointly with her husband: her own health care, making major household purchases, making purchases for daily household needs, and visits to her own family or relatives. In addition, the table includes two summary indicators: the proportion of women involved in making decisions in all four areas, and the proportion of women not involved in making any of the decisions.

Table 17.5.1 shows that 20 percent of women report taking part in all four decisions, while almost 19 percent have no say in any of the four decisions. The percentage of women participating in all four decisions increases with age and with higher levels of education and wealth; 64 percent of women with more than a secondary education participate in all four decisions compared with 17 percent of women with no education. Twenty-six percent of women that are employed for cash take part in all four decisions compared with 16 percent of women who are not employed and 15 percent of women who are employed but are not paid in cash. Fifty-five percent of women make the decisions regarding their own health care, and 90 percent of women with more than a secondary education decide on their own health care, either alone or jointly with their husband.

Table 17.5.1 Women's participation in decision-making by background characteristics

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their husband, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

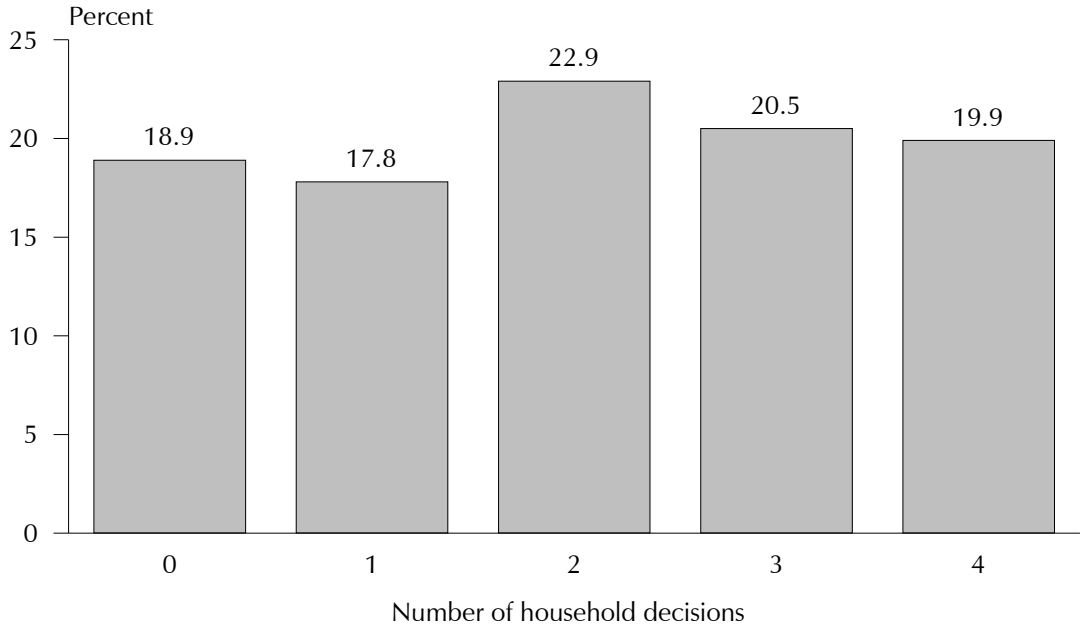
Background characteristic	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Making purchases for daily household needs	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all four decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the four decisions	Number of women
Age							
15-19	46.7	23.3	42.2	56.7	13.3	24.8	1,171
20-24	54.7	24.4	46.7	65.0	15.6	19.5	3,469
25-29	57.2	30.2	53.6	66.8	20.4	18.1	3,718
30-34	57.1	30.9	56.7	68.4	21.4	18.1	2,636
35-39	55.2	34.7	56.0	67.6	22.7	18.2	2,040
40-44	56.7	37.8	57.5	70.7	25.2	17.9	1,339
45-49	55.0	33.1	59.3	68.2	23.0	18.2	1,155
Employment (last 12 months)							
Not employed	47.7	25.3	46.9	59.3	16.2	27.7	3,682
Employed for cash	61.0	36.5	58.8	70.5	25.7	14.8	6,503
Employed not for cash	53.9	25.2	49.6	66.8	15.2	17.8	5,309
Number of living children							
0	55.0	28.4	49.1	62.9	19.6	20.6	1,000
1-2	55.7	28.2	51.2	66.8	18.2	18.2	5,643
3-4	56.3	30.6	54.1	66.3	20.7	19.1	4,942
5+	53.8	32.0	54.4	67.0	21.2	19.4	3,943
Residence							
Urban	70.4	39.2	66.4	78.1	28.5	8.9	2,686
Rural	52.2	28.0	50.0	64.0	18.1	21.0	12,841
Region							
Northern	59.1	36.0	65.1	73.8	23.0	11.1	1,871
Central	50.2	27.9	47.0	62.9	17.9	23.2	6,678
Southern	59.3	30.4	55.1	67.9	20.9	16.9	6,979
Education							
No education	48.0	26.7	45.3	58.4	17.3	27.2	2,826
Primary	54.1	28.4	51.4	66.1	18.5	18.9	10,231
Secondary	67.4	37.3	65.2	75.9	25.4	10.1	2,275
More than secondary	89.9	71.1	91.6	94.3	63.8	1.3	195
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	48.4	25.4	44.5	58.7	16.2	25.2	2,639
Second	49.1	25.3	45.4	61.5	16.2	24.4	3,120
Middle	52.3	27.5	49.3	65.9	17.1	19.3	3,303
Fourth	57.6	30.3	55.2	67.4	20.6	17.1	3,197
Highest	67.9	40.2	67.7	77.2	28.4	10.0	3,268
Total	55.4	30.0	52.8	66.5	19.9	18.9	15,528

Note: Total includes 33 cases with information missing on employment status.

On specific decisions, married women are most likely to be involved in decisions regarding visits to her family or relatives (67 percent), her own health care (55 percent), and purchases for daily household needs (53 percent). Women are least likely to be involved in decisions regarding major household purchases (30 percent). The table shows that women's participation in household decision-making increases with age. Women in urban areas (29 percent) are more likely than women in rural areas (18 percent) to participate in all four decisions.

As shown in Figure 17.1, the population of married women is almost evenly distributed across the number of decisions in which they participate. Women are most likely to participate in two of the four decisions (23 percent), followed by three decisions (21 percent).

Figure 17.1 Number of Decisions in which Women Participate



MDHS 2010

The 2010 MDHS also collected information on men's opinions concerning women's participation in decision-making in five specified areas. Table 17.5.2 shows the percentage of married men age 15-49 who think that a wife should have equal or greater say than her husband in specific household decisions (i.e., that she should participate in making decisions either jointly with her husband or alone).

Table 17.5.2 shows that more than half of the married men age 15-49 (63 percent) think that their wives should participate in decisions about visits to her family or relatives. This proportion is similar to the proportion of women in Table 17.5.1 who say that they do participate in decisions about visiting her family or relatives (67 percent). Nearly seven in ten men (69 percent) think that a wife should participate in decisions about how to spend the money she earns. More than half of men age 15-49 (60 percent) think that a wife should have a say in deciding the number of children to have. Thirty-seven percent of men age 15-49 think a wife should participate in decisions about major household purchases.

Nineteen percent of married men are of the opinion that wives, alone or jointly with their husband, should participate in all five of the specified decisions. Across the regions, the highest proportion of men who think that wives should participate in all the specified decisions is found in the Southern Region (21 percent), while men in the Northern and Central Regions are less likely to have this opinion (18 and 17 percent). Men's support of wives' participation in decision-making increases with the man's age and level of education and wealth quintile. Seven percent of men with no education believe that a wife should participate in all five decisions, compared with 61 percent of men with education beyond the secondary level.

Table 17.5.2 Men's attitude toward wives' participation in decision-making

Percentage of currently married men age 15-49 who think a wife should have the greater say alone or equal say with her husband on five specific kinds of decisions, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Making major household purchases	Making purchases for daily household needs	Visits to her family or relatives	What to do with the money the wife earns	How many children to have	All five decisions	None of the five decisions	Number of men
Age								
15-19	(16.7)	(47.2)	(42.9)	(51.8)	(47.8)	(6.0)	(22.0)	40
20-24	28.5	40.1	57.0	60.6	56.3	12.2	15.3	466
25-29	34.5	48.5	62.7	70.2	58.5	16.2	10.9	868
30-34	40.8	55.4	67.0	69.0	62.7	23.9	11.5	862
35-39	35.6	52.4	63.5	69.2	61.9	17.4	12.2	737
40-44	40.2	53.1	63.0	71.6	60.4	21.4	11.4	495
45-49	40.8	51.0	64.3	71.6	59.8	23.1	11.5	428
Employment (last 12 months)								
Not employed	38.5	47.1	53.4	48.9	51.0	19.3	22.2	76
Employed for cash	39.3	55.7	64.9	70.0	60.4	21.3	10.8	2,642
Employed not for cash	30.5	39.4	59.8	67.3	60.0	13.8	14.1	1,176
Number of living children								
0	33.4	43.1	56.6	57.3	53.1	14.0	16.5	253
1-2	34.5	50.6	65.4	71.1	63.7	19.5	10.2	1,292
3-4	39.9	51.9	64.8	70.3	60.7	21.3	11.8	1,218
5+	36.3	50.9	60.2	66.9	56.9	17.1	13.4	1,132
Residence								
Urban	48.9	68.1	69.7	74.9	67.7	31.5	9.7	686
Rural	34.0	46.9	61.7	67.4	58.5	16.3	12.5	3,209
Region								
Northern	40.2	61.5	54.7	67.1	61.3	17.5	9.0	428
Central	31.7	44.1	64.7	72.9	61.1	17.2	12.2	1,792
Southern	41.0	54.8	63.6	64.7	58.7	21.3	12.6	1,676
Education								
No education	22.6	35.2	53.6	57.5	47.1	7.0	20.8	333
Primary	31.9	45.2	59.2	64.5	55.4	13.8	14.1	2,460
Secondary	48.6	64.9	73.9	80.1	72.9	30.8	5.2	980
More than secondary	73.9	86.7	81.8	92.7	87.7	61.2	1.6	122
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	27.0	36.3	55.8	60.3	51.8	12.0	16.2	603
Second	28.8	40.5	57.7	66.1	54.7	11.1	15.4	826
Middle	30.5	49.1	63.1	68.7	59.6	13.8	12.4	850
Fourth	40.1	57.0	65.4	68.9	62.3	20.7	9.4	783
Highest	54.3	66.6	71.6	77.4	69.8	35.5	7.7	833
Total 15-49	36.6	50.6	63.1	68.7	60.1	19.0	12.0	3,895
50-54	34.4	59.6	64.7	72.4	59.9	19.4	8.8	323
Total men 15-54	36.5	51.3	63.2	69.0	60.1	19.0	11.8	4,218

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

17.4 ATTITUDES TOWARDS WIFE BEATING

The 2010 MDHS collected information on the degree of acceptance of wife beating by asking whether a husband is justified in beating his wife in five situations: if she burns the food, if she argues with him, if she goes out without telling him, if she neglects the children, and if she refuses to have sexual intercourse with him.

Tables 17.6.1 and 17.6.2 show the percentages of women and men who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for these specific reasons. The last column on each table shows the summary percentages (of women or men) who feel that wife beating is justified for at least one of the specified reasons. Agreement of a high proportion of women that wife beating is acceptable is an indication that women generally accept the right of a man to control his wife's behaviour even by means of violence. If a low proportion of women agree that wife beating is acceptable, then the majority of women reject beliefs and behaviours that place them at a low status relative to men.

Table 17.6.1 shows that 13 percent of women find that wife beating is justified for at least one of the specified reasons. Women are least likely to agree that a man is justified in beating his wife for burning the food and going out without telling him (5 percent each). Women are most likely to agree that a man is justified in beating his wife if she neglects the children (7 percent). Women who have never married are more likely than ever-married women to agree that wife beating is justified for any of the reasons (15 percent compared with 12 percent). Women in urban areas are less likely to agree with at least one of the specified reasons than those in rural areas (10 and 13 percent, respectively). The Northern Region has the highest proportion of women who say that wife beating is justified for at least one of the reasons (26 percent), while the Southern Region has the lowest proportion (8 percent). Women with no education (12 percent) or with primary education (14 percent) are more than twice as likely as women with more than a secondary education (5 percent) to agree that wife beating is justified for at least one reason. Agreement with at least one reason that justifies wife beating decreases with wealth quintile, though the pattern is not linear.

Table 17.6.1 Attitude toward wife beating: Women

Percentage of all women age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number
	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him		
Age							
15-19	6.3	7.2	6.7	10.4	6.5	16.4	5,005
20-24	5.2	6.5	5.8	8.5	6.3	13.3	4,555
25-29	3.2	4.2	4.6	5.9	5.4	10.4	4,400
30-34	3.6	4.6	4.9	5.7	6.0	10.4	3,250
35-39	3.9	4.5	5.0	5.7	5.8	11.4	2,522
40-44	3.9	5.0	4.6	6.0	6.3	11.1	1,730
45-49	4.0	5.4	5.4	6.8	6.5	12.3	1,558
Employment (last 12 months)							
Not employed	4.6	5.1	5.4	6.8	5.3	11.2	6,220
Employed for cash	4.1	5.0	5.4	7.1	5.8	11.9	9,072
Employed not for cash	5.0	6.5	5.6	8.3	7.1	14.5	7,674
Missing	2.3	2.7	3.1	7.0	3.5	10.3	54
Marital status							
Never married	5.9	6.5	6.0	9.9	5.7	15.2	4,538
Married or living together	4.3	5.4	5.3	6.9	6.2	12.0	15,528
Divorced/separated/widowed	3.6	5.0	5.1	6.2	5.9	11.2	2,954
Number of living children							
0	5.8	6.4	6.0	9.5	6.0	15.0	5,344
1-2	4.6	5.4	5.2	7.3	5.7	11.9	7,079
3-4	3.9	5.3	5.4	6.4	6.2	11.8	6,006
5+	3.8	4.9	5.1	6.4	6.5	11.7	4,592
Residence							
Urban	3.5	4.8	4.9	6.7	4.6	10.4	4,302
Rural	4.8	5.7	5.6	7.6	6.4	13.1	18,718
Region							
Northern	9.8	11.4	14.3	17.0	12.4	26.1	2,677
Central	5.0	6.5	5.6	8.1	7.3	14.0	9,857
Southern	2.8	3.1	3.0	4.3	3.3	7.7	10,485
Education							
No education	4.1	4.8	5.0	6.2	5.5	11.6	3,505
Primary	5.1	6.3	6.0	8.2	7.0	13.9	14,916
Secondary	3.4	3.7	4.0	6.1	3.8	9.4	4,177
More than secondary	0.8	1.3	2.7	4.0	1.0	5.1	422
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	5.8	6.5	5.6	8.5	7.7	14.6	4,268
Second	5.2	5.9	5.4	7.4	6.8	13.0	4,332
Middle	5.3	6.6	5.4	7.7	6.8	13.9	4,517
Fourth	3.5	4.5	5.8	6.3	5.1	11.4	4,515
Highest	3.2	4.4	5.0	7.3	4.3	10.4	5,388
Total	4.5	5.5	5.4	7.4	6.1	12.6	23,020

Table 17.6.2 shows that the proportion of men age 15-49 who agree with at least one of the reasons justifying wife beating is similar to that of women (13 percent). As was observed for women, men are most likely to agree that a husband is justified in beating a wife if she neglects the children (6 percent) and least likely to agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife when she burns the food (3 percent). Men age 15-19 (21 percent), those who are not currently employed (16 percent), and those who have never been married (18 percent) are more likely than other men to agree with at least one reason justifying wife beating. Rural men are more likely to agree with at least one reason for hitting or beating a wife than urban men (14 and 8 percent, respectively). By region, trends in the approval of wife beating match those for the women. The Northern Region has the highest proportion of men who say wife beating is justified for at least one of the reasons specified (18 percent), while the Southern Region has the lowest proportion (11 percent).

Table 17.6.2 Attitude toward wife beating: Men

Percentage of all men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number
	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him		
Age							
15-19	4.8	9.2	8.5	10.6	8.7	20.7	1,748
20-24	3.9	5.3	4.5	5.5	3.6	12.0	1,239
25-29	3.0	5.3	5.0	5.4	4.3	10.0	1,099
30-34	1.8	3.7	4.3	4.9	3.8	8.6	948
35-39	2.0	4.2	5.8	3.4	2.9	10.4	798
40-44	2.5	4.0	4.1	4.9	4.1	7.8	529
45-49	2.0	4.0	4.3	5.8	4.3	10.7	458
Employment (last 12 months)							
Not employed	3.6	7.6	6.9	6.5	8.3	16.2	763
Employed for cash	3.1	5.2	5.5	5.7	4.1	11.4	3,868
Employed not for cash	3.3	6.0	5.5	7.7	5.7	14.2	2,185
Marital status							
Never married	4.6	7.9	7.5	9.0	7.1	17.8	2,689
Married or living together	2.1	4.1	4.2	4.6	3.4	9.3	3,895
Divorced/separated/widowed	7.1	8.4	9.1	6.7	10.5	14.7	234
Number of living children							
0	4.6	7.7	7.3	8.7	7.3	17.6	2,918
1-2	2.2	3.8	4.2	3.7	2.2	7.8	1,485
3-4	1.9	4.5	5.4	5.5	3.6	10.1	1,269
5+	2.5	4.6	3.7	5.0	4.6	10.3	1,146
Residence							
Urban	1.8	3.8	5.0	4.6	2.8	8.2	1,440
Rural	3.6	6.3	5.9	6.9	5.7	14.1	5,379
Region							
Northern	4.2	8.9	7.1	7.7	8.9	18.0	744
Central	3.2	6.0	6.4	7.2	5.3	13.2	3,074
Southern	3.1	4.7	4.7	5.4	3.9	11.2	3,001
Education							
No education	3.3	8.4	6.5	8.7	5.9	15.2	422
Primary	3.9	6.4	6.0	7.1	5.9	14.4	4,270
Secondary	2.0	4.1	4.9	4.8	3.6	9.7	1,904
More than secondary	0.7	1.8	3.9	3.5	0.2	6.2	223
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	4.9	7.6	7.2	8.6	7.3	16.4	997
Second	3.7	5.2	5.9	6.5	5.9	13.6	1,309
Middle	3.8	6.4	5.2	6.4	5.6	13.2	1,367
Fourth	3.1	6.4	5.8	7.2	4.9	13.5	1,376
Highest	1.6	4.1	4.9	4.5	2.9	9.6	1,770
Total 15-49	3.2	5.7	5.7	6.4	5.1	12.9	6,818
50-54	1.7	3.4	3.3	4.1	3.3	8.3	357
Total men 15-54	3.2	5.6	5.6	6.3	5.0	12.6	7,175

Note: Total includes 3 cases with information missing on employment status.

The number of men who agree that a husband is justified in beating a wife for at least one reason decreases as the level of education increases, from 15 percent of men with no education to 6 percent of men with more than a secondary education. The same pattern is seen in relation to the wealth quintile. Sixteen percent of men in the lowest quintile agree with at least one reason for hitting or beating a wife compared with 10 percent of men in the highest wealth quintile.

17.5 WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT INDICATORS

Two sets of empowerment indicators, namely women's participation in making household decisions and women's attitudes towards wife beating can be summarised in two indices.

The first index shows the number of decisions (see Table 17.5.1 for the list of decisions) in which women participate either alone or jointly with their husband or partner. This index ranges from 0 to 4 and reflects the degree of decision-making control that women are able to exercise in areas that affect their own lives and the level of women's empowerment in a society.

The second index, which ranges from 0 to 5, is the number of reasons (see Table 17.6.1 for a list of reasons) for which a woman thinks that a husband is justified in beating his wife. A lower score on this indicator is interpreted as reflecting a higher status of women in the household and society.

Table 17.7 shows how these indices relate to each other. There are no clear relationships between the two indices. The percentage of women who disagree with all reasons justifying wife beating is highest among women who do not participate in any of the household decisions (90 percent) and lowest among women who participate in one or two decisions (86 percent). The percentage of women who participate in all five household decisions is high among women who agree with none or with all five of the reasons justifying wife beating and low among women who participate in one to four household decisions.

Table 17.7 Indicators of women's empowerment

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who participate in all decision making and percentage who disagree with all reasons for justifying wife-beating, by value on each of the indicators of women's empowerment, Malawi 2010

Empowerment indicator	Percentage who participate in all decision making	Percentage who disagree with all the reasons justifying wife beating	Number of women
Number of decisions in which women participate[1]			
0	na	90.1	2,940
1-2	na	86.2	6,318
3-4	na	88.7	6,269
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified[2]			
0	20.7	na	13,657
1-2	13.0	na	1,178
3-4	10.4	na	456
5	22.4	na	237

na = Not applicable
[1] See Table 17.5.1 for the list of decisions
[2] See Table 17.6.1 for the list of reasons

17.6 CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTION BY WOMAN'S EMPOWERMENT STATUS

A woman's desire and ability to control her fertility and her choice of contraceptive methods are affected by her status in the household and her own sense of empowerment. A woman who is unable to control other aspects of her life may be less able to make decisions regarding her fertility. She may also feel the need to choose contraceptive methods that are less obvious or do not need the

approval or knowledge of her husband. Table 17.8 shows the relationship of each of the empowerment indicators with current use of contraceptive methods by currently married women.

As expected, contraceptive use is positively associated with participation in household decisions. Use of any contraceptive method and use of any modern method increase as the number of decisions in which a woman participates also increases. The percentage of currently married women who are currently using any method of family planning increases from 40 percent among women who do not participate in any household decisions to 50 percent among women who participate in three to four household decisions. Use of any modern method, female sterilisation, temporary modern methods such as the pill and injectables, the male condom, and traditional methods all increase as the number of decisions in which a woman participates increases.

There is not much variation in use of any contraceptive method by number of reasons for which a women believes wife beating is justified. For each number of decisions, the percentage using any method of contraception ranges from 44 to 46 percent. Use of a modern method of contraception, on the other hand, decreases as the number of reasons that justify wife beating increases. Forty-three percent of women who do not agree with any of the reasons for wife beating are using a modern method, compared with 39 percent of women who agree with all reasons for wife beating. Use of temporary modern methods tends to decrease as the number of reasons that a women believes wife beating is justified increases; however, use of traditional methods increases with the number of reasons justifying wife beating.

Table 17.8 Current use of contraception by women's status

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by current contraceptive method, according to selected indicators of women's status, Malawi 2010

Empowerment indicator	Any method	Modern methods					Any tradi-tional method	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
		Any modern method	Female sterili-sation	Male sterili-sation	Tempo-rary modern female methods[1]	Male condom				
Number of decisions in which women participate[2]										
0	39.7	37.0	7.3	0.0	28.3	1.3	2.8	60.3	100.0	2,940
1-2	45.8	41.8	9.2	0.1	30.1	2.4	4.0	54.2	100.0	6,318
3-4	49.5	45.2	11.3	0.1	30.9	2.9	4.3	50.5	100.0	6,269
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified[3]										
0	46.3	42.6	9.8	0.1	30.3	2.4	3.7	53.7	100.0	13,657
1-2	45.3	40.7	9.7	0.0	29.2	1.7	4.7	54.7	100.0	1,178
3-4	44.2	38.1	8.1	0.0	27.4	2.6	6.1	55.8	100.0	456
5	45.0	38.7	6.9	0.0	27.9	3.9	6.4	55.0	100.0	237
Total	46.1	42.2	9.7	0.1	30.1	2.4	3.9	53.9	100.0	15,528

Note: If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.
[1] Pill, IUD, injectables, implants, female condom, diaphragm, foam/jelly, and lactational amenorrhoea method
[2] See Table 17.5.1 for the list of decisions
[3] See Table 17.6.1 for the list of reasons

17.7 IDEAL FAMILY SIZE AND UNMET NEED BY WOMEN'S STATUS

Women's fertility preferences, for example the ideal number of children, are typically lower than those of their husband. As a woman becomes more empowered to negotiate fertility decision-making, she has more control over her ability to access and use contraceptives to space and limit her family size. Women who have a desire to space or limit their births but who are not using family planning are defined as having an unmet need for family planning. Table 17.9 shows how women's ideal family size and their unmet need for family planning vary by the two indicators of women's status.

Women who participate in none of the household decisions have a higher desired family size than women who participate in one or more decisions (4.4 children compared with 4.2). Women who participate in three to four decisions have a lower overall unmet need for family planning (25 percent) compared with women who do not participate in any decisions (27 percent). Women who participate in three to four decisions also have a lower unmet need for spacing, but a higher unmet need for limiting, than women who do not participate in any decision-making. Interestingly, women who participate in one or two decisions have the highest total unmet need for family planning services (27 percent).

Desired family size increases with the number of reasons a woman thinks that wife beating is justified, from 4.0 children among women who do not agree with any of the reasons for wife beating to 4.4 children among women who agree with all five reasons for wife beating. The total unmet need for family planning also increases as agreement with reasons justifying wife beating increases. It shifts from 26 percent of women who agree with none of the reasons justifying wife beating to 29 percent of women who agree with all five reasons for wife beating.

Table 17.9 Women's empowerment and ideal number of children and unmet need for family planning

Mean ideal number of children for women age 15-49 and the percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with an unmet need for family planning, by indicators of women's empowerment, Malawi 2010

Empowerment indicator	Mean ideal number of children[1]	Number of women	Percentage of currently married women with an unmet need for family planning[2]			Number of women
			For spacing	For limiting	Total	
Number of decisions in which women participate[3]						
0	4.4	2,882	15.0	11.6	26.5	2,940
1-2	4.2	6,185	15.6	11.8	27.4	6,318
3-4	4.2	6,106	12.5	12.2	24.7	6,269
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[4]						
0	4.0	19,713	14.1	11.8	25.9	13,657
1-2	4.0	1,770	14.6	13.0	27.5	1,178
3-4	4.1	712	15.9	11.6	27.6	456
5	4.4	334	17.3	12.0	29.3	237
Total	4.0	22,528	14.2	11.9	26.1	15,528

[1] Mean excludes respondents who gave non-numeric responses.
[2] See table 7.3.1 for the definition of unmet need for family planning
[3] Restricted to currently married women. See Table 17.5.1 for the list of decisions.
[4] See Table 17.6.1 for the list of reasons

17.8 WOMEN'S STATUS AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE

Table 17.10 shows women's use of antenatal, delivery, and postnatal care services from health care workers by level of empowerment, as measured by the two indicators of women's status. Women's empowerment affects their ability to access reproductive health services. Increased empowerment of women is likely to increase their ability to seek out and use health services to better meet their reproductive health goals, including safe motherhood.

The results in Table 17.10 show that, overall, there is not much variation in use of maternal health care services by indicators of women's empowerment. Women who participate in none of the decisions are slightly less likely to receive antenatal care from a skilled provider and to receive postnatal care from a skilled provider within the first two days after delivery than women who participate in three to four household decisions. The greatest variation in receiving maternal health services by a woman's participation in decision-making is observed for receiving delivery assistance from a skilled provider. Women who have delivery assistance from a skilled provider increase from 71 percent (among women who participate in no decisions) to 78 percent (among women who participate in three to four decisions).

Women who agree with three to five reasons that justify wife beating were less likely to receive delivery assistance with and postnatal care from a skilled provider within the first two days following delivery than women who agree with two or fewer reasons. Thirty-four percent of women who agree with all five reasons justifying wife beating received postnatal care within two days following the birth compared with 40 percent of women who agree with none of the reasons justifying wife beating.

Table 17.10 Reproductive health care by women's empowerment

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received antenatal care, delivery assistance, and postnatal care from health personnel for the most recent birth, by indicators of women's empowerment, Malawi 2010

Empowerment indicator	Received antenatal care from a skilled provider	Received delivery assistance from a skilled provider	Received postnatal care from a skilled provider within the first two days since delivery[1]	Number of women with a child born in the last five years
Number of decisions in which women participate[2]				
0	94.1	70.9	38.2	2,324
1-2	94.3	71.5	37.0	4,878
3-4	95.7	78.1	42.2	4,482
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified[3]				
0	94.6	74.1	39.5	12,004
1-2	95.9	74.9	37.6	1,045
3-4	92.7	70.4	32.2	416
5	95.5	72.9	33.8	199
Total	94.7	74.0	39.0	13,664

Note: Skilled provider includes doctor, clinical officer, nurse, and midwife.
[1] Includes deliveries in a health facility and not in a health facility
[2] Restricted to currently married women. See Table 17.5.1 for the list of decisions.
[3] See Table 17.6.1 for the list of reasons

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 18

18.1 INTRODUCTION

Domestic violence, according to Malawi's Protection against Domestic Violence Act, 'includes physical, sexual, emotional, psychological, or financial abuse committed against a spouse, child, any other person who is a member of the household, dependant or parent of a child of that household' (GOM, 2006). It is a form of gender-based violence (GBV) that occurs in the home and is perpetrated by intimate partners or other family members. The MDHS first included questions on domestic violence in 2004; therefore, results from that earlier survey can be compared with the results from the 2010 survey.

GBV is defined as any act of violence, in public or private, which results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts and the coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty (UN, 1993; UN, 1995). The Government of Malawi not only recognises GBV, especially violence against women, as a severe impediment to poverty reduction, but also recognises its impact on vulnerable groups in relation to the prevalence of HIV infection (Ministry of Women and Child Development, 2008).

Efforts have been made at various levels to fight against GBV. At the international level, these efforts include the ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of a Child. At the regional level, Malawi is a signatory to the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa and the South African Development Community Declaration on Gender and Development, which includes an addendum on the 'Prevention and Eradication of Violence Against Women and Children'. The signing of these declarations and conventions reaffirms political recognition of the problem of GBV. At the national level, Malawi enacted the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act in May 2006 to address the issue of GBV in the domestic arena, and it also developed and launched the National Response to Combat Gender-Based Violence, 2008-2013 (Ministry of Women and Child Development, 2008).

GBV remains a challenge in Malawi despite these efforts. This is mainly because the ratified international and regional instruments have not been effectively implemented at the country level. In addition, Malawi's cultural traditions have long condoned most forms of domestic violence, treating them as private issues without need for external interference. As a result, most violence against women, particularly domestic violence such as wife battering, incest, and child defilement, goes unreported.

To overcome challenges in the collection of data on domestic violence, the data collectors were given special training on GBV. They were also equipped with the knowledge and skills to establish rapport between the interviewer and the respondent. Trust between interviewer and respondent is necessary to collect information on such a sensitive topic. There were three specific protections built into the questionnaire to comply with the World Health Organization's ethical and safety recommendations for research on domestic violence (WHO, 2001):

1. Only one woman per household was administered the questions on violence. One in every three households was pre-selected for an interview on violence with one female respondent. In households with more than one eligible woman, the respondent to participate in the violence module was randomly selected through a specially designed simple selection procedure based on the Kish Grid, which was built into the Household Questionnaire (Kish, 1965). Interviewing only one person in each household using the violence module allows the selected respondent to keep the information confidential.

2. Informed consent to the survey was obtained from each respondent at the start of the individual interview. In addition, at the start of the section on violence, the interviewer read an additional statement informing the respondent that the questions could be sensitive and reassuring her of the confidentiality of her responses.

3. The violence module was implemented only if privacy could be obtained. If privacy could not be obtained, the interviewer was instructed to skip the module, thank the respondent, and end the interview. If a translator needed to conduct the interview, respondents were not asked questions from the violence module in order to maintain privacy.[1]

18.2 WOMEN EXPERIENCING PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Table 18.1 shows the percentage of women age 15-49 who ever experienced physical violence since age 15 and the percentage that experienced physical violence during the 12 months prior to the survey, by background characteristics.

The experience of physical violence varies substantially by background characteristics. The trend by age indicates an increase in physical violence from age 15-19 (21 percent) through age 25-29 (34 percent) and a decline thereafter. Women age 20-29 are more likely than other women to have experienced physical violence during the 12 months prior to the survey (17 percent), while women age 15-19 and age 40-49 are least likely to have experienced physical violence (12 percent). In terms of employment, women who are employed for cash are more likely than other women to have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 and also during the 12 months preceding the survey (31 and 15 percent, respectively). It is interesting to note that unemployed women are the least likely to experience physical violence. Twenty-four percent experienced violence since age 15, and 12 percent experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey.

By marital status, women who are divorced, separated, or widowed are far more likely to have experienced physical violence than other women. Forty-five percent of all women who are divorced, separated, or widowed reported experiencing violence since age 15, and 22 percent reported experiencing physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey. By contrast, 28 percent of married women and 19 percent of never-married women have experienced physical violence since age 15; 15 percent of currently married women and 8 percent of never-married women experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey.

There are significant differences in experience of physical violence by number of living children: ever having experienced physical violence increases with the number of children, from 21 percent among women with no children to 33 percent among women with three or four children, followed by a decline to 27 percent among women with five or more children. Experience of physical violence in the past 12 months tends to follow a similar trend, with women who have one to four children being more likely to experience physical violence (16 percent) than women with no children or women with five or more children (12 percent or less).

Women in urban areas are more likely than women in rural areas to have experienced physical violence since age 15 and during the 12 months prior to the survey (35 percent and 15 percent) compared with women in rural areas (27 and 14 percent) respectively. There is notable variation in experience of physical violence by region. Women in the Northern and Southern Regions are slightly more likely to have experienced physical violence since age 15 (30 percent) compared with women in the Central Region (26 percent). Experience of physical violence in the 12 months prior to the survey is most often reported by women in the Northern Region (18 percent), compared with 15 percent in the Southern Region and 13 percent in the Central Region.

Women with more than a secondary education are less likely than women with lower educational attainment to have experienced physical violence since the age of 15; only 11 percent reported having ever experienced violence compared with 26 percent or higher among women with

[1] The survey results in this chapter are presented for the country as a whole, by urban-rural residence, and by region. District-level results are available in Appendix A.

lower levels of education. Only 3 percent of women with secondary education reported experiencing physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey compared with 12 percent or higher of less educated women. There is not much variation in experience of physical violence among women with secondary education or less education. Thirty percent of women with primary education have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 compared with 26 percent of women with secondary education or no education. A similar trend is observed for experience of physical violence in the past 12 months.

There is little difference in ever having experienced physical violence by wealth quintile. The percentages vary between 28 and 29 percent for all wealth quintiles. However, there is a decline in the proportion of women who experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey, from 17 percent in the lowest wealth quintile to 12 percent in the highest wealth quintile.

Table 18.1 Experience of physical violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 and percentage who have experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey, by background characteristics Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Percentage who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15[1]	Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months			Number of women
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes	
Current age					
15-19	20.9	2.4	9.4	11.8	1,306
20-24	29.4	4.2	12.4	16.6	1,183
25-29	33.8	4.9	12.0	16.9	1,281
30-39	29.8	4.1	9.3	13.4	1,559
40-49	26.6	2.6	9.6	12.2	894
Employed last 12 months					
Not employed	24.2	2.8	9.1	11.9	1,733
Employed for cash	31.3	4.5	10.8	15.3	2,449
Employed not for cash	27.9	3.5	11.4	14.9	2,026
Marital status					
Never married	18.6	0.5	7.1	7.7	1,173
Married or living together	27.8	3.5	11.0	14.6	4,234
Divorced/separated/widowed	44.5	9.2	12.6	21.8	817
Number of living children					
0	21.2	1.5	9.3	10.9	1,394
1-2	30.6	5.2	11.3	16.4	1,911
3-4	32.5	4.8	11.6	16.4	1,643
5+	26.9	2.4	9.3	11.7	1,275
Residence					
Urban	34.9	3.6	11.7	15.4	1,217
Rural	26.6	3.7	10.2	13.9	5,007
Region					
Northern	29.8	3.6	14.3	17.9	697
Central	26.1	3.7	9.3	13.0	2,684
Southern	29.8	3.7	10.8	14.5	2,843
Education					
No education	26.0	3.3	9.0	12.3	992
Primary	29.9	4.2	11.4	15.6	4,033
Secondary	26.4	2.6	9.6	12.1	1,053
More than secondary	10.8	0.0	2.7	2.7	146
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	27.5	5.3	11.5	16.8	1,076
Second	27.8	3.4	11.4	14.8	1,221
Middle	28.5	3.6	10.5	14.1	1,215
Fourth	29.1	4.5	10.0	14.4	1,205
Highest	28.2	2.3	9.5	11.8	1,507
Total	28.2	3.7	10.5	14.2	6,224

Note: Total includes 16 women missing information on employment status.
[1] Includes in the past 12 months

A comparison of the results in the 2010 MDHS and the 2004 MDHS shows that the percentage of women who report having ever experienced physical violence since age 15 and the percentage who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months have remained constant.

18.3 PERPETRATORS OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Table 18.2 shows the distribution by marital status of women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15 by specific persons who has subjected them to physical violence. The most commonly reported perpetrator of physical violence is the current husband or partner (48 percent), followed by the former husband or partner (20 percent), sister or brother (10 percent), mother or stepmother (6 percent), and other relatives (5 percent). Among ever-married women, the trend is the same, with the current husband or partner as the most likely perpetrator of physical violence (55 percent), followed by the former husband or partner (23 percent). Women who have never married are most likely to suffer physical violence committed by a sister or brother (25 percent), followed by a mother or step-mother and by other relatives, 12 percent each.

Table 18.2 Persons committing physical violence

Among women age 15-49 who have experienced physical violence since age 15, percentage who report specific persons who committed the violence, according to the respondent's marital status, Malawi 2010

	Marital status		
Person	Ever married	Never married	Total
Current husband/partner	54.5	na	47.7
Former husband/partner	23.2	na	20.3
Current boyfriend	0.1	0.1	0.1
Former boyfriend	0.5	3.4	0.9
Father/step-father	2.5	7.1	3.0
Mother/step-mother	5.6	12.1	6.4
Sister/brother	8.2	24.5	10.2
Daughter/son	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other relative	4.1	12.3	5.1
Mother-in-law	0.3	na	0.2
Other in-law	1.1	na	1.1
Teacher	0.9	5.2	1.4
Employer/someone at work	0.3	0.0	0.2
Other	14.5	39.2	17.5
Number of women	1,539	218	1,757

na = Not applicable

18.4 FORCE AT SEXUAL INITIATION

Table 18.3 shows the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who have ever had sexual intercourse by whether their first sexual experience was forced against their will, according to age at first sexual intercourse and whether their first sexual intercourse was at or before the time of their first marriage. The data show that, overall, 15 percent of women who have ever had sex report that their first sexual experience was forced against their will. By age at first intercourse, women who first had sex between the ages of 25 and 29 are more likely than other women to report that their first intercourse was forced (20 percent), followed by women who first had sex before age 15 (18 percent). Women whose first sexual intercourse was before their first marriage are more likely than women who first had sex when they got married (or started living with a man as if married) to report that their first sex was forced (20 percent versus 12 percent).

Table 18.3 Force at sexual initiation

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever had sexual intercourse who say that their first experience of sexual intercourse was forced against their will, by age at first sexual intercourse and whether the first sexual intercourse was at the time of first marriage or before, Malawi 2010

	Percentage whose first sexual intercourse was forced against their will	Number of women who have ever had sex
Age at first sexual intercourse		
<15	17.7	1,082
15-19	14.3	3,419
20-24	13.0	551
25-29	20.3	36
30-49	0.0	7
Missing	11.1	340
First sexual intercourse was:		
At the time of first marriage/ first cohabitation	12.0	3,101
Before first marriage/first cohabitation[1]	19.5	1,993
Missing	10.7	339
Total	14.7	5,434

[1] Includes never married women

18.5 EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Table 18.4 shows the percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual violence, by background characteristics. The results show that 25 percent of all women age 15-49 have ever experienced sexual violence. There is notable variation in experience of sexual violence by age. The percentage of women who have ever experienced sexual violence increases from 18 percent of women age 15-19 to 33 percent of women age 25-29 and then decreases to 23 percent among women age 40-49. As observed for the relationship between employment status and physical violence, women employed for cash are most likely to have experienced sexual violence (28 percent), followed by women who are employed but not for cash (26 percent). Women who are not employed are least likely to report sexual violence (21 percent).

By marital status, women who are divorced, separated, or widowed are most likely to have experienced sexual violence (38 percent), compared with 26 percent of women who are married or living with a partner and 14 percent of never-married women. There are notable differentials in the experience of sexual violence by both residence and region. Rural women are more likely to have experienced sexual violence (26 percent) than urban women (23 percent). Women in the Northern Region are more likely to have experienced sexual violence (32 percent) compared with women in the Central Region (25 percent) and Southern Region (24 percent).

By educational attainment, women with primary and secondary education are both more likely to report having experienced sexual violence (26 percent) than women with no education (21 percent) and women with more than secondary education (20 percent). There is no clear relationship between sexual violence and wealth, and differences in experience of sexual violence by wealth quintile are small, ranging from 24 percent in the second and highest wealth quintiles to 27 percent in the middle quintile.

Table 18.4 Experience of sexual violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual violence, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Percentage who have ever experienced sexual violence[1]	Number of women
Current age		
15-19	17.8	1,306
20-24	25.1	1,183
25-29	32.5	1,281
30-39	27.0	1,559
40-49	23.2	894
Employed last 12 months		
Not employed	20.5	1,733
Employed for cash	28.3	2,449
Employed not for cash	25.5	2,026
Marital status		
Never married	13.7	1,173
Married or living together	26.0	4,234
Divorced/separated/widowed	38.4	817
Residence		
Urban	22.9	1,217
Rural	25.9	5,007
Region		
Northern	32.2	697
Central	25.2	2,684
Southern	23.7	2,843
Education		
No education	20.6	992
Primary	26.4	4,033
Secondary	26.3	1,053
More than secondary	19.6	146
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	25.7	1,076
Second	24.2	1,221
Middle	26.7	1,215
Fourth	25.7	1,205
Highest	24.4	1,507
Total	25.3	6,224

Note: Total includes 16 women missing information on employment status.
[1] Includes those whose sexual initiation was forced against their will

18.6 AGE AT FIRST EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Table 18.5 shows, by age at first experience of sexual violence, the distribution of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual violence, according to current age. Overall, women are most likely to experience sexual violence for the first time at age 15-19 (21 percent). Nine percent of women first experience sexual violence at age 10-14, 5 percent at age 20-49, and less than 1 percent before age 10.

Table 18.5 Age at first experience of sexual violence

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who have experienced sexual violence by age at first experience of sexual violence, according to current age, Malawi 2010

	Age at first experience of sexual violence							
Current age	Less than 10 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-49 years	Don't know[1]	Missing	Total	Number of women
15-19	3.3	23.5	31.9	na	14.8	26.5	100.0	232
20-24	0.1	7.2	22.3	2.6	47.5	20.4	100.0	297
25-29	0.1	5.6	18.3	8.7	41.1	26.3	100.0	417
30-39	0.4	4.7	17.6	5.1	47.3	25.0	100.0	421
40-49	2.1	6.9	16.2	2.8	54.7	17.2	100.0	207
Total	0.9	8.5	20.6	4.5	41.8	23.7	100.0	1,574

[1] Includes women who report having ever experienced sexual violence committed only by their current husband if currently married or most recent husband if divorced, separated, or widowed and whose sexual initiation was not forced against their will. For these women, the age at first experience of sexual violence is not known.
na = Not applicable

18.7 PERPETRATORS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Table 18.6 shows the percentage of women who have ever experienced sexual violence by specific persons who committed the violence, according to age at first experience and current marital status. Overall, a current husband or partner is the most commonly reported perpetrator of sexual violence (39 percent), followed by a former husband or partner (14 percent), and current or former boyfriend (9 percent). Among ever-married women who have experienced sexual violence, the likelihood of a current husband or partner being reported as the perpetrator of sexual violence increases to 43 percent, and the likelihood of a former husband or partner being reported as a perpetrator increases to 16 percent. Among never-married women, current or former boyfriends are the most commonly reported perpetrators of sexual violence (36 percent), followed by a stranger (15 percent), and a friend or acquaintance (10 percent).

Women who first experienced sexual violence when they were age 15 or older are most likely to report their current husband or partner (33 percent) as a perpetrator of the violence, followed by current or former boyfriend (26 percent), and former husband or partner (15 percent). Women who first experienced sexual violence before the age of 15 are most likely to have experienced this violence at the hand of a current or former boyfriend (25 percent) or a stranger (20 percent).

Table 18.6 Persons committing sexual violence

Among women age 15-49 who have experienced sexual violence, the percentage who report specific persons committing sexual violence, according to age at first experience of sexual violence and current marital status, Malawi 2010

	Age at first experience of sexual violence				Marital status		
Person	<15 years	15 years or higher	Don't know[1]	Missing	Ever married	Never married	Total
Current husband/partner	8.8	32.9	70.4	0.4	43.0	na	38.6
Former husband/partner	8.2	14.6	23.6	0.0	15.9	na	14.3
Current/former boyfriend	24.5	26.0	0.7	0.0	6.1	35.5	9.1
Father	0.7	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6
Step father	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Grand father	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other relative	9.9	7.4	0.1	0.5	2.8	4.2	3.0
In-law	2.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	na	0.3
Own friend/acquaintance	8.9	5.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	9.9	2.2
Family friend	2.0	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.6
Teacher	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.1	0.3
Employer/someone at work	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Stranger	19.7	4.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	15.3	2.9
Other	13.5	3.8	1.0	0.0	2.3	5.6	2.6
Missing	0.0	0.5	3.6	99.0	25.0	26.0	25.1
Number of women	148	395	659	373	1,413	161	1,574

[1] Includes women who report having ever experienced sexual violence committed only by their current husband if currently married or most recent husband if divorced, separated, or widowed and whose sexual initiation was not forced against their will. For these women, the age of first experience of sexual violence is not known.
na = Not applicable

18.8 EXPERIENCE OF DIFFERENT FORMS OF VIOLENCE

Table 18.7 presents information by current age on women age 15-49 who reported experiencing various combinations of physical and sexual violence.. Overall, two in five women (41 percent) reported that they had experienced either physical or sexual violence. Sixteen percent have experienced physical violence only; this compares with 13 percent who have experienced sexual violence only and 12 percent who have experienced both physical and sexual violence. Women age 25-29 are more likely to have experienced both physical and sexual violence (18 percent) than women in the other age groups.

Table 18.7 Experience of different forms of violence

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced different forms of violence by current age, Malawi 2010

Age	Physical violence only	Sexual violence only[1]	Physical and sexual violence[1]	Physical or sexual violence[1]	Number of women
15-19	15.6	12.4	5.4	33.3	1,306
15-17	16.1	9.4	3.6	29.1	867
18-19	14.4	18.5	8.8	41.7	439
20-24	16.0	11.7	13.4	41.1	1,183
25-29	16.1	14.8	17.7	48.6	1,281
30-39	16.2	13.4	13.6	43.3	1,559
40-49	15.4	12.0	11.1	38.6	894
Total	15.9	13.0	12.3	41.2	6,224

[1] Includes forced sexual initiation

18.9 VIOLENCE DURING PREGNANCY

Respondents to the Domestic Violence module who had ever been pregnant (whether the pregnancy resulted in a live birth or not) were asked specifically whether they have ever experienced physical violence while pregnant and, if so, who the perpetrators of the violence were.

Table 18.8 shows, by background characteristics, the percentage of women who have ever been pregnant who reported that they experienced violence while pregnant, by background characteristics. Overall, 6 percent of women experienced physical violence during pregnancy. Although there is no clear pattern between current age and physical violence during pregnancy, it can be noted that women age 15-19 are more likely than older women to report having experienced physical violence during pregnancy. Women who are divorced, separated, or widowed are more likely to have experienced physical violence during pregnancy (9 percent) than women who never-married (7 percent) and women who are currently married (6 percent).

It is notable that women who have no living children are twice as likely as women with at least one living child to have experienced violence during pregnancy. By area of residence, women in urban areas are slightly more likely to experience sexual violence during pregnancy than women in rural areas (8 percent versus 6 percent). There is little variation by region in experience of sexual violence by women during pregnancy. Women in the Central Region are only slightly more likely to experience sexual violence during pregnancy (7 percent) than women in the Northern and Southern Regions (6 percent).

In relation to education, women with secondary education are most likely to experience violence during pregnancy (7 percent). Women in the lowest two wealth quintiles are more likely than those in the highest three quintiles to have experienced physical violence during pregnancy.

Table 18.8 Violence during pregnancy

Among women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Current age		
15-19	9.4	349
20-24	4.5	1,071
25-29	8.0	1,236
30-39	6.2	1,535
40-49	4.5	883
Marital status		
Never married	6.7	122
Married or living together	5.5	4,157
Divorced/separated/widowed	9.4	794
Number of living children		
0	12.0	245
1-2	6.3	1,911
3-4	5.5	1,643
5+	5.9	1,275
Residence		
Urban	8.3	935
Rural	5.7	4,139
Region		
Northern	6.1	562
Central	6.5	2,143
Southern	5.9	2,370
Education		
No education	5.9	944
Primary	6.1	3,307
Secondary	6.9	745
More than secondary	(4.8)	78
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	7.5	934
Second	7.4	1,021
Middle	5.2	1,012
Fourth	5.5	986
Highest	5.4	1,121
Total	6.2	5,074

Figures in parentheses are based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

The overall percentage of women who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy has remained about the same over the past six years (5 percent in the 2004 MDHS); however, there is an increase in the percentage of women age 15-19 who report having ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, from 4 percent in 2004 to 9 percent in 2010. The percentage of never-married women who experienced physical violence during pregnancy has also increased, from 4 percent in 2004 to 7 percent in 2010. The number of urban women who report having experienced physical violence during pregnancy increased from 4 percent in 2004 to 8 percent in 2010.

18.10 MARITAL CONTROL BY HUSBAND

Marital violence is violence perpetrated by a partner or spouse within the marital union. A series of questions were asked in the 2010 MDHS to determine the degree of marital control exercised by the husband or partner over the respondent. Table 18.9 shows, by selected background characteristics, the percentage of ever-married women whose husband or partner displays each of six listed behaviours. Because the accumulation of such behaviours is more significant than the display of any single behaviour, the proportion of women whose husbands display at least three of the specified behaviours is highlighted.

The main controlling behaviour women experienced from their husbands was insisting on knowing where they are at all times (51 percent), followed by being jealous or angry if they talk to other men (43 percent), frequently accusing them of being unfaithful (19 percent), not trusting them with any money (13 percent), and limiting contact with their family and not permitting them to meet their female friends (both 10 percent).

Twenty-two percent of ever-married women say that their husbands display three or more of these controlling behaviours. Divorced, separated, or widowed women are more likely than other women to report that their husbands or partners display at least three of the controlling behaviours (36 percent). Women in the Northern Region (27 percent) and those in the lowest wealth quintile (27 percent) are more likely than average to report that their husbands or partners engage in three or more controlling behaviours.

Table 18.9 Degree of marital control exercised by husbands

Percentage of ever-married women age15-49 whose husband/partner ever demonstrates specific types of controlling behaviours, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

	Percentage of women whose husband:								
Background characteristic	Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Frequently accuses her of being unfaithful	Does not permit her to meet her female friends	Tries to limit her contact with her family	Insists on knowing where she is at all times	Does not trust her with any money	Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviours	Displays none of the specific behaviours	Number of women
Current age									
15-19	35.0	20.4	10.1	8.8	50.1	11.0	21.1	36.8	350
20-24	38.4	18.9	9.0	9.4	50.8	12.0	20.7	38.9	1,044
25-29	43.8	20.5	10.9	10.7	51.2	13.1	22.2	35.4	1,229
30-39	46.2	17.6	11.5	10.0	51.7	13.8	22.4	35.5	1,533
40-49	46.0	21.4	9.3	10.4	49.6	12.1	21.7	36.7	894
Employed last 12 months									
Not employed	37.8	17.3	10.8	10.0	44.7	14.3	20.5	42.4	1,190
Employed for cash	44.4	20.2	10.5	10.6	51.2	11.9	22.8	36.4	2,164
Employed not for cash	45.5	19.9	9.9	9.4	54.7	12.5	21.3	32.5	1,684
Missing	45.3	42.2	12.0	4.8	80.6	34.1	42.2	19.4	12
Number of living children									
0	44.4	20.2	9.3	6.5	47.3	9.9	20.6	38.7	308
1-2	40.5	20.0	10.9	9.9	53.5	12.7	22.1	35.6	1,827
3-4	44.6	19.5	10.6	9.8	49.8	12.5	22.3	36.6	1,642
5+	45.0	18.4	9.6	11.4	49.4	13.8	21.0	37.1	1,274
Marital status and duration									
Currently married woman	41.3	17.4	8.5	8.2	49.5	11.5	19.2	37.6	4,234
Married only once	39.7	16.6	8.2	7.9	49.2	11.4	18.5	38.5	3,277
0-4 years	33.3	14.3	7.6	6.2	47.9	10.3	15.4	41.1	817
5-9 years	37.8	17.6	8.7	8.6	49.0	12.0	19.5	39.0	843
10+ years	43.9	17.3	8.2	8.4	50.1	11.7	19.5	36.9	1,617
Married more than once	47.1	20.1	9.7	9.3	50.6	11.7	21.5	34.5	957
Divorced/separated/widowed	52.9	30.0	19.9	19.6	57.9	19.3	35.5	30.8	817
Residence									
Urban	46.4	14.3	11.7	10.6	52.4	12.4	20.8	34.9	907
Rural	42.5	20.6	10.1	9.9	50.6	12.8	22.0	36.8	4,143
Region									
Northern	44.2	26.0	12.6	14.2	57.4	17.5	26.5	30.1	564
Central	42.1	18.9	10.0	10.6	47.5	13.9	22.2	39.9	2,158
Southern	44.1	18.4	10.1	8.5	52.5	10.6	20.4	34.9	2,328
Education									
No education	42.9	22.3	10.4	11.1	47.3	13.8	22.7	39.7	952
Primary	43.6	19.4	10.2	10.2	51.5	12.6	22.3	36.0	3,304
Secondary	42.9	17.0	11.6	8.6	53.7	12.4	19.1	33.1	727
More than secondary	33.1	6.6	3.8	1.0	40.1	7.1	13.7	50.4	67
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	44.1	26.3	11.6	11.8	49.0	15.6	27.2	37.6	929
Second	41.8	21.4	10.1	9.1	47.5	10.8	21.3	39.6	1,027
Middle	40.8	18.7	10.6	10.8	49.9	13.3	21.7	38.1	1,019
Fourth	44.9	18.5	9.5	9.2	52.6	12.5	21.0	33.1	986
Highest	44.4	13.3	10.1	9.5	55.1	11.8	18.5	34.1	1,088
Total	43.2	19.4	10.4	10.0	50.9	12.7	21.8	36.5	5,051

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women.

On the other hand, 37 percent of ever-married women indicate that their husbands or partners exhibit none of the controlling behaviours. Women with more than secondary education are more likely than women with lower educational attainment to report that their husbands or partners exhibit none of the controlling behaviours. Women who are not employed and those who live in the Central region are more likely than other women to report that their husbands or partners exhibit none of the controlling behaviours.

A comparison of the 2004 MDHS and 2010 MDHS shows that the percentage of women whose husbands demonstrate three or more behaviours of marital control has decreased from 30 percent in 2004 to 22 percent in 2010. This decrease is in tandem with an increase in the percentage of women whose husbands display none of the specific behaviours, which increased from 20 percent in the 2004 MDHS to 37 percent in the 2010 MDHS.

18.11 Forms of Spousal Violence

Table 18.10 shows the proportion of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced various forms of violence by a husband or partner either ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey. It should be noted that different types of violence are not mutually exclusive, and women may report multiple forms of violence. Research suggests that physical violence in intimate relationships is often accompanied by psychological abuse and, in one-third to more than one half of cases, by sexual abuse (Krug et al., 2002).

The results of the 2010 MDHS show that 22 percent of ever-married women reported ever experiencing physical violence from their current or most recent husband or partner, 19 percent reported sexual violence, and 25 percent reported emotional violence. Fifteen percent of ever-married women reported experiencing physical violence at the hand of their husband or partner in the past 12 months, including 11 percent who experienced it sometimes and 4 percent who experienced it often. Thirteen percent of ever-married women experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months, including 9 percent who experienced it sometimes and 4 percent who experienced it often. Twenty-one percent of ever-married women suffered emotional violence from their husband or partner (14 percent sometimes and 8 percent often).

Table 18.10 also shows that four in ten ever-married women (40 percent) have ever experienced any form of physical, sexual, or emotional abuse at the hand of their husband or partner. One in ten has experienced both physical and sexual violence, and 7 percent have experienced all three forms of violence by their husband or partner.

According to Table 18.10 and Figure 18.1, the most common form of spousal violence is slapping (18 percent). Sixteen percent of ever-married women report having been physically forced to have sexual intercourse by their husband or partner even when they did not want to; 9 percent have been pushed, shaken, or had something thrown at them; the same percentage have been punched; and 8 percent have been kicked, dragged, or beaten up. Six percent of ever-married women also report having been forced by their husband or partner to perform a sexual act they did not want to perform.

Table 18.10 Forms of spousal violence

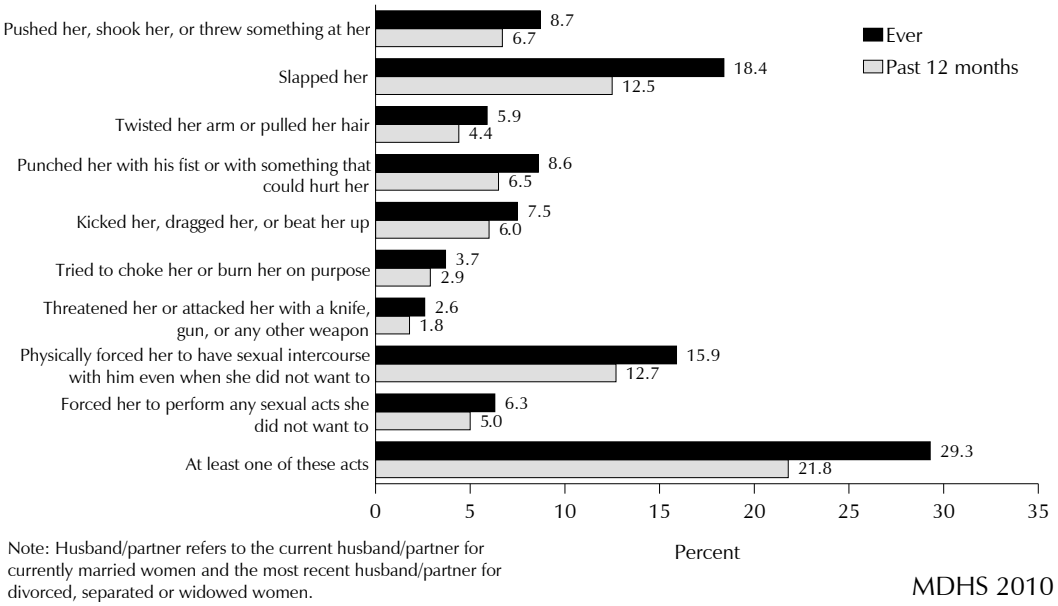
Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced various forms of violence ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey, committed by their husband/partner, Malawi 2010

Type of violence	Ever	In the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
Physical violence				
Any	21.7	4.1	10.6	14.7
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	8.7	2.1	4.6	6.7
Slapped her	18.4	2.8	9.7	12.5
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	5.9	1.8	2.6	4.4
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	8.6	2.0	4.5	6.5
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	7.5	2.0	4.0	6.0
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	3.7	1.0	1.8	2.9
Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or any other weapon	2.6	0.5	1.4	1.8
Sexual violence				
Any	18.9	4.2	9.2	13.4
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to	15.9	3.8	8.8	12.7
Forced her to perform any sexual acts she did not want to	6.3	1.7	3.3	5.0
Sexual initiation was with current or most recent husband and was forced[1]	3.4	na	na	na
Emotional violence				
Any	25.2	7.6	13.6	21.2
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	12.8	3.5	6.9	10.4
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her	11.9	3.2	6.3	9.5
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	22.1	6.2	12.0	18.2
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	31.0	6.9	15.1	22.1
Any form of physical and sexual violence	9.6	1.5	3.7	5.3
Any form of emotional, physical and/or sexual violence	39.9	10.8	19.7	30.5
Any form of emotional, physical and sexual violence	7.1	1.2	2.4	3.6
Number of ever married women	5,051	5,051	5,051	5,051

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women.
na = Not applicable
[1] Excludes women who have been married more than once since their sexual initiation could not have been with the current/most recent partner

The forms of spousal violence experienced most often in the 12 months prior to the survey are the same as those most often experienced in the past. Being slapped and being physically forced to have sexual intercourse by their husband or partner even when they did not want to have intercourse are both reported by 13 percent of ever-married women. Seven percent of ever-married women report that their husband or partner pushed, shook, or threw something at them in the past 12 months, and an equal percentage report that their husband or partner punched them with a fist or did something to hurt her. Six percent of ever married women were kicked, dragged, or beaten up by their husband or partner in the past 12 months.

Figure 18.1 Percentage of Ever-married Women Who have Experienced Specific Forms of Physical and Sexual Violence Committed by their Husband/Partner, Ever and During the Past 12 Months



Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.

MDHS 2010

18.12 Spousal Violence by Background Characteristics

Table 18.11 shows the percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 that have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual spousal violence by selected background characteristics. As noted in Table 18.10, 7 percent of ever-married women have experienced all three forms of spousal violence (emotional, physical, and sexual). Women age 25-29, women who are currently employed, women with four or fewer children, women who are divorced, widowed, or separated, women in the Northern Region, women with primary or secondary education, and women in the lowest wealth quintile are more likely than other women to have experienced all three forms of spousal violence.

The percentage of women who have ever experienced each individual type of spousal violence tends to increase with age until the 25-29 age group, and thereafter begins to decline. Women who are not employed are less likely than other women to have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband or partner. Among employed women, those who earn cash are more likely to report having experienced physical and sexual violence than those who do not earn cash. Although there is no clear trend between number of living children and experience of spousal violence across the types of violence, women with five or more children tend to be least likely to report having experienced each type of spousal violence.

As indicated earlier, women who are divorced, separated, or widowed are more likely to have experienced all three forms of spousal violence (15 percent). They are also most likely to have experienced each individual type of spousal violence. The likelihood of having experienced emotional or physical violence by one's husband or partner increases with marital duration; however, this trend does not hold true for sexual violence.

There is not much variation by residence among those having experienced emotional or sexual violence. In contrast, urban women are more likely to have experienced physical violence from their husband or partner (30 percent) than rural women (20 percent). The relationship between region and spousal violence differs by type of violence. Women in the Central Region are most likely to have experienced emotional violence and least likely to have experienced physical violence. Sexual violence ranges from 15 percent in the Southern Region to 26 percent in the Northern Region.

Table 18.11 Spousal violence by background characteristics

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 by whether they have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband/partner, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and/or sexual violence	Physical and sexual violence	Emotional, physical, and/or sexual violence	Emotional, physical, and sexual violence	Number of women
Current age								
15-19	22.9	19.3	19.7	30.4	8.6	39.5	6.5	350
20-24	24.5	20.9	17.9	30.0	8.8	39.5	6.3	1,044
25-29	25.6	25.3	22.3	34.8	12.8	41.9	9.3	1,229
30-39	25.7	21.5	18.2	30.6	9.1	40.3	6.9	1,533
40-49	25.2	19.1	16.2	28.0	7.3	37.3	5.8	894
Employed last 12 months								
Not employed	21.5	18.9	15.8	27.2	7.5	35.2	5.9	1,190
Employed for cash	26.1	23.3	20.3	33.0	10.6	42.2	7.7	2,164
Employed not for cash	26.4	21.8	19.2	31.2	9.7	40.4	7.2	1,684
Number of living children								
0	26.9	21.9	16.0	28.5	9.4	38.1	8.5	308
1-2	25.8	21.4	20.5	32.1	9.8	41.4	7.2	1,827
3-4	24.8	24.3	19.8	32.6	11.5	40.5	8.1	1,642
5+	24.2	18.8	16.0	28.0	6.8	37.5	5.4	1,274
Marital status and duration								
Currently married woman	22.8	19.3	17.0	28.5	7.8	37.1	5.6	4,234
Married only once	22.3	19.3	17.2	28.7	7.8	37.4	5.5	3,277
0-4 years	20.1	16.1	15.9	25.9	6.1	34.4	4.7	817
5-9 years	21.7	18.8	19.0	29.4	8.4	37.6	5.3	843
10+ years	23.8	21.2	17.0	29.8	8.4	38.8	5.9	1,617
Married more than once	24.5	19.2	16.4	27.8	7.8	36.2	6.1	957
Divorced/separated/widowed	37.3	34.5	28.4	44.0	18.8	54.6	15.2	817
Residence								
Urban	26.0	29.7	18.7	37.6	10.8	45.7	7.5	907
Rural	25.0	20.0	18.9	29.6	9.3	38.7	7.1	4,143
Region								
Northern	22.5	22.9	25.6	35.1	13.4	40.2	10.4	564
Central	28.5	20.8	20.8	31.9	9.7	43.1	7.5	2,158
Southern	22.7	22.4	15.4	29.2	8.5	36.9	6.0	2,328
Education								
No education	23.3	16.1	14.4	23.6	6.9	33.6	6.0	952
Primary	25.9	23.5	19.8	32.9	10.4	41.9	7.5	3,304
Secondary	24.6	22.2	20.5	32.8	9.9	40.1	7.5	727
More than secondary	(21.0)	(10.2)	(19.0)	(23.6)	(5.6)	(32.6)	(2.4)	67
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	28.2	22.8	19.0	30.4	11.3	40.6	8.9	929
Second	25.4	19.8	17.4	27.9	9.3	38.0	7.5	1,027
Middle	22.9	21.6	21.3	32.8	10.2	40.3	6.7	1,019
Fourth	25.4	20.1	20.0	32.6	7.4	41.4	5.9	986
Highest	24.2	24.2	16.9	31.3	9.8	39.6	6.8	1,088
Respondent's father beat her mother								
Yes	33.6	28.6	26.0	41.0	13.6	50.7	10.8	1,312
No	22.0	18.9	16.1	26.8	8.1	35.4	5.8	3,377
Don't know	24.3	24.0	18.8	34.6	8.2	44.3	5.9	344
Total	25.2	21.7	18.9	31.0	9.6	39.9	7.1	5,051

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women. Total includes 13 women with information missing on employment status and 17 women with information missing on whether their father beat their mother. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

By education level, women on the extremes—those with no education and those with more than a secondary education—are less likely to experience each of the three types of spousal violence than those with primary and secondary education. There is no clear relationship between wealth and the individual types of spousal violence.

A family history of domestic violence is associated with a respondent's own experience of domestic violence. Among women whose fathers beat their mothers, 51 percent have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence, compared with women whose fathers never beat their mothers

(35 percent). Likewise, women whose fathers beat their mothers are more likely to have experienced all three forms of violence by a spouse (11 percent) than those whose fathers did not beat their mothers (6 percent).

18.13 Violence by Spousal Characteristics and Women's Empowerment Indicators

Table 18.12 presents information on ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband or partner. Women who are most likely to have experienced all three forms of spousal violence are those whose husbands exhibit five to six marital control behaviours (40 percent), followed by women whose husbands get drunk very often (26 percent).

By education level, spousal violence generally declines with increasing level of education of the husband. The greatest variation by husband's education is observed for emotional violence. Nearly one in three (29 percent) of ever-married women whose husbands have no education have ever experienced emotional violence from him as compared with 23 percent of women whose husbands have secondary education or higher.

There is a very strong relationship between experience of spousal emotional, physical, or sexual violence and husband's alcohol use. Women whose husbands or partners get drunk often are more than twice as likely to experience each of the three types of spousal violence compared with women whose husbands do not drink or who drink but never get drunk. Those whose husbands get drunk sometimes fall in between.

There is no consistent relationship between spousal age difference and experience of spousal violence. Women who are ten or more years younger than their husbands are most likely to report emotional violence (26 percent) followed by women who are older than their husbands (24 percent). On the other hand, women who are older than their husbands are least likely to report experience of physical violence (17 percent), while those who are the same age as their husband or partner are most likely to experience this type of spousal violence (22 percent). Finally, women who are the same age as their husbands are the least likely to experience sexual violence (10 percent), with women who are one to nine years older than their husbands being most likely to report sexual violence (18 percent).

Controlling behaviours are strongly associated with spousal violence. Spousal violence increases in a linear fashion with the number of controlling behaviours displayed by the husband or partner. Women with husbands who exhibit none of the controlling behaviours are less likely to experience emotional, physical, and sexual violence (less than 1 percent), compared with women whose husbands exhibit five to six of the controlling behaviours (40 percent), followed by women with husbands who exhibit three to four of the marital control behaviours (18 percent), and those whose husbands exhibit one to two of the controlling behaviours (4 percent).

There is no clear relationship between women's empowerment indicators and spousal violence. Women who do not participate in any decision making and those who participate in three to four decisions are less likely to experience spousal violence in the form of emotional, physical, and sexual violence (5 percent), compared with women who participate in one to two decisions (7 percent). Women who agree with one to two reasons as justifying wife beating are more likely to experience each of the three types of spousal violence (14 percent) than are women who agree with all five reasons and those who agree with none of the reasons.

Table 18.12 Spousal violence by husband's characteristics and empowerment indicators

Percentage of ever-married women age15-49 who have ever suffered emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband/partner, according to his characteristics, marital characteristics, and empowerment indicators, Malawi 2010

	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and/or sexual violence	Physical and sexual violence	Emotional, physical and/or sexual violence	Emotional, physical and sexual violence	Number of women
Husband's/partner's education								
No education	28.5	21.9	19.7	31.3	10.3	40.0	9.3	544
Primary	25.7	21.9	18.8	30.8	9.9	40.3	7.3	2,954
Secondary+	23.2	21.2	18.7	31.5	8.4	39.7	5.7	1,489
Don't know/missing	15.3	26.5	17.9	28.0	16.4	28.5	13.3	63
Husband's/partner's alcohol consumption								
Does not drink	20.0	16.1	15.5	25.0	6.7	34.0	4.3	3,143
Drinks/never gets drunk	23.4	14.1	15.2	24.4	4.9	37.5	4.9	106
Gets drunk sometimes	25.7	23.0	19.7	34.1	8.6	42.7	5.6	1,186
Gets drunk very often	51.2	50.6	35.3	57.9	28.1	66.3	25.7	599
Spousal age difference[1]								
Wife older	23.5	17.4	13.9	24.3	7.0	33.5	6.5	131
Wife is same age	22.7	21.8	9.6	26.9	4.6	36.3	3.2	93
Wife's 1-4 years younger	22.1	19.3	17.7	29.1	7.9	36.8	5.8	1,764
Wife's 5-9 years younger	22.7	20.0	17.9	29.6	8.2	38.5	5.5	1,470
Wife's 10+ years younger	25.8	18.0	15.6	25.9	7.7	36.4	5.4	700
Missing	13.5	16.3	14.1	26.2	4.2	32.1	4.2	74
Spousal education difference[1]								
Husband better educated	24.6	21.3	17.8	30.1	8.9	39.8	6.3	3,001
Wife better educated	27.8	24.8	23.1	35.9	11.9	43.4	9.7	1,062
Both equally educated	25.1	21.0	18.6	30.3	9.3	39.0	6.5	587
Neither educated	25.0	16.6	16.0	25.1	7.6	34.2	7.0	297
Don't know/missing	15.8	23.7	17.2	28.5	12.3	29.7	9.3	103
Number of marital control behaviours displayed by husband/partner								
0	8.2	9.4	7.5	13.9	2.9	18.5	0.8	1,843
1-2	21.4	20.6	18.0	31.9	6.7	40.2	4.2	2,106
3-4	54.5	40.2	35.4	54.4	21.2	72.7	17.7	822
5-6	79.2	57.0	52.2	67.9	41.3	83.2	39.9	280
Number of decisions in which women participate[1]								
0	20.2	16.1	13.0	22.1	7.0	29.5	5.1	856
1-2	24.1	22.4	19.7	33.5	8.6	41.4	6.7	1,677
3-4	22.9	17.8	16.4	26.8	7.4	36.7	4.8	1,700
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified								
0	24.7	20.5	17.7	29.4	8.8	38.8	6.4	4,469
1-2	29.4	33.9	31.9	47.0	18.8	52.0	14.4	378
3-4	31.2	29.2	23.1	42.5	9.8	50.3	8.7	128
5	19.7	19.3	18.1	26.4	10.9	31.8	10.0	75
Total	25.2	21.7	18.9	31.0	9.6	39.9	7.1	5,051

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women. Total includes 18 women with information missing on husband's/partner's alcohol consumption.

[1] Includes only currently married women

18.14 FREQUENCY OF SPOUSAL VIOLENCE

Table 18.13 shows the percent distribution of ever-married women who have experienced emotional violence and those who have experienced physical or sexual violence perpetrated by their current or most recent husband or partner, by how often it occurred in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Table 18.13 Frequency of spousal violence among those who report violence

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever suffered emotional violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner by frequency of violence in the 12 months preceding the survey and percent distribution of those who have ever suffered physical or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner by frequency of violence in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Frequency of emotional violence in the past 12 months					Frequency of physical or sexual violence in the past 12 months[1]				
	Often	Some-times	Not at all	Total	Number of women	Often	Some-times	Not at all	Total	Number of women
Current age										
15-19	22.9	69.1	8.0	100.0	78	37.1	59.8	3.1	100.0	92
20-24	29.4	60.6	10.0	100.0	256	25.6	62.4	12.0	100.0	279
25-29	38.3	46.2	15.4	100.0	311	24.6	50.4	25.1	100.0	394
30-39	27.4	54.3	18.2	100.0	392	22.8	46.0	31.2	100.0	447
40-49	28.3	53.4	18.3	100.0	224	16.7	50.5	32.8	100.0	242
Employed last 12 months										
Not employed	33.1	53.4	13.4	100.0	251	25.7	54.1	20.3	100.0	287
Employed for cash	31.9	52.8	15.3	100.0	562	24.4	48.3	27.3	100.0	670
Employed not for cash	26.5	57.3	16.2	100.0	443	21.7	55.7	22.7	100.0	495
Number of living children										
0	34.2	55.1	10.6	100.0	81	23.7	65.3	11.0	100.0	77
1-2	29.1	55.8	15.1	100.0	469	26.0	53.6	20.3	100.0	543
3-4	32.4	53.7	13.9	100.0	404	25.0	48.6	26.4	100.0	501
5+	28.8	52.8	18.4	100.0	307	17.9	51.2	30.9	100.0	333
Marital status and duration										
Currently married woman	29.3	62.1	8.6	100.0	957	22.7	58.3	18.9	100.0	1,102
Married only once	29.1	62.1	8.7	100.0	727	21.9	58.5	19.6	100.0	839
0-4 years	26.7	64.9	8.5	100.0	162	25.7	63.1	11.2	100.0	178
5-9 years	29.9	61.9	8.2	100.0	183	21.3	67.5	11.3	100.0	220
10+ years	29.8	61.1	9.1	100.0	382	20.6	52.2	27.1	100.0	440
Married more than once	29.9	62.0	8.0	100.0	230	25.4	57.8	16.8	100.0	263
Divorced/separated/ widowed	33.8	30.0	36.2	100.0	305	26.7	31.9	41.4	100.0	352
Residence										
Urban	27.0	51.1	21.9	100.0	233	17.8	49.6	32.6	100.0	304
Rural	31.2	55.1	13.7	100.0	1,028	25.3	52.6	22.2	100.0	1,150
Region										
Northern	32.1	56.4	11.5	100.0	127	29.2	49.1	21.7	100.0	176
Central	29.3	54.8	16.0	100.0	612	24.8	53.0	22.2	100.0	625
Southern	31.3	53.4	15.3	100.0	523	21.2	51.7	27.1	100.0	653
Education										
No education	32.7	53.7	13.6	100.0	222	22.8	51.5	25.8	100.0	212
Primary	30.0	54.1	15.9	100.0	849	24.6	51.4	24.0	100.0	1,016
Secondary	31.5	54.5	14.0	100.0	177	21.4	56.0	22.6	100.0	211
More than secondary	*	*	*	100.0	14	*	*	*	100.0	15
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	36.0	47.1	16.9	100.0	260	28.4	51.5	20.1	100.0	269
Second	28.6	57.3	14.1	100.0	258	25.8	54.8	19.4	100.0	270
Middle	32.6	50.4	17.0	100.0	231	23.3	53.1	23.6	100.0	307
Fourth	31.1	58.6	10.3	100.0	250	29.3	47.2	23.5	100.0	292
Highest	23.9	58.2	18.0	100.0	262	13.1	53.2	33.7	100.0	317
Total	30.4	54.4	15.3	100.0	1,261	23.7	51.9	24.3	100.0	1,454

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women. The table excludes women with missing information on frequency of violence in the past 12 months. Total includes 5 women with a history of emotional violence and 3 women with a history of physical or sexual violence with missing information for employment status. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Excludes respondents whose sexual initiation was forced but who have not experienced any other form of physical or sexual violence

Overall, 54 percent of women experienced emotional violence from their husbands or partners sometimes in the past 12 months, compared with 30 percent who experienced it often. Fifteen percent of women who have ever experienced emotional violence from their husband or partner did not experience such violence at all in the past 12 months. Among ever-married women who have experienced physical or sexual violence, 52 percent indicated that they experienced such violence sometimes in the past 12 months, while 24 percent experienced it often. One in four women (24

percent) who ever experienced physical or sexual violence by their husband or partner did not experience such violence at all during the past 12 months.

Among women who have ever experienced emotional violence from their husband or partner, the likelihood of having experienced such violence in the past 12 months decreases with age. Women with no living children are most likely to have experienced emotional violence in the past 12 months while women with five or more children are least likely to have done so. By marital status, among women who have ever experienced emotional violence, those who are divorced, separated, or widowed are much more likely than currently married women not to have experienced this violence in the past 12 months (36 percent). Urban women are more likely not to have experienced emotional violence at all in the past 12 months (22 percent) compared with rural women (14 percent). Rural women are also more likely to have experienced emotional violence often (31 percent compared with 27 percent). By wealth, women in the lowest wealth quintile are most likely to have experienced emotional violence often in the past 12 months. Among women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by their husband or partner, the trends in frequency of such violence in the past 12 months are similar to those observed for emotional violence.

18.15 ONSET OF SPOUSAL VIOLENCE

To obtain information on the timing of the onset of marital violence, the 2010 MDHS asked ever-married women how long after marriage the spousal violence began, if ever. Table 18.14 shows the interval between marriage and the first episode of physical or sexual violence by a husband or partner.

The results show that most of the ever-married women have experienced no physical or sexual violence by their husbands or partners (69 percent); however, 10 percent of all ever-married women report that physical or sexual violence began to occur one to two years after marriage. Seven percent of women report that violence began three to five years after marriage, and a similar proportion said that violence began less than a year after marriage. Fewer women report that violence began six to nine years (2 percent) or ten or more years after marriage (3 percent). Less than 1 percent report that violence began prior to marriage.

Table 18.14 Onset of marital violence

Percent distribution of ever-married women by number of years between marriage and first experience of physical or sexual violence by their husband/partner, if ever, according to marital status and duration, Malawi 2010

	Years between marriage[1] and first experience of violence									
	Experienced no violence	Before marriage[1]	<1 year	1-2 years	3-5 years	6-9 years	10+ years	Don't know/ missing[2]	Total	Number of women
Marital status and duration										
Currently married	71.5	0.4	6.3	9.3	6.9	2.0	2.4	1.2	100.0	4,234
Married only once	71.3	0.2	6.6	9.1	7.0	2.0	2.4	1.4	100.0	3,277
< 1 year	75.9	0.0	15.8	na	na	na	na	8.3	100.0	171
1-2 years	72.5	0.0	16.6	8.8	na	na	na	2.0	100.0	339
3-5 years	73.5	0.4	5.6	13.9	5.1	na	na	1.4	100.0	484
6-9 years	70.4	0.0	5.8	10.6	10.0	2.6	na	0.5	100.0	665
10+ years	70.2	0.2	4.1	8.2	8.5	3.1	4.9	0.9	100.0	1,617
Married more than once	72.2	1.1	5.2	9.8	6.7	2.0	2.4	0.6	100.0	957
Divorced/separated/widowed	56.0	1.3	10.2	15.0	9.7	2.3	3.4	2.3	100.0	817
Total	69.0	0.5	6.9	10.2	7.4	2.1	2.6	1.4	100.0	5,051

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women.
[1] For couples who are not married but are living together as if married, the time of marriage refers to the time when the respondent first started living together with her partner.
[2] Includes women for whom the timing of the first experience of violence and duration of marriage are inconsistent.
na = Not applicable

18.16 PHYSICAL CONSEQUENCES OF SPOUSAL VIOLENCE

Table 18.15 presents, by type of injury, the percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 that experiences specific types of spousal violenceever and in the past 12 months. The results show very little difference in the prevalence of injuries by time period of occurrence. The injuries most commonly resulting from spousal violence were cuts, bruises, or aches.

Among women who have ever experienced physical violence by their husband or partner, 40 percent had cuts, bruises, or aches; 13 percent had eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns; and 13 percent had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or another serious injury, while 44 percent received any of these injuries. Similar percentages were observed for women who experienced physical violence in the past 12 months.

Among those who experienced sexual violence, 31 percent had cuts, bruises, or aches; 11 percent had eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns, and a similar percentage suffered deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or another serious injury, while 34 percent received any of these injuries. Among women who experienced this violence in the past 12 months, the injury rates were the same.

Among women who experienced either physical or sexual violence, 32 percent had cuts, bruises, or aches; 10 percent had eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns; a similar percentage had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or another serious injury, while 35 percent received any of these injuries. Among women who experienced physical or sexual violence in the past 12 months, the percentages are comparable.

Table 18.15 Injuries to women due to spousal violence

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced specific types of spousal violence by types of injuries resulting from what their husband/partner did to them, according to the type of violence and whether they have experienced the violence ever and in the 12 months preceding the survey, Malawi 2010

	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	Number of ever married women
Experienced physical violence[1]					
Ever[2]	40.1	13.2	12.8	43.7	1,098
In the past 12 months	43.5	15.5	14.8	47.6	744
Experienced sexual violence[3]					
Ever[2]	31.0	10.7	11.1	33.8	845
In the past 12 months	31.3	11.1	11.0	34.4	678
Experienced physical or sexual violence[3]					
Ever[2]	32.0	10.0	9.8	35.0	1,482
In the past 12 months	32.9	11.0	10.6	36.3	1,100

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women.
[1] Excludes women who experienced physical violence only during pregnancy
[2] Includes in the past 12 months
[3] Excludes women whose sexual initiation was forced but who have not experienced any other form of physical or sexual violence

18.17 VIOLENCE BY WOMEN AGAINST THEIR HUSBANDS

Table 18.16 shows the percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have committed physical violence against their husband or partner, in the 12 months prior to the survey, when he was not already beating or physically hurting them. Overall, 4 percent of ever-married women reported that they had initiated physical violence against their husband or partner, while 2 percent did so in the past 12 months. Less than 1 percent indicated that they initiated physical violence against their husbands often in the past 12 months.

Table 18.16 Violence by women against their spouse

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have committed physical violence against their husband/partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting them ever and in the past 12 months, according to women's own experience of spousal violence and their own and husband's/partner's characteristics, Malawi 2010

	Percentage who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/partner				
		In the past 12 months[1]			Number of women
	Ever	Often	Sometimes	Any	
Woman's experience of spousal physical violence					
Ever	11.7	0.7	4.1	4.8	1,098
In the last 12 months	13.3	0.9	5.5	6.4	760
Not last 12 months/widow/missing	8.0	0.4	0.9	1.3	338
Never	2.1	0.1	0.9	1.0	3,953
Current age					
15-19	2.2	0.0	2.1	2.1	350
20-24	2.4	0.2	1.3	1.5	1,044
25-29	5.0	0.2	1.4	1.6	1,229
30-39	4.3	0.3	1.8	2.2	1,533
40-49	5.4	0.2	1.6	1.8	894
Employed last 12 months					
Not employed	3.3	0.2	1.8	2.0	1,190
Employed for cash	5.1	0.2	1.7	2.0	2,164
Employed not for cash	3.5	0.2	1.3	1.5	1,684
Missing	3.8	0.0	3.8	3.8	12
Number of living children					
0	4.1	0.0	3.1	3.1	308
1-2	4.3	0.4	1.2	1.6	1,827
3-4	3.7	0.1	1.5	1.6	1,642
5+	4.4	0.2	1.9	2.1	1,274
Residence					
Urban	6.1	0.0	2.3	2.3	907
Rural	3.7	0.3	1.4	1.7	4,143
Region					
Northern	2.7	0.1	1.5	1.5	564
Central	4.3	0.2	1.9	2.1	2,158
Southern	4.3	0.3	1.4	1.7	2,328
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	3.6	0.2	1.5	1.7	929
Second	3.9	0.1	1.9	2.0	1,027
Middle	3.7	0.2	1.2	1.5	1,019
Fourth	3.9	0.5	1.7	2.3	986
Highest	5.5	0.1	1.6	1.7	1,088
Marital status and duration					
Currently married woman	3.8	0.3	1.6	1.9	4,234
Married only once	3.7	0.2	1.7	1.9	3,277
0-4 years	2.2	0.3	1.4	1.7	817
5-9 years	4.2	0.2	1.3	1.5	843
10+ years	4.2	0.2	2.0	2.3	1,617
Married more than once	4.2	0.4	1.5	1.8	957
Divorced/separated/widowed	5.7	0.0	1.4	1.4	817
Education					
No education	4.1	0.1	1.7	1.8	952
Primary	3.9	0.2	1.7	1.9	3,304
Secondary	5.2	0.5	0.9	1.3	727
More than secondary	(3.9)	(0.0)	(0.7)	(0.7)	67
Husband's/partner's education					
No education	4.6	0.2	1.7	1.9	544
Primary	3.6	0.2	1.6	1.7	2,954
Secondary+	4.7	0.4	1.4	1.7	1,489
Don't know/missing	14.1	0.0	6.3	6.3	63
Husband's/partner's alcohol consumption					
Does not drink	2.6	0.1	1.0	1.1	3,143
Drinks/never gets drunk	2.2	0.0	0.5	0.5	106
Gets drunk sometimes	5.1	0.2	1.9	2.1	1,186
Gets drunk very often	10.7	0.8	4.5	5.2	599
Spousal age difference[2]					
Wife older	2.4	0.8	1.6	2.4	131
Wife is same age	3.0	0.0	1.4	1.4	93
Wife's 1-4 years younger	3.8	0.3	1.7	2.0	1,764
Wife's 5-9 years younger	3.4	0.3	1.3	1.7	1,470
Wife's 10+ years younger	4.6	0.1	2.0	2.0	700
Missing	9.7	0.0	3.7	3.7	74
Spousal education difference					
Husband better educated	4.1	0.2	1.6	1.8	3,001
Wife better educated	4.4	0.2	1.7	1.9	1,062
Both equally educated	3.3	0.4	0.7	1.1	587
Neither educated	3.1	0.4	1.1	1.5	297
Don't know/missing	10.5	0.0	5.7	5.7	103
Total	4.1	0.2	1.6	1.8	5,051

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated, or widowed women. Total includes 13 women with information missing on employment status and 17 women with information missing on husband's/partner's alcohol consumption. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] Excludes widows

[2] Currently married women

Women who have experienced spousal violence from their husband or partner are more likely to have initiated physical violence against him than women who never experienced physical violence from their husband or partner (12 percent versus 2 percent). By age, women age 25-29 and age 40-49 (5 percent each) are more likely to have ever committed physical violence against their husbands than other women. By employment status, women who are employed for cash are slightly more likely to have initiated physical violence against their husbands (5 percent), compared with those employed not for cash (4 percent) and those not employed (3 percent).

There is no variation in ever having initiated violence against one's husband or partner and number of living children; however, women with no living children are slightly more likely than other women to have initiated violence against their husband or partner in the past 12 months. Urban women are more likely than rural women to have initiated sexual violence against their husbands, ever and in the past 12 months. Women in the Northern Region are slightly less likely than their counterparts in other regions to have ever initiated violence against their husband or partner. By wealth quintile women in the highest quintile are more likely to have ever initiated physical violence against their husband (6 percent) than those in the lower wealth quintiles (4 percent or lower).

In relation to marital status and duration, divorced, separated, or widowed women are more likely than currently married women to have ever initiated physical violence against their husband or partner (6 percent versus 4 percent). There is little variation in women's initiation of physical violence against their husbands or partners by either the woman's education or that of her husband or partner.

Women whose husbands get drunk often are more likely to have ever initiated physical violence against their husbands (11 percent) than those whose husbands get drunk sometimes (5 percent), those whose husbands do not drink (3 percent), and those whose husbands drink but never get drunk (2 percent). Women with husbands who get drunk often are also more likely than other women to have initiated physical violence against their husbands in the past 12 months.

Women who are ten or more years younger than their husbands are slightly more likely to have ever initiated physical violence against their husbands (5 percent) than those who are older than their husbands (2 percent). There is little difference in women's initiation of physical violence against their husbands by spousal education difference.

The percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have ever committed physical violence against their husband or partner when he was not already physically hurting them remains virtually unchanged since the 2004 MDHS (3 percent in the 2004 MDHS versus 4 percent in the 2010 MDHS).

18.18 Help-Seeking Behaviour by Women Who Experience Violence

This section describes help-seeking behaviour by women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence. Table 18.17 shows the percent distribution of women who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by whether they sought help to stop the violence, and for those who did not seek help, whether or not they told anyone. Roughly one in three women (36 percent) who experience physical or sexual violence never tell anyone about it, and nearly half never seek help (48 percent).

Women who experience only sexual violence are less likely than women who experience physical violence to seek help. Help-seeking behaviour varies relatively little by age or employment status. Women with no living children are somewhat more likely to have sought help than women with at least one living child. Fifty percent of currently married women have never sought help compared with 45 percent of never-married women and 44 percent of women who are divorced, widowed, or separated. Help-seeking behaviour is fairly constant in urban and rural areas and by region. Women with no education are less likely than women who have been to school to have ever told anyone about the violence or to have sought help. There is no strong relationship between help seeking and wealth.

Among women who sought help for the violence, most of them sought help from their own family and in-laws (17 and 18 percent, respectively). Four percent each sought help from friends or neighbours and the police, while 3 percent sought help from a traditional authority or chief, and less than 1 percent sought help from a religious leader.

Table 18.17 Help seeking to stop violence

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by whether they have told anyone about the violence and whether they have ever sought help from any source, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Never told anyone	Never sought help	Percentage who sought help from: Own family	In-laws	Friend/ neigh-bour	Religious leader	Police	Tradi-tional authority/ chief	Other[1]	Number of women
Type of violence										
Physical only	30.6	43.8	17.8	15.0	3.6	0.9	3.3	2.8	4.6	990
Sexual only	60.1	69.9	8.7	8.6	1.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.8	440
Both physical and sexual	28.8	41.2	20.4	27.0	5.2	1.2	5.6	5.5	3.1	767
Current age										
15-19	31.8	47.9	17.3	7.6	3.2	0.5	1.3	2.6	2.5	344
20-24	36.5	46.1	16.4	21.6	4.4	1.4	3.6	1.4	3.7	420
25-29	34.8	45.8	20.2	17.0	6.4	1.1	3.9	3.0	3.6	520
30-39	38.5	51.4	15.5	19.1	2.2	0.9	4.2	3.5	2.8	599
40-49	36.0	48.6	14.1	23.6	2.1	0.4	3.6	6.4	4.5	313
Employed last 12 months										
Not employed	33.8	49.3	19.2	12.3	2.9	1.0	4.8	1.3	3.7	526
Employed for cash	35.7	46.5	14.1	19.5	3.9	0.9	3.5	4.7	4.2	956
Employed not for cash	37.4	48.8	19.1	20.2	4.3	0.7	2.6	2.7	1.9	704
Number of living children										
0	30.3	44.0	20.2	6.4	5.9	0.4	1.0	2.5	2.7	353
1-2	35.9	49.8	15.8	20.1	3.7	1.7	3.8	1.8	3.8	748
3-4	38.2	48.3	15.4	17.6	3.8	0.6	5.2	4.4	2.5	657
5+	36.7	48.4	18.2	23.9	2.1	0.4	2.4	4.5	4.4	438
Marital status and duration										
Never married	28.9	44.8	21.6	0.7	7.0	0.0	0.1	2.9	3.8	261
Currently married woman	39.4	50.0	16.1	19.6	3.2	1.2	3.4	2.3	3.0	1,497
Married only once	40.1	49.9	16.9	20.8	3.1	1.4	2.8	2.1	3.4	1,116
0-4 years	41.0	53.3	13.7	19.3	2.8	1.6	2.0	0.5	4.0	263
5-9 years	37.0	47.4	19.8	19.8	3.8	2.2	4.4	1.9	2.1	302
10+ years	41.4	49.7	16.8	22.1	2.8	0.8	2.3	2.9	3.9	552
Married more than once	37.4	50.1	13.9	16.0	3.7	0.5	5.3	3.0	1.8	381
Divorced/separated/widowed	27.7	43.7	16.7	22.4	3.6	0.5	5.7	6.6	4.3	438
Residence										
Urban	33.5	47.0	16.7	15.6	2.8	1.9	6.6	1.8	5.1	479
Rural	36.5	48.4	16.9	18.6	4.0	0.6	2.6	3.6	2.9	1,717
Region										
Northern	40.7	46.1	24.5	15.7	2.8	0.7	2.4	3.6	3.5	261
Central	35.5	49.2	14.5	16.9	4.3	0.4	3.5	2.3	4.2	933
Southern	35.0	47.6	17.1	19.4	3.5	1.4	3.7	4.0	2.5	1,002
Education										
No education	43.6	57.1	10.3	15.9	3.0	0.1	3.7	4.8	2.4	323
Primary	36.4	46.8	17.0	19.7	3.3	0.7	3.2	3.3	3.5	1,501
Secondary	26.8	46.5	21.3	13.1	6.1	2.4	4.5	1.8	3.9	348
More than secondary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	25
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	32.6	45.8	18.0	21.4	3.2	0.2	3.7	3.2	3.6	368
Second	38.6	48.5	15.9	19.4	4.1	0.6	2.5	3.7	3.2	422
Middle	36.0	47.3	17.7	18.3	3.0	0.6	3.2	4.7	2.2	450
Fourth	39.0	50.2	15.4	18.2	3.1	0.2	2.7	2.9	3.5	455
Highest	33.0	48.4	17.5	13.5	5.1	2.4	5.1	1.9	4.2	502
Total	35.9	48.1	16.9	17.9	3.8	0.9	3.5	3.2	3.3	2,196

Note: Excludes women whose sexual initiation was forced but who have not experienced any other form of physical or sexual violence. Total includes 11 women with information missing on employment status. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

[1] Includes doctor/medical personnel, husband/partner/boyfriend, social service organisation, employer/someone at work, lawyer, and district social welfare officer

ORPHANS AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN 19

One of the outcomes of the HIV epidemic has been a growth in the number of children who have been orphaned or whose social and economic vulnerability has increased because of the serious illness of a parent or other adult member of the household.

This chapter looks first at the prevalence of orphaned and vulnerable children (OVC) in Malawi. It examines the extent to which such children are disadvantaged compared with other children on several key measures of child welfare, including school attendance. The chapter then reviews information on the care and support given to households in which there are orphaned and vulnerable children.

When reviewing the 2010 MDHS results, remember that the survey includes only orphans and vulnerable children living in households. Children living in institutions or other nonhousehold settings, including children living on the street, are not included in the 2010 MDHS results. Thus, the 2010 MDHS results convey a minimum estimate of the number of orphaned and vulnerable children in Malawi.[1]

19.1 ORPHANED AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN

In the 2010 MDHS, an orphan is defined as a child under age 18 with one or both parents deceased. A vulnerable child is defined as a child under age 18 who has a chronically ill parent (sick for three or more consecutive months during the past 12 months) or who lives in a household where an adult was chronically ill or died during the 12 months preceding the survey.

19.1.1 Children's Living Arrangements and Orphanhood

The Household Questionnaire collected information on the living arrangements for all children under age 18 in the households included in the 2010 MDHS sample. Information was also collected on the survival status of the children's parents. The results are presented in Table 19.1.

In the households sampled, 56 percent of children under age 18 are living with both of their parents. Eight percent of children under age 18 are paternal orphans, that is, their father is dead but their mother is alive, while 3 percent are maternal orphans (mother is dead, father is alive). Three percent of children under age 18 are double orphans—both their father and their mother are dead. Nineteen percent of children are not living with a biological parent. The percentage of children who do not live with either of their biological parents increases with age, from 6 percent among children age 0-4 to 34 percent among children age 15-17. Girls are somewhat more likely than boys to live in households with neither biological parent present (20 and 18 percent, respectively). The percentage of children who live in households without a biological parent present ranges from 17 percent in the Central Region to 22 percent in the North Region. Children living in households in the highest wealth quintile are most likely not to be living with a biological parent (22 percent).

[1] The survey results in this chapter are presented for the country as a whole, by urban-rural residence, and by region. District-level results are available in Appendix A.

Table 19.1 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of de jure children under age 18 by children's living arrangements and survival status of parents, and the percentage of children not living with a biological parent, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not father		Living with father but not mother		Not living with either parent				Missing information on father/ mother	Total	Percentage not living with a biological parent	Number of children
		Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Both alive	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both dead				
Age													
0-4	70.0	21.1	2.0	0.6	0.1	4.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	100.0	6.3	19,545
<2	74.9	22.3	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	1.3	7,804
2-4	66.7	20.3	2.4	0.9	0.1	7.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	100.0	9.6	11,741
5-9	57.2	17.7	4.7	1.7	0.5	12.8	1.7	1.8	1.5	0.5	100.0	18.3	19,620
10-14	46.7	15.0	7.5	2.2	0.9	15.3	3.3	4.0	4.5	0.7	100.0	27.7	16,876
15-17	40.1	12.7	9.4	2.0	1.2	18.0	3.4	5.3	6.4	1.4	100.0	34.4	7,303
Sex													
Male	56.6	17.6	5.4	1.7	0.6	10.6	1.9	2.2	2.8	0.5	100.0	18.1	31,530
Female	56.1	17.3	4.9	1.3	0.5	12.6	2.0	2.5	2.1	0.6	100.0	19.8	31,815
Residence													
Urban	58.6	14.1	4.7	2.4	1.1	11.0	2.0	2.6	3.1	0.4	100.0	19.1	8,945
Rural	56.0	18.0	5.2	1.4	0.5	11.7	2.0	2.3	2.4	0.6	100.0	18.9	54,400
Region													
Northern	54.3	15.5	4.5	3.1	0.6	14.3	1.8	3.4	1.8	0.6	100.0	22.0	7,642
Central	61.5	15.3	4.4	1.4	0.5	11.5	1.4	1.8	1.8	0.5	100.0	16.9	27,310
Southern	52.0	20.0	6.1	1.2	0.6	11.0	2.5	2.6	3.3	0.6	100.0	20.1	28,392
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	46.9	24.6	8.0	0.7	0.3	12.2	2.3	2.0	2.5	0.6	100.0	19.5	13,425
Second	58.9	17.3	5.8	1.0	0.4	10.2	1.8	2.1	2.0	0.5	100.0	16.7	12,867
Middle	60.4	17.0	3.8	1.2	0.4	10.7	2.0	1.7	2.1	0.7	100.0	17.2	12,849
Fourth	58.9	14.8	4.2	2.0	0.5	11.9	1.8	2.7	2.6	0.6	100.0	19.5	12,537
Highest	57.2	12.8	3.7	2.8	1.3	13.4	1.9	3.2	3.1	0.5	100.0	22.1	11,667
Total <15	58.5	18.1	4.6	1.4	0.5	10.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	0.5	100.0	16.9	56,042
Total <18	56.4	17.5	5.2	1.5	0.6	11.6	2.0	2.3	2.5	0.6	100.0	19.0	63,345

Note: Table is based only on children who usually live in the household.

19.1.2 Orphaned and Vulnerable Children

Children whose parents are ill for an extended period or who live in households where other adults suffer from chronic illness can experience significant hardships as serious illness may limit the resources available to feed, clothe, and educate a family's youngest members. The 2010 MDHS included several questions to determine if any adults in the household (including the child's parents) had been chronically ill during the 12-month period before the survey. Adult members of a household age 18-59 were considered to be chronically ill if they had been very sick—i.e., too sick to work or do normal activities—for a period of at least three months during the 12-month period before the survey. Questions were included for children whose parents were not living in the same household at the time of the survey to determine if the parent(s) had been chronically ill in the 12-month period before the survey.

Table 19.2 shows the proportion of children considered vulnerable because of chronic illness of a parent or other adult during the 12-month period prior to the 2010 MDHS. The table also shows the overall proportion of children identified in the MDHS as orphaned or vulnerable. Thirteen percent of children under age 18 are orphaned; that is, one or both parents are deceased. The percentage of children who are orphaned rises rapidly with age, from 3 percent among children under age 5 to 26 percent among children age 15-17. The proportions of urban and rural children that are orphaned are similar (14 and 13 percent, respectively). The proportion of children who are orphaned is lowest in the Central Region (10 percent) and highest in the Southern Region (15 percent).

Table 19.2 Orphans and vulnerable children (OVC)

Percentage of de jure children under age 18 years who are orphans or made vulnerable due to illness among adult household members (OVC), according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Orphan children	Percentage of children who:			Vulnerable children	OVC children	
	Percentage of children with one or both parents dead[1]	Have a very sick parent for at least 3 months in the past 12 months[2]	Live in a household where at least 1 adult has been very sick for at least 3 months in the past 12 months[3]	Live in a household where at least 1 adult died in the past 12 months and had been very sick for at least 3 months before he/she died[3]	Percentage of children who have a very sick parent OR live in a household where an adult has been very sick OR died in the past 12 months	Percentage of children who are orphans and/or vulnerable	Number of children
Age							
0-4	3.2	2.5	3.1	1.0	4.4	7.1	19,545
<2	1.7	2.2	2.9	0.9	3.9	5.4	7,804
2-4	4.2	2.7	3.3	1.0	4.6	8.3	11,741
5-9	10.2	3.5	4.0	1.1	5.7	14.8	19,620
10-14	20.5	3.7	4.1	1.3	6.3	24.9	16,876
15-17	26.0	4.3	5.0	1.6	7.6	30.9	7,303
Sex							
Male	13.1	3.3	3.9	1.2	5.7	17.4	31,530
Female	12.1	3.4	3.8	1.2	5.6	16.5	31,815
Residence							
Urban	13.5	3.3	3.6	0.8	5.3	17.2	8,945
Rural	12.5	3.4	3.9	1.2	5.7	16.9	54,400
Region							
Northern	12.2	3.7	3.6	0.7	5.6	16.7	7,642
Central	10.0	3.3	3.8	0.7	5.0	14.0	27,310
Southern	15.2	3.4	4.0	1.8	6.3	19.9	28,392
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	15.2	4.2	4.4	1.1	6.4	20.2	13,425
Second	12.2	3.0	3.6	1.6	5.6	16.7	12,867
Middle	10.2	3.0	3.2	0.9	4.8	14.0	12,849
Fourth	12.0	3.6	4.3	1.2	6.1	16.5	12,537
Highest	13.4	2.9	3.7	1.1	5.4	17.3	11,667
Total <15	10.9	3.2	3.7	1.1	5.4	15.1	56,042
Total <18	12.6	3.4	3.9	1.2	5.7	17.0	63,345

Note: Table is based only on children who usually live in the household. Very sick means person was too sick to work or do normal activities.
[1] Includes children with father dead, mother dead, both dead and one parent dead but missing information on survival status of the other parent
[2] Whether or not lives in same household as child
[3] Limited to adults aged 18 to 59 years who are/were usual residents or who slept in the household the previous night

Among children under age 18, 3 percent have a parent who was chronically ill during the past year, 4 percent live in households in which at least one adult (a parent or other adult household member) was chronically ill during the past year, and 1 percent live in households in which at least one adult who had been chronically ill and died during the 12 months preceding the survey. Six percent of children under age 18 are considered to be vulnerable, i.e., they live in households in which at least one adult was chronically ill or died during the past year, or they have at least one parent living in the household or elsewhere who had experienced a chronic illness. Overall, 17 percent of children under age 18 are considered to be orphaned or vulnerable.

The percentage of children under age 18 who are orphans and vulnerable children increases with age, from 7 percent among children under age five to 31 percent among children age 15-17. There are no differences in the proportion of orphans and vulnerable children by sex or residence. Fourteen percent of children under age 18 are orphans and vulnerable children in the Central Region compared with 20 percent of children in the Southern Region. By wealth, the percentage of orphans and vulnerable children is highest among those living in households in the lowest wealth quintile.

19.2 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SITUATION OF ORPHANED AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN

Information collected in the 2010 MDHS Household Questionnaire can be used to look at several important aspects of the social and economic situation of orphaned and vulnerable children, including information on school attendance, possession of items considered basic for meeting a child's material needs, residence with siblings, and nutritional status. These results provide a way to assess the impact on children's welfare of the chronic illness and death of a parent or other adult household member and to monitor and evaluate OVC programmes (UNICEF, 2005).

19.2.1 School Attendance

Orphaned and vulnerable children may be at greater risk of dropping out of school. This can happen for many reasons, such as the inability to pay school fees, the need to help with household labour, or the need to stay at home to care for a sick parent or younger siblings. Table 19.3 presents school attendance rates for children age 10-14 by survivorship of parents and OVC status, according to background characteristics. The first few columns contrast the situations of two groups: children whose parents are both dead and children whose parents are both alive and the child is living with at least one parent. The last few columns compare school attendance for the entire population of orphaned and vulnerable children to that of children who are neither orphaned nor vulnerable.

The results in Table 19.3 show that children whose parents are both alive and who live with at least one of them are slightly more likely to be attending school (93 percent) than children whose mother and father are both deceased (91 percent). In urban areas and in the highest three wealth quintiles, children with both parents deceased are least likely to be attending school relative to children whose parents are both alive and who live with at less one parent. On the other hand, in the Northern Region and the lowest and second wealth quintiles, children with both parents deceased are equally likely or more likely to be attending school relative to children whose parents are both alive and who live with at least one parent. Overall, orphaned and vulnerable are slightly less likely to be attending school than those who are not orphaned and vulnerable (89 percent versus 93 percent).

Table 19.3 School attendance by survivorship of parents and by OVC status

For de jure children 10-14 years of age, the percentage attending school by parental survival and by OVC status and the ratios of the percentages attending for parental survival and OVC status, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

	Percentage attending school by survivorship of parents					Percentage attending school by OVC status				
						OVC		Not OVC		
Background characteristic	Both parents deceased	Number	Both parents alive and living with at least one parent	Number	Ratio[1]	Percentage attending school	Number	Percentage attending school	Number	Ratio[2]
Sex										
Male	89.4	430	93.1	5,467	0.96	88.2	2,170	92.8	6,265	0.95
Female	92.0	321	93.8	5,306	0.98	90.5	2,028	93.4	6,412	0.97
Residence										
Urban	92.4	135	97.6	1,399	0.95	92.6	599	96.3	1,660	0.96
Rural	90.1	616	92.8	9,374	0.97	88.8	3,600	92.6	11,018	0.96
Region										
Northern	98.4	64	97.7	1,341	1.01	95.5	496	97.8	1,627	0.98
Central	89.7	247	92.9	4,996	0.97	87.5	1,482	92.3	5,880	0.95
Southern	89.8	440	92.7	4,435	0.97	89.2	2,221	92.5	5,171	0.96
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	88.1	161	88.0	2,076	1.00	83.4	1,016	88.7	2,449	0.94
Second	92.2	128	90.7	2,155	1.02	88.2	846	90.6	2,469	0.97
Middle	89.6	119	94.1	2,256	0.95	90.5	694	93.6	2,633	0.97
Fourth	89.2	162	95.7	2,290	0.93	90.5	836	95.6	2,633	0.95
Highest	93.1	181	98.6	1,997	0.94	95.7	806	96.7	2,495	0.99
Total	90.5	751	93.4	10,773	0.97	89.3	4,199	93.1	12,678	0.96

Note: Table is based only on children who usually live in the household.
[1] Ratio of the percentage with both parents deceased to the percentage with both parents alive and living with a parent
[2] Ratio of the percentage for OVC to the percentage for non-OVC

19.2.2 Basic Material Needs

The 2010 MDHS obtained information on whether the minimum basic material needs of children age 5-17 are being met. Basic material needs are considered to be met if the child has a pair of shoes, two sets of clothes, and a blanket. Table 19.4 shows that the minimum basic material needs are met for 53 percent of all children age 5-17. In terms of the basic items, children are least likely to have a pair of shoes (60 percent) and most likely to have at least two sets of clothes (88 percent). Children who are orphaned and vulnerable are less likely than children who are not to possess the three basic needs (41 and 56 percent, respectively).

Table 19.4 shows that among all children age 5-17, rural children are less likely than urban children to have all three minimum basic material needs met (48 percent compared with 77 percent). Children in the Northern Region are more likely than children in the Central and Southern Regions to have met all three basic material needs, and the proportion of children with all three basic material needs met increases incrementally with wealth quintile. These patterns are consistent for children regardless of OVC status.

Table 19.4 Possession of basic material needs by orphans and vulnerable children

Among de jure children age 5-17 years, the percentage possessing three minimum basic material needs, the percentages of OVC and non-OVC who possess all three basic material needs, and the ratio of the percentage for OVC to the percentage for non-OVC, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Among children 5-17 years of age percentage possessing: Shoes	Two sets of clothes	Blanket	All three basic needs[1]	Number of children	Percentage possessing all three basic needs by OVC status: OVC Percentage possessing all three basic needs	OVC Number	Not OVC Percentage possessing all three basic needs	Not OVC Number	Ratio[2]
Age										
5-9	57.2	87.1	70.5	50.4	19,620	35.4	2,897	53.0	16,723	0.67
10-14	58.1	88.8	71.3	51.3	16,876	39.3	4,199	55.3	12,678	0.71
15-17	69.7	90.2	74.5	61.1	7,303	51.9	2,257	65.3	5,046	0.80
Sex										
Male	57.7	87.3	72.0	51.2	21,986	39.7	4,821	54.5	17,165	0.73
Female	61.5	89.2	70.9	53.9	21,813	42.7	4,531	56.8	17,283	0.75
Residence										
Urban	83.7	94.9	84.5	77.4	6,283	69.5	1,402	79.6	4,881	0.87
Rural	55.6	87.1	69.3	48.4	37,516	36.1	7,950	51.7	29,566	0.70
Region										
Northern	67.1	91.1	78.4	61.6	5,327	51.9	1,114	64.2	4,213	0.81
Central	59.7	87.8	73.1	53.1	18,869	40.7	3,310	55.7	15,558	0.73
Southern	57.5	87.9	68.0	49.6	19,604	38.9	4,928	53.2	14,676	0.73
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	34.7	78.0	51.0	26.6	9,053	18.3	2,315	29.4	6,738	0.62
Second	44.6	83.6	61.7	35.6	8,619	26.3	1,838	38.1	6,781	0.69
Middle	60.2	90.5	74.0	52.6	8,682	38.9	1,563	55.6	7,119	0.70
Fourth	70.4	92.9	79.6	63.3	8,959	49.6	1,830	66.9	7,128	0.74
Highest	89.5	96.8	92.1	86.1	8,487	78.8	1,806	88.1	6,681	0.89
Total	59.6	88.3	71.5	52.6	43,799	41.1	9,352	55.7	34,447	0.74

Note: Table is based only on children who usually live in the household.
[1] Shoes, two sets of clothing, a blanket
[2] Ratio of the percentage for OVC to the percentage for non-OVC

19.2.3 Nutritional Status

Table 19.5 considers the effects of orphanhood and vulnerability on the nutritional status of children under age 5. Overall, 18 percent of children under age 5 are underweight. OVC children are slightly more likely to be underweight than non-OVC children (19 percent versus 18 percent). Differences by background characteristics appear to be similar among OVC and non-OVC children, although caution should be taken in interpreting trends because of the low numbers of OVC children under age 5.

Table 19.5 Underweight orphans and vulnerable children

Percentage of de-jure children under age 5 years who slept in the household the night before who are underweight, total and by OVC status, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Percentage of children under 5 who are underweight[1]	Number of children	Underweight by OVC status				Ratio[2]
			OVC		Not OVC		
			Percentage underweight[1]	Number of OVC	Percentage underweight[1]	Number of non-OVC	
Age							
< 1 year	8.1	844	(12.5)	38	7.9	805	1.58
1-2 years	23.0	2,018	29.1	89	22.7	1,929	1.28
3-4 years	16.1	1,912	13.5	107	16.2	1,804	0.83
Sex							
Male	18.9	2,334	20.9	117	18.8	2,217	1.11
Female	16.4	2,440	17.6	117	16.3	2,322	1.08
Residence							
Urban	14.5	715	*	29	14.9	686	0.32
Rural	18.1	4,059	21.3	206	18.0	3,853	1.18
Region							
Northern	15.4	525	(8.3)	28	15.8	497	0.53
Central	17.6	2,198	18.1	84	17.6	2,113	1.03
Southern	18.2	2,051	22.6	122	17.9	1,929	1.26
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	23.3	842	27.2	51	23.1	791	1.18
Second	20.2	1,082	16.3	47	20.4	1,035	0.80
Middle	16.4	1,041	(24.6)	47	16.1	993	1.53
Fourth	18.3	891	(28.3)	33	17.9	859	1.58
Highest	10.0	918	4.9	57	10.3	861	0.48
Total	17.6	4,774	19.3	235	17.5	4,539	1.10

Note: Table is based only on children who usually live in the household and who also slept in household the night preceding the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Two or more standard deviations below mean on the WHO Child Growth Standards for weight for age
[2] Ratio of the percentage for OVC to the percentage for non-OVC

19.2.4 Sex before Age 15

Teenage orphans and vulnerable children may be at high risk for early sexual activity because they often lack adult guidance and supervision to help them protect themselves. Table 19.6 shows that among girls age 15-17, those who are OVCs are slightly more likely than non-OVC girls to have initiated sexual activity before age 15 (14 percent compared with 11 percent). This relationship is not true among boys, who are roughly equally likely to have initiated sex by age 15, regardless of OVC status.

Table 19.6 Sexual intercourse before age 15 of orphans and vulnerable children

Percentage of de-jure children age 15-17 who had sexual intercourse before exact age 15, total and by OVC status, and ratio of the percentage for OVC to the percentage for non-OVC, by sex, Malawi 2010

OVC status	Women		Men	
	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before exact age 15	Number of women	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before exact age 15	Number of men
OVC	13.7	954	29.4	343
Non-OVC	11.4	2,242	29.8	779
Total	12.1	3,196	29.7	1,123
Ratio[1]	1.20	na	0.98	na

Note: Table is based only on children who usually live in the household and who also slept in the household the night preceding the interview.
NA = Not applicable
[1] Ratio of the percentage for OVC to the percentage for non-OVC

19.3 CARE AND SUPPORT FOR OVCS

One of the important challenges in countries like Malawi that have increased OVC populations—partly due to the HIV/AIDS epidemic—is the need to assist families in caring for these children. The 2010 MDHS asked questions to assess the extent to which families and communities recognise and address the need to care for orphaned and vulnerable children.

19.3.1 Property Dispossession and Legal Assistance

In the households interviewed, women who had ever been widowed were asked if they had been dispossessed of property after their husband died. Table 19.7 shows that 6 percent of women age 15-49 have ever been widowed, and 36 percent of the widows were dispossessed of property. That is, most of the husband's property went to someone other than the respondent. Dispossession of property does not vary greatly by background characteristics. Women with at least a secondary education and those in the highest wealth quintile were more likely than other women to be subjected to property dispossession. Among widows dispossessed of property, only 8 percent received any legal assistance. Widows who have not remarried, those in urban areas, those with a secondary education, and those in the highest wealth quintile are more likely than their counterparts to have received legal assistance for the property dispossession.

Table 19.7 Widows dispossessed of property

Percentage of de facto women age 15-49 who have been widowed, and the percentage of widowed women who have been dispossessed of property, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

			Among ever-widowed women:		Among ever-widowed women dispossessed of property:	
Background characteristic	Percentage of ever-widowed women	Number of women	Percentage who were dispossessed of property[1]	Number of women	Percentage of women who received legal support or assistance	Number of women
Age						
15-19	0.2	5,005	*	12	*	8
20-29	2.3	8,955	34.7	208	4.9	72
30-39	10.5	5,772	41.1	605	9.1	248
40-49	18.4	3,288	29.8	607	6.9	181
Marital status						
Married	3.9	15,528	39.9	612	4.7	244
Widowed	100.0	819	32.4	819	10.4	265
Age of youngest child						
No children	0.4	5,029	(44.5)	18	*	8
< 18 years	7.5	17,613	35.7	1,316	7.1	470
18+ years	25.5	378	31.9	96	(7.4)	31
Residence						
Urban	6.4	4,302	39.5	274	15.5	108
Rural	6.2	18,718	34.6	1,157	5.5	401
Region						
Northern	6.3	2,677	36.1	168	5.0	61
Central	5.6	9,857	32.8	550	8.4	180
Southern	6.8	10,485	37.6	713	7.8	268
Education						
No education	10.9	3,505	32.1	383	3.4	123
Primary	5.8	14,916	35.4	866	7.3	306
Secondary	3.8	4,177	44.1	160	13.7	71
More than secondary	4.9	422	42.0	21	*	9
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	8.0	4,268	34.6	339	4.1	117
Second	6.9	4,332	34.8	299	9.0	104
Middle	5.0	4,517	36.5	228	1.2	83
Fourth	5.6	4,515	29.4	254	6.6	75
Highest	5.8	5,388	41.8	311	14.6	130
Total	6.2	23,020	35.6	1,431	7.7	509

Note: Table is based only on women and men who slept in the household the night preceding the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Dispossessed of property indicates that most of the late husband's assets went to someone other than the respondent.

19.3.2 External Support for Households with OVCs

The 2010 MDHS collected information on the extent to which free external care and support services are reaching households with orphaned and vulnerable children. Table 19.8 shows for adults age 18-59 who were chronically ill or died after a chronic illness during the past year, the percentage whose household had received certain types of free external support during the past 30 days (or because of the person's death). Medical support was received for 23 percent of these households, 6 percent received emotional support, and 4 percent received social or material support. Almost one in three households with chronically ill adults (27 percent) received at least one type of support in the past 30 days, while 1 percent received all three types of support. Most of the households of very sick adults (73 percent) did not receive any medical, emotional, or social/material support. Levels of support in all categories are higher in urban than in rural areas.

Table 19.8 External support for very sick persons

Percentage of women and men age 18-59 who have been either very sick or who died within the last 12 months after being very sick whose households received certain free basic external support to care for them within the last year, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

	Percentage of very sick persons whose households received:						
Background characteristic	Medical support at least once a month during illness	Emotional support in the past 30 days[1]	Social/material support in the past 30 days[2]	Al least one type of support in the past 30 days	All three types of support in the past 30 days	None of the three types of support	Number of persons
Age							
18-29	21.4	4.4	2.1	25.4	0.3	74.6	354
30-39	27.7	8.1	5.3	33.8	1.9	66.2	383
40-49	19.1	6.1	4.1	24.2	0.8	75.8	266
50-59	20.6	5.6	3.4	23.9	1.0	76.1	282
Sex							
Male	20.6	6.7	3.6	26.5	1.2	73.5	555
Female	24.2	5.7	3.8	27.9	0.9	72.1	729
Residence							
Urban	28.5	11.7	6.1	36.0	2.1	64.0	162
Rural	21.8	5.3	3.4	26.1	0.9	73.9	1,122
Region							
Northern	20.5	5.3	2.8	25.3	0.6	74.7	125
Central	23.3	4.5	3.9	27.1	1.3	72.9	490
Southern	22.5	7.4	3.8	27.9	0.9	72.1	669
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	20.7	2.9	2.6	23.1	0.6	76.9	304
Second	20.9	3.5	1.7	23.6	0.3	76.4	300
Middle	27.7	3.9	4.5	31.7	1.0	68.3	234
Fourth	21.1	10.1	5.6	28.0	2.1	72.0	240
Highest	24.0	12.4	5.3	33.1	1.5	66.9	207
Total	22.6	6.1	3.7	27.3	1.0	72.7	1,284

Note: Table is based only on women and men who usually live in the household and who were very sick (unable to work or do normal activities) in the last 12 months or who died in the last 12 months and were very sick at least 3 of the 12 months before death. Support refers to the past 30 days for living persons and in the 30 days preceding death for deceased persons.
[1] Support such as companionship, counselling from a trained counsellor, or spiritual support for which there was no payment
[2] Support such as help with household work, training for a caregiver, legal services, clothing, food, or financial support for which there was no payment

Table 19.9 looks at the extent to which free external care and support was received by households for OVC members. The results indicate that almost all such children (83 percent) did not receive any type of support. Seventeen percent of OVC households received at least one type of support. Among those that did receive some type of support, the household was most likely to have received medical support (9 percent). Eight percent of OVC households received school-related assistance, and 3 percent of them received emotional support and social or material support.

In contrast with care and support provided for chronically ill adults, orphaned and vulnerable children in urban and rural areas are roughly equally likely to live in households that receive support. Those in the Southern Region are slightly more likely than their counterparts in other regions to live in households that receive at least one type of support. Children in the top three wealth quintiles are more likely to live in household that receive at least one type of support than are children living in the lowest two wealth quintiles.

Table 19.9 External support for orphans and vulnerable children

Percentage of orphans and vulnerable children under age 18 whose household received certain free basic external support to care for the child in the last 12 months, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

	Percentage of orphans and vulnerable children whose households received:							
Background characteristics	Medical support in the past 12 months[1]	Emotional support in the past 3 months[2]	Social/material support in the past 3 months[3]	School-related assistance in the past 12 months[4]	Al least one type of support[5]	All of the types of support[5]	None of the types of support	Number of OVC children
Age								
0-4	12.0	2.2	2.3	na	14.5	0.0	85.5	1,394
5-9	9.4	3.6	2.6	7.3	17.5	0.1	82.5	2,897
10-14	8.4	3.1	2.7	9.8	18.5	0.0	81.5	4,199
15-17	7.3	4.0	2.7	8.3	16.8	0.3	83.2	2,257
Sex								
Male	8.5	3.0	2.5	7.0	16.3	0.1	83.7	5,488
Female	9.3	3.6	2.7	8.2	18.4	0.1	81.6	5,258
Residence								
Urban	9.3	5.2	2.5	4.9	17.7	0.3	82.3	1,539
Rural	8.9	3.0	2.6	8.0	17.3	0.1	82.7	9,208
Region								
Northern	6.3	4.3	1.2	8.2	16.0	0.1	84.0	1,276
Central	8.0	3.0	2.4	7.9	16.7	0.1	83.3	3,833
Southern	10.2	3.2	3.1	7.2	18.1	0.1	81.9	5,637
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	7.7	1.9	2.6	8.3	15.8	0.0	84.2	2,711
Second	8.1	2.2	2.3	7.2	15.4	0.0	84.6	2,145
Middle	10.3	2.9	3.4	7.7	19.4	0.1	80.6	1,801
Fourth	10.2	4.6	2.5	7.6	18.7	0.1	81.3	2,067
Highest	9.0	5.3	2.4	6.8	18.3	0.2	81.7	2,022
Total	8.9	3.3	2.6	7.6	17.3	0.1	82.7	10,746

Note: Table is based on de jure household members, i.e., usual household members.
na = Not applicable
[1] Medical care, supplies or medicine
[2] Companionship, counselling from a trained counsellor, or spiritual support for which there was no payment
[3] Help with household work, training for a caregiver, legal services, clothing, food, or financial support for which there was no payment
[4] Allowance, free admission, books, or supplies for which there was no payment. Percentage calculated for ages 5-17 years.
[5] Four types of support for those age 5-17, three types of support (i.e., excluding school support) received by those age 0-4

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DISTRICT TABLES

Appendix **A**

CHAPTER 2 HOUSEHOLD POPULATION AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Table A-2.3.1 Educational attainment of the female household population

Percent distribution of the de facto female household populations age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median grade completed, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number	Median years completed
Northern										
Chitipa	9.9	68.4	9.7	8.8	2.3	0.1	0.9	100.0	572	4.3
Karonga	8.3	71.4	8.7	7.4	3.7	0.4	0.2	100.0	907	4.0
Mzimba	9.5	68.9	9.0	8.6	3.0	0.7	0.2	100.0	2,690	4.4
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	11.7	67.5	10.1	8.0	2.0	0.1	0.5	100.0	729	4.0
Rumphi	4.2	68.5	8.6	12.5	4.8	0.3	1.1	100.0	593	5.3
Total	9.1	69.0	9.1	8.8	3.1	0.5	0.4	100.0	5,491	4.3
Central										
Dedza	29.3	60.8	5.3	2.8	1.2	0.1	0.5	100.0	3,087	1.2
Dowa	20.7	62.4	7.9	6.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,117	2.5
Kasungu	13.9	66.5	8.7	7.6	2.7	0.3	0.2	100.0	2,424	3.2
Lilongwe	18.2	62.2	5.7	7.3	4.1	2.2	0.3	100.0	5,613	2.4
Mchinji	17.6	66.8	6.0	6.4	2.7	0.1	0.4	100.0	1,659	2.4
Nkhotakota	19.2	66.7	4.7	7.3	1.6	0.3	0.2	100.0	1,106	2.0
Ntcheu	17.4	67.4	7.5	5.1	1.7	0.1	0.8	100.0	2,021	2.6
Ntchisi	18.1	64.8	8.1	5.6	2.5	0.5	0.3	100.0	726	2.3
Salima	22.0	65.6	5.1	3.6	2.2	0.7	0.8	100.0	1,308	1.6
Total	19.8	64.0	6.4	6.0	2.6	0.8	0.4	100.0	20,060	2.2
Southern										
Balaka	19.3	64.0	6.6	6.2	2.9	0.7	0.3	100.0	1,280	2.4
Blantyre	9.1	55.2	7.0	14.4	9.2	4.7	0.5	100.0	3,442	5.2
Chikhwawa	24.9	61.7	4.5	5.3	2.0	0.4	1.1	100.0	1,888	1.6
Chiradzulu	15.4	70.9	5.3	5.5	1.9	0.7	0.3	100.0	1,036	2.4
Machinga	27.9	60.1	5.6	3.9	1.5	0.7	0.5	100.0	1,578	1.6
Mangochi	37.8	51.2	4.4	4.2	1.8	0.2	0.4	100.0	3,075	0.7
Mulanje	17.7	67.5	6.8	5.4	1.5	0.6	0.4	100.0	1,747	2.3
Mwanza	18.4	65.8	6.8	5.2	2.7	0.6	0.5	100.0	291	2.5
Neno	19.8	63.3	7.0	6.5	2.0	0.8	0.6	100.0	266	2.6
Nsanje	32.5	56.2	4.5	4.6	1.3	0.6	0.3	100.0	881	1.0
Phalombe	18.7	68.7	7.5	3.4	1.0	0.1	0.6	100.0	962	1.9
Thyolo	14.0	70.4	5.9	5.9	2.9	0.3	0.5	100.0	2,010	2.4
Zomba	13.6	67.3	7.1	6.8	2.6	1.9	0.6	100.0	2,457	2.7
Total	20.5	61.7	6.0	6.7	3.2	1.3	0.5	100.0	20,913	2.3
Total	18.9	63.6	6.5	6.7	2.9	1.0	0.5	100.0	46,465	2.5

Note: Total includes 28 unweighted cases with information missing on educational attainment.
[1] Completed 8th grade at the primary level
[2] Completed 4th grade at the secondary level

Table A-2.3.2 Educational attainment of the male household population

Percent distribution of the de facto male household populations age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median grade completed, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number	Median years completed
Northern										
Chitipa	5.1	67.3	7.3	11.6	7.0	1.3	0.3	100.0	553	5.1
Karonga	4.7	67.6	8.6	9.9	7.2	1.9	0.1	100.0	844	5.1
Mzimba	5.5	69.9	8.0	11.2	4.2	1.1	0.2	100.0	2,573	4.7
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	7.0	67.7	7.8	10.4	5.9	0.8	0.3	100.0	701	4.5
Rumphi	3.0	62.5	7.9	14.3	10.2	1.4	0.8	100.0	559	5.7
Total	5.2	68.2	8.0	11.3	5.8	1.2	0.3	100.0	5,230	4.9
Central										
Dedza	18.9	67.5	6.4	4.3	1.9	0.6	0.5	100.0	2,544	2.0
Dowa	13.1	66.9	7.3	8.6	3.5	0.6	0.1	100.0	2,139	3.2
Kasungu	7.9	68.0	7.8	9.5	5.4	1.0	0.4	100.0	2,497	4.0
Lilongwe	12.0	60.6	6.1	9.3	8.8	3.0	0.2	100.0	5,430	3.7
Mchinji	11.2	67.2	6.5	9.7	4.7	0.4	0.3	100.0	1,606	3.2
Nkhotakota	11.3	64.9	7.1	8.9	6.4	1.1	0.2	100.0	1,152	3.5
Ntcheu	10.7	68.4	8.4	7.6	4.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	1,845	3.1
Ntchisi	13.4	64.9	6.5	7.3	6.6	1.1	0.2	100.0	705	3.2
Salima	13.9	63.5	6.4	8.4	5.7	1.6	0.6	100.0	1,240	2.7
Total	12.5	65.1	6.8	8.3	5.6	1.4	0.3	100.0	19,158	3.2
Southern										
Balaka	13.4	67.3	5.4	8.0	4.9	0.8	0.2	100.0	1,097	3.0
Blantyre	6.1	50.1	5.2	16.6	15.2	6.5	0.3	100.0	3,646	6.5
Chikhwawa	13.5	66.4	5.7	6.8	5.8	0.9	0.8	100.0	1,903	3.3
Chiradzulu	7.1	70.4	6.8	9.7	4.6	1.2	0.4	100.0	913	3.4
Machinga	18.6	64.1	6.8	5.8	2.9	1.7	0.2	100.0	1,343	2.4
Mangochi	24.0	61.3	4.4	5.7	3.6	0.7	0.4	100.0	2,621	1.9
Mulanje	9.2	69.5	6.3	8.0	4.9	1.4	0.7	100.0	1,508	3.0
Mwanza	9.0	68.6	5.9	7.7	6.4	2.2	0.2	100.0	249	3.4
Neno	11.8	65.6	7.0	7.4	5.7	1.7	0.9	100.0	264	3.4
Nsanje	13.5	65.2	6.2	9.1	4.3	1.3	0.4	100.0	840	3.0
Phalombe	10.4	73.4	5.3	5.6	4.0	0.5	0.8	100.0	864	2.6
Thyolo	8.5	69.2	6.9	7.7	5.4	1.7	0.7	100.0	1,835	3.2
Zomba	9.0	65.0	6.8	11.0	5.2	2.6	0.4	100.0	2,196	3.7
Total	12.0	63.3	5.8	9.4	6.6	2.3	0.5	100.0	19,279	3.3
Total	11.4	64.7	6.5	9.1	6.1	1.8	0.4	100.0	43,668	3.5

Note: Total includes 21 unweighted cases with information missing on educational attainment.
[1] Completed 8th grade at the primary level
[2] Completed 4th grade at the secondary level

Table A-2.4 School attendance ratios

Net attendance ratios (NAR) and gross attendance ratios (GAR) for the de facto household population, by sex and level of schooling; and the gender parity index (GPI), according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Net attendance ratio[1]				Gross attendance ratio[2]			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index[3]	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index[3]
	PRIMARY SCHOOL							
Northern								
Chitipa	96.9	96.4	96.6	1.0	170.7	171.2	171.0	1.0
Karonga	96.3	96.5	96.4	1.0	172.0	149.5	160.2	0.9
Mzimba	97.1	97.1	97.1	1.0	173.4	159.2	166.6	0.9
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	95.1	95.3	95.2	1.0	161.7	155.5	158.6	1.0
Rumphi	96.4	97.9	97.1	1.0	168.6	160.6	164.5	1.0
Total	96.6	96.8	96.7	1.0	170.8	158.3	164.7	0.9
Central								
Dedza	81.9	83.7	82.9	1.0	146.4	136.4	141.1	0.9
Dowa	90.3	94.1	92.1	1.0	153.8	162.5	157.9	1.1
Kasungu	95.3	96.9	96.1	1.0	162.7	164.9	163.8	1.0
Lilongwe	86.0	88.5	87.3	1.0	149.7	134.2	141.6	0.9
Mchinji	94.1	95.6	94.9	1.0	160.8	158.8	159.8	1.0
Nkhotakota	89.7	89.7	89.7	1.0	156.2	148.3	152.4	0.9
Ntcheu	92.8	91.1	92.0	1.0	159.3	145.8	152.6	0.9
Ntchisi	88.9	93.2	91.3	1.0	170.0	145.6	156.5	0.9
Salima	84.6	90.9	87.7	1.1	144.9	146.5	145.7	1.0
Total	88.8	90.6	89.7	1.0	154.1	146.3	150.1	0.9
Southern								
Balaka	89.2	93.6	91.4	1.0	151.9	155.9	153.9	1.0
Blantyre	96.3	96.4	96.3	1.0	155.2	153.8	154.5	1.0
Chikhwawa	82.3	86.4	84.3	1.0	156.6	141.1	148.8	0.9
Chiradzulu	95.0	96.1	95.6	1.0	167.4	163.2	165.3	1.0
Machinga	87.4	90.2	88.9	1.0	140.2	138.3	139.2	1.0
Mangochi	78.9	77.9	78.4	1.0	131.9	119.7	125.6	0.9
Mulanje	90.7	97.0	93.8	1.1	159.4	166.5	162.9	1.0
Mwanza	93.6	94.9	94.3	1.0	167.5	162.3	164.8	1.0
Neno	88.2	89.6	88.9	1.0	157.7	138.6	148.5	0.9
Nsanje	87.0	85.7	86.3	1.0	165.8	139.2	153.0	0.8
Phalombe	89.4	96.0	92.7	1.1	153.0	153.8	153.4	1.0
Thyolo	93.3	94.8	94.0	1.0	159.9	150.9	155.5	0.9
Zomba	92.4	95.3	93.9	1.0	171.7	152.5	161.4	0.9
Total	89.1	91.0	90.0	1.0	154.0	146.3	150.1	0.9
Total	89.9	91.5	90.7	1.0	156.1	147.8	151.9	0.9

Continued...

Table A-2.4—*Continued*

District of residence	Net attendance ratio[1]				Gross attendance ratio[2]			
	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index[3]	Male	Female	Total	Gender parity index[3]
	SECONDARY SCHOOL							
Northern								
Chitipa	10.2	11.2	10.7	1.1	29.9	13.8	21.8	0.5
Karonga	14.6	16.5	15.5	1.1	28.6	23.1	25.8	0.8
Mzimba	12.0	15.9	13.9	1.3	21.5	19.0	20.3	0.9
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	15.9	16.6	16.3	1.0	30.3	22.9	26.7	0.8
Rumphi	17.6	25.5	21.5	1.4	29.1	30.2	29.7	1.0
Total	13.3	16.6	15.0	1.2	25.4	20.9	23.2	0.8
Central								
Dedza	4.5	4.2	4.3	0.9	7.7	4.6	6.1	0.6
Dowa	10.1	12.8	11.4	1.3	24.3	17.5	21.0	0.7
Kasungu	10.6	10.8	10.7	1.0	20.3	15.1	17.8	0.7
Lilongwe	9.8	14.6	12.1	1.5	19.6	19.3	19.5	1.0
Mchinji	8.5	8.3	8.4	1.0	19.3	15.7	17.5	0.8
Nkhotakota	8.3	9.4	8.8	1.1	20.4	14.1	17.4	0.7
Ntcheu	10.8	9.9	10.4	0.9	19.4	13.3	16.6	0.7
Ntchisi	6.0	8.9	7.4	1.5	14.9	12.8	13.9	0.9
Salima	6.8	8.8	7.8	1.3	20.7	11.5	16.1	0.6
Total	8.8	10.4	9.6	1.2	18.5	14.3	16.4	0.8
Southern								
Balaka	10.7	12.7	11.7	1.2	19.8	16.1	17.9	0.8
Blantyre	33.8	27.9	31.0	0.8	51.2	37.7	44.7	0.7
Chikhwawa	12.1	10.3	11.3	0.9	16.2	14.7	15.5	0.9
Chiradzulu	13.3	10.2	11.8	0.8	26.0	15.1	20.6	0.6
Machinga	10.2	9.5	9.9	0.9	15.5	12.4	14.1	0.8
Mangochi	7.4	9.4	8.4	1.3	13.6	13.9	13.8	1.0
Mulanje	11.8	13.0	12.4	1.1	21.5	17.7	19.6	0.8
Mwanza	12.8	13.0	12.9	1.0	21.0	18.9	20.0	0.9
Neno	9.3	11.3	10.2	1.2	16.1	19.4	17.6	1.2
Nsanje	10.7	7.0	9.0	0.7	21.9	11.8	17.4	0.5
Phalombe	7.0	4.2	5.7	0.6	14.3	7.3	11.1	0.5
Thyolo	8.1	14.2	11.1	1.7	19.3	15.4	17.3	0.8
Zomba	11.6	12.5	12.0	1.1	30.4	19.2	24.9	0.6
Total	14.2	13.8	14.0	1.0	25.0	19.0	22.1	0.8
Total	11.8	12.7	12.2	1.1	22.2	17.2	19.8	0.8

[1] The NAR for primary school is the percentage of the primary-school age (6-13 years) population that is attending primary school. The NAR for secondary school is the percentage of the secondary-school age (14-17 years) population that is attending secondary school. By definition the NAR cannot exceed 100 percent.
[2] The GAR for primary school is the total number of primary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official primary-school-age population. The GAR for secondary school is the total number of secondary school students, expressed as a percentage of the official secondary-school-age population. If there are significant numbers of overage and underage students at a given level of schooling, the GAR can exceed 100 percent.
[3] The Gender Parity Index for primary school is the ratio of the primary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males. The Gender Parity Index for secondary school is the ratio of the secondary school NAR (GAR) for females to the NAR (GAR) for males.

Table A-2.6.1 Household drinking water: Regions

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type of source of drinking water; and percentage of households and the de jure population by treatment of drinking water, according to region of residence, Malawi 2010

Region of residence	Source of drinking water: Improved source	Source of drinking water: Nonimproved source	Percentage using an appropriate treatment method	Number
Households				
Northern	83.4	16.6	24.2	2,716
Central	73.8	26.2	31.0	10,627
Southern	84.2	15.2	35.4	11,482
Total	79.7	20.1	32.3	24,825
Population				
Northern	82.9	17.1	25.1	13,564
Central	73.4	26.5	31.5	49,988
Southern	84.0	15.4	35.7	51,548
Total	79.3	20.5	32.6	115,100

Table A-2.6.2 Household drinking water: Districts

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type of source of drinking water; and percentage of households and the de jure population by treatment of drinking water, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

Districts	Source of drinking water: Improved source	Source of drinking water: Nonimproved source	Percentage using an appropriate treatment method	Number
	HOUSEHOLDS			
Northern				
Chitipa	77.2	22.8	37.6	299
Karonga	86.9	13.1	25.5	439
Mzimba	85.3	14.7	19.2	1,348
Nkhata Bay	74.0	26.0	26.4	342
Rumphi	86.3	13.6	29.3	288
Total	83.4	16.6	24.2	2,716
Central				
Dedza	65.9	34.1	35.2	1,624
Dowa	69.7	30.3	29.1	1,118
Kasungu	63.9	36.1	30.2	1,237
Lilongwe	74.0	25.9	29.1	3,058
Mchinji	72.1	27.7	27.3	874
Nkhotakota	77.2	22.8	23.4	588
Ntcheu	85.7	14.3	31.3	1,064
Ntchisi	82.9	17.1	28.7	379
Salima	91.1	8.9	45.5	685
Total	73.8	26.2	31.0	10,627
Southern				
Balaka	88.3	11.3	29.7	670
Blantyre	89.9	10.1	42.3	2,070
Chikhwawa	74.1	20.2	34.8	1,077
Chiradzulu	88.6	11.4	32.1	563
Machinga	77.8	22.2	16.8	829
Mangochi	82.4	17.6	27.6	1,536
Mulanje	90.7	9.3	27.4	958
Mwanza	85.2	14.8	48.8	152
Neno	79.5	20.3	55.5	146
Nsanje	92.4	7.6	24.4	459
Phalombe	90.7	9.3	59.7	526
Thyolo	67.1	32.9	39.9	1,151
Zomba	90.9	9.1	41.8	1,344
Total	84.2	15.2	35.4	11,482
Total	79.7	20.1	32.3	24,825

Continued...

Table A-2.6.2—*Continued*

Districts	Source of drinking water: Improved source	Nonimproved source	Percentage using an appropriate treatment method	Number
		POPULATION		
Northern				
Chitipa	77.0	23.0	39.9	1,437
Karonga	87.5	12.5	27.2	2,273
Mzimba	84.4	15.6	19.1	6,607
Nkhata Bay	74.1	25.9	28.1	1,798
Rumphi	85.6	14.3	30.3	1,450
Total	82.9	17.1	25.1	13,564
Central				
Dedza	65.6	34.4	35.7	7,220
Dowa	70.9	29.1	29.9	5,315
Kasungu	63.6	36.4	30.4	6,453
Lilongwe	72.9	27.0	30.2	13,822
Mchinji	72.0	27.8	27.8	4,213
Nkhotakota	78.2	21.8	24.0	3,026
Ntcheu	85.9	14.1	31.5	4,843
Ntchisi	83.2	16.8	29.9	1,830
Salima	90.0	10.0	45.6	3,265
Total	73.4	26.5	31.5	49,988
Southern				
Balaka	88.5	11.1	29.9	3,053
Blantyre	89.7	10.3	41.3	8,783
Chikhwawa	74.1	20.3	34.7	4,859
Chiradzulu	88.7	11.3	33.5	2,402
Machinga	78.5	21.5	16.7	3,861
Mangochi	82.2	17.8	29.1	7,417
Mulanje	89.3	10.7	26.8	4,148
Mwanza	85.4	14.6	49.8	684
Neno	79.1	20.7	59.1	670
Nsanje	93.3	6.7	24.7	2,195
Phalombe	90.4	9.6	61.7	2,433
Thyolo	67.4	32.6	42.0	5,033
Zomba	90.0	10.0	42.8	6,009
Total	84.0	15.4	35.7	51,548
Total	79.3	20.5	32.6	115,100

Table A-2.7.1 Household sanitation facilities: Regions

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type of toilet/latrine facilities, according to region of residence, Malawi 2010

Region of residence	Household sanitation facilities: Improved, not shared facility	Nonimproved facility	Number
	HOUSEHOLDS		
Northern	5.3	94.7	2,716
Central	8.2	91.8	10,627
Southern	8.9	91.1	11,482
Total	8.2	91.8	24,825
	POPULATION		
Northern	5.8	94.2	13,564
Central	8.8	91.2	49,988
Southern	9.9	90.1	51,548
Total	8.9	91.1	115,100

Table A-2.7.2 Household sanitation facilities: Districts

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by type of toilet/latrine facilities, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Household sanitation facilities		
	Improved, not shared facility	Nonimproved facility	Number
	HOUSEHOLDS		
Northern			
Chitipa	3.6	96.4	299
Karonga	3.1	96.9	439
Mzimba	6.3	93.7	1,348
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	4.9	95.1	342
Rumphi	6.0	94.0	288
Total	5.3	94.7	2,716
Central			
Dedza	9.0	91.0	1,624
Dowa	6.3	93.7	1,118
Kasungu	3.8	96.2	1,237
Lilongwe	12.6	87.4	3,058
Mchinji	5.1	94.9	874
Nkhotakota	3.3	96.7	588
Ntcheu	7.7	92.3	1,064
Ntchisi	3.9	96.1	379
Salima	9.7	90.3	685
Total	8.2	91.8	10,627
Southern			
Balaka	8.3	91.7	670
Blantyre	17.0	83.0	2,070
Chikhwawa	2.2	97.8	1,077
Chiradzulu	3.3	96.7	563
Machinga	10.1	89.9	829
Mangochi	8.9	91.1	1,536
Mulanje	6.3	93.7	958
Mwanza	5.5	94.5	152
Neno	2.9	97.1	146
Nsanje	2.6	97.4	459
Phalombe	4.6	95.4	526
Thyolo	5.4	94.6	1,151
Zomba	13.3	86.7	1,344
Total	8.9	91.1	11,482
Total	8.2	91.8	24,825

Continued...

Table A-2.7.2—*Continued*

District of residence	Household sanitation facilities: Improved, not shared facility	Non-improved facility	Number
	POPULATION		
Northern			
Chitipa	4.2	95.8	1,437
Karonga	3.7	96.3	2,273
Mzimba	6.7	93.3	6,607
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	5.9	94.1	1,798
Rumphi	6.0	94.0	1,450
Total	5.8	94.2	13,564
Central			
Dedza	8.9	91.1	7,220
Dowa	7.6	92.4	5,315
Kasungu	3.7	96.3	6,453
Lilongwe	14.6	85.4	13,822
Mchinji	5.4	94.6	4,213
Nkhotakota	3.2	96.8	3,026
Ntcheu	8.9	91.1	4,843
Ntchisi	3.9	96.1	1,830
Salima	8.8	91.2	3,265
Total	8.8	91.2	49,988
Southern			
Balaka	9.1	90.9	3,053
Blantyre	19.9	80.1	8,783
Chikhwawa	2.4	97.6	4,859
Chiradzulu	3.7	96.3	2,402
Machinga	10.3	89.7	3,861
Mangochi	10.1	89.9	7,417
Mulanje	6.9	93.1	4,148
Mwanza	6.5	93.5	684
Neno	3.4	96.6	670
Nsanje	2.8	97.2	2,195
Phalombe	5.4	94.6	2,433
Thyolo	5.9	94.1	5,033
Zomba	14.3	85.7	6,009
Total	9.9	90.1	51,548
Total	8.9	91.1	115,100

Table A-2.8.1 Household access to electricity: Regions

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by access to electricity, according to region of residence, Malawi 2010

Region of residence	Electricity: Yes	No	Missing	Total
	HOUSEHOLDS			
Northern	7.3	92.5	0.2	2,716
Central	6.4	93.5	0.1	10,627
Southern	11.0	88.8	0.1	11,482
Total	8.7	91.2	0.1	24,825
	POPULATION			
Northern	7.8	91.9	0.2	13,564
Central	6.6	93.4	0.0	49,988
Southern	11.8	88.1	0.1	51,548
Total	9.1	90.8	0.1	115,100

Table A-2.8.2 Household access to electricity: Districts

Percent distribution of households and de jure population by access to electricity, according to region of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Electricity			Total
	Yes	No	Missing	
	HOUSEHOLDS			
Northern				
Chitipa	5.6	93.8	0.6	299
Karonga	6.8	92.9	0.2	439
Mzimba	8.4	91.6	0.0	1,348
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	5.3	94.5	0.2	342
Rumphi	7.0	92.4	0.5	288
Total	7.3	92.5	0.2	2,716
Central				
Dedza	1.4	98.5	0.1	1,624
Dowa	3.4	96.6	0.0	1,118
Kasungu	5.0	94.9	0.1	1,237
Lilongwe	11.9	88.1	0.0	3,058
Mchinji	4.8	95.1	0.1	874
Nkhotakota	4.3	95.6	0.1	588
Ntcheu	4.3	95.7	0.0	1,064
Ntchisi	6.4	93.1	0.5	379
Salima	8.1	91.9	0.0	685
Total	6.4	93.5	0.1	10,627
Southern				
Balaka	4.9	94.6	0.5	670
Blantyre	35.0	65.0	0.0	2,070
Chikhwawa	6.8	92.9	0.3	1,077
Chiradzulu	1.7	98.3	0.0	563
Machinga	6.2	93.4	0.4	829
Mangochi	6.2	93.8	0.1	1,536
Mulanje	5.1	94.8	0.1	958
Mwanza	10.4	89.6	0.0	152
Neno	3.8	96.2	0.1	146
Nsanje	5.6	94.4	0.0	459
Phalombe	2.1	97.7	0.1	526
Thyolo	4.1	95.8	0.1	1,151
Zomba	9.5	90.5	0.0	1,344
Total	11.0	88.8	0.1	11,482
Total	8.7	91.2	0.1	24,825

Continued...

Table A-2.8.2—*Continued*

District of residence	Electricity			Total
	Yes	No	Missing	
	POPULATION			
Northern				
Chitipa	5.4	93.7	1.0	1,437
Karonga	7.4	92.2	0.3	2,273
Mzimba	9.3	90.7	0.0	6,607
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	5.7	94.2	0.2	1,798
Rumphi	6.8	92.7	0.5	1,450
Total	7.8	91.9	0.2	13,564
Central				
Dedza	1.7	98.2	0.0	7,220
Dowa	4.3	95.7	0.0	5,315
Kasungu	5.0	94.9	0.1	6,453
Lilongwe	12.4	87.6	0.0	13,822
Mchinji	5.0	94.9	0.1	4,213
Nkhotakota	3.6	96.3	0.1	3,026
Ntcheu	4.9	95.0	0.0	4,843
Ntchisi	6.3	93.2	0.5	1,830
Salima	7.0	93.0	0.0	3,265
Total	6.6	93.4	0.0	49,988
Southern				
Balaka	5.2	94.3	0.5	3,053
Blantyre	38.4	61.6	0.0	8,783
Chikhwawa	8.4	91.4	0.2	4,859
Chiradzulu	1.4	98.6	0.0	2,402
Machinga	5.8	93.7	0.5	3,861
Mangochi	6.8	93.2	0.1	7,417
Mulanje	5.9	94.1	0.1	4,148
Mwanza	12.0	88.0	0.0	684
Neno	4.3	95.6	0.1	670
Nsanje	5.7	94.3	0.0	2,195
Phalombe	2.1	97.9	0.1	2,433
Thyolo	4.8	95.1	0.1	5,033
Zomba	10.0	90.0	0.0	6,009
Total	11.8	88.1	0.1	51,548
Total	9.1	90.8	0.1	115,100

CHAPTER 3 RESPONDENTS' CHARACTERISTICS

Table A-3.1 Background characteristics of respondents: Districts

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Women			Men		
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Northern						
Chitipa	1.2	270	778	1.2	79	230
Karonga	1.9	444	788	1.9	127	232
Mzimba	5.8	1,336	952	5.1	346	249
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	1.4	331	820	1.5	103	256
Rumphi	1.3	296	851	1.3	88	248
Total	11.6	2,677	4,189	10.9	744	1,215
Central						
Dedza	6.2	1,438	866	5.3	360	216
Dowa	4.6	1,060	813	5.3	363	289
Kasungu	5.3	1,213	908	6.2	422	321
Lilongwe	12.4	2,844	1,126	13.3	910	344
Mchinji	3.5	813	830	3.7	254	269
Nkhotakota	2.4	544	817	2.6	180	271
Ntcheu	4.2	960	894	3.9	267	250
Ntchisi	1.5	353	819	1.6	110	268
Salima	2.8	634	789	3.1	209	236
Total	42.8	9,857	7,862	45.1	3,074	2,464
Southern						
Balaka	2.6	601	846	2.1	142	215
Blantyre	8.8	2,036	1,143	10.0	679	377
Chikhwawa	4.0	910	822	3.8	262	245
Chiradzulu	2.1	493	821	2.1	143	235
Machinga	3.1	708	776	2.8	191	215
Mangochi	6.3	1,442	801	5.7	390	208
Mulanje	3.7	861	864	3.5	239	246
Mwanza	0.6	140	795	0.5	37	221
Neno	0.6	132	735	0.5	36	217
Nsanje	1.8	423	818	1.7	113	229
Phalombe	2.0	459	802	2.0	135	231
Thyolo	4.5	1,038	863	3.9	266	230
Zomba	5.4	1,243	883	5.4	368	257
Total	45.5	10,485	10,969	44.0	3,001	3,126
Total	100.0	23,020	23,020	100.0	6,818	6,805

Table A-3.2.1 Educational attainment: Women by district

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Number of women
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary			
Northern									
Chitipa	3.2	62.0	10.8	18.0	5.8	0.3	100.0	6.7	270
Karonga	3.9	60.2	12.8	14.7	7.3	1.0	100.0	6.4	444
Mzimba	4.2	61.6	10.7	16.0	6.1	1.3	100.0	6.7	1,336
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	5.5	61.1	11.2	17.2	4.7	0.4	100.0	6.7	331
Rumphi	1.2	57.5	9.2	21.5	9.9	0.7	100.0	7.4	296
Total	3.9	60.9	11.0	16.8	6.5	1.0	100.0	6.8	2,677
Central									
Dedza	26.6	55.1	10.2	5.4	2.6	0.1	100.0	2.4	1,438
Dowa	17.4	54.1	11.9	12.6	3.9	0.1	100.0	4.8	1,060
Kasungu	11.3	57.3	11.8	13.8	5.4	0.4	100.0	5.5	1,213
Lilongwe	14.2	52.1	8.7	13.3	7.5	4.2	100.0	4.5	2,844
Mchinji	18.2	55.9	8.1	12.1	5.7	0.0	100.0	4.2	813
Nkhotakota	14.4	61.8	6.8	12.7	3.6	0.7	100.0	4.6	544
Ntcheu	14.8	61.8	9.4	10.7	2.9	0.3	100.0	4.5	960
Ntchisi	13.2	60.0	10.4	10.4	4.7	1.2	100.0	4.8	353
Salima	19.3	61.6	6.7	7.0	4.0	1.5	100.0	3.2	634
Total	16.7	56.1	9.5	11.2	5.0	1.5	100.0	4.3	9,857
Southern									
Balaka	13.4	55.1	10.9	13.3	5.7	1.6	100.0	4.9	601
Blantyre	5.8	42.6	7.5	23.5	13.6	7.1	100.0	7.5	2,036
Chikhwawa	21.9	56.1	6.3	10.9	4.0	0.7	100.0	3.4	910
Chiradzulu	10.5	65.5	7.7	11.0	3.9	1.4	100.0	4.6	493
Machinga	25.9	54.8	7.7	7.6	3.1	0.9	100.0	3.7	708
Mangochi	35.3	45.3	7.5	7.5	4.0	0.4	100.0	2.7	1,442
Mulanje	15.1	59.5	10.9	10.4	2.8	1.3	100.0	4.2	861
Mwanza	15.4	58.9	8.8	10.4	5.7	0.9	100.0	4.3	140
Neno	15.8	58.0	10.1	11.5	3.9	0.6	100.0	4.7	132
Nsanje	29.8	50.9	6.9	8.4	3.0	1.0	100.0	2.8	423
Phalombe	15.9	62.2	13.6	6.4	1.8	0.1	100.0	3.9	459
Thyolo	12.6	60.4	9.5	11.4	5.3	0.9	100.0	4.6	1,038
Zomba	9.0	60.0	10.1	12.4	5.0	3.5	100.0	5.1	1,243
Total	16.7	53.6	8.7	12.7	5.9	2.4	100.0	4.7	10,485
Total	15.2	55.5	9.3	12.5	5.6	1.8	100.0	4.9	23,020

[1] Completed 8 years at the primary level
[2] Completed 4 years at the secondary level

Table A-3.2.2 Educational attainment: Men by district

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Highest level of schooling						Total	Median years completed	Number of men
	No education	Some primary	Completed primary[1]	Some secondary	Completed secondary[2]	More than secondary			
Northern									
Chitipa	2.5	49.8	10.7	21.3	11.5	4.2	100.0	7.1	79
Karonga	1.7	60.1	9.5	14.6	12.3	1.8	100.0	7.0	127
Mzimba	1.5	50.1	9.9	25.5	9.4	3.6	100.0	7.0	346
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	1.3	50.8	12.7	21.3	12.1	1.8	100.0	6.7	103
Rumphi	2.0	40.0	8.8	26.5	20.5	2.2	100.0	7.3	88
Total	1.7	50.7	10.2	22.7	11.8	3.0	100.0	7.0	744
Central									
Dedza	15.5	58.4	8.4	14.0	1.9	1.8	100.0	4.1	360
Dowa	4.9	65.4	9.5	11.3	7.4	1.5	100.0	5.5	363
Kasungu	3.0	59.7	8.2	17.0	10.1	2.0	100.0	6.2	422
Lilongwe	3.7	52.4	6.8	13.5	18.3	5.3	100.0	6.5	910
Mchinji	11.2	48.5	14.5	18.2	6.4	1.1	100.0	5.5	254
Nkhotakota	5.0	53.1	11.9	16.9	10.5	2.7	100.0	6.2	180
Ntcheu	7.3	61.4	10.4	12.4	6.9	1.6	100.0	5.6	267
Ntchisi	6.4	59.6	7.4	13.0	12.7	0.9	100.0	5.9	110
Salima	7.8	50.8	12.4	18.9	9.5	0.6	100.0	5.6	209
Total	6.5	56.3	9.1	14.6	10.7	2.7	100.0	5.8	3,074
Southern									
Balaka	9.7	59.1	6.9	13.5	9.0	1.9	100.0	6.0	142
Blantyre	3.1	31.7	6.7	29.0	19.2	10.3	100.0	7.3	679
Chikhwawa	7.4	62.8	10.0	11.2	7.4	1.3	100.0	5.7	262
Chiradzulu	2.1	61.5	10.4	15.4	9.5	1.1	100.0	5.9	143
Machinga	16.3	52.6	14.0	8.2	6.3	2.6	100.0	5.2	191
Mangochi	17.8	53.4	6.2	17.4	4.4	0.8	100.0	4.3	390
Mulanje	3.5	59.6	10.4	17.0	7.4	2.1	100.0	5.2	239
Mwanza	4.4	56.9	7.5	14.4	7.7	9.0	100.0	6.4	37
Neno	4.0	56.5	10.5	17.7	8.8	2.4	100.0	6.2	36
Nsanje	4.4	52.3	9.7	26.5	6.3	0.8	100.0	6.1	113
Phalombe	8.2	61.1	11.3	10.7	7.5	1.2	100.0	4.8	135
Thyolo	3.8	57.6	9.7	14.0	13.2	1.7	100.0	6.0	266
Zomba	3.9	51.8	12.5	19.5	8.0	4.3	100.0	6.0	368
Total	7.0	51.0	9.2	18.5	10.4	3.9	100.0	6.0	3,001
Total	6.2	53.3	9.3	17.2	10.7	3.3	100.0	6.1	6,818

[1] Completed 8 years at the primary level
[2] Completed 4 years at the secondary level

Table A-3.3.1 Literacy: Women by district

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Secondary school or higher	No schooling or primary school: Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/ visually impaired	Missing	Total	Percentage literate[1]	Number
Northern										
Chitipa	24.1	38.7	15.3	21.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	78.1	270
Karonga	23.1	33.8	17.5	25.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	74.5	444
Mzimba	23.5	49.6	7.8	18.8	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	80.8	1,336
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	22.3	40.9	12.9	23.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	76.0	331
Rumphi	32.1	42.7	13.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.8	296
Total	24.3	44.0	11.4	20.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	79.7	2,677
Central										
Dedza	8.1	40.4	1.9	49.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	50.4	1,438
Dowa	16.6	40.7	6.9	35.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	64.2	1,060
Kasungu	19.6	47.8	4.9	27.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	72.3	1,213
Lilongwe	25.0	29.8	11.9	32.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	66.7	2,844
Mchinji	17.8	39.2	8.0	34.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	65.0	813
Nkhotakota	17.0	37.3	6.3	39.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	60.6	544
Ntcheu	14.0	53.2	6.3	26.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	73.4	960
Ntchisi	16.4	45.1	10.5	27.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	72.0	353
Salima	12.5	32.6	11.8	42.5	0.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	56.9	634
Total	17.7	38.9	7.8	35.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	64.5	9,857
Southern										
Balaka	20.6	41.8	12.6	24.4	0.0	0.2	0.5	100.0	74.9	601
Blantyre	44.2	34.9	6.3	13.9	0.1	0.5	0.2	100.0	85.4	2,036
Chikhwawa	15.6	31.8	7.5	45.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	54.9	910
Chiradzulu	16.2	41.0	11.1	31.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	68.3	493
Machinga	11.7	40.3	5.0	42.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	57.0	708
Mangochi	11.9	28.9	10.7	48.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	51.5	1,442
Mulanje	14.6	48.1	3.5	33.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	66.2	861
Mwanza	16.9	44.4	12.1	26.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	73.5	140
Neno	16.0	43.3	11.6	28.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	70.9	132
Nsanje	12.4	21.8	14.9	50.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	49.1	423
Phalombe	8.3	49.3	6.3	35.4	0.0	0.5	0.3	100.0	63.8	459
Thyolo	17.5	39.4	10.9	32.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	67.8	1,038
Zomba	20.9	50.7	3.8	24.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	75.4	1,243
Total	21.0	38.6	7.9	32.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	67.5	10,485
Total	20.0	39.4	8.3	32.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	67.6	23,020

[1] Refers to women who attended secondary school or higher and women who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

Table A-3.3.2 Literacy: Men by district

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by level of schooling attended and level of literacy, and percentage literate, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Secondary school or higher	No schooling or primary school: Can read a whole sentence	Can read part of a sentence	Cannot read at all	No card with required language	Blind/ visually impaired	Missing	Total	Percentage literate[1]	Number
Northern										
Chitipa	37.0	22.2	20.2	20.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.4	79
Karonga	28.8	45.6	7.7	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.1	127
Mzimba	38.5	35.3	9.7	16.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.5	346
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	35.2	38.6	4.5	21.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	78.3	103
Rumphi	49.2	33.9	2.4	14.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	85.6	88
Total	37.5	35.9	8.9	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	82.3	744
Central										
Dedza	17.7	41.5	13.9	26.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	73.1	360
Dowa	20.2	42.3	21.6	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	84.2	363
Kasungu	29.1	41.0	12.3	16.8	0.3	0.0	0.5	100.0	82.4	422
Lilongwe	37.1	40.8	7.2	14.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	85.1	910
Mchinji	25.8	47.7	6.9	19.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	80.4	254
Nkhotakota	30.0	47.6	1.5	20.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	79.2	180
Ntcheu	21.0	48.5	8.0	21.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	77.4	267
Ntchisi	26.6	45.3	6.3	21.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	78.2	110
Salima	29.0	39.9	6.5	24.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	75.4	209
Total	28.1	42.8	10.0	18.6	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	80.9	3,074
Southern										
Balaka	24.4	47.6	7.0	21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.0	142
Blantyre	58.4	27.9	2.5	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	88.9	679
Chikhwawa	19.8	51.8	2.2	26.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	73.8	262
Chiradzulu	26.0	53.1	3.9	16.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.1	143
Machinga	17.1	43.2	10.9	28.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	71.1	191
Mangochi	22.6	37.5	14.0	26.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	74.0	390
Mulanje	26.6	44.1	8.9	20.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.6	239
Mwanza	31.2	50.7	4.9	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	86.8	37
Neno	28.9	48.2	7.7	15.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	84.8	36
Nsanje	33.6	41.7	4.8	19.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	80.2	113
Phalombe	19.4	50.2	4.8	25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	74.4	135
Thyolo	29.0	49.7	4.1	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	82.8	266
Zomba	31.9	48.6	7.6	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	88.0	368
Total	32.8	42.2	6.3	18.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	81.3	3,001
Total	31.2	41.8	8.3	18.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	81.3	6,818

[1] Refers to men who attended secondary school or higher and men who can read a whole sentence or part of a sentence.

Table A-3.4.1 Exposure to mass media: Women by district

Percentage of women age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	All three media at least once a week	No media at least once a week	Number
Northern						
Chitipa	16.2	9.8	55.8	3.2	38.8	270
Karonga	17.9	18.9	69.2	5.4	25.2	444
Mzimba	15.5	20.9	64.7	4.7	29.8	1,336
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	11.3	17.4	58.3	5.4	37.4	331
Rumphi	17.4	21.3	74.9	6.8	19.9	296
Total	15.7	19.0	64.9	5.0	29.8	2,677
Central						
Dedza	7.7	6.3	44.0	1.3	51.8	1,438
Dowa	9.3	8.0	50.1	2.7	46.6	1,060
Kasungu	11.7	13.0	69.0	4.5	29.0	1,213
Lilongwe	15.1	22.2	55.3	8.0	38.6	2,844
Mchinji	5.6	10.6	47.6	2.1	50.2	813
Nkhotakota	6.4	9.4	53.2	2.0	43.5	544
Ntcheu	5.1	7.9	63.3	1.7	35.4	960
Ntchisi	16.1	7.6	60.9	2.8	35.7	353
Salima	8.8	13.5	48.3	3.2	47.3	634
Total	10.4	13.1	54.5	4.1	41.6	9,857
Southern						
Balaka	9.1	12.0	55.0	3.8	42.2	601
Blantyre	21.1	40.3	65.2	11.9	24.5	2,036
Chikhwawa	6.7	8.7	52.5	2.0	44.3	910
Chiradzulu	22.8	8.4	69.0	3.0	27.2	493
Machinga	5.2	9.2	46.8	2.5	51.6	708
Mangochi	9.9	17.0	48.7	4.9	46.9	1,442
Mulanje	16.2	14.0	70.8	5.5	26.5	861
Mwanza	22.5	25.3	70.6	11.5	24.5	140
Neno	13.4	9.9	61.3	4.2	34.7	132
Nsanje	5.5	10.0	49.4	2.7	47.8	423
Phalombe	12.3	7.6	59.7	1.8	35.5	459
Thyolo	8.5	10.5	61.4	3.1	36.0	1,038
Zomba	6.4	14.9	52.4	2.6	41.9	1,243
Total	12.1	17.8	57.9	5.2	37.2	10,485
Total	11.8	15.9	57.3	4.7	38.2	23,020

Table A-3.4.2 Exposure to mass media: Men by district

Percentage of men age 15-49 who are exposed to specific media on a weekly basis, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Reads a newspaper at least once a week	Watches television at least once a week	Listens to the radio at least once a week	All three media at least once a week	No media at least once a week	Number
Northern						
Chitipa	33.1	35.6	71.1	18.3	22.6	79
Karonga	29.2	50.6	84.9	19.4	9.0	127
Mzimba	27.9	37.6	76.2	17.0	19.3	346
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	21.4	42.5	81.5	11.1	12.0	103
Rumphi	21.8	36.6	84.6	11.9	9.4	88
Total	27.1	40.2	78.9	16.1	15.7	744
Central						
Dedza	15.8	21.6	63.9	5.0	30.4	360
Dowa	17.7	30.0	90.7	7.9	7.9	363
Kasungu	21.5	27.6	83.2	10.5	13.6	422
Lilongwe	25.5	39.8	72.0	15.4	17.7	910
Mchinji	26.6	30.2	74.5	12.9	19.7	254
Nkhotakota	21.3	27.9	76.2	7.0	17.7	180
Ntcheu	28.2	31.7	85.0	19.5	13.6	267
Ntchisi	11.9	17.6	78.1	5.8	19.4	110
Salima	24.6	34.2	75.2	11.5	16.4	209
Total	22.4	31.5	76.8	11.7	17.3	3,074
Southern						
Balaka	13.7	25.5	65.0	6.5	27.4	142
Blantyre	52.2	59.9	78.8	32.5	7.7	679
Chikhwawa	18.9	22.3	64.3	8.5	26.0	262
Chiradzulu	20.7	30.3	76.8	10.7	17.2	143
Machinga	16.8	22.5	75.5	8.6	20.9	191
Mangochi	21.0	35.0	79.5	10.7	13.1	390
Mulanje	12.3	13.0	66.2	4.3	29.3	239
Mwanza	39.3	33.2	82.5	20.8	15.2	37
Neno	20.5	18.3	76.6	7.9	21.0	36
Nsanje	24.8	26.4	63.6	10.1	27.2	113
Phalombe	15.6	15.8	74.4	4.0	23.4	135
Thyolo	23.2	34.3	82.5	9.7	11.6	266
Zomba	33.9	41.9	80.3	22.2	15.3	368
Total	28.5	35.7	75.4	15.7	16.9	3,001
Total	25.6	34.3	76.4	13.9	16.9	6,818

Table A-3.5.1 Employment status: Women by district

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by employment status, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey: Currently employed[1]	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey: Not currently employed	Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Missing/ don't know	Total	Number of women
Northern						
Chitipa	47.5	10.5	42.0	0.0	100.0	270
Karonga	46.6	26.1	27.2	0.1	100.0	444
Mzimba	51.6	19.3	28.9	0.2	100.0	1,336
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	71.4	11.7	16.8	0.1	100.0	331
Rumphi	50.1	26.8	22.9	0.2	100.0	296
Total	52.7	19.4	27.8	0.1	100.0	2,677
Central						
Dedza	53.3	22.3	24.2	0.2	100.0	1,438
Dowa	45.2	12.9	41.8	0.0	100.0	1,060
Kasungu	57.1	26.2	16.7	0.0	100.0	1,213
Lilongwe	57.7	25.4	16.9	0.0	100.0	2,844
Mchinji	47.4	16.0	36.6	0.0	100.0	813
Nkhotakota	73.7	15.1	11.2	0.0	100.0	544
Ntcheu	70.4	14.2	15.2	0.2	100.0	960
Ntchisi	54.4	10.7	34.8	0.1	100.0	353
Salima	55.4	15.4	29.2	0.0	100.0	634
Total	56.6	20.1	23.2	0.0	100.0	9,857
Southern						
Balaka	39.5	12.2	48.3	0.0	100.0	601
Blantyre	49.5	8.5	42.0	0.0	100.0	2,036
Chikhwawa	65.4	24.3	10.3	0.0	100.0	910
Chiradzulu	60.7	16.5	22.8	0.0	100.0	493
Machinga	51.4	10.7	37.9	0.0	100.0	708
Mangochi	37.7	12.5	49.8	0.0	100.0	1,442
Mulanje	68.4	20.0	11.6	0.0	100.0	861
Mwanza	70.7	6.6	22.5	0.2	100.0	140
Neno	61.5	25.4	13.0	0.1	100.0	132
Nsanje	78.5	8.5	13.1	0.0	100.0	423
Phalombe	46.5	22.2	31.1	0.2	100.0	459
Thyolo	60.6	12.7	26.7	0.0	100.0	1,038
Zomba	63.7	17.9	18.3	0.1	100.0	1,243
Total	55.1	14.4	30.4	0.0	100.0	10,485
Total	55.5	17.4	27.0	0.0	100.0	23,020

[1] 'Currently employed' is defined as having done work in the past seven days. Includes persons who did not work in the past seven days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

Table A-3.5.2 Employment status: Men by district

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by employment status, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey: Currently employed[1]	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey: Not currently employed	Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey	Missing/ don't know	Total	Number of men
Northern						
Chitipa	60.5	3.8	35.7	0.0	100.0	79
Karonga	72.3	5.5	22.2	0.0	100.0	127
Mzimba	79.0	4.3	16.8	0.0	100.0	346
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	89.9	7.0	3.2	0.0	100.0	103
Rumphi	86.9	5.2	7.9	0.0	100.0	88
Total	78.3	4.9	16.8	0.0	100.0	744
Central						
Dedza	85.7	7.6	6.7	0.0	100.0	360
Dowa	92.5	5.4	2.1	0.0	100.0	363
Kasungu	73.0	5.7	21.3	0.0	100.0	422
Lilongwe	87.5	3.4	9.1	0.0	100.0	910
Mchinji	88.2	7.9	4.0	0.0	100.0	254
Nkhotakota	82.6	11.3	6.0	0.0	100.0	180
Ntcheu	91.3	6.1	2.6	0.0	100.0	267
Ntchisi	73.2	17.4	9.4	0.0	100.0	110
Salima	85.3	9.3	5.4	0.0	100.0	209
Total	85.3	6.4	8.2	0.0	100.0	3,074
Southern						
Balaka	70.7	12.9	16.0	0.4	100.0	142
Blantyre	69.1	5.5	25.4	0.0	100.0	679
Chikhwawa	88.5	7.4	4.1	0.0	100.0	262
Chiradzulu	86.7	2.2	11.2	0.0	100.0	143
Machinga	87.2	2.3	10.5	0.0	100.0	191
Mangochi	77.9	7.8	14.3	0.0	100.0	390
Mulanje	83.8	8.9	7.3	0.0	100.0	239
Mwanza	83.9	9.2	7.0	0.0	100.0	37
Neno	81.5	11.5	5.1	1.9	100.0	36
Nsanje	89.2	3.3	7.5	0.0	100.0	113
Phalombe	79.2	15.4	5.4	0.0	100.0	135
Thyolo	77.2	9.3	13.5	0.0	100.0	266
Zomba	86.5	9.8	3.7	0.0	100.0	368
Total	79.6	7.6	12.8	0.0	100.0	3,001
Total	82.0	6.8	11.2	0.0	100.0	6,818

[1] 'Currently employed' is defined as having done work in the past seven days. Includes persons who did not work in the past seven days but who are regularly employed and were absent from work for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason.

Table A-3.6.1 Occupation: Women by district

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Professional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual[1]	Domestic service	Agriculture	Total	Number of women
Northern									
Chitipa	2.5	0.4	33.9	10.1	6.2	1.6	45.4	100.0	156
Karonga	0.4	0.1	33.4	11.0	2.8	0.6	51.7	100.0	323
Mzimba	3.0	0.3	28.3	7.4	4.2	0.2	56.7	100.0	948
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	1.2	0.4	25.7	2.3	3.0	0.9	66.5	100.0	275
Rumphi	2.7	0.6	31.2	5.9	4.3	0.8	54.5	100.0	228
Total	2.2	0.3	29.6	7.3	4.0	0.5	56.1	100.0	1,930
Central									
Dedza	0.9	0.5	11.8	6.1	13.1	0.4	67.2	100.0	1,088
Dowa	1.1	0.0	18.1	8.0	9.4	0.8	62.7	100.0	616
Kasungu	1.8	1.1	20.2	7.8	5.0	0.2	63.9	100.0	1,011
Lilongwe	2.7	1.3	30.6	5.9	6.2	3.2	50.1	100.0	2,363
Mchinji	1.2	0.3	14.3	7.4	3.5	0.8	72.4	100.0	515
Nkhotakota	0.8	0.0	25.2	6.8	3.5	0.7	63.0	100.0	483
Ntcheu	0.7	0.1	26.3	8.6	11.3	0.4	52.6	100.0	812
Ntchisi	2.2	0.1	13.9	4.8	14.4	0.2	64.5	100.0	229
Salima	1.1	0.5	20.1	5.0	14.0	0.3	59.1	100.0	448
Total	1.6	0.7	22.4	6.7	8.2	1.3	59.0	100.0	7,565
Southern									
Balaka	3.2	1.0	34.3	11.9	6.8	1.9	40.9	100.0	311
Blantyre	6.3	4.5	51.5	5.8	5.0	7.0	19.9	100.0	1,181
Chikhwawa	0.6	0.4	14.0	3.1	2.9	0.1	78.9	100.0	816
Chiradzulu	1.7	0.6	17.3	4.5	2.9	0.8	72.2	100.0	381
Machinga	1.9	0.3	23.4	5.4	6.5	1.7	60.8	100.0	439
Mangochi	2.1	0.5	32.2	15.4	7.2	1.2	41.5	100.0	723
Mulanje	1.7	0.1	16.4	5.3	7.3	1.4	67.7	100.0	761
Mwanza	1.9	0.9	19.5	3.1	16.9	0.7	57.1	100.0	109
Neno	2.1	0.2	17.4	3.8	10.5	3.6	62.3	100.0	114
Nsanje	1.4	0.1	15.7	4.0	1.5	0.1	77.3	100.0	367
Phalombe	1.1	0.4	20.1	5.6	10.0	0.2	62.6	100.0	315
Thyolo	0.9	1.1	24.2	5.4	5.5	1.7	61.2	100.0	761
Zomba	2.5	1.4	16.8	4.0	2.9	1.9	70.5	100.0	1,015
Total	2.4	1.3	25.7	6.1	5.3	2.2	57.0	100.0	7,294
Total	2.0	0.9	24.7	6.5	6.5	1.6	57.8	100.0	16,790

[1] Unskilled manual labour includes cases for occupations for unskilled labour and cases for which occupation information was missing for respondents who worked in the past 12 months, but did not provide information on their occupation.

Table A-3.6.2 Occupation: Men by district

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Professional/ technical/ managerial	Clerical	Sales and services	Skilled manual	Unskilled manual[1]	Domestic service	Agriculture	Total	Number of men
Northern									
Chitipa	7.0	0.0	11.8	11.3	10.6	0.0	59.3	100.0	51
Karonga	3.3	0.5	13.5	20.3	12.1	2.3	48.0	100.0	99
Mzimba	3.6	1.3	10.7	16.9	16.2	0.0	51.3	100.0	288
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	4.0	2.2	10.3	7.4	11.5	0.9	63.7	100.0	100
Rumphi	2.0	0.7	12.4	14.8	13.1	0.0	57.2	100.0	81
Total	3.7	1.1	11.4	15.2	13.9	0.5	54.2	100.0	619
Central									
Dedza	2.4	0.0	8.3	17.7	9.1	1.7	60.8	100.0	336
Dowa	2.6	0.3	8.8	15.9	10.4	0.8	61.2	100.0	355
Kasungu	2.5	0.3	9.7	15.5	8.8	0.4	62.8	100.0	332
Lilongwe	5.4	2.9	20.6	18.8	10.1	2.1	40.0	100.0	828
Mchinji	2.2	0.5	13.0	12.9	3.0	0.3	68.1	100.0	244
Nkhotakota	3.4	1.5	16.6	15.4	3.3	0.6	59.2	100.0	169
Ntcheu	1.0	0.0	9.3	18.1	13.0	0.7	57.9	100.0	260
Ntchisi	5.2	0.4	8.1	11.4	6.0	0.7	68.2	100.0	100
Salima	4.0	1.7	24.4	19.7	9.4	1.6	39.2	100.0	197
Total	3.4	1.2	14.3	17.0	8.9	1.2	54.0	100.0	2,821
Southern									
Balaka	5.5	0.3	23.0	21.7	15.4	2.3	31.8	100.0	118
Blantyre	8.7	2.9	27.7	33.6	11.1	3.5	12.5	100.0	507
Chikhwawa	2.0	0.0	10.3	14.2	16.6	1.2	55.7	100.0	251
Chiradzulu	0.7	1.1	15.7	18.6	10.0	0.0	54.0	100.0	127
Machinga	5.3	0.8	18.8	16.3	5.6	1.9	51.3	100.0	171
Mangochi	1.2	1.7	19.2	20.4	10.0	1.4	46.2	100.0	334
Mulanje	2.3	0.8	20.7	19.5	14.5	1.5	40.7	100.0	222
Mwanza	3.7	1.0	11.8	18.8	17.0	2.6	45.2	100.0	35
Neno	4.3	0.4	13.7	12.1	12.3	0.7	56.4	100.0	34
Nsanje	2.4	1.8	6.4	17.2	8.2	0.4	63.6	100.0	105
Phalombe	3.0	0.1	13.2	10.9	6.3	0.3	66.2	100.0	127
Thyolo	3.4	4.6	17.5	18.7	9.9	1.5	44.4	100.0	230
Zomba	4.4	2.4	12.2	16.6	6.0	1.2	57.2	100.0	354
Total	4.1	1.8	18.0	20.6	10.5	1.7	43.3	100.0	2,615
Total	3.7	1.4	15.6	18.3	10.1	1.4	49.4	100.0	6,054

[1] Unskilled manual labour includes cases for occupations for unskilled labour and cases for which occupation information was missing for respondents who worked in the past 12 months, but did not provide information on their occupation.

Table A-3.7.1 Type of earnings: Women by district

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Type of earnings					Total	Number of women employed during the last 12 months
	Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Missing		
Northern							
Chitipa	45.5	7.2	1.3	45.8	0.2	100.0	156
Karonga	42.9	27.7	0.1	29.1	0.1	100.0	323
Mzimba	39.3	18.4	3.7	38.3	0.3	100.0	948
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	13.9	3.4	0.4	82.2	0.2	100.0	275
Rumphi	46.3	18.8	1.9	32.9	0.0	100.0	228
Total	37.6	17.0	2.2	43.0	0.2	100.0	1,930
Central							
Dedza	24.5	9.4	1.7	64.4	0.1	100.0	1,088
Dowa	29.1	16.0	3.2	51.6	0.2	100.0	616
Kasungu	46.0	6.5	4.4	42.8	0.4	100.0	1,011
Lilongwe	63.8	4.3	3.7	28.0	0.2	100.0	2,363
Mchinji	25.0	1.3	0.5	73.1	0.1	100.0	515
Nkhotakota	56.4	17.5	1.1	25.0	0.0	100.0	483
Ntcheu	54.0	5.1	0.7	40.1	0.0	100.0	812
Ntchisi	23.0	12.8	3.7	60.1	0.3	100.0	229
Salima	34.7	2.4	1.3	61.6	0.0	100.0	448
Total	45.8	7.1	2.6	44.3	0.2	100.0	7,565
Southern							
Balaka	58.7	2.5	2.4	36.4	0.1	100.0	311
Blantyre	73.9	6.2	3.0	16.5	0.3	100.0	1,181
Chikhwawa	46.8	4.1	3.1	45.3	0.7	100.0	816
Chiradzulu	43.0	2.1	0.2	54.4	0.3	100.0	381
Machinga	19.2	8.5	0.0	71.8	0.5	100.0	439
Mangochi	49.4	11.0	2.4	37.2	0.0	100.0	723
Mulanje	40.1	5.6	15.6	38.8	0.0	100.0	761
Mwanza	35.7	12.3	2.3	49.8	0.0	100.0	109
Neno	22.4	3.8	2.1	71.4	0.4	100.0	114
Nsanje	33.0	20.8	0.8	45.4	0.0	100.0	367
Phalombe	38.2	13.4	2.5	42.5	3.3	100.0	315
Thyolo	59.0	5.6	1.7	33.7	0.0	100.0	761
Zomba	26.6	17.6	9.7	45.6	0.4	100.0	1,015
Total	46.3	8.8	4.6	40.0	0.4	100.0	7,294
Total	45.1	9.0	3.4	42.3	0.3	100.0	16,790

Table A-3.7.2 Type of earnings: Men by district

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of earnings, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Type of earnings					Total	Number of men employed during the last 12 months
	Cash only	Cash and in-kind	In-kind only	Not paid	Missing		
Northern							
Chitipa	59.4	6.9	0.7	33.1	0.0	100.0	51
Karonga	51.6	13.4	4.1	31.0	0.0	100.0	99
Mzimba	60.1	8.1	0.5	31.3	0.0	100.0	288
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	47.8	3.9	3.3	45.0	0.0	100.0	100
Rumphi	53.6	4.6	4.6	37.3	0.0	100.0	81
Total	55.9	7.7	2.1	34.4	0.0	100.0	619
Central							
Dedza	51.8	2.4	1.2	44.7	0.0	100.0	336
Dowa	35.3	4.4	2.1	58.2	0.0	100.0	355
Kasungu	51.2	1.7	0.0	47.1	0.0	100.0	332
Lilongwe	59.5	17.4	1.1	22.0	0.0	100.0	828
Mchinji	35.5	0.3	0.7	63.6	0.0	100.0	244
Nkhotakota	61.7	7.2	2.8	28.3	0.0	100.0	169
Ntcheu	68.8	3.4	0.8	27.0	0.0	100.0	260
Ntchisi	46.9	0.7	1.4	50.9	0.0	100.0	100
Salima	74.1	1.1	0.8	24.0	0.0	100.0	197
Total	54.1	7.0	1.1	37.8	0.0	100.0	2,821
Southern							
Balaka	77.7	4.2	0.6	17.5	0.0	100.0	118
Blantyre	80.0	0.8	0.6	18.6	0.0	100.0	507
Chikhwawa	53.3	4.9	1.9	40.0	0.0	100.0	251
Chiradzulu	68.4	5.2	0.4	25.6	0.5	100.0	127
Machinga	46.1	8.5	0.8	44.2	0.4	100.0	171
Mangochi	49.6	10.0	4.9	35.6	0.0	100.0	334
Mulanje	51.0	10.4	4.1	34.5	0.0	100.0	222
Mwanza	45.0	2.7	1.6	49.2	1.5	100.0	35
Neno	48.4	4.5	1.5	45.5	0.0	100.0	34
Nsanje	40.1	12.2	1.0	46.7	0.0	100.0	105
Phalombe	28.5	12.0	12.8	46.7	0.0	100.0	127
Thyolo	86.7	2.3	2.0	9.0	0.0	100.0	230
Zomba	45.1	20.6	4.0	30.4	0.0	100.0	354
Total	59.1	7.9	2.8	30.1	0.1	100.0	2,615
Total	56.4	7.5	2.0	34.1	0.0	100.0	6,054

Table A-3.7.3 Type of employer: Women by district

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of employer, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Type of employer				Total
	Employed by family member	Employed by nonfamily member	Self-employed	Missing	
Northern					
Chitipa	17.4	12.8	69.6	99.8	156
Karonga	21.8	5.0	73.0	99.9	323
Mzimba	17.6	10.1	72.3	100.0	948
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	19.6	7.7	72.6	99.8	275
Rumphi	31.7	10.0	58.3	100.0	228
Total	20.2	9.1	70.6	99.9	1,930
Central					
Dedza	30.5	11.9	57.6	100.0	1,088
Dowa	17.7	13.0	69.2	100.0	616
Kasungu	11.4	14.0	74.3	99.7	1,011
Lilongwe	16.2	16.8	66.8	99.8	2,363
Mchinji	39.3	11.4	49.2	99.9	515
Nkhotakota	27.0	7.6	65.4	100.0	483
Ntcheu	32.8	7.7	59.5	100.0	812
Ntchisi	28.8	9.8	61.3	100.0	229
Salima	25.5	16.2	58.3	100.0	448
Total	22.7	13.3	63.9	99.9	7,565
Southern					
Balaka	9.4	12.2	78.2	99.9	311
Blantyre	12.1	30.2	57.4	99.7	1,181
Chikhwawa	21.5	6.3	71.6	99.3	816
Chiradzulu	7.2	9.5	83.0	99.7	381
Machinga	9.6	10.4	79.5	99.5	439
Mangochi	17.2	12.6	70.2	100.0	723
Mulanje	22.1	13.5	64.4	100.0	761
Mwanza	13.9	13.9	72.3	100.0	109
Neno	25.7	11.8	62.5	100.0	114
Nsanje	6.4	5.1	88.5	100.0	367
Phalombe	15.5	9.6	71.8	96.8	315
Thyolo	10.0	16.3	73.7	100.0	761
Zomba	25.4	11.1	63.5	99.9	1,015
Total	15.9	14.2	69.6	99.7	7,294
Total	19.5	13.2	67.1	99.8	16,790

Table A-3.7.4 Type of employer: Men by district

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by type of employer, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Type of employer				Total	Number of women employed during the last 12 months
	Employed by family member	Employed by nonfamily member	Self-employed	Missing		
Northern						
Chitipa	30.0	23.0	46.6	0.4	100.0	51
Karonga	14.3	28.1	57.6	0.0	100.0	99
Mzimba	21.3	25.1	53.5	0.0	100.0	288
Nkhata Bay	20.6	31.9	47.5	0.0	100.0	100
Rumphi	20.0	21.1	58.9	0.0	100.0	81
Total	20.6	26.0	53.3	0.0	100.0	619
Central						
Dedza	26.1	14.8	59.1	0.0	100.0	336
Dowa	49.4	17.5	33.2	0.0	100.0	355
Kasungu	9.0	24.4	66.3	0.3	100.0	332
Lilongwe	17.3	26.6	56.0	0.0	100.0	828
Mchinji	21.2	21.8	57.1	0.0	100.0	244
Nkhotakota	13.3	28.6	57.9	0.3	100.0	169
Ntcheu	34.4	14.4	51.2	0.0	100.0	260
Ntchisi	18.9	18.0	63.1	0.0	100.0	100
Salima	16.3	36.8	46.8	0.0	100.0	197
Total	23.1	22.8	54.1	0.1	100.0	2,821
Southern						
Balaka	8.0	34.7	57.3	0.0	100.0	118
Blantyre	13.6	59.9	26.0	0.4	100.0	507
Chikhwawa	19.9	34.2	45.9	0.0	100.0	251
Chiradzulu	21.1	21.8	57.1	0.0	100.0	127
Machinga	35.8	22.7	41.1	0.4	100.0	171
Mangochi	17.8	25.2	57.0	0.0	100.0	334
Mulanje	21.0	31.2	47.8	0.0	100.0	222
Mwanza	26.9	26.8	44.8	1.5	100.0	35
Neno	29.6	24.9	45.5	0.0	100.0	34
Nsanje	22.7	20.9	56.4	0.0	100.0	105
Phalombe	27.4	17.3	55.3	0.0	100.0	127
Thyolo	11.6	43.4	45.0	0.0	100.0	230
Zomba	33.8	24.1	41.7	0.4	100.0	354
Total	20.9	34.3	44.6	0.2	100.0	2,615
Total	21.9	28.1	49.9	0.1	100.0	6,054

Table A-3.7.5 Continuity of employment: Women by district

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by continuity of employment, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Continuity of employment				Total	Number of women employed during the last 12 months
	All year	Seasonal	Occasional	Missing		
Northern						
Chitipa	36.0	55.2	8.6	0.2	100.0	156
Karonga	27.3	59.2	13.4	0.1	100.0	323
Mzimba	33.7	53.2	13.0	0.0	100.0	948
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	47.9	40.5	11.5	0.2	100.0	275
Rumphi	26.7	62.5	10.8	0.0	100.0	228
Total	34.0	53.7	12.2	0.1	100.0	1,930
Central						
Dedza	25.9	63.5	10.6	0.0	100.0	1,088
Dowa	23.7	63.9	12.3	0.0	100.0	616
Kasungu	22.7	64.4	12.5	0.3	100.0	1,011
Lilongwe	38.3	45.4	16.1	0.2	100.0	2,363
Mchinji	28.8	62.3	8.8	0.1	100.0	515
Nkhotakota	41.6	50.1	8.1	0.1	100.0	483
Ntcheu	17.0	54.5	28.3	0.2	100.0	812
Ntchisi	18.0	71.0	11.0	0.0	100.0	229
Salima	28.3	59.5	12.2	0.0	100.0	448
Total	29.3	56.1	14.5	0.1	100.0	7,565
Southern						
Balaka	44.1	45.2	10.4	0.3	100.0	311
Blantyre	52.6	34.6	12.5	0.3	100.0	1,181
Chikhwawa	22.4	62.9	13.9	0.9	100.0	816
Chiradzulu	31.4	58.8	9.2	0.6	100.0	381
Machinga	35.9	48.0	15.6	0.5	100.0	439
Mangochi	45.5	38.8	15.7	0.0	100.0	723
Mulanje	33.8	55.2	11.0	0.0	100.0	761
Mwanza	43.8	46.0	9.9	0.3	100.0	109
Neno	26.8	55.0	18.1	0.0	100.0	114
Nsanje	26.6	69.8	3.7	0.0	100.0	367
Phalombe	31.7	52.0	13.0	3.3	100.0	315
Thyolo	32.4	60.4	7.1	0.2	100.0	761
Zomba	47.3	38.9	13.3	0.5	100.0	1,015
Total	38.5	49.1	11.9	0.5	100.0	7,294
Total	33.8	52.8	13.1	0.3	100.0	16,790

Table A-3.7.6 Continuity of employment: Men by district

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by continuity of employment, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Continuity of employment				Total	Number of men employed during the last 12 months
	All year	Seasonal	Occasional	Missing		
Northern						
Chitipa	40.0	43.1	15.9	1.0	100.0	51
Karonga	57.5	28.2	14.3	0.0	100.0	99
Mzimba	51.3	28.9	18.6	1.1	100.0	288
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	46.0	41.1	12.9	0.0	100.0	100
Rumphi	41.5	42.4	16.2	0.0	100.0	81
Total	49.2	33.7	16.5	0.6	100.0	619
Central						
Dedza	35.3	47.2	17.5	0.0	100.0	336
Dowa	21.0	66.8	12.2	0.0	100.0	355
Kasungu	50.8	39.4	9.5	0.3	100.0	332
Lilongwe	36.7	53.8	9.5	0.0	100.0	828
Mchinji	39.3	57.1	3.2	0.3	100.0	244
Nkhotakota	41.3	48.8	9.8	0.0	100.0	169
Ntcheu	23.1	66.2	10.7	0.0	100.0	260
Ntchisi	30.8	59.6	9.2	0.4	100.0	100
Salima	38.5	53.7	7.9	0.0	100.0	197
Total	35.4	54.3	10.3	0.1	100.0	2,821
Southern						
Balaka	45.2	40.8	14.0	0.0	100.0	118
Blantyre	67.8	16.4	15.8	0.0	100.0	507
Chikhwawa	31.9	63.3	4.8	0.0	100.0	251
Chiradzulu	61.6	33.0	5.4	0.0	100.0	127
Machinga	64.2	28.6	6.8	0.4	100.0	171
Mangochi	50.2	43.4	6.4	0.0	100.0	334
Mulanje	40.9	44.4	14.2	0.5	100.0	222
Mwanza	38.0	56.0	4.6	1.5	100.0	35
Neno	35.0	53.5	9.8	1.7	100.0	34
Nsanje	33.8	55.7	10.1	0.4	100.0	105
Phalombe	46.7	42.8	9.8	0.8	100.0	127
Thyolo	46.9	50.4	2.8	0.0	100.0	230
Zomba	50.4	40.6	9.0	0.0	100.0	354
Total	50.9	39.6	9.4	0.2	100.0	2,615
Total	43.5	45.8	10.5	0.2	100.0	6,054

Table A-3.9.1 Knowledge and attitude concerning tuberculosis: Women by district

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among women who have heard of TB, the percentage who know that TB is spread through the air by coughing, the percentage who believe that TB can be cured, and the percentage who would want to keep secret that a family member has TB, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

	Among all respondents		Among respondents who have heard of TB, the percentage who			
District of residence	Percentage who have heard of TB	Number	Percentage who report that TB is spread through the air by coughing	Percentage who believe that TB can be cured	Percentage who would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number
Northern						
Chitipa	96.9	269.8	57.7	63.6	49.8	261
Karonga	97.9	444.3	66.0	75.8	46.2	435
Mzimba	98.5	1,336.3	65.0	67.6	57.0	1,316
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	98.5	331.0	66.7	81.2	56.2	326
Rumphi	99.5	296.0	73.8	73.1	48.7	295
Total	98.3	2,677.4	65.6	70.8	53.5	2,633
Central						
Dedza	92.2	1,438.5	74.4	63.7	54.6	1,326
Dowa	96.3	1,059.8	74.9	67.9	32.2	1,021
Kasungu	96.8	1,213.0	74.7	72.7	45.5	1,174
Lilongwe	98.7	2,843.7	79.2	75.7	41.1	2,807
Mchinji	98.7	812.8	85.0	74.7	41.6	802
Nkhotakota	98.4	543.6	70.8	75.2	46.8	535
Ntcheu	99.3	959.5	83.0	88.1	61.1	953
Ntchisi	98.1	352.6	78.5	70.6	37.1	346
Salima	97.5	633.7	72.4	68.9	48.3	618
Total	97.2	9,857.2	77.5	73.3	45.2	9,581
Southern						
Balaka	97.1	600.6	89.9	89.7	71.0	583
Blantyre	99.4	2,036.3	87.7	93.4	49.1	2,025
Chikhwawa	96.4	910.2	77.2	88.0	46.1	878
Chiradzulu	99.0	492.9	83.2	83.3	63.8	488
Machinga	97.6	707.7	70.7	80.4	60.5	690
Mangochi	97.0	1,441.6	80.9	83.2	65.5	1,398
Mulanje	98.7	861.1	84.0	82.6	56.5	850
Mwanza	98.6	140.5	77.1	86.5	57.3	139
Neno	95.4	131.5	71.5	84.9	37.1	125
Nsanje	97.7	422.8	77.3	90.5	63.8	413
Phalombe	96.9	459.0	77.1	75.9	41.8	445
Thyolo	99.4	1,037.8	84.4	88.3	48.2	1,032
Zomba	97.1	1,243.5	85.6	83.6	53.9	1,208
Total	98.0	10,485.5	82.5	86.4	55.1	10,273
Total	97.7	23,020.0	78.4	79.0	50.7	22,487

Table A-3.9.2 Knowledge and attitude concerning tuberculosis: Men by district

Percentage of men age 15-49 who have heard of tuberculosis (TB), and among men who have heard of TB, the percentages who know that TB is spread through the air by coughing, the percentage who believe that TB can be cured, and the percentage who would want to keep secret that a family member has TB, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

	Among all respondents		Among respondents who have heard of TB			
District of residence	Percentage who have heard of TB	Number	Percentage who report that TB is spread through the air by coughing	Percentage who believe that TB can be cured	Percentage who would want a family member's TB kept secret	Number
Northern						
Chitipa	95.9	79.1	82.6	75.0	32.3	76
Karonga	98.2	127.2	74.9	82.5	47.5	125
Mzimba	99.0	346.1	82.0	82.4	50.8	342
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	98.9	102.8	76.9	84.2	40.9	102
Rumphi	99.3	88.3	84.2	87.5	34.2	88
Total	98.5	743.6	80.4	82.5	45.0	733
Central						
Dedza	94.5	360.0	80.8	76.1	36.5	340
Dowa	100.0	362.5	92.8	81.4	20.5	363
Kasungu	98.5	421.9	89.7	89.6	36.3	416
Lilongwe	100.0	910.2	92.8	90.4	25.0	910
Mchinji	99.1	254.0	90.1	84.8	12.6	252
Nkhotakota	98.3	179.7	84.7	86.3	41.3	177
Ntcheu	99.1	267.1	82.8	82.3	38.3	265
Ntchisi	98.7	109.9	89.5	83.1	37.6	108
Salima	98.0	208.6	88.2	84.6	31.1	204
Total	98.7	3,073.9	89.0	85.5	29.3	3,035
Southern						
Balaka	98.1	141.5	90.5	92.2	39.5	139
Blantyre	98.4	678.8	77.8	93.0	31.1	668
Chikhwawa	98.9	262.1	89.5	94.3	33.3	259
Chiradzulu	99.0	142.6	89.3	85.1	30.6	141
Machinga	98.0	190.8	80.5	92.8	61.3	187
Mangochi	97.4	389.8	84.3	91.1	45.6	380
Mulanje	98.7	239.4	89.9	88.5	30.3	236
Mwanza	98.5	37.5	79.3	90.6	29.6	37
Neno	99.4	36.4	92.5	92.3	32.8	36
Nsanje	97.0	113.3	70.3	91.6	37.3	110
Phalombe	95.7	134.6	78.4	85.1	20.8	129
Thyolo	99.2	266.2	86.7	93.0	30.4	264
Zomba	99.1	367.7	85.6	92.6	31.8	364
Total	98.3	3,000.9	83.7	91.6	35.2	2,950
Total men 15-49	98.5	6,818.4	85.7	87.9	33.6	6,718

Table A-3.10.1 Use of tobacco: Women by district

Percentage of women age 15-49 who smoke cigarettes or a pipe or use other tobacco products and the percent distribution of cigarette smokers by number of cigarettes smoked in preceding 24 hours, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Cigarettes	Pipe	Other tobacco	Does not use tobacco	Number of women	Number of cigarette smokers
Northern						
Chitipa	0.6	0.0	0.0	99.4	270	1
Karonga	0.0	0.0	0.1	99.9	444	0
Mzimba	0.3	0.0	2.9	96.9	1,336	4
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	0.5	0.0	0.1	99.4	331	2
Rumphi	0.1	0.0	0.1	99.8	296	0
Total	0.3	0.0	1.5	98.3	2,677	7
Central						
Dedza	0.5	0.0	1.8	97.8	1,438	7
Dowa	0.2	0.0	0.6	99.2	1,060	2
Kasungu	0.6	0.0	1.1	98.7	1,213	7
Lilongwe	0.5	0.0	0.4	99.3	2,844	14
Mchinji	0.0	0.0	0.1	99.8	813	0
Nkhotakota	0.1	0.0	1.5	98.2	544	1
Ntcheu	0.1	0.0	0.0	99.9	960	1
Ntchisi	0.1	0.0	0.0	99.9	353	1
Salima	0.2	0.0	2.7	97.1	634	1
Total	0.3	0.0	0.8	98.9	9,857	34
Southern						
Balaka	0.8	0.0	0.1	99.1	601	5
Blantyre	0.7	0.1	0.3	99.0	2,036	15
Chikhwawa	0.2	0.0	0.8	99.0	910	2
Chiradzulu	0.3	0.0	0.3	99.5	493	2
Machinga	0.6	0.0	0.6	98.8	708	4
Mangochi	0.1	0.0	0.2	99.7	1,442	1
Mulanje	0.5	0.0	1.1	98.3	861	5
Mwanza	1.5	0.0	0.1	98.4	140	2
Neno	1.2	0.0	0.1	98.7	132	2
Nsanje	0.2	0.0	1.2	98.5	423	1
Phalombe	0.8	0.0	2.0	97.0	459	4
Thyolo	0.3	0.0	1.3	98.7	1,038	3
Zomba	0.4	0.0	0.7	98.8	1,243	5
Total	0.5	0.0	0.7	98.9	10,485	50
Total	0.4	0.0	0.8	98.8	23,020	91

Table A-3.10.2 Use of tobacco: Men by district

Percentage of men age 15-49 who smoke cigarettes or a pipe or use other tobacco products and the percent distribution of cigarette smokers by number of cigarettes smoked in preceding 24 hours, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Cigarettes	Pipe	Other tobacco	Does not use tobacco	Number of men	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours						Total	Number of cigarette smokers
						0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10+	Don't know/ missing		
Northern													
Chitipa	14.1	0.0	0.2	85.4	79	(2.6)	(33.3)	(32.4)	(13.4)	(18.3)	(0.0)	100.0	11
Karonga	12.3	0.0	1.4	86.2	127	(5.3)	(20.1)	(27.6)	(9.3)	(28.8)	(8.8)	100.0	16
Mzimba	13.4	0.1	1.4	85.9	346	(0.0)	(24.2)	(36.3)	(22.1)	(14.4)	(3.0)	100.0	46
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	14.2	0.0	0.2	85.8	103	(3.8)	(24.6)	(43.3)	(16.3)	(8.9)	(3.1)	100.0	15
Rumphi	19.9	0.3	1.4	79.7	88	(8.5)	(28.5)	(36.3)	(9.9)	(13.7)	(3.0)	100.0	18
Total	14.2	0.1	1.1	85.1	744	(3.0)	(25.3)	(35.6)	(16.4)	(16.1)	(3.6)	100.0	105
Central													
Dedza	26.8	0.3	2.4	72.7	360	2.2	27.8	35.7	18.2	16.0	0.0	100.0	96
Dowa	22.6	0.0	1.1	77.2	363	2.4	26.9	42.5	19.6	8.6	0.0	100.0	82
Kasungu	22.3	0.0	0.3	77.7	422	3.4	25.4	41.7	11.5	15.2	2.9	100.0	94
Lilongwe	16.2	0.2	2.1	82.8	910	8.6	22.4	46.4	16.1	6.5	0.0	100.0	148
Mchinji	20.6	0.0	0.0	79.4	254	5.0	21.4	24.3	30.7	18.5	0.0	100.0	52
Nkhotakota	12.3	0.0	0.1	87.5	180	(4.5)	(19.3)	(47.6)	(16.1)	(12.6)	(0.0)	100.0	22
Ntcheu	22.3	0.6	1.4	77.7	267	0.0	21.2	43.7	17.5	14.6	3.0	100.0	60
Ntchisi	21.6	0.0	0.0	78.4	110	6.5	35.7	31.9	20.8	2.2	2.8	100.0	24
Salima	17.9	0.0	1.6	81.8	209	(4.0)	(20.6)	(53.2)	(11.3)	(10.9)	(0.0)	100.0	37
Total	20.0	0.2	1.3	79.6	3,074	4.3	24.4	41.2	17.5	11.7	0.8	100.0	615
Southern													
Balaka	14.9	0.0	1.3	83.9	142	4.1	(27.1)	(37.6)	(8.9)	(16.0)	(6.3)	100.0	21
Blantyre	9.2	0.0	0.8	90.8	679	11.7	(34.0)	(28.4)	(7.0)	(16.7)	(2.3)	100.0	62
Chikhwawa	13.5	0.0	1.7	85.0	262	0.0	(35.4)	(30.9)	(9.4)	(17.3)	(7.0)	100.0	35
Chiradzulu	21.1	0.0	2.6	78.9	143	3.8	(27.1)	(27.2)	(22.9)	(15.8)	(3.2)	100.0	30
Machinga	15.3	0.0	0.8	84.7	191	6.1	(8.9)	(57.6)	(9.5)	(11.7)	(6.1)	100.0	29
Mangochi	19.5	0.0	1.2	80.1	390	4.8	(17.5)	(27.4)	(11.3)	(35.3)	(3.7)	100.0	76
Mulanje	18.0	0.4	0.8	82.0	239	0.0	(20.9)	(42.4)	(32.3)	(2.4)	(2.1)	100.0	43
Mwanza	15.1	0.2	0.8	84.3	37	0.0	(43.5)	(31.8)	(10.5)	(8.2)	(6.0)	100.0	6
Neno	12.0	0.0	0.4	87.7	36	10.2	(6.4)	(35.7)	(16.0)	(12.7)	(19.1)	100.0	4
Nsanje	19.5	0.0	0.0	80.5	113	0.0	(23.0)	(38.1)	(7.6)	(21.9)	(9.3)	100.0	22
Phalombe	14.0	0.0	0.9	86.0	135	0.0	(32.1)	(42.9)	(20.4)	(4.7)	(0.0)	100.0	19
Thyolo	12.2	0.0	1.3	87.2	266	9.1	(35.8)	(24.4)	(18.0)	(10.6)	(2.1)	100.0	32
Zomba	13.2	0.0	1.0	86.4	368	10.3	(40.8)	(28.9)	(14.3)	(4.2)	(1.5)	100.0	48
Total	14.3	0.0	1.1	85.3	3,001	5.4	27.4	33.2	14.3	15.9	3.8	100.0	429
Total	16.9	0.1	1.2	82.7	6,818	4.6	25.6	37.7	16.2	13.7	2.2	100.0	1,150

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

CHAPTER 4 FERTILITY

Table A-4.2 Fertility by background characteristics

Total fertility rate for the three years preceding the survey, percentage of women age 15-49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49 years, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Total fertility rate	Percentage women age 15-49 currently pregnant	Mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49
Northern			
Chitipa	6.2	11.1	6.7
Karonga	6.0	11.2	6.3
Mzimba	5.8	8.9	6.7
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	4.9	7.8	6.0
Rumphi	5.2	8.6	6.4
Total	5.7	9.4	6.5
Central			
Dedza	5.8	8.8	7.2
Dowa	5.9	8.9	7.1
Kasungu	6.4	8.2	7.3
Lilongwe	5.4	7.1	6.6
Mchinji	6.3	8.5	7.1
Nkhotakota	6.2	9.5	7.4
Ntcheu	5.3	9.2	6.7
Ntchisi	5.6	11.4	7.2
Salima	6.6	12.0	7.4
Total	5.8	8.6	7.0
Southern			
Balaka	6.0	9.2	6.5
Blantyre	4.0	6.3	5.3
Chikhwawa	6.7	11.8	6.7
Chiradzulu	4.6	9.6	5.8
Machinga	6.9	12.7	6.8
Mangochi	7.0	10.5	6.2
Mulanje	5.1	7.7	6.1
Mwanza	5.1	7.3	6.4
Neno	5.5	12.4	6.3
Nsanje	6.2	10.2	6.9
Phalombe	7.0	10.7	6.7
Thyolo	5.1	9.1	5.5
Zomba	5.6	9.2	6.1
Total	5.6	9.3	6.1
Total	5.7	9.0	6.6

Table A-4.5 Birth intervals

Percent distribution of non-first births in the five years preceding the survey by number of months since preceding birth, and median number of months since preceding birth, according to background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Months since preceding birth						Total	Number of non-first births	Median number of months since preceding birth
	7-17	18-23	24-35	36-47	48-59	60+			
Northern									
Chitipa	3.7	6.1	38.5	31.9	11.3	8.6	100.0	190	36.3
Karonga	2.1	8.4	42.8	26.1	10.5	10.2	100.0	307	35.0
Mzimba	5.6	8.5	36.9	26.1	12.3	10.7	100.0	920	35.8
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	2.8	5.6	38.1	27.7	12.3	13.4	100.0	203	36.5
Rumphi	3.2	6.1	35.9	28.0	13.9	12.9	100.0	185	36.9
Total	4.2	7.7	38.1	27.1	12.0	10.9	100.0	1,805	36.0
Central									
Dedza	4.5	12.2	34.3	25.3	11.9	11.9	100.0	963	35.6
Dowa	4.7	8.5	32.9	27.9	13.8	12.2	100.0	681	37.0
Kasungu	4.7	10.7	38.7	25.6	10.2	10.1	100.0	922	34.6
Lilongwe	5.5	9.7	33.3	21.2	15.6	14.6	100.0	1,717	36.6
Mchinji	7.4	9.9	35.6	21.0	13.5	12.6	100.0	597	34.8
Nkhotakota	4.9	9.7	40.9	25.7	8.1	10.7	100.0	435	34.0
Ntcheu	4.7	9.7	32.5	26.9	12.0	14.3	100.0	620	36.8
Ntchisi	7.5	11.5	33.5	25.2	12.8	9.5	100.0	241	34.9
Salima	7.2	12.5	36.0	24.5	9.6	10.2	100.0	482	33.6
Total	5.4	10.3	35.0	24.3	12.6	12.4	100.0	6,659	35.7
Southern									
Balaka	4.2	9.9	38.3	24.5	11.6	11.5	100.0	416	35.4
Blantyre	5.4	7.1	26.0	27.2	15.3	19.1	100.0	1,034	41.8
Chikhwawa	2.0	9.2	33.2	29.0	13.2	13.3	100.0	686	37.8
Chiradzulu	2.7	9.0	35.2	22.5	12.7	17.9	100.0	287	37.0
Machinga	3.6	10.3	40.5	22.5	13.1	9.9	100.0	578	34.7
Mangochi	6.1	12.9	34.5	23.4	9.5	13.5	100.0	1,138	35.1
Mulanje	3.4	11.7	33.2	25.8	12.7	13.2	100.0	565	36.6
Mwanza	2.9	9.6	33.0	27.8	12.9	13.7	100.0	87	37.5
Neno	6.2	9.7	41.5	23.1	11.5	8.1	100.0	90	33.7
Nsanje	4.7	7.7	33.5	30.8	11.6	11.7	100.0	328	36.8
Phalombe	5.8	11.0	38.9	26.0	8.4	10.0	100.0	420	34.0
Thyolo	4.4	10.1	35.7	19.4	15.3	15.2	100.0	672	35.9
Zomba	5.3	13.2	31.8	24.2	12.1	13.3	100.0	862	35.9
Total	4.6	10.4	33.9	24.9	12.4	13.8	100.0	7,163	36.4
Total	4.9	10.1	34.8	24.9	12.5	12.9	100.0	15,627	36.1

Table A-4.7 Median age at first birth

Median age at first birth among women age 20-49 (25-49) years, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Age						Women age 20-49	Women age 25-49
	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49		
Northern								
Chitipa	18.7	18.6	18.3	18.8	19.5	19.5	18.7	18.7
Karonga	18.4	18.6	18.3	18.9	18.3	19.0	18.6	18.6
Mzimba	19.3	18.8	19.6	19.1	19.7	18.4	19.2	19.1
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	19.1	18.4	19.1	19.6	18.6	18.6	18.9	18.8
Rumphi	18.9	19.2	19.1	19.0	19.0	18.9	19.0	19.1
Total	19.1	18.7	19.3	19.0	19.2	18.7	19.0	18.9
Central								
Dedza	19.2	19.3	19.3	19.2	18.0	18.7	19.2	19.2
Dowa	19.8	19.7	19.3	19.2	19.1	19.2	19.4	19.4
Kasungu	19.2	18.7	19.2	19.8	18.4	19.3	19.1	19.0
Lilongwe	19.4	20.0	19.5	19.4	19.3	19.9	19.5	19.6
Mchinji	19.4	19.2	18.7	19.0	18.3	19.0	19.0	18.8
Nkhotakota	18.9	19.2	18.9	19.1	17.8	19.4	19.0	19.0
Ntcheu	18.5	18.9	18.6	19.1	18.7	18.6	18.7	18.8
Ntchisi	19.8	19.8	19.6	20.1	18.5	18.9	19.7	19.6
Salima	18.8	18.8	19.0	19.5	19.0	19.5	18.9	19.0
Total	19.2	19.4	19.2	19.3	18.8	19.2	19.2	19.2
Southern								
Balaka	18.7	18.3	19.2	18.2	18.0	18.4	18.5	18.4
Blantyre	19.6	19.3	19.4	19.7	18.9	18.4	19.3	19.3
Chikhwawa	18.5	18.6	18.7	18.7	18.6	20.7	18.7	18.7
Chiradzulu	18.5	18.4	18.6	17.9	17.6	18.5	18.4	18.3
Machinga	18.4	18.1	18.3	19.4	19.5	19.4	18.6	18.7
Mangochi	18.4	18.4	18.4	19.3	19.3	18.4	18.5	18.6
Mulanje	17.8	17.9	18.6	19.1	17.5	18.3	18.1	18.2
Mwanza	18.3	18.4	19.2	19.1	18.4	19.8	18.7	18.8
Neno	18.5	18.2	19.0	18.0	18.0	19.2	18.4	18.4
Nsanje	18.5	18.7	18.9	20.1	18.5	20.1	18.9	19.1
Phalombe	17.7	18.3	17.8	18.8	17.7	18.2	18.0	18.2
Thyolo	18.3	18.2	18.9	18.5	18.3	17.7	18.3	18.3
Zomba	18.6	18.6	18.4	18.7	17.4	19.0	18.5	18.5
Total	18.5	18.6	18.7	19.0	18.4	18.6	18.6	18.7
Total	18.9	18.9	19.0	19.2	18.7	18.9	18.9	18.9

Table A-4.8 Teenage pregnancy and motherhood

Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Percentage who: Have had a live birth	Percentage who: Are pregnant with first child	Percentage who have begun childbearing	Number of women
Northern				
Chitipa	21.1	5.9	26.9	64
Karonga	26.5	11.9	38.4	113
Mzimba	18.4	7.7	26.1	299
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	19.1	3.5	22.6	74
Rumphi	22.2	4.9	27.1	67
Total	20.7	7.5	28.1	618
Central				
Dedza	14.2	7.6	21.7	328
Dowa	13.4	3.1	16.4	263
Kasungu	18.1	3.3	21.5	262
Lilongwe	15.0	4.1	19.2	606
Mchinji	20.9	5.4	26.4	175
Nkhotakota	17.3	7.7	25.0	112
Ntcheu	22.3	5.0	27.3	227
Ntchisi	16.0	4.9	20.9	68
Salima	18.1	8.1	26.2	136
Total	16.6	5.1	21.7	2,179
Southern				
Balaka	26.9	6.2	33.1	142
Blantyre	22.6	4.0	26.6	425
Chikhwawa	23.0	3.1	26.1	211
Chiradzulu	20.2	6.6	26.8	111
Machinga	27.4	6.0	33.4	126
Mangochi	18.5	9.8	28.3	298
Mulanje	27.5	1.3	28.8	188
Mwanza	24.9	2.0	26.9	32
Neno	24.2	3.0	27.2	30
Nsanje	18.2	8.9	27.1	97
Phalombe	25.0	5.2	30.2	78
Thyolo	24.2	4.4	28.6	204
Zomba	24.9	6.7	31.6	265
Total	23.3	5.4	28.7	2,208
Total	20.1	5.5	25.6	5,005

CHAPTER 5 FAMILY PLANNING

Table A-5.2 Knowledge of contraceptive methods by district of residence

Percentage of currently married women and currently married men age 15-49 who have heard of at least one contraceptive method and who have heard of at least one modern method, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

	Women			Men		
District of residence	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method[1]	Number	Heard of any method	Heard of any modern method[1]	Number
Northern						
Chitipa	99.7	99.6	184	100.0	100.0	51
Karonga	99.8	99.8	297	100.0	98.8	84
Mzimba	99.4	99.4	976	99.9	99.9	219
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	99.5	99.5	213	100.0	100.0	56
Rumphi	100.0	100.0	200	100.0	100.0	55
Total	99.6	99.6	1,871	100.0	99.8	464
Central						
Dedza	98.9	98.9	923	100.0	100.0	259
Dowa	99.8	99.8	719	100.0	100.0	230
Kasungu	99.7	99.7	867	99.7	99.7	260
Lilongwe	100.0	100.0	1,927	100.0	100.0	562
Mchinji	99.6	99.6	553	99.6	99.6	166
Nkhotakota	100.0	100.0	394	99.8	99.8	100
Ntcheu	100.0	100.0	607	100.0	100.0	172
Ntchisi	99.1	99.1	249	100.0	100.0	77
Salima	99.4	99.4	438	100.0	100.0	118
Total	99.7	99.7	6,678	99.9	99.9	1,945
Southern						
Balaka	99.7	99.7	374	100.0	100.0	86
Blantyre	100.0	100.0	1,275	98.5	98.5	335
Chikhwawa	99.8	99.8	642	98.9	98.9	167
Chiradzulu	100.0	100.0	303	100.0	100.0	87
Machinga	99.6	99.4	499	99.6	99.6	116
Mangochi	98.8	98.8	1,053	100.0	100.0	255
Mulanje	100.0	100.0	561	100.0	100.0	155
Mwanza	100.0	100.0	89	100.0	100.0	21
Neno	99.9	99.1	88	99.5	99.5	24
Nsanje	99.8	99.8	284	100.0	100.0	70
Phalombe	99.9	99.9	323	100.0	99.2	92
Thyolo	99.9	99.9	697	100.0	100.0	179
Zomba	100.0	100.0	793	98.9	98.9	221
Total	99.7	99.7	6,979	99.5	99.4	1,809
Total men 15-54	na	na	na	99.7	99.7	4,218

na = Not applicable
[1] Female sterilisation, male sterilisation, pill, IUD, injectables, implants, male condom, female condom, and emergency contraception

Table A-5.3.1 Ever use of contraception: Women by district

Percentage of all women and currently married women age 15-49 who have ever used any contraceptive method by method, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method: Female sterilisation	Male sterilisation	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	Female condom	Emergency contraception	Any traditional method	Traditional method: Rhythm	Withdrawal	Folk method	Number of women
ALL WOMEN																
Northern																
Chitipa	72.4	64.5	7.0	0.1	18.6	0.9	36.8	3.8	39.8	2.0	0.4	52.1	12.4	49.2	1.7	270
Karonga	73.8	63.3	9.8	0.0	11.1	1.2	37.7	5.3	35.4	2.6	0.1	43.6	1.4	42.2	2.6	444
Mzimba	65.7	57.3	6.9	0.1	20.1	0.3	34.6	1.8	28.6	0.6	2.0	34.1	5.1	31.0	3.5	1,336
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	65.8	60.0	9.7	0.6	19.4	0.2	32.7	1.7	33.4	0.9	1.4	32.8	13.9	28.5	3.5	331
Rumphi	70.5	64.6	11.1	0.1	17.4	0.7	38.5	3.0	37.8	3.5	0.8	34.2	7.1	29.5	5.3	296
Total	68.2	60.2	8.2	0.1	18.1	0.5	35.5	2.7	32.5	1.4	1.3	37.4	6.5	34.2	3.4	2,677
Central																
Dedza	59.5	57.3	9.1	0.2	13.4	0.2	48.2	1.1	10.6	0.8	0.2	10.2	5.1	4.4	3.1	1,439
Dowa	65.1	62.9	8.5	0.2	8.4	2.0	56.1	2.2	9.0	0.7	0.4	6.7	3.3	2.9	1.5	1,060
Kasungu	69.8	65.0	7.3	0.7	14.4	1.6	51.3	2.6	24.1	1.4	1.2	30.1	8.0	23.9	5.7	1,213
Lilongwe	69.0	66.3	11.4	0.0	11.5	0.9	52.3	1.2	19.0	1.8	0.8	15.8	6.1	8.7	4.1	2,844
Mchinji	67.6	64.8	8.8	0.0	14.2	0.4	54.0	1.4	13.5	1.3	0.2	13.2	4.9	8.6	3.0	813
Nkhotakota	60.5	57.7	8.7	0.2	9.8	0.5	44.8	2.4	13.0	0.7	0.5	14.7	4.0	7.0	6.3	544
Ntcheu	59.9	57.5	9.4	0.3	8.3	0.2	47.5	3.1	8.9	1.5	0.1	10.4	4.4	5.2	2.8	960
Ntchisi	63.0	60.6	7.1	0.0	10.6	1.0	50.6	2.1	10.7	0.5	1.0	9.3	1.2	6.2	2.5	353
Salima	52.6	50.4	5.7	0.2	10.5	0.5	38.6	0.8	13.7	1.3	0.8	12.1	4.0	6.1	3.5	634
Total	64.6	61.8	9.2	0.2	11.5	0.8	50.3	1.8	14.9	1.3	0.6	14.5	5.2	8.6	3.7	9,857
Southern																
Balaka	64.5	61.6	5.6	0.1	10.4	0.4	47.3	1.9	23.5	1.0	0.7	20.0	6.5	13.6	4.4	601
Blantyre	69.4	67.8	7.4	0.0	14.4	1.6	53.2	1.2	21.8	1.1	0.7	15.8	7.5	9.3	3.2	2,036
Chikhwawa	67.3	64.6	3.4	0.0	18.9	1.6	54.4	2.6	15.7	0.9	0.7	18.6	11.4	6.7	4.7	910
Chiradzulu	67.7	66.4	6.2	0.0	10.5	0.4	56.1	1.8	21.4	3.5	0.7	13.5	4.8	7.3	3.9	493
Machinga	64.6	58.5	6.2	0.3	6.0	0.6	47.1	1.1	13.2	0.5	0.2	17.2	4.1	5.8	9.4	708
Mangochi	48.6	44.6	3.0	0.0	7.2	0.3	36.9	1.3	11.5	0.8	0.6	11.8	2.5	7.4	4.2	1,442
Mulanje	68.8	67.0	8.2	0.2	13.2	0.3	55.4	0.8	19.4	1.3	0.8	14.3	6.7	5.0	6.1	861
Mwanza	65.0	63.0	7.6	0.1	14.5	0.6	52.0	5.5	8.8	0.3	0.1	10.1	1.8	6.7	2.4	141
Neno	62.3	60.6	10.9	0.2	13.6	1.0	42.6	2.7	11.5	2.4	0.1	7.9	1.4	4.6	2.5	132
Nsanje	63.1	59.5	4.5	0.0	12.1	1.0	52.8	1.3	7.1	0.4	0.3	12.1	2.3	3.4	7.7	423
Phalombe	66.6	63.1	3.2	0.0	16.9	0.8	54.2	0.7	19.3	1.0	1.6	17.2	6.2	7.3	6.9	459
Thyolo	71.8	70.5	6.6	0.3	12.1	0.4	58.9	1.3	24.3	0.7	1.0	14.3	6.6	7.7	4.1	1,038
Zomba	67.0	62.8	6.1	0.2	11.8	0.3	50.2	1.3	22.5	2.1	1.0	17.8	6.0	9.8	6.2	1,244
Total	65.0	62.2	5.8	0.1	12.2	0.8	50.7	1.4	18.5	1.2	0.7	15.4	6.0	7.9	5.0	10,486
Total	65.2	61.8	7.5	0.1	12.6	0.8	48.8	1.7	18.6	1.2	0.7	17.6	5.7	11.3	4.2	23,020
CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN																
Northern																
Chitipa	90.0	79.9	9.0	0.0	22.2	0.5	46.8	4.2	47.9	2.4	0.2	65.8	15.6	61.9	1.8	184
Karonga	88.9	77.1	12.1	0.0	13.6	1.5	48.2	6.8	42.7	2.6	0.1	54.8	1.7	52.7	3.6	297
Mzimba	77.0	67.1	8.8	0.1	23.0	0.3	41.1	2.3	31.8	0.4	2.2	41.6	5.7	37.7	4.8	976
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	80.5	73.7	12.2	0.5	24.1	0.3	41.5	2.6	40.0	1.1	1.4	42.5	17.5	36.9	4.2	213
Rumphi	87.4	80.5	14.9	0.2	22.3	1.0	49.3	3.7	45.9	4.2	1.0	43.8	8.2	38.4	7.0	200
Total	81.7	72.1	10.4	0.1	21.5	0.6	43.7	3.4	37.5	1.4	1.5	46.4	7.6	42.5	4.5	1,871
Central																
Dedza	76.6	73.5	12.3	0.2	16.2	0.3	64.0	1.3	11.7	0.9	0.3	13.4	6.5	4.9	4.2	923
Dowa	83.5	81.5	11.3	0.3	10.4	1.8	73.8	2.7	10.1	1.0	0.3	7.7	4.2	3.9	1.2	719
Kasungu	85.1	78.7	8.3	0.7	17.3	2.0	64.5	3.3	27.7	1.4	1.3	37.6	9.9	29.8	7.2	867
Lilongwe	83.6	80.4	15.4	0.0	14.2	1.2	68.3	1.6	18.2	2.1	0.9	18.6	7.1	10.3	5.2	1,927
Mchinji	81.0	77.4	11.4	0.0	17.2	0.6	67.2	2.1	13.5	1.6	0.1	16.8	5.9	11.5	3.7	553
Nkhotakota	72.7	69.4	11.3	0.3	11.9	0.6	56.3	3.1	13.9	0.9	0.7	17.6	4.3	8.2	8.0	394
Ntcheu	79.1	76.4	12.9	0.2	11.0	0.1	65.3	4.2	9.2	1.4	0.1	13.2	5.4	7.0	3.8	607
Ntchisi	77.5	74.5	9.1	0.0	13.2	1.4	64.3	2.6	11.5	0.7	1.3	11.9	1.5	7.9	3.4	249
Salima	63.3	60.2	6.9	0.3	12.1	0.7	49.2	0.9	14.0	1.0	1.2	14.8	4.2	7.8	4.7	438
Total	80.0	76.5	12.0	0.2	14.1	1.0	65.3	2.3	15.7	1.4	0.7	18.0	6.3	10.8	4.7	6,678
Southern																
Balaka	77.4	73.9	7.4	0.1	13.5	0.7	59.7	2.4	26.0	1.5	1.2	26.4	9.1	17.9	5.9	374
Blantyre	85.3	83.4	9.9	0.0	17.3	2.2	70.4	2.0	21.1	0.9	0.8	19.4	9.3	11.4	4.2	1,275
Chikhwawa	79.2	75.8	4.7	0.0	21.1	2.3	66.3	2.9	15.0	0.9	1.0	22.2	13.6	7.2	6.3	642
Chiradzulu	83.2	81.2	7.8	0.0	12.6	0.6	72.1	1.8	24.4	3.5	0.6	18.0	6.3	9.8	5.6	303
Machinga	70.9	63.1	6.4	0.3	7.0	0.5	54.4	0.9	11.9	0.5	0.3	21.1	4.8	7.5	11.5	499
Mangochi	56.2	51.2	3.7	0.0	8.6	0.0	43.6	1.5	11.7	1.1	0.7	14.0	2.9	8.8	5.2	1,053
Mulanje	80.0	77.9	10.6	0.4	16.5	0.5	65.8	0.9	19.2	1.4	0.7	16.3	6.7	6.3	8.1	561
Mwanza	83.8	81.9	10.4	0.1	18.3	0.5	70.8	7.2	8.3	0.3	0.1	13.3	2.0	9.1	3.1	89
Neno	75.3	72.8	14.5	0.3	16.7	1.3	52.7	3.9	12.1	2.4	0.1	10.6	1.8	5.8	3.8	88
Nsanje	76.1	71.6	5.1	0.0	14.3	1.5	65.5	1.9	6.8	0.4	0.4	15.9	3.0	4.1	10.5	284
Phalombe	74.3	70.6	4.0	0.0	19.3	1.1	61.2	0.8	20.6	1.0	1.6	19.3	6.6	8.2	8.7	323
Thyolo	84.9	83.2	7.8	0.2	14.1	0.5	71.0	1.7	26.6	0.9	0.7	17.9	8.2	9.8	5.2	697
Zomba	80.0	74.8	8.4	0.3	13.8	0.2	61.7	1.4	23.3	2.1	0.9	22.9	6.9	12.6	8.5	793
Total	76.7	73.1	7.3	0.1	14.4	1.0	62.2	1.8	18.6	1.2	0.8	18.9	7.1	9.6	6.5	6,980
Total	78.7	74.5	9.7	0.2	15.1	0.9	61.3	2.2	19.6	1.3	0.8	21.8	6.8	14.1	5.5	15,528

Table A-5.3.2 Ever use of contraception: Men by district

Percentage of all men and currently married men age 15-49 who have ever used any contraceptive method by method, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Any method	Any modern method	Modern method			Any traditional method	Traditional method		Number of men
			Male sterilisation	Male condom	Female condom		Rhythm	Withdrawal	
				ALL MEN					
Northern									
Chitipa	63.4	58.2	1.0	57.5	5.0	33.4	2.0	32.9	79
Karonga	66.3	54.6	0.0	54.3	6.5	39.7	9.7	36.0	127
Mzimba	59.8	56.4	2.0	55.2	2.2	22.9	5.4	22.8	346
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	62.6	58.6	0.5	58.0	2.4	26.7	11.7	21.9	103
Rumphi	70.2	65.2	0.3	64.9	5.5	35.1	10.3	31.7	88
Total	62.9	57.6	1.1	56.8	3.6	28.9	7.2	27.1	744
Central									
Dedza	54.7	44.0	0.5	42.9	5.6	28.5	18.4	19.8	360
Dowa	46.8	37.0	0.6	37.0	1.9	20.3	12.7	11.2	363
Kasungu	58.9	50.4	0.5	49.7	8.2	29.3	18.6	21.8	422
Lilongwe	57.2	50.0	1.3	49.2	1.8	19.6	18.6	4.5	910
Mchinji	59.8	45.4	0.0	45.4	5.0	39.7	30.1	24.6	254
Nkhotakota	64.3	53.7	0.5	53.2	3.0	38.2	25.6	23.8	180
Ntcheu	67.2	52.7	1.0	52.2	6.9	44.2	29.3	29.0	267
Ntchisi	45.8	35.2	1.0	34.0	2.0	23.5	8.2	19.4	110
Salima	66.6	58.2	2.0	56.3	1.6	34.2	18.6	22.0	209
Total	57.6	47.9	0.9	47.2	3.9	28.1	19.8	16.1	3,074
Southern									
Balaka	67.3	57.7	1.9	54.6	7.9	39.2	25.3	25.8	142
Blantyre	59.4	52.3	0.4	51.8	2.9	30.4	19.8	18.8	679
Chikhwawa	58.3	44.2	0.0	43.5	4.8	35.3	26.6	19.7	262
Chiradzulu	62.1	46.5	0.1	44.6	6.1	45.3	40.1	17.5	143
Machinga	44.6	42.3	0.6	41.7	3.7	13.2	8.9	8.2	191
Mangochi	48.6	40.6	0.0	40.6	3.3	20.4	14.5	8.7	390
Mulanje	63.0	54.8	0.8	54.0	3.6	33.7	26.6	13.8	239
Mwanza	62.9	57.0	0.4	56.6	4.9	24.8	16.4	13.6	37
Neno	58.9	47.6	0.4	46.7	7.9	30.0	26.5	11.0	36
Nsanje	64.6	49.5	0.0	49.1	7.2	43.2	36.1	22.8	113
Phalombe	47.5	41.9	0.8	41.4	3.9	20.5	14.8	10.8	135
Thyolo	65.9	58.8	0.2	58.6	4.0	36.7	28.2	20.9	266
Zomba	50.1	43.1	1.7	42.4	2.8	20.3	9.4	14.8	368
Total	56.9	48.5	0.6	47.8	4.0	29.1	20.7	16.1	3,001
Total 15-49	57.9	49.2	0.8	48.5	3.9	28.6	18.8	17.3	6,818
				CURRENTLY MARRIED MEN					
Northern									
Chitipa	87.1	78.3	1.7	77.1	7.9	50.7	3.4	49.7	47
Karonga	88.9	71.4	0.0	71.4	7.9	60.4	12.7	58.0	75
Mzimba	71.8	67.7	3.1	65.6	1.9	32.5	7.2	32.5	208
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	78.2	72.9	0.0	72.9	4.5	42.4	19.6	36.1	49
Rumphi	88.9	82.1	0.5	81.5	7.4	50.0	14.7	45.7	50
Total	79.2	71.8	1.7	70.6	4.5	42.5	10.1	40.8	428
Central									
Dedza	64.3	48.9	0.7	48.2	6.1	36.2	23.6	24.8	235
Dowa	55.1	39.6	0.9	39.6	2.9	28.5	19.3	14.4	215
Kasungu	75.0	61.1	0.9	60.6	7.9	45.2	30.0	33.3	228
Lilongwe	65.2	52.9	1.3	52.4	1.4	30.2	29.3	5.0	528
Mchinji	71.6	48.8	0.0	48.8	5.9	54.5	41.7	34.3	157
Nkhotakota	77.3	59.8	0.9	58.9	2.7	53.9	37.0	34.4	93
Ntcheu	80.1	57.9	1.8	57.2	9.3	58.5	36.5	41.6	155
Ntchisi	53.2	37.2	1.5	35.7	1.8	31.3	12.1	25.3	69
Salima	69.1	57.1	2.7	54.4	2.3	41.5	19.9	27.4	111
Total	67.4	51.9	1.1	51.3	4.2	39.2	28.3	21.8	1,792
Southern									
Balaka	83.1	67.5	3.3	64.2	5.7	50.6	32.8	33.7	79
Blantyre	75.0	63.1	1.0	62.2	3.2	45.5	28.3	30.4	313
Chikhwawa	66.0	46.8	0.0	46.4	2.9	45.2	36.5	24.4	153
Chiradzulu	79.5	58.7	0.1	57.6	6.7	65.4	58.2	27.7	79
Machinga	53.7	51.2	1.1	50.3	5.5	19.5	13.1	11.1	107
Mangochi	58.6	45.4	0.0	45.4	5.5	31.5	23.2	13.0	237
Mulanje	77.9	65.8	1.3	65.2	3.6	43.3	33.2	20.5	144
Mwanza	70.1	61.6	0.7	61.6	7.3	29.5	17.4	19.6	21
Neno	69.5	54.6	0.7	53.4	12.3	38.9	34.5	12.8	22
Nsanje	82.2	58.3	0.0	57.7	8.2	62.4	51.7	33.7	66
Phalombe	58.4	50.1	0.8	49.3	4.3	28.8	20.8	15.3	85
Thyolo	79.8	72.5	0.0	72.5	6.1	47.2	36.5	29.8	163
Zomba	60.7	51.3	2.3	50.1	4.9	29.4	13.7	22.6	208
Total	69.4	57.1	0.9	56.3	4.9	40.5	28.9	23.3	1,676
Total 15-49	69.5	56.3	1.1	55.6	4.5	40.2	26.5	24.5	3,895

Table A-5.5.1 Current use of contraception by background characteristics: Women by district

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

			Modern method								Any traditional method	Traditional method					
District of residence	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilisation	Male sterilisation	Pill	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Male condom	Female condom		Rhythm	Withdrawal	Folk method	Not currently using	Total	Number of women
Northern																	
Chitipa	55.5	42.9	9.0	0.0	3.2	0.2	18.7	0.7	11.1	0.0	12.6	0.4	11.8	0.4	44.5	100.0	184
Karonga	58.4	45.4	12.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	19.9	3.2	8.8	0.0	13.0	0.8	11.2	1.0	41.6	100.0	297
Mzimba	40.7	34.3	8.8	0.1	3.9	0.1	14.6	1.6	5.2	0.0	6.4	0.4	4.8	1.2	59.3	100.0	976
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	44.1	37.9	12.2	0.0	3.5	0.0	15.0	1.3	5.9	0.0	6.2	0.9	3.9	1.4	55.9	100.0	213
Rumphi	57.4	50.0	14.9	0.2	2.5	0.0	21.4	3.0	7.7	0.3	7.4	0.4	6.0	1.0	42.6	100.0	200
Total	47.1	39.0	10.4	0.1	3.2	0.1	16.6	1.9	6.7	0.0	8.1	0.5	6.5	1.1	52.9	100.0	1,871
Central																	
Dedza	45.5	42.5	12.3	0.2	4.8	0.3	22.8	0.9	1.2	0.1	3.0	0.7	1.0	1.3	54.5	100.0	923
Dowa	49.0	46.5	11.3	0.3	1.1	0.8	30.4	2.0	0.6	0.0	2.5	1.7	0.4	0.4	51.0	100.0	719
Kasungu	51.8	44.2	8.3	0.2	2.3	0.5	28.7	1.5	2.6	0.0	7.6	0.7	5.2	1.6	48.2	100.0	867
Lilongwe	54.0	51.0	15.4	0.0	2.8	0.0	29.3	0.8	2.3	0.3	3.0	0.8	1.2	1.0	46.0	100.0	1,927
Mchinji	46.8	43.5	11.4	0.0	1.5	0.1	26.9	2.0	1.3	0.2	3.3	0.9	1.9	0.4	53.2	100.0	553
Nkhotakota	40.2	37.7	11.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	21.5	2.8	0.9	0.3	2.4	0.4	0.4	1.6	59.8	100.0	394
Ntcheu	43.8	41.6	12.9	0.0	1.2	0.1	23.9	2.4	1.0	0.0	2.3	0.6	0.8	0.9	56.2	100.0	607
Ntchisi	42.4	40.1	9.1	0.0	1.8	0.2	26.0	1.5	1.1	0.5	2.3	0.3	0.9	1.0	57.6	100.0	249
Salima	35.4	33.5	6.9	0.3	2.5	0.1	22.0	0.5	1.3	0.0	1.9	1.0	0.8	0.2	64.6	100.0	438
Total	48.0	44.6	12.0	0.1	2.4	0.2	26.7	1.4	1.6	0.1	3.4	0.8	1.5	1.0	52.0	100.0	6,678
Southern																	
Balaka	43.4	39.2	7.4	0.0	1.9	0.0	27.2	1.3	1.4	0.0	4.2	1.9	1.2	1.1	56.6	100.0	374
Blantyre	52.7	48.7	9.9	0.0	3.0	0.9	30.7	1.2	3.0	0.0	4.0	2.2	1.2	0.6	47.3	100.0	1,275
Chikhwawa	44.7	42.4	4.7	0.0	3.6	1.2	29.9	2.0	0.5	0.5	2.3	0.6	0.3	1.4	55.3	100.0	642
Chiradzulu	48.9	46.3	7.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	32.6	0.6	3.3	0.2	2.6	0.5	0.4	1.7	51.1	100.0	303
Machinga	37.1	31.1	6.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	22.4	0.6	1.0	0.0	6.0	1.0	1.7	3.3	62.9	100.0	499
Mangochi	29.3	26.6	3.7	0.0	1.8	0.0	18.8	0.7	1.5	0.2	2.7	0.3	1.4	1.0	70.7	100.0	1,053
Mulanje	47.6	45.3	10.6	0.0	1.9	0.0	30.5	0.5	1.9	0.0	2.2	0.1	0.5	1.6	52.4	100.0	561
Mwanza	54.2	52.1	10.4	0.1	4.0	0.2	30.7	5.5	1.1	0.0	2.2	0.4	0.7	1.1	45.8	100.0	89
Neno	46.4	45.7	14.5	0.0	2.7	0.1	23.9	2.8	1.7	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.3	53.6	100.0	88
Nsanje	39.6	37.6	5.1	0.0	3.1	0.4	26.3	1.5	1.2	0.0	2.0	0.6	0.0	1.4	60.4	100.0	284
Phalombe	44.4	41.7	4.0	0.0	4.0	0.1	30.5	0.5	2.4	0.0	2.7	0.5	0.2	2.1	55.6	100.0	323
Thyolo	50.2	47.7	7.8	0.2	2.7	0.0	32.8	0.8	3.5	0.0	2.5	0.2	0.5	1.8	49.8	100.0	697
Zomba	43.9	40.1	8.4	0.0	2.8	0.0	25.8	1.1	1.8	0.2	3.9	0.9	0.8	2.2	56.1	100.0	793
Total	44.0	40.8	7.3	0.0	2.5	0.3	27.5	1.1	2.0	0.1	3.2	0.9	0.8	1.5	56.0	100.0	6,979
Total	46.1	42.2	9.7	0.1	2.5	0.3	25.8	1.3	2.4	0.1	3.9	0.8	1.8	1.2	53.9	100.0	15,528

Table A-5.5.2 Current use of contraception by background characteristics: Men by district

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

			Modern method								Any tradi-	Traditional method					
District of residence	Any method	Any modern method	Female sterilisa- tion	Male sterilisa- tion	Pill	IUD	Inject- ables	Implants	Male condom	Female condom	tional method	Rhythm	With- drawal	Folk method	Not current- ly using	Total	Number of men
Northern																	
Chitipa	54.3	41.4	3.2	1.7	2.0	0.0	12.9	0.0	21.2	0.4	12.9	1.2	11.7	0.0	45.7	100.0	47
Karonga	57.2	47.2	4.7	0.0	6.0	0.0	9.1	6.1	20.9	0.3	10.0	0.0	9.4	0.6	42.8	100.0	75
Mzimba	51.0	39.9	2.8	3.1	2.8	0.0	12.9	0.9	17.5	0.0	11.1	0.6	7.8	2.7	49.0	100.0	208
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	40.4	36.9	2.6	0.0	2.3	0.6	7.2	0.6	23.7	0.0	3.5	0.0	3.5	0.0	59.6	100.0	49
Rumphi	49.6	44.8	6.4	0.5	4.2	0.0	13.5	1.1	19.1	0.0	4.8	0.0	4.8	0.0	50.4	100.0	50
Total	51.1	41.6	3.6	1.7	3.4	0.1	11.7	1.7	19.4	0.1	9.5	0.4	7.6	1.4	48.9	100.0	428
Central																	
Dedza	41.8	40.4	5.6	0.7	3.8	0.0	19.4	0.0	10.9	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.5	0.9	58.2	100.0	235
Dowa	46.3	45.1	6.3	0.9	1.4	1.8	32.5	1.7	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.7	0.5	53.7	100.0	215
Kasungu	49.2	43.0	3.1	0.9	3.2	0.0	25.5	0.9	8.6	0.8	6.2	0.3	3.5	2.3	50.8	100.0	228
Lilongwe	43.0	42.5	4.7	1.3	4.4	0.4	25.4	0.7	5.6	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	57.0	100.0	528
Mchinji	49.8	46.1	7.7	0.0	4.5	0.0	27.5	0.5	6.0	0.0	3.7	1.6	2.1	0.0	50.2	100.0	157
Nkhotakota	51.3	47.7	10.1	0.9	1.9	0.0	23.4	3.2	8.1	0.0	3.6	0.7	1.2	1.8	48.7	100.0	93
Ntcheu	44.0	42.6	5.5	1.8	3.1	0.0	23.0	1.8	7.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.0	0.4	56.0	100.0	155
Ntchisi	31.8	29.4	3.1	1.5	3.0	0.0	16.8	0.0	4.9	0.0	2.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	68.2	100.0	69
Salima	51.6	45.8	3.0	2.7	6.1	0.0	25.5	0.0	7.9	0.5	5.8	0.6	4.1	1.1	48.4	100.0	111
Total	45.3	42.9	5.2	1.1	3.6	0.3	25.0	0.9	6.5	0.1	2.3	0.4	1.3	0.7	54.7	100.0	1,792
Southern																	
Balaka	30.9	26.3	1.5	3.3	1.1	0.0	15.0	0.5	5.0	0.0	4.6	0.7	4.0	0.0	69.1	100.0	79
Blantyre	40.3	36.1	3.0	1.0	3.6	0.7	22.9	0.0	5.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	3.7	0.4	59.7	100.0	313
Chikhwawa	46.9	44.5	2.6	0.0	8.3	0.7	27.0	1.7	4.2	0.0	2.4	1.0	0.0	1.4	53.1	100.0	153
Chiradzulu	28.5	26.6	1.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	13.9	1.3	9.3	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	71.5	100.0	79
Machinga	23.4	20.2	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.0	8.6	0.7	8.9	0.0	3.2	0.0	1.7	1.5	76.6	100.0	107
Mangochi	29.4	27.3	2.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	13.1	1.3	10.3	0.0	2.1	1.4	0.8	0.0	70.6	100.0	237
Mulanje	42.6	38.9	5.2	1.3	0.3	0.0	25.1	0.0	6.9	0.0	3.7	2.2	0.0	1.6	57.4	100.0	144
Mwanza	43.1	43.1	5.6	0.7	5.0	0.0	25.2	1.1	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.9	100.0	21
Neno	49.6	48.3	3.0	0.7	5.7	0.8	24.5	1.2	12.4	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.9	0.0	50.4	100.0	22
Nsanje	41.5	39.0	3.4	0.0	6.1	0.0	19.4	0.0	10.1	0.0	2.5	0.6	0.0	1.9	58.5	100.0	66
Phalombe	25.4	21.9	0.9	0.8	2.7	0.0	15.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	3.5	1.5	1.4	0.7	74.6	100.0	85
Thyolo	43.4	41.2	0.3	0.0	5.9	0.6	22.7	0.2	11.6	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.8	1.3	56.6	100.0	163
Zomba	32.2	30.1	2.2	2.3	2.6	0.0	15.9	0.0	7.2	0.0	2.1	0.5	1.6	0.0	67.8	100.0	208
Total	36.2	33.3	2.3	0.9	3.1	0.2	19.0	0.5	7.3	0.0	2.9	0.8	1.5	0.7	63.8	100.0	1,676
Total	42.0	38.6	3.8	1.1	3.4	0.3	21.0	0.8	8.3	0.1	3.4	0.6	2.0	0.8	58.0	100.0	3,895

Table A-5.7 Number of children at first use of contraception: Districts

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by number of living children at the time of first use of contraception, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Never used	Number of living children at time of first use of contraception						Total	Number of women
		0	1	2	3	4+	Missing		
Northern									
Chitipa	27.6	2.4	43.4	12.6	4.9	8.6	0.5	100.0	270
Karonga	26.2	5.4	38.4	12.0	8.1	9.7	0.2	100.0	444
Mzimba	34.3	4.0	28.3	14.0	7.8	10.8	0.8	100.0	1,336
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	34.2	7.0	22.3	16.2	6.8	13.2	0.3	100.0	331
Rumphi	29.5	5.4	33.6	15.8	6.1	9.5	0.1	100.0	296
Total	31.8	4.6	31.3	14.0	7.3	10.5	0.5	100.0	2,677
Central									
Dedza	40.5	2.0	21.7	13.9	9.3	12.4	0.2	100.0	1,438
Dowa	34.9	1.7	24.5	16.7	8.3	13.9	0.0	100.0	1,060
Kasungu	30.2	3.9	28.7	15.1	10.1	11.8	0.2	100.0	1,213
Lilongwe	31.0	7.8	25.6	15.6	8.3	11.5	0.3	100.0	2,844
Mchinji	32.4	3.9	23.1	16.5	11.0	12.8	0.2	100.0	813
Nkhotakota	39.5	5.2	16.8	14.8	9.4	14.2	0.2	100.0	544
Ntcheu	40.1	3.0	20.0	14.4	7.5	14.3	0.8	100.0	960
Ntchisi	37.0	2.7	21.7	17.6	8.7	11.9	0.4	100.0	353
Salima	47.4	5.2	12.6	13.3	8.3	12.7	0.4	100.0	634
Total	35.4	4.5	23.1	15.2	8.9	12.5	0.3	100.0	9,857
Southern									
Balaka	35.5	7.3	22.1	15.8	8.1	11.1	0.1	100.0	601
Blantyre	30.6	8.7	32.0	14.1	6.3	7.8	0.4	100.0	2,036
Chikhwawa	32.7	5.3	29.4	14.0	9.9	8.5	0.1	100.0	910
Chiradzulu	32.3	5.5	20.9	19.1	8.1	13.8	0.2	100.0	493
Machinga	35.4	4.7	24.3	17.0	7.8	10.4	0.3	100.0	708
Mangochi	51.4	3.4	17.7	11.8	6.8	8.4	0.4	100.0	1,442
Mulanje	31.2	5.6	24.9	17.9	9.3	11.1	0.1	100.0	861
Mwanza	35.0	2.8	31.8	12.6	7.8	9.4	0.6	100.0	140
Neno	37.7	3.5	21.0	14.8	9.3	13.2	0.3	100.0	132
Nsanje	36.9	3.7	21.6	16.8	9.8	11.2	0.0	100.0	423
Phalombe	33.4	3.1	21.1	17.0	11.5	12.8	1.1	100.0	459
Thyolo	28.2	4.7	28.4	16.5	10.2	11.6	0.3	100.0	1,038
Zomba	33.0	7.1	24.7	16.2	9.3	9.3	0.4	100.0	1,243
Total	35.0	5.7	25.4	15.3	8.4	9.9	0.3	100.0	10,485
Total	34.8	5.1	25.1	15.1	8.5	11.1	0.3	100.0	23,020

Table A-5.14 Exposure to family planning messages: Districts

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who heard or saw a family planning message on the radio, television, or in a newspaper or magazine in the past few months, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

	Women					Men				
District of residence	Radio	Television	News-paper/ magazine	None of these three media sources	Number	Radio	Television	News-paper/ magazine	None of these three media sources	Number
Northern										
Chitipa	70.6	8.4	18.7	28.3	270	61.8	12.1	22.4	36.3	79
Karonga	75.8	13.1	21.3	23.7	444	92.1	25.4	40.3	6.8	127
Mzimba	65.4	10.6	12.9	34.0	1,336	82.1	19.7	44.2	14.0	346
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	66.2	20.3	21.3	32.4	331	78.0	26.6	33.1	17.1	103
Rumphi	75.8	10.7	19.9	22.7	296	82.4	15.0	30.3	15.4	88
Total	68.9	12.0	16.7	30.3	2,677	81.1	20.3	38.0	15.8	744
Central										
Dedza	43.2	3.5	6.3	55.9	1,438	70.1	8.7	28.3	25.7	360
Dowa	53.3	4.4	10.1	46.1	1,060	85.9	15.5	26.2	13.5	363
Kasungu	70.8	7.2	13.8	28.3	1,213	86.8	20.8	38.5	12.3	422
Lilongwe	50.9	16.5	17.4	44.6	2,844	71.5	19.6	31.2	22.7	910
Mchinji	51.0	5.4	9.2	48.3	813	78.5	16.6	36.6	15.3	254
Nkhotakota	62.1	7.1	10.1	36.9	544	88.4	16.6	36.6	9.7	180
Ntcheu	71.8	10.1	13.4	27.5	960	84.6	18.3	37.6	13.8	267
Ntchisi	58.5	3.7	9.4	40.3	353	81.2	9.6	24.9	16.6	110
Salima	56.2	9.3	16.3	42.0	634	84.3	26.9	43.6	10.6	209
Total	55.7	9.2	12.7	42.3	9,857	79.1	17.6	33.2	17.4	3,074
Southern										
Balaka	55.3	8.3	9.6	43.4	601	50.2	10.8	17.9	43.6	142
Blantyre	52.2	22.5	22.4	41.5	2,036	66.5	39.7	55.4	18.4	679
Chikhwawa	62.5	6.0	8.0	37.1	910	75.3	11.1	27.5	19.7	262
Chiradzulu	72.6	7.9	19.0	27.1	493	81.6	20.6	32.8	15.1	143
Machinga	43.6	7.0	8.2	54.2	708	80.5	15.1	19.6	18.8	191
Mangochi	53.4	10.6	11.6	44.2	1,442	76.6	14.5	16.9	20.5	390
Mulanje	60.8	7.1	15.9	37.6	861	70.6	7.9	32.9	23.1	239
Mwanza	66.7	10.2	14.3	32.2	140	64.9	18.0	32.9	26.1	37
Neno	42.9	6.4	11.2	53.2	132	68.9	9.7	21.4	28.4	36
Nsanje	45.4	4.3	5.2	53.4	423	81.4	24.1	41.0	16.2	113
Phalombe	54.3	4.6	12.6	43.5	459	80.1	12.7	30.6	17.5	135
Thyolo	59.4	6.9	11.1	39.3	1,038	63.3	16.0	27.2	28.9	266
Zomba	60.7	12.1	19.3	36.2	1,243	78.9	25.3	37.8	14.5	368
Total	56.1	10.9	14.4	41.2	10,485	72.2	21.2	34.0	20.8	3,001
Total 15-49	57.5	10.3	14.0	40.4	23,020	76.2	19.5	34.1	18.7	6,818

Table A-5.18.1 Exposure of respondents to specific family planning or health programs on the radio: Women by district

Percentage of women 15-49 who heard specific program series about family planning or health on the radio, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Safe motherhood	Phukusi la moyo	Radio doctor/ doctor wapawailesi	Umoyo m'Malawi	Tikuferanji	Chitukuko m'Malawi	Uku ndiko kudya	Other	Total
Northern									
Chitipa	63.0	52.0	52.8	54.8	63.6	57.6	49.4	23.7	270
Karonga	65.5	65.0	62.2	63.0	70.4	62.5	55.4	22.0	444
Mzimba	64.1	55.8	54.1	52.8	62.4	59.8	45.9	14.7	1,336
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	60.9	58.7	47.8	54.8	58.6	58.2	44.8	22.4	331
Rumphi	76.9	71.1	70.5	69.4	79.9	72.4	62.9	7.8	296
Total	65.2	59.0	56.4	56.8	65.3	61.2	49.6	17.0	2,677
Central									
Dedza	37.4	30.8	34.6	27.9	43.4	33.0	23.7	14.1	1,438
Dowa	52.0	44.3	42.1	41.8	46.3	43.2	34.4	12.4	1,060
Kasungu	68.4	61.5	62.9	58.4	68.7	65.4	55.7	11.5	1,213
Lilongwe	53.6	48.5	49.8	46.0	55.7	46.6	39.0	19.6	2,844
Mchinji	47.2	43.8	45.3	37.4	47.1	39.9	32.4	16.6	813
Nkhotakota	55.4	51.4	51.0	43.4	57.0	49.3	42.6	21.9	544
Ntcheu	71.2	61.7	64.1	57.3	79.4	61.6	52.7	52.3	960
Ntchisi	59.7	51.7	49.3	48.6	59.7	49.5	42.4	5.8	353
Salima	56.2	47.9	44.4	44.0	50.6	46.4	34.1	6.6	634
Total	54.6	48.2	49.1	44.7	56.0	47.7	39.1	18.8	9,857
Southern									
Balaka	50.9	49.1	48.9	47.7	55.1	48.9	42.1	27.0	601
Blantyre	57.6	52.2	53.5	46.4	64.8	45.8	37.9	24.4	2,036
Chikhwawa	56.1	54.4	52.2	49.5	56.3	49.4	46.3	7.6	910
Chiradzulu	64.6	60.6	60.9	58.3	67.7	60.1	50.7	20.9	493
Machinga	53.3	43.6	44.6	43.0	53.1	44.0	36.5	10.8	708
Mangochi	50.6	45.7	46.5	46.5	51.4	47.8	40.6	30.1	1,442
Mulanje	64.9	57.1	58.9	56.0	65.1	59.9	50.4	19.9	861
Mwanza	61.9	60.8	58.5	56.5	66.8	60.7	48.8	15.2	140
Neno	42.7	39.5	39.8	38.3	51.1	38.6	33.0	6.3	132
Nsanje	35.8	32.6	31.1	31.2	42.2	33.1	28.4	7.2	423
Phalombe	60.4	52.3	53.6	49.4	57.0	54.1	45.4	19.6	459
Thyolo	59.8	53.3	54.3	50.4	59.2	53.5	45.2	21.2	1,038
Zomba	64.2	57.7	59.1	53.4	68.5	57.0	44.6	20.8	1,243
Total	56.9	51.5	52.1	48.7	59.5	50.3	42.3	20.4	10,485
Total	56.9	50.9	51.3	47.9	58.7	50.5	41.8	19.3	23,020

Table A-5.18.2 Exposure of respondents to specific family planning or health programs on the radio: Men by district

Percentage of men 15-49 who heard specific program series about family planning or health on the radio, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Safe motherhood	Phukusi la moyo	Radio doctor/ doctor wapawailesi	Umoyo m'Malawi	Tikuferanji	Chitukuko m'Malawi	Uku ndiko kudya	Other	Total
Northern									
Chitipa	57.1	54.4	61.6	55.0	57.6	62.4	53.3	12.5	79
Karonga	69.8	76.5	70.3	74.4	80.6	80.0	66.5	2.8	127
Mzimba	79.1	75.9	72.7	67.3	83.8	70.2	62.8	5.2	346
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	81.6	74.1	60.9	59.5	86.3	69.9	48.8	2.7	103
Rumphi	78.3	73.5	70.1	65.3	83.8	68.4	64.7	2.9	88
Total	75.4	73.2	69.2	65.9	80.8	70.8	60.7	4.9	744
Central									
Dedza	64.4	65.6	58.5	58.7	72.5	66.2	56.7	18.6	360
Dowa	78.2	79.5	74.0	65.3	85.1	63.4	55.0	42.6	363
Kasungu	84.8	85.6	78.5	73.4	88.6	77.9	69.6	6.6	422
Lilongwe	62.8	63.3	69.6	59.8	76.5	61.8	54.0	22.1	910
Mchinji	81.8	84.7	79.6	77.9	85.4	79.5	71.9	18.6	254
Nkhotakota	83.6	80.5	77.7	68.8	88.7	76.2	58.1	4.9	180
Ntcheu	80.0	74.4	70.0	71.7	87.6	78.0	59.3	4.5	267
Ntchisi	82.1	78.5	76.5	68.2	86.4	71.2	65.3	7.7	110
Salima	78.3	73.4	66.5	67.3	83.8	67.0	46.2	5.3	209
Total	73.8	73.5	71.4	66.1	82.0	69.1	58.6	17.5	3,074
Southern									
Balaka	52.0	53.5	48.2	47.1	71.0	52.2	32.9	1.2	142
Blantyre	75.0	72.7	77.1	61.7	89.8	59.5	40.7	10.1	679
Chikhwawa	67.9	74.4	72.1	66.7	81.4	68.9	64.8	8.3	262
Chiradzulu	64.4	68.4	70.0	63.7	80.5	63.5	53.3	6.7	143
Machinga	75.4	73.7	66.6	63.5	79.2	60.3	49.1	7.4	191
Mangochi	71.8	67.0	48.0	59.1	79.4	63.9	47.4	6.8	390
Mulanje	70.5	66.5	73.5	62.6	82.2	62.0	53.6	17.1	239
Mwanza	69.6	67.4	64.7	56.8	79.4	59.2	48.0	7.0	37
Neno	67.4	65.8	65.3	55.7	76.6	59.8	45.8	5.3	36
Nsanje	79.4	72.2	71.0	69.5	80.1	79.0	62.2	2.2	113
Phalombe	77.4	78.3	79.2	67.6	87.4	71.7	63.6	8.0	135
Thyolo	70.7	67.8	65.9	62.3	83.2	54.7	48.9	3.0	266
Zomba	78.1	76.9	75.5	69.1	92.0	68.9	61.4	12.9	368
Total	72.2	70.7	68.6	62.8	84.0	63.0	50.7	8.5	3,001
Total	73.3	72.2	69.9	64.6	82.7	66.6	55.4	12.2	6,818

Table A-5.19 Contact of nonusers with family planning providers: Districts

Among women age 15-49 who are not using contraception, the percentage who during the last 12 months were visited by a fieldworker who discussed family planning, the percentage who visited a health facility and discussed family planning, the percentage who visited a health facility but did not discuss family planning, and the percentage who neither discussed family planning with a fieldworker nor at a health facility, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Percentage of women who were visited by fieldworker who discussed family planning	Percentage of women who visited a health facility in the past 12 months and who:		Percentage of women who neither discussed family planning with fieldworker nor at a health facility	Number of women
		Discussed family planning	Did not discuss family planning		
Northern					
Chitipa	11.4	38.1	30.9	58.1	160
Karonga	8.1	43.2	24.2	54.0	251
Mzimba	8.1	34.9	28.4	63.1	907
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	10.1	41.9	21.9	54.0	219
Rumphi	11.9	27.5	34.1	67.1	166
Total	9.0	36.6	27.7	60.5	1,703
Central					
Dedza	12.1	27.8	31.8	64.8	978
Dowa	17.6	29.4	31.1	62.4	680
Kasungu	8.5	31.9	34.2	65.2	735
Lilongwe	5.8	35.5	36.2	62.0	1,656
Mchinji	13.2	31.8	30.1	61.0	519
Nkhotakota	11.8	44.1	28.0	52.1	370
Ntcheu	18.7	49.1	25.2	42.6	665
Ntchisi	11.1	25.6	46.1	68.7	239
Salima	14.4	37.5	29.0	57.0	456
Total	11.5	34.6	32.4	60.0	6,299
Southern					
Balaka	13.0	30.4	33.4	63.1	407
Blantyre	6.0	22.8	41.8	74.4	1,253
Chikhwawa	14.4	48.9	16.9	45.4	595
Chiradzulu	10.4	41.3	21.3	54.9	309
Machinga	10.9	34.5	30.1	60.6	485
Mangochi	19.4	29.7	23.4	59.9	1,088
Mulanje	16.8	45.3	22.4	50.1	534
Mwanza	14.0	34.6	46.3	59.6	87
Neno	14.5	34.8	45.0	59.1	86
Nsanje	10.4	52.8	22.5	45.9	298
Phalombe	18.6	42.8	25.1	51.6	294
Thyolo	17.3	50.0	25.4	41.8	628
Zomba	17.2	40.9	25.9	53.3	804
Total	13.9	37.1	28.2	57.1	6,867
Total	12.3	36.0	29.9	58.7	14,868

Table A-5.20 Husband/partner's knowledge of women's use of contraception: Districts

Among currently married women age 15-49 who are using a method, percent distribution by whether they report that their husbands/partners know about their use, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Knows	Does not know	Unsure whether knows/ missing	Total	Number of women
Northern					
Chitipa	90.2	7.7	2.1	100.0	102
Karonga	91.1	6.1	2.7	100.0	174
Mzimba	93.2	6.0	0.8	100.0	397
Nkhata Bay	91.6	6.8	1.6	100.0	94
Rumphi	93.8	4.3	1.9	100.0	115
Total	92.4	6.1	1.6	100.0	882
Central					
Dedza	96.6	1.2	2.2	100.0	420
Dowa	94.1	3.7	2.3	100.0	353
Kasungu	93.6	4.1	2.3	100.0	449
Lilongwe	94.2	4.3	1.5	100.0	1,041
Mchinji	97.3	2.1	0.6	100.0	259
Nkhotakota	89.4	6.4	4.2	100.0	158
Ntcheu	96.2	2.9	0.9	100.0	266
Ntchisi	96.2	1.0	2.8	100.0	106
Salima	89.3	5.2	5.6	100.0	155
Total	94.4	3.5	2.0	100.0	3,206
Southern					
Balaka	92.9	4.7	2.3	100.0	162
Blantyre	93.7	5.0	1.3	100.0	671
Chikhwawa	95.1	4.0	1.0	100.0	287
Chiradzulu	97.3	2.7	0.0	100.0	148
Machinga	86.9	12.8	0.3	100.0	185
Mangochi	80.3	8.3	11.5	100.0	309
Mulanje	94.1	5.3	0.6	100.0	267
Mwanza	96.0	3.1	0.9	100.0	48
Neno	92.9	3.0	4.1	100.0	41
Nsanje	90.4	4.3	5.3	100.0	112
Phalombe	85.0	9.1	5.9	100.0	143
Thyolo	95.4	3.0	1.5	100.0	350
Zomba	91.3	6.7	2.1	100.0	348
Total	91.7	5.7	2.7	100.0	3,072
Total	93.0	4.8	2.2	100.0	7,160

CHAPTER 6 OTHER PROXIMATE DETERMINANTS OF FERTILITY

Table A-6.2.1 Number of women's cowives: Districts

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 by number of cowives, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Number of co-wives				Total	Number of women
	0	1	2+	Missing		
Northern						
Chitipa	75.2	20.5	3.6	0.7	100.0	184
Karonga	75.3	18.2	6.4	0.0	100.0	297
Mzimba	78.7	18.2	2.6	0.5	100.0	976
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	83.7	14.1	1.7	0.4	100.0	213
Rumphi	76.2	20.3	3.2	0.3	100.0	200
Total	78.1	18.2	3.2	0.4	100.0	1,871
Central						
Dedza	84.9	14.5	0.5	0.1	100.0	923
Dowa	80.6	17.8	1.4	0.1	100.0	719
Kasungu	81.9	15.0	2.9	0.2	100.0	867
Lilongwe	85.8	12.1	1.4	0.8	100.0	1,927
Mchinji	83.9	13.0	2.8	0.3	100.0	553
Nkhotakota	75.7	20.9	2.7	0.7	100.0	394
Ntcheu	92.5	6.8	0.3	0.4	100.0	607
Ntchisi	83.6	14.3	1.8	0.2	100.0	249
Salima	82.3	16.0	1.6	0.1	100.0	438
Total	84.2	13.9	1.6	0.4	100.0	6,678
Southern						
Balaka	88.8	10.1	0.5	0.6	100.0	374
Blantyre	96.6	2.6	0.0	0.8	100.0	1,275
Chikhwawa	84.6	12.9	1.3	1.2	100.0	642
Chiradzulu	89.9	7.6	0.4	2.1	100.0	303
Machinga	76.1	21.5	0.8	1.6	100.0	499
Mangochi	80.2	18.2	1.4	0.1	100.0	1,053
Mulanje	87.4	11.4	0.1	1.0	100.0	561
Mwanza	87.6	11.6	0.4	0.3	100.0	89
Neno	90.2	8.3	0.6	0.8	100.0	88
Nsanje	79.0	16.5	4.2	0.3	100.0	284
Phalombe	86.4	11.0	0.5	2.1	100.0	323
Thyolo	88.4	8.5	0.0	3.2	100.0	697
Zomba	91.9	6.3	0.0	1.8	100.0	793
Total	87.4	10.7	0.7	1.2	100.0	6,979
Total	84.9	13.0	1.4	0.8	100.0	15,528

Table A-6.2.2 Number of men's wives: Districts

Percent distribution of currently married men age 15-49 by number of wives, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Number of wives			Total	Number of men
	1	2+	Missing		
Northern					
Chitipa	83.9	15.7	0.5	100.0	47
Karonga	89.4	10.6	0.0	100.0	75
Mzimba	83.9	15.5	0.6	100.0	208
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	88.4	11.2	0.5	100.0	49
Rumphi	87.7	12.3	0.0	100.0	50
Total	85.8	13.8	0.4	100.0	428
Central					
Dedza	91.5	8.5	0.0	100.0	235
Dowa	88.0	12.0	0.0	100.0	215
Kasungu	90.6	9.4	0.0	100.0	228
Lilongwe	96.9	3.1	0.0	100.0	528
Mchinji	92.6	6.3	1.1	100.0	157
Nkhotakota	84.6	14.0	1.4	100.0	93
Ntcheu	93.1	6.9	0.0	100.0	155
Ntchisi	95.0	5.0	0.0	100.0	69
Salima	92.1	6.8	1.1	100.0	111
Total	92.6	7.2	0.2	100.0	1,792
Southern					
Balaka	96.2	3.8	0.0	100.0	79
Blantyre	97.2	2.8	0.0	100.0	313
Chikhwawa	93.0	7.0	0.0	100.0	153
Chiradzulu	96.6	3.4	0.0	100.0	79
Machinga	88.7	11.3	0.0	100.0	107
Mangochi	84.5	15.5	0.0	100.0	237
Mulanje	95.7	3.6	0.7	100.0	144
Mwanza	96.2	2.1	1.7	100.0	21
Neno	95.1	4.0	0.9	100.0	22
Nsanje	85.0	15.0	0.0	100.0	66
Phalombe	95.1	4.9	0.0	100.0	85
Thyolo	96.7	3.2	0.2	100.0	163
Zomba	96.0	4.0	0.0	100.0	208
Total	93.4	6.4	0.1	100.0	1,676
Total 15-49	92.2	7.6	0.2	100.0	3,895

Table A-6.6.1 Median age at first intercourse: Women

Median age at first sexual intercourse among women by five-year age groups, age 20-49, and age 25-49, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Current age						Women age 20-49	Women age 25-49
	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49		
Northern								
Chitipa	17.4	17.5	16.8	16.7	17.7	17.3	17.2	17.1
Karonga	16.5	16.5	16.2	16.5	16.9	16.3	16.5	16.4
Mzimba	17.8	17.1	17.7	16.6	17.3	16.7	17.2	17.0
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	16.8	16.5	16.1	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5
Rumphi	17.7	18.1	17.7	18.0	17.9	17.8	17.9	17.9
Total	17.4	17.0	17.1	16.7	17.1	16.7	17.1	16.9
Central								
Dedza	17.8	18.0	17.5	17.5	17.0	17.4	17.7	17.5
Dowa	18.3	18.2	18.0	17.8	17.5	17.7	18.0	18.0
Kasungu	17.9	17.5	17.8	17.8	17.5	17.2	17.7	17.6
Lilongwe	18.2	18.2	18.2	17.9	18.2	18.8	18.2	18.2
Mchinji	17.7	17.4	17.3	17.2	17.0	16.8	17.3	17.2
Nkhotakota	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.2	16.5	17.3	17.0	17.0
Ntcheu	17.2	17.5	17.1	17.9	16.9	17.2	17.3	17.3
Ntchisi	18.6	18.9	18.6	18.6	18.3	17.7	18.6	18.6
Salima	17.4	17.2	17.5	17.4	17.0	17.3	17.3	17.3
Total	17.9	17.8	17.8	17.7	17.5	17.7	17.8	17.7
Southern								
Balaka	16.7	17.0	17.5	16.8	16.5	16.1	16.8	16.9
Blantyre	18.2	18.0	17.5	18.2	16.3	17.3	17.8	17.7
Chikhwawa	16.2	16.9	17.3	16.8	16.9	18.1	16.8	17.0
Chiradzulu	16.8	17.1	16.8	15.9	16.1	16.6	16.7	16.7
Machinga	16.7	15.8	16.5	16.3	16.6	16.2	16.3	16.2
Mangochi	16.2	17.1	16.7	16.4	16.8	16.6	16.6	16.8
Mulanje	15.6	15.5	15.9	15.9	15.0	14.9	15.6	15.6
Mwanza	16.8	17.0	17.6	17.3	16.9	17.8	17.1	17.2
Neno	17.3	16.7	17.4	16.8	16.2	16.9	17.0	16.9
Nsanje	17.2	17.5	17.5	18.2	16.6	17.4	17.4	17.5
Phalombe	16.3	17.1	16.3	17.2	17.2	16.4	16.7	16.8
Thyolo	16.4	16.5	16.9	16.7	16.6	16.1	16.6	16.6
Zomba	16.5	16.7	16.7	16.1	16.0	15.3	16.3	16.3
Total	16.8	16.9	16.9	16.8	16.3	16.4	16.8	16.8
Total	17.4	17.3	17.3	17.2	17.0	17.0	17.3	17.2

Table A-6.6.2 Median age at first intercourse: Men by districts

Median age at first sexual intercourse among men by five-year age groups, age 20-54, and age 25-54, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Current age							Men age 20-54	Men age 25-54
	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54		
Northern									
Chitipa	20.6	20.5	20.1	20.5	20.9	25.4	23.4	21.0	21.1
Karonga	18.6	18.1	16.7	18.3	19.1	15.9	18.4	18.2	18.1
Mzimba	17.8	17.4	19.5	20.8	21.0	20.4	20.1	18.9	19.7
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	18.3	17.0	18.0	16.3	15.3	15.9	20.1	17.6	17.3
Rumphi	19.1	19.6	19.8	21.4	19.3	18.9	20.8	19.6	20.0
Total	18.4	18.2	18.8	20.0	20.1	19.9	19.9	18.9	19.1
Central									
Dedza	16.9	19.5	18.2	18.1	18.5	17.8	18.9	18.5	18.6
Dowa	18.9	20.0	20.9	20.3	20.5	21.0	23.5	20.3	20.6
Kasungu	20.0	19.3	18.3	19.0	18.7	18.7	20.5	19.3	19.0
Lilongwe	18.4	17.8	19.2	20.2	17.0	19.8	19.2	18.9	19.1
Mchinji	18.5	17.6	20.1	20.4	18.8	19.5	19.0	19.2	19.6
Nkhotakota	17.5	18.1	18.8	18.3	20.1	18.4	20.2	18.3	18.5
Ntcheu	17.6	18.2	17.8	15.8	18.9	18.1	18.9	18.0	18.1
Ntchisi	19.1	19.1	20.0	18.7	17.2	20.1	20.7	19.1	19.1
Salima	17.8	18.9	18.6	18.6	19.4	19.2	21.3	18.7	19.0
Total	18.5	18.7	19.1	19.1	18.9	19.2	20.1	18.9	19.0
Southern									
Balaka	16.4	17.2	17.5	18.5	18.5	18.9	17.1	17.6	17.9
Blantyre	17.7	19.4	19.0	19.6	19.3	20.1	18.4	18.9	19.2
Chikhwawa	16.2	18.5	17.4	17.4	18.6	20.9	19.0	17.8	18.1
Chiradzulu	18.7	18.6	16.4	18.8	18.1	17.9	19.4	18.2	18.1
Machinga	17.2	18.0	18.0	17.6	18.4	17.5	18.7	17.9	18.1
Mangochi	16.1	19.1	18.1	16.9	17.0	19.3	17.7	18.0	18.2
Mulanje	16.0	16.6	16.8	18.0	15.8	18.1	19.0	17.0	17.6
Mwanza	18.3	18.9	19.1	19.2	20.3	17.7	22.5	18.8	19.0
Neno	18.1	17.8	18.6	18.5	19.4	20.6	18.3	18.5	18.6
Nsanje	17.8	17.8	20.5	18.2	18.7	19.6	18.8	18.3	18.6
Phalombe	18.9	18.4	19.6	18.1	18.7	18.7	20.2	18.7	18.7
Thyolo	17.6	18.8	18.0	18.7	16.0	17.4	20.3	18.2	18.4
Zomba	17.2	17.6	18.2	17.3	18.9	21.6	20.7	17.9	18.1
Total	17.2	18.4	18.1	18.3	18.4	18.7	18.8	18.2	18.4
Total	18.0	18.5	18.6	18.7	18.8	19.0	19.5	18.6	18.7

Table A-6.7.1 Recent sexual activity: Women by districts

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Timing of last sexual intercourse				Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of women
	Within the last 4 weeks	Within 1 year[1]	One or more years	Missing			
Northern							
Chitipa	55.9	15.9	10.9	0.1	17.2	100.0	270
Karonga	58.6	15.6	11.4	0.0	14.4	100.0	444
Mzimba	52.3	19.8	14.9	0.9	12.0	100.0	1,336
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	43.5	24.6	18.3	0.1	13.5	100.0	331
Rumphi	51.5	19.3	12.8	0.3	16.1	100.0	296
Total	52.6	19.3	14.1	0.5	13.6	100.0	2,677
Central							
Dedza	52.6	17.8	14.5	0.0	15.0	100.0	1,438
Dowa	60.4	10.6	9.3	0.0	19.7	100.0	1,060
Kasungu	63.4	11.7	9.1	0.0	15.8	100.0	1,213
Lilongwe	59.6	14.8	9.7	0.3	15.6	100.0	2,844
Mchinji	61.7	16.2	9.6	0.0	12.5	100.0	813
Nkhotakota	61.7	16.9	7.7	0.0	13.7	100.0	544
Ntcheu	52.3	19.2	13.3	0.0	15.3	100.0	960
Ntchisi	64.0	10.4	9.7	0.0	15.9	100.0	353
Salima	55.7	19.8	12.1	0.1	12.4	100.0	634
Total	58.6	15.2	10.7	0.1	15.4	100.0	9,857
Southern							
Balaka	49.2	25.2	13.6	0.2	11.8	100.0	601
Blantyre	51.2	19.5	14.0	0.6	14.7	100.0	2,036
Chikhwawa	49.4	25.2	12.9	0.1	12.4	100.0	910
Chiradzulu	51.5	21.5	15.2	0.0	11.8	100.0	493
Machinga	54.3	25.8	12.0	0.0	7.9	100.0	708
Mangochi	47.6	27.5	15.1	0.1	9.8	100.0	1,442
Mulanje	54.2	22.6	12.4	0.1	10.7	100.0	861
Mwanza	51.6	19.2	12.6	0.3	16.2	100.0	140
Neno	54.1	17.7	14.1	0.0	14.2	100.0	132
Nsanje	39.8	33.2	13.2	0.3	13.7	100.0	423
Phalombe	57.4	21.7	11.5	0.4	9.0	100.0	459
Thyolo	51.6	22.6	14.3	0.0	11.4	100.0	1,038
Zomba	54.6	22.4	10.6	0.2	12.3	100.0	1,243
Total	51.2	23.5	13.3	0.2	11.8	100.0	10,485
Total	54.5	19.5	12.3	0.2	13.6	100.0	23,020

[1] Excludes women who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks

Table A-6.7.2 Recent sexual activity: Men by districts

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 by timing of last sexual intercourse, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Timing of last sexual intercourse				Never had sexual intercourse	Total	Number of men
	Within the last 4 weeks	Within 1 year[1]	One or more years	Missing			
Northern							
Chitipa	45.1	21.6	7.6	0.0	25.6	100.0	79
Karonga	51.6	15.7	9.8	0.0	22.8	100.0	127
Mzimba	54.3	17.6	11.3	0.4	16.4	100.0	346
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	47.5	24.3	9.6	0.0	18.6	100.0	103
Rumphi	43.3	22.4	13.6	0.6	20.1	100.0	88
Total	50.6	19.2	10.7	0.3	19.2	100.0	744
Central							
Dedza	66.0	15.4	8.6	0.0	10.0	100.0	360
Dowa	62.3	8.6	9.6	0.0	19.5	100.0	363
Kasungu	51.5	16.3	13.4	0.0	18.8	100.0	422
Lilongwe	52.4	18.6	11.8	0.0	17.2	100.0	910
Mchinji	54.5	19.9	13.2	0.8	11.6	100.0	254
Nkhotakota	57.5	20.8	9.1	0.0	12.6	100.0	180
Ntcheu	59.4	19.6	12.6	0.0	8.4	100.0	267
Ntchisi	57.1	11.4	17.4	0.4	13.8	100.0	110
Salima	57.9	23.7	10.5	0.3	7.6	100.0	209
Total	56.7	17.1	11.5	0.1	14.6	100.0	3,074
Southern							
Balaka	53.0	25.4	10.4	0.3	11.0	100.0	142
Blantyre	44.7	23.8	13.7	0.9	16.8	100.0	679
Chikhwawa	53.3	20.7	13.7	0.0	12.3	100.0	262
Chiradzulu	52.1	17.2	11.3	0.4	19.0	100.0	143
Machinga	47.1	26.2	14.4	0.4	11.9	100.0	191
Mangochi	57.1	22.3	7.8	0.0	12.8	100.0	390
Mulanje	53.5	24.3	13.5	0.0	8.7	100.0	239
Mwanza	52.8	26.9	7.2	0.4	12.7	100.0	37
Neno	56.2	19.4	6.6	1.0	16.8	100.0	36
Nsanje	46.2	24.8	18.3	0.0	10.7	100.0	113
Phalombe	59.5	16.6	10.7	0.0	13.2	100.0	135
Thyolo	58.6	18.9	12.7	0.0	9.8	100.0	266
Zomba	49.3	22.7	11.3	1.0	15.8	100.0	368
Total	51.4	22.4	12.2	0.4	13.6	100.0	3,001
Total 15-49	53.7	19.7	11.7	0.2	14.7	100.0	6,818

[1] Excludes men who had sexual intercourse within the last 4 weeks

Table A-6.9 Median duration of amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility

Median number of months of postpartum amenorrhoea, postpartum abstinence, and postpartum insusceptibility following births in the three years preceding the survey, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Postpartum amenorrhoea	Postpartum abstinence	Postpartum insusceptibility[1]
Northern			
Chitipa	11.5	4.0	12.5
Karonga	8.1	3.5	11.8
Mzimba	9.3	4.5	10.5
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	10.4	9.2	15.3
Rumphi	11.2	4.2	12.7
Total	9.8	4.9	12.7
Central			
Dedza	11.3	3.6	15.4
Dowa	11.5	2.3	12.0
Kasungu	8.8	2.8	9.6
Lilongwe	9.3	2.7	10.0
Mchinji	13.8	3.2	14.3
Nkhotakota	11.6	3.3	13.0
Ntcheu	11.4	4.7	16.7
Ntchisi	13.0	2.1	13.5
Salima	12.5	3.8	16.5
Total	11.0	3.1	12.4
Southern			
Balaka	9.7	6.3	11.8
Blantyre	7.6	5.2	8.9
Chikhwawa	7.2	7.7	8.4
Chiradzulu	6.0	6.3	15.0
Machinga	11.6	6.0	12.5
Mangochi	11.6	9.0	13.1
Mulanje	8.3	6.0	14.3
Mwanza	9.7	5.6	13.0
Neno	12.0	6.3	12.5
Nsanje	11.7	6.8	14.0
Phalombe	12.4	4.9	13.3
Thyolo	12.6	8.2	14.1
Zomba	9.7	5.8	13.6
Total	10.4	6.5	12.4
Total	10.5	4.6	12.4

Note: Medians are based on the status at the time of the survey (current status).

[1] Includes births for which mothers are either still amenorrhoeic or still abstaining (or both) following birth

CHAPTER 7 FERTILITY PREFERENCES

Table A-7.3.1 Need and demand for family planning among currently married women: Districts

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using)			Total demand for family planning			Percentage of demand satisfied	Number of women
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total		
Northern											
Chitipa	12.9	7.1	20.0	27.3	28.2	55.5	40.2	35.3	75.5	73.5	184
Karonga	12.0	6.5	18.5	33.1	25.3	58.4	45.1	31.8	76.9	75.9	297
Mzimba	15.5	10.1	25.6	20.3	20.4	40.7	35.8	30.5	66.3	61.4	976
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	15.6	9.6	25.2	16.6	27.6	44.1	32.1	37.2	69.3	63.7	213
Rumphi	15.1	10.1	25.2	26.4	31.0	57.4	41.5	41.1	82.6	69.5	200
Total	14.6	9.2	23.8	23.2	23.9	47.1	37.9	33.1	71.0	66.4	1,871
Central											
Dedza	14.8	12.7	27.5	15.6	29.9	45.5	30.4	42.6	73.0	62.3	923
Dowa	10.4	13.1	23.5	22.6	26.5	49.0	32.9	39.6	72.5	67.6	719
Kasungu	14.0	11.6	25.6	26.6	25.2	51.8	40.6	36.8	77.4	66.9	867
Lilongwe	14.2	12.2	26.4	21.6	32.4	54.0	35.8	44.6	80.4	67.2	1,927
Mchinji	11.1	18.2	29.3	17.3	29.4	46.8	28.4	47.6	76.0	61.5	553
Nkhotakota	18.4	13.8	32.1	18.0	22.2	40.2	36.4	35.9	72.3	55.5	394
Ntcheu	14.0	12.0	26.0	17.1	26.7	43.8	31.2	38.7	69.9	62.8	607
Ntchisi	13.3	14.0	27.3	21.6	20.8	42.4	34.9	34.8	69.7	60.8	249
Salima	15.4	15.9	31.2	15.3	20.2	35.4	30.7	36.0	66.7	53.1	438
Total	13.9	13.2	27.0	20.1	27.9	48.0	34.0	41.0	75.0	64.0	6,678
Southern											
Balaka	17.1	9.6	26.7	18.0	25.3	43.4	35.1	34.9	70.0	61.9	374
Blantyre	10.6	13.6	24.3	23.7	29.0	52.7	34.3	42.6	76.9	68.5	1,275
Chikhwawa	10.7	7.5	18.2	24.4	20.3	44.7	35.2	27.7	62.9	71.0	642
Chiradzulu	13.5	12.1	25.6	24.7	24.2	48.9	38.2	36.3	74.5	65.6	303
Machinga	19.8	15.6	35.4	17.9	19.2	37.1	37.6	34.9	72.5	51.2	499
Mangochi	19.6	10.0	29.7	15.2	14.2	29.3	34.8	24.2	59.0	49.7	1,053
Mulanje	10.7	10.2	20.9	20.5	27.0	47.6	31.2	37.3	68.5	69.5	561
Mwanza	13.7	8.1	21.7	20.0	34.2	54.2	33.7	42.3	76.0	71.4	89
Neno	17.8	10.8	28.6	12.8	33.5	46.4	30.6	44.4	75.0	61.8	88
Nsanje	15.5	8.2	23.7	24.6	15.0	39.6	40.0	23.2	63.3	62.6	284
Phalombe	12.3	12.8	25.1	18.0	26.4	44.4	30.4	39.2	69.6	63.9	323
Thyolo	14.8	10.3	25.1	19.4	30.8	50.2	34.2	41.1	75.3	66.7	697
Zomba	15.3	14.1	29.4	16.0	28.0	43.9	31.3	42.0	73.3	59.9	793
Total	14.5	11.5	25.9	19.8	24.2	44.0	34.3	35.6	70.0	62.9	6,979
Total	14.2	11.9	26.1	20.4	25.7	46.1	34.6	37.7	72.3	63.8	15,528

Table A-7.5 Mean ideal number of children: Districts

Mean ideal number of children for all women age 15-49, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Mean	Number of women
Northern		
Chitipa	4.5	258
Karonga	4.4	424
Mzimba	4.0	1,257
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	3.9	328
Rumphi	3.8	294
Total	4.1	2,562
Central		
Dedza	3.9	1,414
Dowa	4.0	1,038
Kasungu	4.1	1,182
Lilongwe	3.7	2,799
Mchinji	4.0	806
Nkhotakota	4.4	536
Ntcheu	4.1	946
Ntchisi	4.3	350
Salima	4.2	627
Total	4.0	9,698
Southern		
Balaka	4.0	585
Blantyre	3.4	2,001
Chikhwawa	4.3	894
Chiradzulu	3.7	491
Machinga	4.3	657
Mangochi	4.5	1,412
Mulanje	4.0	857
Mwanza	4.0	139
Neno	4.0	131
Nsanje	4.6	415
Phalombe	4.2	444
Thyolo	3.7	1,013
Zomba	3.9	1,229
Total	4.0	10,268
Total	4.0	22,528

Table A-7.7 Wanted fertility rates

Total wanted fertility rates and total fertility rates for the three years preceding the survey, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Total wanted fertility rates	Total fertility rates
Northern		
Chitipa	5.0	6.2
Karonga	5.2	6.0
Mzimba	5.0	5.8
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	3.8	4.9
Rumphi	4.0	5.2
Total	4.8	5.7
Central		
Dedza	4.5	5.8
Dowa	4.5	5.9
Kasungu	5.0	6.4
Lilongwe	4.3	5.4
Mchinji	4.6	6.3
Nkhotakota	5.2	6.2
Ntcheu	4.1	5.3
Ntchisi	4.6	5.6
Salima	5.1	6.6
Total	4.5	5.8
Southern		
Balaka	4.6	6.0
Blantyre	3.3	4.0
Chikhwawa	5.8	6.7
Chiradzulu	3.4	4.6
Machinga	5.6	6.9
Mangochi	6.1	7.0
Mulanje	4.1	5.1
Mwanza	4.0	5.1
Neno	4.1	5.5
Nsanje	5.1	6.2
Phalombe	5.4	7.0
Thyolo	3.7	5.1
Zomba	4.2	5.6
Total	4.5	5.6
Total	4.5	5.7

CHAPTER 8 INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

Table A-8.3 Early childhood mortality rates by socioeconomic characteristics

Neonatal, postneonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, by district of residence, Malawi DHS 2010

District of residence	Neonatal mortality (NN)	Postneonatal mortality[1] (PNN)	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Child mortality ($_4q_1$)	Under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$)
Northern					
Chitipa	35	19	54	20	73
Karonga	23	20	43	34	75
Mzimba	49	36	85	50	131
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	31	42	73	40	110
Rumphi	32	24	55	27	81
Total	39	31	70	40	108
Central					
Dedza	27	38	65	80	140
Dowa	29	36	64	61	122
Kasungu	37	35	72	66	133
Lilongwe	35	33	69	68	132
Mchinji	30	28	57	66	119
Nkhotakota	18	37	55	52	104
Ntcheu	33	41	74	55	125
Ntchisi	36	24	61	49	107
Salima	48	42	91	65	150
Total	33	35	68	66	129
Southern					
Balaka	31	35	66	64	125
Blantyre	25	44	69	44	110
Chikhwawa	32	51	82	61	139
Chiradzulu	44	40	85	56	136
Machinga	38	39	77	53	125
Mangochi	36	46	82	59	136
Mulanje	28	64	92	72	157
Mwanza	34	29	63	45	106
Neno	41	36	78	44	118
Nsanje	37	46	83	55	134
Phalombe	31	56	87	62	144
Thyolo	37	40	77	48	122
Zomba	26	54	80	58	134
Total	32	47	79	56	130
Total	33	40	73	58	127

Note: Estimates are for deaths per 1,000 live births except for child mortality, which is deaths per 1,000 children age 12-59 months.
[1] Computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

CHAPTER 9 MATERNAL HEALTH

Table A-9.1 Antenatal care: Districts

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the five years preceding the survey by antenatal care (ANC) provider during pregnancy for the most recent birth and the percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled attendant for the most recent birth, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

	Skilled attendant		Unskilled attendant								
District of residence	Doctor/ clinical officer	Nurse/ midwife	Patient attendant	Health surveil-lance attendant	Tradi-tional birth attendant	Other	No one	Missing	Total	Percentage receiving antenatal care from a skilled attendant[1]	Number of women
Northern											
Chitipa	3.8	93.0	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	96.7	165
Karonga	4.0	94.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	98.5	268
Mzimba	9.9	84.2	2.4	2.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	94.1	808
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	7.2	92.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.3	184
Rumphi	11.4	88.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.4	169
Total	8.1	88.2	1.5	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	96.3	1,595
Central											
Dedza	17.3	77.4	0.5	0.5	1.5	0.7	2.0	0.0	100.0	94.7	856
Dowa	14.1	79.4	1.7	1.7	1.2	0.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	93.6	606
Kasungu	13.2	82.6	0.5	0.2	1.4	0.0	1.8	0.4	100.0	95.8	755
Lilongwe	9.2	82.1	4.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	3.4	0.0	100.0	91.4	1,587
Mchinji	9.5	80.7	4.7	3.3	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.0	100.0	90.2	504
Nkhotakota	15.9	78.3	0.6	0.6	1.6	0.0	2.9	0.0	100.0	94.3	349
Ntcheu	10.7	83.4	2.6	0.9	0.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	94.1	559
Ntchisi	5.0	88.2	3.2	0.7	0.8	0.0	2.0	0.2	100.0	93.1	216
Salima	17.9	80.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	100.0	98.2	388
Total	12.4	81.1	2.4	0.9	0.8	0.1	2.3	0.1	100.0	93.5	5,819
Southern											
Balaka	11.8	80.3	0.8	0.0	5.2	0.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	92.1	365
Blantyre	14.0	84.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	98.4	1,058
Chikhwawa	21.1	75.5	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	96.6	602
Chiradzulu	12.4	84.9	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	97.3	264
Machinga	3.1	91.1	1.5	2.1	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	94.2	462
Mangochi	13.9	82.2	1.4	0.4	0.7	0.2	1.2	0.0	100.0	96.1	917
Mulanje	6.4	88.0	0.9	2.6	0.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	94.5	508
Mwanza	11.4	85.5	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	96.8	78
Neno	16.6	81.4	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	98.0	76
Nsanje	7.4	87.9	2.3	0.9	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	95.3	273
Phalombe	17.0	78.9	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.1	100.0	95.9	315
Thyolo	12.6	84.8	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	97.4	610
Zomba	8.9	79.8	5.6	2.2	2.0	0.0	1.4	0.2	100.0	88.7	723
Total	12.2	83.2	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.1	1.2	0.0	100.0	95.4	6,251
Total	11.8	82.9	1.8	1.0	0.8	0.1	1.6	0.0	100.0	94.7	13,664

Note: If more than one source of ANC was mentioned, only the provider with the highest qualifications is considered in this tabulation.
[1] Skilled attendant includes doctor, clinical officer, nurse, and midwife.

Table A-9.3 Components of antenatal care: Districts

Among women age 15-49 with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, the percentage who took iron tablets or syrup and drugs for intestinal parasites during the pregnancy of the most recent birth, and among women receiving antenatal care (ANC) for the most recent live birth in the five years preceding the survey, the percentage receiving specific antenatal services, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

	Among women with a live birth in the last five years, the percentage who during the pregnancy of their last birth:			Among women who received antenatal care for their most recent birth in the last five years, the percentage with selected services:						
District of residence	Took iron tablets or syrup	Took intestinal parasite drugs	Number of women with a live birth in the last five years	Informed of signs of pregnancy compli-cations	Weighed	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Received information on which foods to eat	Number of women with ANC for their most recent birth
Northern										
Chitipa	92.9	25.9	165	84.4	97.5	89.4	29.7	90.9	87.9	162
Karonga	95.0	14.4	268	95.2	95.9	89.4	28.9	87.6	91.1	266
Mzimba	94.1	27.2	808	81.3	99.0	89.5	30.4	78.9	72.1	803
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	95.3	24.2	184	88.4	99.2	93.1	24.9	90.5	91.5	184
Rumphi	95.6	28.0	169	83.0	97.6	90.7	27.9	84.2	78.2	169
Total	94.5	24.7	1,595	85.0	98.2	90.0	29.2	83.5	79.8	1,585
Central										
Dedza	91.3	13.8	856	77.0	96.1	75.6	19.5	65.5	76.3	839
Dowa	84.6	30.2	606	74.6	97.5	86.0	46.6	88.5	79.4	595
Kasungu	93.0	30.5	755	71.8	93.8	79.6	15.8	70.9	67.2	739
Lilongwe	90.3	19.9	1,587	75.2	98.0	86.6	41.7	86.8	77.3	1,533
Mchinji	93.7	21.5	504	73.9	98.8	80.9	18.9	81.4	73.6	496
Nkhotakota	87.2	30.9	349	80.6	94.2	76.7	28.2	80.1	80.1	338
Ntcheu	92.6	25.5	559	87.1	98.4	86.0	15.0	73.8	93.8	549
Ntchisi	88.3	41.9	216	69.1	94.7	78.0	8.2	85.6	64.6	211
Salima	91.3	19.8	388	65.8	99.1	84.2	18.5	85.8	71.0	383
Total	90.5	23.6	5,819	75.5	96.9	82.4	27.4	79.5	76.6	5,683
Southern										
Balaka	90.9	25.9	365	83.2	95.5	79.6	29.3	82.1	88.5	358
Blantyre	93.1	40.3	1,058	80.9	98.8	78.7	23.8	88.3	80.7	1,049
Chikhwawa	86.7	40.4	602	85.2	99.4	89.9	29.7	86.3	88.3	592
Chiradzulu	95.7	37.9	264	83.2	99.6	87.9	25.9	90.8	85.7	262
Machinga	90.2	31.1	462	81.7	95.9	80.1	25.9	79.1	84.4	459
Mangochi	87.1	31.6	917	88.3	99.4	89.7	39.4	85.1	87.4	906
Mulanje	94.6	20.9	508	79.4	97.6	80.7	18.4	77.6	84.2	502
Mwanza	95.8	30.1	78	79.6	100.0	86.3	19.6	86.5	88.3	77
Neno	93.8	24.3	76	74.9	98.5	86.2	18.1	84.2	73.3	75
Nsanje	94.2	35.0	273	86.0	99.5	86.7	17.5	89.7	91.5	270
Phalombe	90.5	16.0	315	69.2	97.9	62.7	14.6	73.9	76.7	312
Thyolo	90.1	35.0	610	84.4	98.0	86.9	38.1	84.1	90.3	601
Zomba	92.0	23.8	723	75.8	98.3	87.2	23.6	76.9	85.6	712
Total	91.0	31.6	6,251	81.9	98.4	83.6	27.3	83.4	85.4	6,175
Total	91.2	27.4	13,664	79.5	97.7	83.8	27.5	81.8	81.0	13,443

Table A-9.4 Tetanus toxoid vaccine (TTV): Districts

Among mothers age 15-49 with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey, the percentage receiving two or more tetanus toxoid vaccine (TTV) doses during the pregnancy for the last live birth and the percentage whose last live birth was protected against neonatal tetanus, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Percentage receiving two or more doses of TTV during last pregnancy	Percentage whose last birth was protected against neonatal tetanus[1]	Number of mothers
Northern			
Chitipa	67.1	91.0	165
Karonga	56.1	83.4	268
Mzimba	63.5	83.2	808
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	73.0	94.2	184
Rumphi	62.3	87.1	169
Total	63.6	85.7	1,595
Central			
Dedza	64.1	83.2	856
Dowa	76.0	91.0	606
Kasungu	65.3	92.1	755
Lilongwe	73.4	89.5	1,587
Mchinji	74.1	93.0	504
Nkhotakota	65.4	91.3	349
Ntcheu	73.1	92.8	559
Ntchisi	73.2	93.4	216
Salima	75.3	93.6	388
Total	70.9	90.2	5,819
Southern			
Balaka	71.4	87.5	365
Blantyre	68.8	86.1	1,058
Chikhwawa	63.8	89.5	602
Chiradzulu	75.6	96.4	264
Machinga	70.5	88.0	462
Mangochi	82.6	92.1	917
Mulanje	66.0	85.7	508
Mwanza	40.5	87.9	78
Neno	54.7	88.7	76
Nsanje	56.3	86.4	273
Phalombe	57.1	78.9	315
Thyolo	66.1	88.5	610
Zomba	66.0	91.3	723
Total	68.4	88.5	6,251
Total	68.9	88.9	13,664

[1]Includes mothers with two injections during the pregnancy of her last birth, or two or more injections (the last within 3 years of the last live birth), or three or more injections (the last within 5 years of the last birth), or four or more injections (the last within ten years of the last live birth), or five or more injections prior to the last birth.

Table A-9.5 Place of delivery: Districts

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by place of delivery and percentage delivered in a health facility, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Health facility		Home	Other	Missing	Total	Percentage delivered in a health facility	Number of births
	Public sector	Private sector						
Northern								
Chitipa	65.3	13.4	17.3	3.7	0.3	100.0	78.7	243
Karonga	63.5	2.1	32.1	2.2	0.1	100.0	65.6	389
Mzimba	60.8	20.2	15.7	2.6	0.7	100.0	81.0	1,181
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	69.2	9.4	20.5	0.7	0.2	100.0	78.6	259
Rumphi	81.7	9.6	6.6	2.0	0.1	100.0	91.4	238
Total	64.8	14.1	18.2	2.4	0.4	100.0	79.0	2,310
Central								
Dedza	50.0	27.4	20.7	1.6	0.3	100.0	77.4	1,228
Dowa	58.4	15.7	24.4	1.4	0.1	100.0	74.0	872
Kasungu	50.7	10.1	37.0	1.5	0.6	100.0	60.8	1,142
Lilongwe	51.8	18.8	27.5	1.7	0.2	100.0	70.6	2,270
Mchinji	60.7	13.9	24.3	1.0	0.1	100.0	74.6	733
Nkhotakota	43.0	18.1	35.4	3.1	0.4	100.0	61.1	525
Ntcheu	62.9	15.4	18.1	3.5	0.1	100.0	78.3	776
Ntchisi	62.4	2.1	33.0	1.8	0.6	100.0	64.5	309
Salima	50.7	21.8	23.2	4.0	0.2	100.0	72.6	594
Total	53.6	17.4	26.7	2.0	0.3	100.0	71.0	8,449
Southern								
Balaka	54.3	12.8	29.2	2.8	0.9	100.0	67.1	531
Blantyre	74.6	11.0	12.6	1.7	0.2	100.0	85.5	1,373
Chikhwawa	53.5	15.3	29.3	1.7	0.2	100.0	68.8	855
Chiradzulu	53.9	10.2	33.0	2.6	0.3	100.0	64.1	359
Machinga	54.8	19.6	21.0	4.0	0.6	100.0	74.4	699
Mangochi	53.1	16.2	29.1	1.5	0.1	100.0	69.3	1,392
Mulanje	53.7	16.5	26.5	3.1	0.1	100.0	70.2	710
Mwanza	74.2	0.7	23.0	1.8	0.3	100.0	74.8	107
Neno	59.6	8.6	28.4	2.3	1.0	100.0	68.2	112
Nsanje	56.1	17.2	23.8	2.6	0.2	100.0	73.3	398
Phalombe	65.5	5.8	25.0	2.2	1.5	100.0	71.3	495
Thyolo	61.0	19.0	16.7	3.0	0.3	100.0	80.0	844
Zomba	54.8	18.5	22.1	3.9	0.7	100.0	73.3	1,065
Total	58.8	14.9	23.4	2.5	0.4	100.0	73.7	8,938
Total	57.3	15.9	24.2	2.3	0.4	100.0	73.2	19,697

Table A-9.6 Assistance during delivery: Districts

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey by person providing assistance during delivery, percentage of birth assisted by a skilled attendant and percentage delivered by caesarean-section, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Person providing assistance during delivery								Percentage delivered by a skilled attendant[1]	Percentage delivered by C-section	Number of births
	Skilled attendant		Unskilled attendant								
	Doctor/ clinical officer	Nurse/ midwife	Patient attendant	Traditional birth attendant	Relative/ friends	No one	Don't know/ missing	Total			
Northern											
Chitipa	5.9	72.6	0.6	6.8	8.9	3.1	2.2	100.0	78.5	4.1	243
Karonga	11.1	53.2	1.1	17.0	9.8	6.1	1.8	100.0	64.2	4.7	389
Mzimba	12.3	69.0	0.3	5.7	9.0	2.5	1.1	100.0	81.4	5.1	1,181
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	5.7	71.9	0.5	16.6	3.2	1.0	1.1	100.0	77.6	5.2	259
Rumphi	15.0	73.3	3.2	3.1	4.0	0.7	0.6	100.0	88.4	9.0	238
Total	11.0	67.5	0.8	8.7	8.0	2.8	1.3	100.0	78.5	5.3	2,310
Central											
Dedza	12.4	63.6	0.7	14.6	5.4	1.7	1.5	100.0	76.0	3.6	1,228
Dowa	11.4	61.8	0.4	17.7	5.5	2.7	0.5	100.0	73.2	4.6	872
Kasungu	9.3	50.2	0.8	25.5	9.9	3.5	0.8	100.0	59.6	2.2	1,142
Lilongwe	11.8	56.7	2.2	21.9	4.2	1.9	1.3	100.0	68.4	6.0	2,270
Mchinji	8.2	63.3	2.9	14.7	6.8	2.1	1.9	100.0	71.6	4.6	733
Nkhotakota	9.2	49.8	1.5	22.3	11.1	4.8	1.3	100.0	59.0	4.6	525
Ntcheu	9.4	65.8	2.6	8.3	8.3	3.2	2.4	100.0	75.2	5.4	776
Ntchisi	8.5	52.5	2.7	24.2	8.7	2.0	1.4	100.0	61.0	5.8	309
Salima	12.3	58.6	1.6	16.0	9.4	1.5	0.7	100.0	70.8	2.9	594
Total	10.7	58.3	1.6	18.7	6.8	2.5	1.3	100.0	69.1	4.5	8,449
Southern											
Balaka	11.8	54.0	1.2	18.9	8.6	2.5	2.9	100.0	65.8	3.9	531
Blantyre	17.7	66.4	0.8	7.2	3.5	3.0	1.4	100.0	84.1	6.9	1,373
Chikhwawa	11.9	58.0	0.4	9.8	15.8	3.8	0.3	100.0	69.8	3.2	855
Chiradzulu	9.6	53.2	1.1	16.8	15.6	2.7	1.0	100.0	62.7	4.8	359
Machinga	6.6	63.8	2.9	7.3	12.6	5.0	1.8	100.0	70.4	2.4	699
Mangochi	9.9	58.6	0.6	13.9	15.7	0.4	0.9	100.0	68.5	4.2	1,392
Mulanje	6.3	62.0	1.0	17.0	9.7	2.9	1.2	100.0	68.2	5.8	710
Mwanza	8.9	65.0	0.8	14.0	7.0	3.7	0.6	100.0	74.0	6.7	107
Neno	14.4	51.7	1.3	11.7	12.9	4.1	3.8	100.0	66.1	4.7	112
Nsanje	5.8	62.2	5.7	9.9	11.7	3.5	1.2	100.0	67.9	4.3	398
Phalombe	11.7	58.0	2.4	14.1	10.3	2.0	1.5	100.0	69.7	5.0	495
Thyolo	11.0	67.9	1.0	10.1	7.3	1.3	1.4	100.0	78.9	4.2	844
Zomba	7.4	59.6	5.6	11.9	10.3	3.8	1.4	100.0	67.0	2.8	1,065
Total	10.6	61.0	1.8	11.8	10.6	2.7	1.3	100.0	71.7	4.4	8,938
Total	10.7	60.6	1.6	14.4	8.7	2.6	1.3	100.0	71.4	4.6	19,697

Note: If the respondent mentioned more than one person attending during delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this tabulation.
[1] Skilled provider includes doctor, clinical officer, nurse, midwife, or patient attendant.

Table A-9.7 Timing of first postnatal checkup: Districts

Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the five years preceding the survey, the percent distribution of the mother's first postnatal check-up for the last live birth by time after delivery, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Time after delivery of mother's first postnatal checkup					No postnatal checkup[1]	Total	Percentage of women with a postnatal check-up in the first two days of birth	Number of women
	Less than 4 hours	4-23 hours	2 days	3-41 days	Don't know/ missing				
Northern									
Chitipa	19.7	4.1	12.2	7.4	1.4	55.2	100.0	36.0	165
Karonga	21.8	2.6	14.8	9.8	0.4	50.8	100.0	39.2	268
Mzimba	21.3	4.9	12.8	11.0	3.6	46.5	100.0	39.0	808
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	7.6	19.6	27.1	9.0	1.0	35.8	100.0	54.3	184
Rumphi	16.6	4.6	18.1	17.3	3.4	39.9	100.0	39.3	169
Total	19.1	6.1	15.3	10.9	2.5	46.2	100.0	40.5	1,595
Central									
Dedza	20.7	4.0	7.5	7.3	1.8	58.8	100.0	32.2	856
Dowa	27.8	2.7	11.5	10.5	2.4	45.2	100.0	42.0	606
Kasungu	20.6	4.5	6.7	6.2	3.8	58.1	100.0	31.8	755
Lilongwe	42.5	7.0	6.5	5.7	2.1	36.2	100.0	56.0	1,587
Mchinji	19.4	3.5	9.3	9.8	0.5	57.4	100.0	32.2	504
Nkhotakota	16.1	6.0	9.7	4.2	1.4	62.6	100.0	31.8	349
Ntcheu	24.0	13.3	8.5	6.8	0.0	47.5	100.0	45.8	559
Ntchisi	14.5	3.3	8.5	5.0	0.3	68.5	100.0	26.3	216
Salima	28.8	6.5	14.3	4.6	1.5	44.5	100.0	49.6	388
Total	27.6	5.9	8.4	6.7	1.8	49.6	100.0	41.9	5,819
Southern									
Balaka	17.6	3.3	12.9	12.4	1.0	52.9	100.0	33.8	365
Blantyre	25.2	5.4	21.0	13.7	1.5	33.1	100.0	51.6	1,058
Chikhwawa	23.4	3.8	8.7	3.6	1.5	59.1	100.0	35.9	602
Chiradzulu	23.5	9.1	11.8	5.3	1.5	48.8	100.0	44.4	264
Machinga	28.8	7.4	8.6	7.1	2.2	45.9	100.0	44.8	462
Mangochi	33.9	6.2	12.9	4.9	0.9	41.3	100.0	53.0	917
Mulanje	34.6	9.1	6.1	3.5	1.0	45.7	100.0	49.8	508
Mwanza	21.9	5.4	16.1	7.6	0.5	48.5	100.0	43.4	78
Neno	25.1	4.3	11.0	9.4	1.3	48.9	100.0	40.4	76
Nsanje	22.0	6.6	8.7	4.4	1.0	57.3	100.0	37.3	273
Phalombe	22.9	5.1	9.5	3.7	4.5	54.3	100.0	37.5	315
Thyolo	29.0	8.2	11.5	6.1	3.3	42.0	100.0	48.7	610
Zomba	21.1	5.9	10.1	7.4	3.7	51.8	100.0	37.1	723
Total	26.4	6.2	12.1	7.2	1.9	46.2	100.0	44.7	6,251
Total	26.1	6.0	10.9	7.4	2.0	47.6	100.0	43.0	13,664

[1] Includes women who received a checkup after 41 days

Table A-9.8 Type of provider of first postnatal checkup: Districts

Among women age 15-49 giving birth in the five years preceding the survey, the percent distribution by type of provider of the mother's first postnatal health check for the last live birth, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

	Type of health provider of mother's first postnatal checkup									
	Skilled attendant		Unskilled attendant							
District of residence	Doctor, clinical officer	Nurse, midwife	Patient attendant	HSA	Traditional birth attendant	Other	Missing	No postnatal checkup[1]	Total	Number of women
Northern										
Chitipa	6.8	36.5	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.1	55.2	100.0	165
Karonga	11.6	36.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	50.8	100.0	268
Mzimba	10.4	42.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	46.5	100.0	808
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	7.8	55.4	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	35.8	100.0	184
Rumphi	12.5	44.9	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	39.9	100.0	169
Total	10.2	42.8	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	46.2	100.0	1,595
Central										
Dedza	7.4	31.4	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.4	0.0	58.8	100.0	856
Dowa	7.5	44.3	0.0	0.6	2.2	0.0	0.2	45.2	100.0	606
Kasungu	8.6	30.9	0.4	0.0	1.7	0.3	0.0	58.1	100.0	755
Lilongwe	6.1	47.4	2.4	0.1	7.1	0.5	0.2	36.2	100.0	1,587
Mchinji	5.8	34.3	1.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	57.4	100.0	504
Nkhotakota	6.1	30.2	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	62.6	100.0	349
Ntcheu	6.8	42.8	2.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	47.5	100.0	559
Ntchisi	6.2	23.7	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	68.5	100.0	216
Salima	12.1	40.7	0.4	0.0	2.2	0.2	0.0	44.5	100.0	388
Total	7.2	38.6	1.1	0.1	3.0	0.3	0.1	49.6	100.0	5,819
Southern										
Balaka	10.6	33.9	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.0	52.9	100.0	365
Blantyre	10.7	54.2	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.2	33.1	100.0	1,058
Chikhwawa	5.6	33.5	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.3	59.1	100.0	602
Chiradzulu	7.9	42.6	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	48.8	100.0	264
Machinga	9.1	41.8	1.5	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.1	45.9	100.0	462
Mangochi	11.1	43.9	0.3	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.1	41.3	100.0	917
Mulanje	5.2	44.2	0.7	0.7	3.5	0.0	0.0	45.7	100.0	508
Mwanza	9.9	39.7	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	48.5	100.0	78
Neno	10.5	38.7	0.8	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	48.9	100.0	76
Nsanje	4.0	36.1	1.3	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	57.3	100.0	273
Phalombe	7.5	34.6	1.5	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.2	54.3	100.0	315
Thyolo	10.1	45.4	0.5	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.0	42.0	100.0	610
Zomba	7.3	37.7	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	51.8	100.0	723
Total	8.7	42.4	0.6	0.3	1.7	0.1	0.1	46.2	100.0	6,251
Total	8.2	40.8	0.8	0.2	2.1	0.2	0.1	47.6	100.0	13,664

[1] Includes women who received a checkup after 41 days

Table A-9.9 Problems in accessing health care: Districts

Percentage of women age 15-49 who reported that they have serious problems in accessing health care for themselves when they are sick, by type of problem, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

	Problems in accessing health care									
District of residence	Getting permission to go for treatment	Getting money for treatment	Distance to health facility	Having to take transport	Not wanting to go alone	Concern no female provider available	Concern no provider available	Concern no drugs available	At least one problem accessing health care	Number of women
Northern										
Chitipa	10.1	42.4	56.2	57.8	36.9	18.6	36.6	52.6	77.9	270
Karonga	2.9	39.4	45.1	45.5	22.0	9.9	18.0	36.5	61.8	444
Mzimba	11.1	28.3	45.3	41.4	29.5	23.6	45.1	50.8	73.6	1,336
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	8.1	62.5	72.7	72.4	24.6	21.9	32.9	50.8	90.9	331
Rumphi	7.6	21.9	36.8	32.5	18.8	8.3	26.7	31.2	59.4	296
Total	8.9	35.1	48.8	46.6	27.2	18.9	36.2	46.4	72.6	2,677
Central										
Dedza	14.5	55.5	58.9	59.5	33.0	26.7	47.9	65.0	80.8	1,438
Dowa	19.5	58.7	57.3	59.9	37.6	30.1	61.0	71.3	87.0	1,060
Kasungu	15.6	60.2	68.4	67.6	53.2	34.9	73.5	84.5	93.1	1,213
Lilongwe	4.1	44.1	42.4	42.7	27.5	13.8	44.0	61.5	79.3	2,844
Mchinji	23.2	76.3	80.6	69.2	50.3	43.1	59.2	79.3	94.2	813
Nkhotakota	18.3	63.9	67.7	65.3	41.3	37.3	57.8	72.7	90.7	544
Ntcheu	1.6	63.3	74.6	68.3	29.7	12.9	47.1	61.9	92.4	960
Ntchisi	16.6	75.4	75.3	74.6	43.3	35.5	57.8	68.9	93.1	353
Salima	19.0	59.0	61.7	59.4	37.9	20.5	54.6	69.7	89.7	634
Total	12.2	57.0	59.7	58.2	36.7	24.8	53.5	68.8	86.3	9,857
Southern										
Balaka	6.4	57.6	57.4	52.1	18.1	10.0	15.1	22.8	76.0	601
Blantyre	7.1	38.8	44.1	39.2	15.2	12.0	20.6	32.7	64.7	2,036
Chikhwawa	9.6	61.8	56.7	49.6	24.9	23.2	62.4	70.4	87.7	910
Chiradzulu	2.3	66.1	65.6	66.8	22.2	17.1	51.7	69.7	88.5	493
Machinga	9.8	47.0	48.7	48.1	30.7	17.1	38.2	46.4	77.9	708
Mangochi	23.1	65.6	66.5	68.3	50.7	39.0	54.0	69.4	88.5	1,442
Mulanje	6.0	33.0	42.9	40.5	19.5	14.6	47.0	61.0	76.2	861
Mwanza	10.4	44.6	48.3	50.3	33.6	20.1	40.0	52.3	74.4	140
Neno	7.5	47.2	71.0	66.0	25.1	14.6	34.5	44.7	83.5	132
Nsanje	6.2	53.4	45.7	37.8	15.2	18.4	36.4	46.3	74.0	423
Phalombe	12.5	46.8	48.4	44.9	25.0	18.0	54.8	69.7	83.7	459
Thyolo	17.4	53.1	53.0	50.3	26.2	20.4	54.7	63.7	89.4	1,038
Zomba	11.1	50.4	55.9	61.2	36.2	20.4	63.6	77.3	90.4	1,243
Total	11.1	50.8	53.2	51.2	27.2	19.9	44.4	56.4	80.6	10,485
Total	11.3	51.6	55.5	53.7	31.3	21.9	47.3	60.5	82.1	23,020

CHAPTER 10 CHILD HEALTH

Table A-10.1 Child's weight and size at birth: Districts

Percent distribution of live births in the five years preceding the survey with a reported birth weight by birth weight; percent distribution of all live births in the five years preceding the survey by mother's estimate of baby's size at birth; and percentage of all births with a reported birth weight, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Percent distribution of births with a reported birth weight[1]				Percentage of all births with a reported birth weight	Percent distribution of all live births by size of child at birth					
	Less than 2.5 kg	2.5 kg or more	Total	Number of births		Very small	Smaller than average	Average or larger	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of births
Northern											
Chitipa	9.6	90.4	100.0	190	78.0	7.2	10.3	75.5	6.9	100.0	243
Karonga	8.9	91.1	100.0	234	60.0	4.6	8.8	83.0	3.6	100.0	389
Mzimba	13.6	86.4	100.0	917	77.7	5.2	10.6	82.2	2.0	100.0	1,181
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	9.6	90.4	100.0	204	78.8	4.8	6.4	88.0	0.8	100.0	259
Rumphi	9.5	90.5	100.0	222	93.3	5.3	9.6	84.4	0.7	100.0	238
Total	11.6	88.4	100.0	1,767	76.5	5.2	9.7	82.5	2.5	100.0	2,310
Central											
Dedza	13.0	87.0	100.0	805	65.6	6.4	11.9	81.3	0.5	100.0	1,228
Dowa	13.1	86.9	100.0	610	69.9	4.5	8.5	86.7	0.2	100.0	872
Kasungu	11.9	88.1	100.0	735	64.4	3.8	8.8	86.7	0.7	100.0	1,142
Lilongwe	17.2	82.8	100.0	1,515	66.7	3.5	9.7	82.6	4.2	100.0	2,270
Mchinji	14.8	85.2	100.0	506	69.1	4.1	28.0	67.7	0.2	100.0	733
Nkhotakota	11.3	88.7	100.0	295	56.2	3.7	12.5	82.8	1.0	100.0	525
Ntcheu	9.2	90.8	100.0	581	74.9	0.9	10.6	87.5	1.0	100.0	776
Ntchisi	12.3	87.7	100.0	190	61.6	4.0	6.5	81.4	8.1	100.0	309
Salima	11.0	89.0	100.0	342	57.6	4.0	7.2	88.6	0.2	100.0	594
Total	13.5	86.5	100.0	5,579	66.0	3.9	11.3	82.9	1.8	100.0	8,449
Southern											
Balaka	11.0	89.0	100.0	335	63.2	2.8	8.8	82.2	6.2	100.0	531
Blantyre	12.6	87.4	100.0	1,098	80.0	4.3	9.8	84.2	1.7	100.0	1,373
Chikhwawa	10.5	89.5	100.0	479	56.1	5.6	9.9	84.4	0.0	100.0	855
Chiradzulu	12.2	87.8	100.0	214	59.7	4.4	7.3	87.2	1.1	100.0	359
Machinga	9.5	90.5	100.0	383	54.8	5.2	11.3	79.1	4.4	100.0	699
Mangochi	9.4	90.6	100.0	875	62.9	2.1	20.0	74.4	3.5	100.0	1,392
Mulanje	11.1	88.9	100.0	422	59.5	3.0	8.4	85.9	2.7	100.0	710
Mwanza	9.3	90.7	100.0	70	65.7	2.1	6.7	89.6	1.6	100.0	107
Neno	16.9	83.1	100.0	68	60.5	3.7	10.1	83.5	2.6	100.0	112
Nsanje	7.5	92.5	100.0	200	50.3	2.7	6.2	90.0	1.1	100.0	398
Phalombe	9.9	90.1	100.0	331	67.0	5.0	7.1	85.3	2.7	100.0	495
Thyolo	16.7	83.3	100.0	588	69.7	4.2	17.5	77.4	1.0	100.0	844
Zomba	10.1	89.9	100.0	696	65.3	3.8	13.9	80.4	1.9	100.0	1,065
Total	11.3	88.7	100.0	5,761	64.5	3.8	12.1	81.7	2.4	100.0	8,938
Total	12.3	87.7	100.0	13,107	66.5	4.0	11.5	82.3	2.1	100.0	19,697

[1] Based on either a written record or the mother's recall

Table A-10.3 Vaccinations by background characteristics: Districts

Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report), and percentage with a vaccination card, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	BCG	DPT/Pentavalent (DPT-HepB-Hib) 1	DPT/Pentavalent (DPT-HepB-Hib) 2	DPT/Pentavalent (DPT-HepB-Hib) 3	Polio[1] 0	Polio[1] 1	Polio[1] 2	Polio[1] 3	Measles	All basic vaccinations[2]	No vaccinations	Percentage with a vaccination card seen	Number of children
Northern													
Chitipa	98.2	96.5	95.1	91.6	82.5	98.2	97.5	88.1	91.6	81.9	1.2	76.8	42
Karonga	97.8	98.3	97.9	94.3	80.0	97.7	95.7	93.0	94.1	86.6	1.1	83.0	81
Mzimba	99.4	97.7	97.7	96.2	85.4	98.4	93.0	88.1	93.3	82.0	0.0	87.3	203
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	98.7	98.0	96.7	96.1	85.2	98.0	98.0	91.7	94.2	87.1	0.7	83.6	51
Rumphi	97.9	97.9	97.4	94.3	87.1	98.5	97.7	92.9	92.9	88.9	1.5	89.9	44
Total	98.7	97.7	97.3	95.2	84.2	98.2	95.1	90.0	93.4	84.2	0.6	85.2	420
Central													
Dedza	97.9	96.7	95.7	92.3	69.4	97.2	96.2	89.5	91.8	84.7	1.6	88.3	242
Dowa	98.8	96.3	93.0	90.4	71.4	96.2	93.3	84.1	94.3	82.7	1.2	85.2	164
Kasungu	93.6	95.6	94.5	92.5	62.9	94.0	93.4	88.1	84.4	78.4	4.4	85.2	229
Lilongwe	96.4	96.4	92.1	84.6	71.1	93.1	88.0	73.8	94.2	69.3	1.3	59.7	447
Mchinji	98.9	98.9	98.9	97.8	90.2	99.4	99.4	91.5	93.3	86.7	0.6	87.1	138
Nkhotakota	98.4	98.0	94.6	85.5	79.3	94.5	88.4	78.6	88.2	71.7	1.6	75.6	91
Ntcheu	92.2	93.5	93.5	92.5	72.2	93.5	91.6	90.6	92.7	86.6	4.9	88.6	132
Ntchisi	97.1	97.3	95.1	93.4	63.1	97.7	94.5	81.0	85.4	72.0	1.7	79.4	54
Salima	97.3	98.3	96.6	90.7	72.2	95.3	92.0	79.3	91.8	73.2	0.7	75.7	117
Total	96.5	96.5	94.3	90.0	71.7	95.1	92.3	83.0	91.5	77.7	2.0	77.6	1,615
Southern													
Balaka	99.2	99.2	98.7	96.9	85.1	98.7	96.9	92.6	93.4	88.6	0.8	80.6	102
Blantyre	95.5	96.1	95.6	93.3	79.5	95.3	92.5	79.8	93.2	74.1	1.0	72.8	282
Chikhwawa	97.9	97.9	97.4	95.8	70.3	97.9	96.6	87.1	91.7	81.5	2.1	82.8	164
Chiradzulu	99.3	100.0	98.2	98.2	83.3	100.0	98.2	93.3	96.6	91.8	0.0	91.0	70
Machinga	97.5	97.0	96.2	94.1	72.1	98.7	96.8	90.0	94.4	86.5	1.3	87.0	143
Mangochi	95.6	97.7	97.7	94.5	71.4	97.7	97.7	81.0	94.0	76.4	1.7	77.2	256
Mulanje	100.0	100.0	98.6	98.2	49.4	100.0	98.1	93.4	95.1	90.7	0.0	90.0	126
Mwanza	100.0	100.0	99.1	99.1	91.4	99.4	99.4	97.8	95.4	92.3	0.0	90.6	20
Neno	96.9	98.4	98.4	93.8	83.9	96.9	96.3	93.2	91.0	87.1	1.0	95.5	23
Nsanje	97.9	98.5	97.6	96.1	78.4	97.4	96.1	77.7	97.0	76.2	1.0	81.8	77
Phalombe	97.1	98.2	98.2	94.4	76.5	97.8	96.2	92.8	95.0	87.0	1.8	86.6	98
Thyolo	97.9	96.8	96.3	95.2	78.6	97.7	97.2	88.1	94.9	86.7	2.1	87.2	156
Zomba	98.2	98.8	98.2	95.6	70.2	97.3	96.3	91.0	95.9	88.8	1.2	86.4	221
Total	97.4	97.9	97.3	95.3	73.8	97.7	96.3	87.0	94.3	83.1	1.3	82.7	1,739
Total	97.2	97.3	96.0	93.0	74.1	96.6	94.5	85.6	93.0	80.9	1.5	80.8	3,774

[1] Polio 0 is the polio vaccination given with 14 days after birth.
[2] BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT or pentavalent (DPT-HepB-Hib) and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)

Table A-10.6 Prevalence and treatment of symptoms of ARI: Districts

Among children under age 5, the percentage who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the two weeks preceding the survey and among children with symptoms of ARI, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

	Children under age 5		Children under age 5 with symptoms of ARI	
District of residence	Percentage with symptoms of ARI[1]	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[2]	Number of children
Northern				
Chitipa	5.6	233	(96.8)	13
Karonga	7.3	372	71.2	27
Mzimba	9.8	1,060	72.2	104
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	5.4	241	(81.0)	13
Rumphi	10.0	225	83.6	23
Total	8.4	2,130	75.9	179
Central				
Dedza	6.7	1,120	(36.7)	75
Dowa	6.5	831	(70.1)	54
Kasungu	13.4	1,039	75.9	139
Lilongwe	7.4	2,066	70.2	153
Mchinji	4.2	674	(58.3)	28
Nkhotakota	7.5	491	75.9	37
Ntcheu	6.1	700	(73.8)	43
Ntchisi	7.3	290	(72.0)	21
Salima	12.7	537	74.2	68
Total	8.0	7,749	67.9	618
Southern				
Balaka	3.4	492	*	17
Blantyre	5.2	1,254	(72.9)	66
Chikhwawa	2.3	766	*	18
Chiradzulu	5.5	326	(76.3)	18
Machinga	5.6	644	(61.4)	36
Mangochi	5.9	1,265	(58.3)	75
Mulanje	5.8	630	(69.1)	37
Mwanza	5.7	99	(85.2)	6
Neno	5.3	104	(79.8)	6
Nsanje	4.9	361	(80.6)	18
Phalombe	5.6	448	(83.2)	25
Thyolo	8.3	784	80.3	65
Zomba	4.0	960	(66.8)	38
Total	5.2	8,134	71.3	423
Total	6.8	18,013	70.3	1,221

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.
[1] Symptoms of ARI (cough accompanied by short, rapid breathing which was chest-related) is considered a proxy for pneumonia.
[2] Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner

Table A-10.7 Prevalence and treatment of fever: Districts

Among children under age 5, the percentage who had a fever in the two weeks preceding the survey; and among children with fever, the percentage of children for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

	Among children under age 5:		Children under age 5 with fever	
District of residence	Percentage with fever	Number of children	Percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[1]	Number of children
Northern				
Chitipa	17.4	233	69.8	41
Karonga	21.6	372	71.5	80
Mzimba	35.4	1,060	71.9	376
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	25.2	241	73.3	61
Rumphi	30.8	225	76.5	69
Total	29.4	2,130	72.4	626
Central				
Dedza	41.2	1,120	55.4	461
Dowa	33.0	831	56.6	274
Kasungu	55.5	1,039	63.3	577
Lilongwe	31.5	2,066	66.0	652
Mchinji	36.8	674	61.6	248
Nkhotakota	45.3	491	66.8	223
Ntcheu	27.3	700	69.7	191
Ntchisi	29.0	290	63.8	84
Salima	45.4	537	65.0	243
Total	38.1	7,749	62.7	2,954
Southern				
Balaka	26.5	492	65.3	130
Blantyre	32.5	1,254	62.1	408
Chikhwawa	18.8	766	69.4	144
Chiradzulu	32.7	326	72.2	107
Machinga	35.8	644	59.4	231
Mangochi	26.0	1,265	60.0	329
Mulanje	42.4	630	62.8	268
Mwanza	34.8	99	77.2	35
Neno	26.4	104	78.4	28
Nsanje	34.0	361	70.4	123
Phalombe	49.6	448	69.3	222
Thyolo	29.9	784	66.3	234
Zomba	39.3	960	65.5	377
Total	32.4	8,134	64.8	2,634
Total	34.5	18,013	64.6	6,214

[1] Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner

Table A-10.8 Antimalarial drugs taken by children: Districts

Among children under age 5 who had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey, the percentage who took specific antimalarial drugs and, among children who took specific drugs, by district, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Percentage who took specific antimalarial drugs									Number of children who took a specific antimalarial drug
	Sulfadoxine/ pyrimeth- amine (SP/Fansidar)	Chloroquine	Quinine	Lumefantrine and artemether (LA)	Amodia- quine	Artesunate	Artesunate and amodiaquine (AA, ASAQ)	Other antimalarial	Any antimalarial drugs	
Northern										
Chitipa	4.2	0.0	1.5	23.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.8	44.1	41
Karonga	0.6	0.0	2.3	36.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.0	54.9	80
Mzimba	4.1	0.0	2.1	32.8	0.0	0.3	1.0	5.5	43.1	376
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	0.6	0.0	2.7	51.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	8.7	61.3	61
Rumphi	3.6	0.3	4.6	23.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.7	46.6	69
Total	3.3	0.0	2.4	33.4	0.0	0.3	0.6	10.1	46.8	626
Central										
Dedza	1.9	0.0	4.3	35.3	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	41.3	461
Dowa	0.6	0.0	2.6	30.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.9	274
Kasungu	0.7	0.0	7.1	39.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	46.5	577
Lilongwe	2.4	0.0	7.5	34.1	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.4	44.4	652
Mchinji	1.8	0.0	3.9	47.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.6	248
Nkhotakota	1.6	0.0	7.7	45.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.8	223
Ntcheu	0.5	0.0	5.4	37.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.1	191
Ntchisi	4.0	0.0	3.1	35.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.4	84
Salima	0.8	0.2	7.8	34.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	43.2	243
Total	1.5	0.0	5.9	37.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	44.4	2,954
Southern										
Balaka	0.0	0.0	5.4	35.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	40.8	130
Blantyre	2.0	0.0	10.4	27.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	38.7	408
Chikhwawa	2.2	0.0	1.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.1	144
Chiradzulu	2.4	0.5	3.2	46.5	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	51.8	107
Machinga	0.7	0.0	4.2	36.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	41.8	231
Mangochi	4.6	0.0	3.9	28.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	35.2	329
Mulanje	2.7	0.0	2.4	41.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.7	268
Mwanza	0.7	0.0	4.1	65.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.4	35
Neno	0.8	0.0	2.8	58.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	61.4	28
Nsanje	4.0	0.0	1.8	42.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	47.7	123
Phalombe	3.1	0.0	3.9	35.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	42.5	222
Thyolo	2.0	0.0	2.0	43.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.6	234
Zomba	0.3	0.0	1.9	33.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.1	377
Total	2.1	0.0	4.1	35.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	41.4	2,634
Total	1.9	0.0	4.8	36.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.2	43.4	6,214

Note: Artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) is recommended for treatment of *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria. Companion compounds include sulfadoxine/pyrimethamine, lumefantrine and artemether, artesunate and amodiaquine.
[1] 6,214 children had fever in the two weeks preceding the survey.

Table A-10.9 Prevalence of diarrhoea: Districts

Percentage of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey		
	All diarrhoea	Diarrhoea with blood	Number of children
Northern			
Chitipa	11.5	1.9	233
Karonga	11.4	2.0	372
Mzimba	17.9	2.7	1,060
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	6.2	0.8	241
Rumphi	16.0	2.4	225
Total	14.6	2.3	2,130
Central			
Dedza	19.3	3.0	1,120
Dowa	19.9	4.3	831
Kasungu	27.5	2.8	1,039
Lilongwe	20.7	2.3	2,066
Mchinji	16.4	2.9	674
Nkhotakota	18.2	2.0	491
Ntcheu	13.7	1.9	700
Ntchisi	20.5	2.1	290
Salima	17.7	2.1	537
Total	19.9	2.6	7,749
Southern			
Balaka	13.4	1.5	492
Blantyre	16.1	2.2	1,254
Chikhwawa	11.3	1.9	766
Chiradzulu	16.8	2.2	326
Machinga	19.0	1.7	644
Mangochi	11.1	1.7	1,265
Mulanje	19.3	1.8	630
Mwanza	15.0	2.5	99
Neno	17.9	1.9	104
Nsanje	16.8	2.5	361
Phalombe	24.8	5.0	448
Thyolo	15.0	2.3	784
Zomba	19.3	2.2	960
Total	16.0	2.2	8,134
Total	17.5	2.4	18,013

Table A-10.10 Diarrhoea treatment: Districts

Among children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, the percentage for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider, the percentage given oral rehydration therapy (ORT), the percentage given increased fluids, the percentage given ORT or increased fluids, and the percentage who were given other treatments, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider[1]	Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)				Other treatments					No treatment	Number of children
		ORS packets or pre-packaged liquid	Increased fluids	ORT or increased fluids	Antibiotic drugs	Anti-motility drugs	Zinc supple-ments	Intra-venous solution	Home remedy/ other	Missing		
Northern												
Chitipa	68.1	75.2	10.4	75.2	21.0	4.7	0.0	2.6	27.0	0.0	12.0	27
Karonga	76.9	74.8	8.1	74.8	41.4	4.1	0.0	0.0	15.4	0.0	8.8	42
Mzimba	68.4	70.3	19.8	76.4	18.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	35.4	0.9	12.9	190
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	(76.7)	(82.2)	(8.9)	(82.2)	(39.3)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.5)	(0.0)	(10.2)	15
Rumphi	75.7	79.2	26.3	85.8	47.6	0.8	0.0	0.6	17.3	0.0	8.2	36
Total	70.8	73.0	17.6	77.5	26.3	1.4	0.0	0.3	28.9	0.6	11.6	310
Central												
Dedza	55.3	62.1	19.3	66.9	18.7	1.0	0.4	0.7	25.0	0.0	19.5	216
Dowa	58.3	64.4	13.5	68.2	21.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	20.3	0.0	15.7	166
Kasungu	57.1	63.2	20.5	67.8	17.5	3.4	0.0	1.8	29.8	0.4	17.1	286
Lilongwe	52.4	76.7	26.8	80.0	8.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	21.0	0.0	15.2	428
Mchinji	56.1	77.0	9.6	77.0	16.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	24.9	0.0	12.4	110
Nkhotakota	72.8	72.9	11.3	75.8	30.7	1.3	0.0	0.7	19.2	0.0	12.1	89
Ntcheu	57.9	61.4	41.1	80.3	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.6	1.6	10.1	96
Ntchisi	63.8	71.7	32.4	79.5	20.9	0.0	0.0	3.8	23.3	0.8	17.2	59
Salima	61.2	67.5	23.5	72.5	22.2	6.3	1.8	0.0	22.0	0.0	19.4	95
Total	57.1	68.9	21.9	73.7	16.2	1.9	0.2	0.7	23.7	0.2	15.8	1,545
Southern												
Balaka	68.3	65.4	15.4	68.8	37.0	0.6	0.0	0.7	13.5	0.0	12.0	66
Blantyre	61.6	74.7	20.5	78.7	14.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	15.9	0.0	13.5	202
Chikhwawa	67.4	74.4	26.8	79.9	29.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.6	0.8	8.5	87
Chiradzulu	61.7	68.6	38.5	80.3	21.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	25.7	0.0	10.3	55
Machinga	62.7	63.6	10.2	64.8	18.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	39.3	0.2	18.1	122
Mangochi	58.4	58.9	8.7	62.3	27.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.1	0.0	21.3	140
Mulanje	61.1	62.3	26.2	66.6	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.7	0.0	21.7	122
Mwanza	77.2	79.2	24.3	84.4	21.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.1	0.0	4.0	15
Neno	78.8	79.8	29.4	81.7	17.5	3.1	0.0	0.0	23.5	0.7	10.5	19
Nsanje	75.4	64.1	3.3	64.9	25.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	27.5	0.0	18.8	60
Phalombe	77.0	68.9	30.7	76.3	30.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	30.7	0.8	9.9	111
Thyolo	79.6	61.3	34.3	69.8	18.2	4.8	0.0	0.0	34.6	0.0	11.3	118
Zomba	61.8	75.7	39.0	84.3	20.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.4	0.7	7.4	185
Total	66.1	68.1	23.8	73.4	22.0	0.9	0.2	0.3	26.6	0.3	13.7	1,302
Total	62.1	69.0	22.3	74.0	19.6	1.4	0.2	0.5	25.4	0.3	14.5	3,158

Note: ORT includes solution prepared from oral rehydration salt (ORS) and pre-packaged ORS packet. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Excludes pharmacy, shop, and traditional practitioner

Table A-10.11 Feeding practices during diarrhoea: Districts

Percent distribution of children under age 5 who had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey by amount of liquids and food offered compared with normal practice, the percentage of children given increased fluids and continued feeding during the diarrhoea episode, and the percentage of children who continued feeding and were given ORT and/or increased fluids during the episode of diarrhoea, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Amount of liquids offered							Amount of food offered										
	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Don't know/ missing	Total	More	Same as usual	Some-what less	Much less	None	Never gave food	Don't know/ missing	Total	Percentage given increased fluids and continued feeding[1]	Percentage who continued feeding and were given ORT and/or increased fluids[1,2]	Number of children with diarrhoea
Northern																		
Chitipa	10.4	28.9	35.3	13.0	12.4	0.0	100.0	6.9	23.4	34.1	11.5	13.7	10.4	0.0	100.0	6.9	45.1	27
Karonga	8.1	21.2	23.1	39.1	8.5	0.0	100.0	1.1	18.1	28.0	37.9	7.6	7.3	0.0	100.0	3.1	28.0	42
Mzimba	19.8	25.5	23.8	27.5	3.3	0.0	100.0	7.6	22.1	29.7	25.5	7.8	7.4	0.0	100.0	12.7	42.2	190
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	(8.9)	(45.7)	(10.1)	(26.6)	(8.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(9.3)	(28.2)	(17.5)	(15.4)	(23.4)	(6.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(8.9)	(43.4)	15
Rumphi	26.3	16.6	11.4	40.4	5.2	0.0	100.0	14.5	13.2	13.3	41.8	8.2	9.1	0.0	100.0	13.2	35.5	36
Total	17.6	25.2	22.6	29.3	5.3	0.0	100.0	7.5	20.9	27.4	27.4	9.0	7.8	0.0	100.0	10.8	39.8	310
Central																		
Dedza	19.3	46.8	19.7	10.2	3.9	0.0	100.0	5.5	32.4	29.1	14.7	10.9	7.4	0.0	100.0	13.7	44.1	216
Dowa	13.5	25.5	33.0	4.0	24.0	0.0	100.0	6.3	33.7	27.9	14.7	7.8	9.6	0.0	100.0	7.9	43.1	166
Kasungu	20.5	42.1	20.5	6.4	9.4	1.1	100.0	4.1	39.6	30.0	4.1	17.8	4.3	0.0	100.0	13.7	53.6	286
Lilongwe	26.8	27.6	30.5	11.2	3.4	0.5	100.0	7.2	22.0	36.7	10.7	11.6	11.3	0.5	100.0	18.4	49.8	428
Mchinji	9.6	39.9	32.6	14.6	3.3	0.0	100.0	3.7	38.0	32.0	16.7	6.7	2.9	0.0	100.0	8.3	59.4	110
Nkhotakota	11.3	21.0	17.3	42.1	8.3	0.0	100.0	3.8	11.6	18.2	41.0	14.3	11.2	0.0	100.0	6.2	24.7	89
Ntcheu	41.1	32.7	14.3	10.4	1.6	0.0	100.0	1.1	40.9	19.9	16.1	8.7	13.3	0.0	100.0	27.7	49.8	96
Ntchisi	32.4	26.9	29.5	8.1	2.4	0.5	100.0	6.4	20.7	37.7	11.8	20.2	2.5	0.5	100.0	18.0	50.3	59
Salima	23.5	40.5	12.7	13.9	9.4	0.0	100.0	6.3	31.8	26.0	20.8	11.5	3.6	0.0	100.0	14.2	46.8	95
Total	21.9	34.3	24.7	11.4	7.3	0.4	100.0	5.4	30.3	30.4	13.6	12.2	8.0	0.2	100.0	14.6	48.1	1,545
Southern																		
Balaka	15.4	36.2	27.7	12.8	7.5	0.6	100.0	8.2	37.1	19.6	16.6	11.9	6.1	0.6	100.0	9.8	45.3	66
Blantyre	20.5	26.3	32.3	20.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	7.4	22.6	33.4	23.3	7.1	6.2	0.0	100.0	13.5	51.0	202
Chikhwawa	26.8	37.3	11.2	14.4	10.2	0.0	100.0	18.5	21.3	26.0	24.7	5.8	3.8	0.0	100.0	21.3	54.5	87
Chiradzulu	38.5	33.3	13.6	11.0	3.6	0.0	100.0	21.5	30.7	23.0	16.5	5.2	3.1	0.0	100.0	27.0	56.4	55
Machinga	10.2	35.3	20.0	18.2	16.1	0.2	100.0	5.0	30.7	28.0	19.1	7.2	9.8	0.2	100.0	7.6	43.5	123
Mangochi	8.7	49.9	22.3	10.3	8.8	0.0	100.0	8.0	42.0	22.9	21.5	2.6	3.0	0.0	100.0	5.1	46.3	140
Mulanje	26.2	39.1	21.4	8.3	4.9	0.0	100.0	6.8	35.4	32.6	9.0	13.2	3.0	0.0	100.0	20.7	51.3	122
Mwanza	24.3	39.9	21.8	7.8	6.3	0.0	100.0	6.6	37.1	22.6	15.3	10.8	7.6	0.0	100.0	17.0	57.4	15
Neno	29.4	26.3	26.6	10.0	6.7	0.9	100.0	4.5	13.1	42.6	18.0	14.8	6.2	0.9	100.0	20.7	49.1	19
Nsanje	3.3	68.4	8.6	14.6	5.1	0.0	100.0	4.0	52.8	14.0	23.7	0.7	4.8	0.0	100.0	2.6	48.4	61
Phalombe	30.7	28.5	20.0	12.9	6.9	1.0	100.0	14.1	19.4	29.0	14.7	13.9	8.5	0.4	100.0	16.9	47.2	111
Thyolo	34.3	38.0	12.0	13.6	2.2	0.0	100.0	12.6	26.5	21.3	18.5	10.1	11.0	0.0	100.0	23.1	45.8	118
Zomba	39.0	24.2	22.5	10.0	4.3	0.0	100.0	15.9	20.9	22.4	18.8	19.6	2.4	0.0	100.0	22.4	49.2	185
Total	23.8	35.5	21.0	13.5	6.0	0.1	100.0	10.6	28.9	26.1	18.9	9.8	5.6	0.1	100.0	15.7	48.9	1,303
Total	22.3	33.9	23.0	14.0	6.6	0.2	100.0	7.7	28.8	28.3	17.1	10.9	7.0	0.1	100.0	14.7	47.6	3,158

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
[1] Continued feeding practices includes children who were given more, same as usual, or somewhat less food during the diarrhoea episode
[2] Equivalent to the UNICEF/WHO indicator 'Home management of diarrhoea.' MICS Indicator 34

Table A-10.12 Knowledge of ORS packets or pre-packaged liquids: Districts

Percentage of mothers age 15-49 who gave birth in the five years preceding the survey who know about ORS packets or ORS pre-packaged liquids for treatment of diarrhoea, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Percentage of women who know about ORS packets or ORS pre-packaged liquids (THANZI-ORS)	Number of women
Northern		
Chitipa	87.6	165
Karonga	95.9	268
Mzimba	92.8	808
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	96.7	184
Rumphi	95.9	169
Total	93.5	1,595
Central		
Dedza	90.6	856
Dowa	96.5	606
Kasungu	91.5	755
Lilongwe	97.8	1,587
Mchinji	97.8	504
Nkhotakota	97.4	349
Ntcheu	98.6	559
Ntchisi	95.0	216
Salima	94.4	388
Total	95.5	5,819
Southern		
Balaka	95.6	365
Blantyre	97.7	1,058
Chikhwawa	96.3	602
Chiradzulu	98.8	264
Machinga	96.7	462
Mangochi	94.3	917
Mulanje	97.6	508
Mwanza	97.9	78
Neno	96.1	76
Nsanje	97.4	273
Phalombe	95.0	315
Thyolo	99.2	610
Zomba	97.0	723
Total	96.8	6,251
Total	95.9	13,664

ORS = Oral rehydration salts

CHAPTER 11 NUTRITION OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS

Table A-11.1 Nutritional status of children: Districts

Percentage of children under 5 years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

	Height-for-age[1]			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				
District of residence	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[2]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Number of children
Northern												
Chitipa	18.6	46.6	-1.8	1.0	3.7	10.8	0.3	1.2	13.8	0.3	-0.8	67
Karonga	14.2	37.9	-1.5	0.0	1.9	5.8	0.3	1.5	10.2	2.6	-0.7	121
Mzimba	20.8	47.7	-1.8	0.5	2.2	13.0	0.5	0.6	10.3	0.5	-0.7	239
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	17.0	48.3	-1.9	0.0	3.4	4.8	0.3	2.2	12.0	1.0	-0.9	69
Rumphi	13.7	38.5	-1.7	1.3	1.3	8.2	0.5	1.8	6.5	0.6	-0.6	47
Total	18.0	44.7	-1.8	0.5	2.4	9.7	0.4	1.2	10.6	1.0	-0.7	543
Central												
Dedza	29.4	51.1	-2.1	1.4	3.7	12.4	0.4	5.7	16.4	3.3	-0.9	250
Dowa	20.4	51.6	-2.0	1.6	3.0	9.6	0.4	2.2	11.9	1.3	-0.8	287
Kasungu	17.0	47.2	-1.7	0.5	1.2	9.7	0.3	1.2	11.6	0.6	-0.7	326
Lilongwe	17.7	45.5	-1.7	4.0	6.1	10.9	0.4	5.2	13.3	1.5	-0.7	589
Mchinji	18.5	53.7	-1.9	0.4	3.3	6.2	0.2	1.5	13.1	0.4	-0.9	209
Nkhotakota	15.4	42.9	-1.8	1.4	2.4	7.1	0.2	2.6	11.8	0.5	-0.9	154
Ntcheu	19.0	42.4	-1.7	1.0	9.8	5.7	0.2	2.9	17.8	0.6	-0.9	199
Ntchisi	19.4	46.8	-1.8	1.0	4.4	9.3	0.3	2.9	13.4	0.9	-0.8	87
Salima	17.6	39.6	-1.7	0.5	3.3	5.7	0.2	5.4	13.2	1.7	-0.8	124
Total	19.4	47.2	-1.8	1.8	4.3	9.2	0.3	3.5	13.5	1.3	-0.8	2,226
Southern												
Balaka	17.1	44.8	-1.5	2.6	5.7	8.9	0.3	2.3	7.4	3.3	-0.6	119
Blantyre	20.5	41.6	-1.6	0.0	2.2	8.0	0.4	2.3	12.7	0.7	-0.7	316
Chikhwawa	16.1	49.0	-1.8	0.3	2.8	4.4	0.1	1.6	11.7	0.5	-1.0	224
Chiradzulu	25.7	56.6	-2.2	1.5	3.4	13.6	0.6	2.7	15.1	0.0	-0.8	77
Machinga	26.1	48.4	-1.7	3.7	6.4	5.2	0.2	1.8	9.3	0.0	-0.9	149
Mangochi	19.8	48.3	-1.7	3.5	5.9	5.1	0.1	5.9	15.9	0.8	-0.9	335
Mulanje	26.0	52.2	-2.0	1.8	6.0	5.9	0.3	4.5	13.4	0.8	-1.0	152
Mwanza	26.1	56.4	-2.1	0.7	4.4	9.5	0.4	2.2	12.9	0.5	-0.9	26
Neno	30.4	54.6	-2.1	0.7	2.9	5.6	0.1	5.3	24.7	0.0	-1.1	24
Nsanje	12.8	38.6	-1.4	1.5	7.6	6.4	0.0	2.7	19.7	2.2	-0.8	90
Phalombe	16.6	49.3	-1.8	1.1	3.8	5.4	0.3	0.8	8.5	1.1	-0.8	120
Thyolo	20.3	49.8	-2.0	0.4	2.4	4.5	0.3	3.8	18.5	0.0	-1.0	187
Zomba	19.6	47.8	-1.8	0.4	2.0	11.0	0.5	1.6	7.3	1.5	-0.7	260
Total	20.2	47.6	-1.8	1.4	4.0	6.9	0.3	3.0	12.8	0.9	-0.8	2,080
Total	19.6	47.1	-1.8	1.5	4.0	8.3	0.3	3.0	12.8	1.1	-0.8	4,849

Note: Table is based on children who slept in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units -SD from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards adopted in 2006. The indices in this table are NOT comparable to those based on the previously used 1977 NCHS/CDC/WHO reference.

[1] Recumbent length is measured for children under age 2; standing height is measured for all other children.

[2] Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations -SD from the WHO Child Growth standards population median

Table A-11.2 Initial breastfeeding: Districts

Among last born children who were born in the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who were ever breastfed and the percentages who started breastfeeding within one hour and within one day of birth; and among last born children born in the two years preceding the survey who were ever breastfed, the percentage who received a prelacteal feed, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

	Among last-born children born in the past two years:				Among last-born children born in the past two years who were ever breastfed:	
District of residence	Percentage ever breastfed	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth	Percentage who started breastfeeding within 1 day of birth[1]	Number of last-born children	Percentage who received a prelacteal feed[2]	Number of last-born children ever breastfed
Northern						
Chitipa	98.1	94.8	94.8	100	0.0	98
Karonga	99.4	96.0	96.5	153	0.3	152
Mzimba	97.3	92.5	94.4	439	10.1	427
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	99.3	96.0	96.0	102	0.9	101
Rumphi	98.1	94.1	96.1	96	0.9	94
Total	98.1	93.9	95.2	889	5.2	871
Central						
Dedza	99.0	93.2	95.4	497	6.0	492
Dowa	98.6	96.1	96.9	344	2.3	339
Kasungu	98.1	92.5	93.7	463	3.9	454
Lilongwe	98.3	94.3	94.6	946	2.4	930
Mchinji	99.3	94.6	96.0	297	0.3	295
Nkhotakota	99.3	96.7	97.1	193	1.5	192
Ntcheu	98.8	97.4	97.4	281	0.6	277
Ntchisi	99.1	95.5	98.2	112	1.5	111
Salima	98.9	94.8	96.3	242	4.9	239
Total	98.6	94.6	95.6	3,375	2.9	3,329
Southern						
Balaka	99.4	94.9	95.9	214	0.9	213
Blantyre	98.9	96.4	97.2	537	2.1	531
Chikhwawa	98.2	94.8	97.4	327	0.8	321
Chiradzulu	98.9	94.7	97.9	124	0.9	123
Machinga	99.2	96.8	97.9	272	0.9	270
Mangochi	98.0	95.3	95.3	577	2.4	565
Mulanje	99.2	90.0	98.4	268	0.8	265
Mwanza	98.4	94.7	96.6	38	0.0	38
Neno	99.4	94.6	97.3	42	1.3	42
Nsanje	98.2	97.0	97.9	162	0.4	159
Phalombe	99.4	88.0	97.2	193	0.9	192
Thyolo	99.3	97.9	98.6	300	1.4	298
Zomba	98.4	92.1	95.8	407	2.1	401
Total	98.7	94.6	97.0	3,461	1.5	3,418
Total	98.6	94.5	96.2	7,724	2.5	7,618

Note: Table is based on last-born children born in the two years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of interview. Totals include 3 children with information missing on assistance at delivery and 8 children with information missing on place of delivery.

[1] Includes children who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth

[2] Children given something other than breast milk during the first three days of life

Table A-11.4 Median duration of breastfeeding: Districts

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children born in the three years preceding the survey, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among children born in the past three years[1]		
	Any breast-feeding	Exclusive breast-feeding	Predominant breast-feeding[2]
Northern			
Chitipa	23.3	4.1	4.3
Karonga	21.9	4.6	5.5
Mzimba	23.4	3.5	3.7
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	23.5	4.5	5.1
Rumphi	23.9	3.8	4.5
Total	23.2	3.9	4.3
Central			
Dedza	24.8	3.3	3.8
Dowa	25.9	4.3	5.0
Kasungu	24.3	3.9	4.3
Lilongwe	24.0	3.0	3.8
Mchinji	25.5	4.1	4.6
Nkhotakota	22.4	3.3	4.8
Ntcheu	23.3	3.5	4.0
Ntchisi	25.3	3.7	4.6
Salima	24.0	3.3	3.8
Total	24.4	3.5	4.1
Southern			
Balaka	22.8	4.5	4.9
Blantyre	22.0	2.9	3.4
Chikhwawa	24.3	4.7	5.0
Chiradzulu	23.4	4.1	4.1
Machinga	23.7	4.2	4.7
Mangochi	23.5	3.4	3.5
Mulanje	23.8	4.3	4.4
Mwanza	25.5	2.7	3.6
Neno	23.4	(4.5)	5.0
Nsanje	25.2	5.1	5.3
Phalombe	22.0	4.4	4.6
Thyolo	24.1	3.9	4.4
Zomba	23.2	3.9	4.1
Total	23.4	3.9	4.2
Total	23.7	3.7	4.2

Note: Median and mean durations are based on the distributions at the time of the survey of the proportion of births by months since birth. Includes children living and deceased at the time of the survey. Parentheses indicate that a figure is based on 25-49 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] It is assumed that non-last-born children and last-born children not currently living with the mother are not currently breastfeeding.

[2] Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water, and/or non-milk liquids only

Table A-11.6 Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices: Districts

Percentage of youngest children age 6-23 months living with their mother who are fed according to three IYCF feeding practices based on breastfeeding status, number of food groups and times they are fed during the day or night preceding the survey, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

	Among breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				Among non-breastfed children 6-23 months, percentage fed:					Among all children 6-23 months, percentage fed:				
District of residence	4+ food groups[1]	Minimum meal frequency[2]	Both 4+ food groups and minimum meal frequency	Number of breastfed children 6-23 months	Milk or milk products[3]	4+ food groups[1]	Minimum meal frequency[4]	With 3 IYCF practices[5]	Number of non-breastfed children 6-23 months	Breast milk, milk, or milk products[6]	4+ food groups[1]	Minimum meal frequency	With 3 IYCF practices	Number of all children 6-23 months
Northern														
Chitipa	32.9	67.0	25.5	71	*	*	*	*	5	94.6	34.2	65.1	23.9	75
Karonga	29.3	65.0	24.5	100	*	*	*	*	13	90.6	32.6	62.9	23.6	113
Mzimba	33.9	56.9	20.3	288	*	*	*	*	28	91.8	33.7	53.7	18.9	316
Nkhata Bay	15.8	54.0	12.9	66	*	*	*	*	5	94.0	16.7	50.9	12.5	71
Rumphi	29.6	37.4	12.1	67	*	*	*	*	2	96.5	30.5	36.9	11.6	69
Total	30.5	56.9	19.9	591	9.9	41.5	27.6	6.5	52	92.7	31.4	54.6	18.8	644
Central														
Dedza	25.9	55.3	18.9	333	*	*	*	*	25	93.6	26.2	53.0	17.9	357
Dowa	24.5	53.9	16.0	251	*	*	*	*	9	96.5	24.0	52.0	15.5	260
Kasungu	41.1	56.4	24.9	317	*	*	*	*	20	96.3	43.2	55.3	25.0	337
Lilongwe	28.3	49.1	22.2	624	(22.2)	(33.1)	(39.7)	(1.5)	64	92.8	28.8	48.2	20.2	688
Mchinji	30.2	57.7	23.1	206	*	*	*	*	17	93.9	34.2	57.1	21.3	223
Nkhotakota	25.8	56.8	19.0	129	*	*	*	*	12	91.8	28.9	56.3	17.3	141
Ntcheu	25.5	60.6	21.1	188	*	*	*	*	18	91.5	25.7	57.3	19.2	206
Ntchisi	33.3	57.0	23.6	76	*	*	*	*	7	93.7	35.1	55.3	23.3	83
Salima	27.9	53.6	21.5	174	*	*	*	*	13	93.6	28.1	54.1	20.0	186
Total	29.2	54.3	21.2	2,298	16.7	42.7	36.4	4.8	185	93.8	30.2	52.9	20.0	2,482
Southern														
Balaka	29.5	53.8	18.4	139	(11.8)	(39.3)	(25.7)	(5.0)	20	89.0	30.7	50.3	16.8	159
Blantyre	29.3	65.5	21.5	334	(12.8)	(42.3)	(39.6)	(4.1)	72	84.5	31.6	60.9	18.4	407
Chikhwawa	13.5	41.9	9.1	199	*	*	*	*	23	90.9	19.2	39.2	8.9	222
Chiradzulu	33.7	51.9	23.3	76	*	*	*	*	11	88.7	33.7	48.7	21.0	87
Machinga	28.2	61.0	24.3	195	*	*	*	*	20	91.0	31.6	58.2	22.5	215
Mangochi	20.4	56.0	10.9	370	*	*	*	*	30	93.7	23.0	54.0	10.1	400
Mulanje	27.1	62.5	18.9	169	*	*	*	*	13	93.8	27.8	60.8	17.6	181
Mwanza	21.2	47.1	14.6	27	*	*	*	*	1	96.8	21.8	45.6	14.1	28
Neno	16.2	46.7	9.3	29	*	*	*	*	4	90.9	19.6	44.7	10.2	34
Nsanje	4.2	48.4	2.3	109	*	*	*	*	3	97.0	4.4	47.0	2.2	112
Phalombe	30.5	43.9	17.5	128	(17.4)	(43.8)	(21.2)	(12.0)	18	89.9	32.1	41.1	16.8	146
Thyolo	28.8	61.2	24.5	182	(14.4)	(29.4)	(39.1)	(1.8)	26	89.3	28.9	58.5	21.6	208
Zomba	36.8	67.7	30.2	275	*	*	*	*	27	93.0	39.7	65.6	28.0	303
Total	25.8	57.4	18.4	2,233	13.6	48.0	32.7	4.5	268	90.7	28.2	54.7	16.9	2,501
Total	27.9	55.9	19.9	5,121	14.3	45.4	33.5	4.8	505	92.3	29.4	53.9	18.5	5,627

Note: Parentheses indicate that a figure is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Food groups:1) infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; 2) foods made from grains, roots, and tubers, including porridge and fortified baby food from grains; 3) vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables (and red palm oil); 4) other fruits and vegetables; 5) eggs; 6) meat, poultry, fish, and shellfish (and organ meats); 7) legumes and nuts

[2] For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for children 9-23 months

[3] Includes two or more feedings of commercial infant formula; fresh, tinned, and powdered animal milk; and yogurt

[4] For non-breastfed children age 6-23 months, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food or milk feeds at least four times a day

[5] Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed with a minimum standard of three IYCF practices if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency, and receive solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk/milk product group

[6] Breastfeeding, or not breastfeeding and receiving two or more feedings of commercial infant formula; fresh, tined, and powdered animal milk; and yogurt

[7] Children are fed the minimum recommended number of times per day according to their age and breastfeeding status as described in footnotes 2 and 4

Table A-11.7 Prevalence of anaemia in children: Districts

Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as having anaemia, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			Number of children
		Mild anaemia (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (below 7.0 g/dl)	
Northern					
Chitipa	52.8	24.8	27.3	0.8	69
Karonga	52.6	17.9	32.9	1.8	112
Mzimba	59.1	30.5	25.6	3.1	227
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	72.4	23.5	46.7	2.2	60
Rumphi	58.1	32.6	23.5	2.0	44
Total	58.3	26.3	29.7	2.3	512
Central					
Dedza	63.3	18.5	42.2	2.6	253
Dowa	65.6	21.1	40.0	4.5	269
Kasungu	66.0	22.6	39.9	3.5	297
Lilongwe	58.7	19.3	35.3	4.1	576
Mchinji	62.0	26.9	32.0	3.0	185
Nkhotakota	74.1	24.8	45.2	4.2	137
Ntcheu	60.5	22.7	34.1	3.6	184
Ntchisi	55.2	23.4	29.6	2.2	80
Salima	78.7	18.7	55.3	4.7	121
Total	63.6	21.3	38.6	3.7	2,102
Southern					
Balaka	70.4	21.7	42.5	6.2	107
Blantyre	43.5	19.2	21.9	2.5	286
Chikhwawa	74.6	28.4	40.6	5.6	198
Chiradzulu	46.3	25.8	19.8	0.7	75
Machinga	72.3	27.5	40.7	4.1	135
Mangochi	73.4	24.2	46.5	2.7	307
Mulanje	59.6	19.2	39.4	1.0	130
Mwanza	63.6	22.7	38.7	2.2	23
Neno	73.5	35.4	32.2	5.9	25
Nsanje	72.7	26.2	43.7	2.7	84
Phalombe	60.7	24.2	35.0	1.5	110
Thyolo	49.1	27.3	20.9	0.9	181
Zomba	63.5	28.9	33.4	1.3	241
Total	62.3	24.8	34.8	2.7	1,901
Total	62.5	23.4	36.0	3.1	4,515

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using formulas in CDC, 1998. Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl).

Table A-11.8 Micronutrient intake among children: Districts

Among youngest children age 6-23 months who are living with their mother, the percentages who consumed vitamin A-rich and iron-rich foods in the day or night preceding the survey, and among all children 6-59 months, the percentages who were given vitamin A supplements in the six months preceding the survey, who were given iron supplements in the past seven days, and who were given deworming medication in the six months preceding the survey, and among all children age 6-59 months who live in households that were tested for iodised salt, the percentage who live in households with iodised salt, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

	Among youngest children age 6-23 months living with the mother:			Among all children age 6-59 months:			Among children age 6-59 months living in households tested for iodised salt:	
District of residence	Percentage who consumed foods rich in vitamin A in last 24 hours[1]	Percentage who consumed foods rich in iron in last 24 hours[2]	Number of children	Percentage given vitamin A supplements in last 6 months	Percentage given deworming medication in last 6 months[3]	Number of children	Percentage living in households with iodised salt[4]	Number of children
Northern								
Chitipa	75.9	38.4	75	89.3	70.3	212	98.0	183
Karonga	85.7	65.7	113	88.1	70.6	337	93.7	288
Mzimba	78.9	42.5	316	88.1	72.9	957	98.3	840
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	72.9	54.3	71	91.8	82.2	213	93.9	197
Rumphi	78.5	47.3	69	88.4	70.4	201	97.9	158
Total	79.0	47.9	644	88.7	73.0	1,920	96.9	1,666
Central								
Dedza	73.2	38.8	357	89.7	71.7	1,007	97.5	929
Dowa	64.2	36.4	260	85.3	57.8	766	96.9	445
Kasungu	83.1	48.5	337	77.4	62.4	935	96.5	752
Lilongwe	76.3	43.4	688	81.1	51.0	1,863	96.5	1,523
Mchinji	75.8	41.1	223	83.8	65.8	615	97.7	519
Nkhotakota	79.7	52.6	141	76.0	60.5	445	98.0	374
Ntcheu	76.6	39.4	206	94.3	79.7	634	99.5	583
Ntchisi	77.3	43.1	83	83.4	69.7	265	98.6	199
Salima	76.8	47.1	186	85.6	66.5	493	95.1	349
Total	75.8	43.0	2,482	83.8	62.5	7,022	97.2	5,673
Southern								
Balaka	70.0	49.4	159	92.4	78.6	445	97.9	392
Blantyre	76.9	53.2	407	80.5	69.4	1,149	97.7	923
Chikhwawa	77.9	34.1	222	89.1	80.4	691	99.0	605
Chiradzulu	86.2	44.3	87	94.7	78.2	296	97.9	229
Machinga	74.3	54.2	215	79.2	68.2	599	97.2	515
Mangochi	77.9	50.6	400	83.0	74.5	1,127	95.6	953
Mulanje	80.5	36.7	181	89.6	73.9	566	90.2	283
Mwanza	70.1	29.2	28	86.8	69.8	90	98.9	76
Neno	62.4	36.4	34	87.4	65.1	97	99.1	88
Nsanje	61.7	21.0	112	90.1	66.1	322	93.9	259
Phalombe	72.6	44.3	146	86.7	73.0	410	99.2	242
Thyolo	88.4	31.6	208	94.8	78.3	708	98.7	631
Zomba	76.9	56.1	303	85.9	70.8	873	97.7	678
Total	76.8	45.5	2,501	86.5	73.4	7,373	97.2	5,872
Total	76.6	44.7	5,627	85.6	68.7	16,315	97.1	13,211

Note: Information on vitamin A is based on both mother's recall and the immunisation card (where available). Information on iron supplements and deworming medication is based on the mother's recall.

[1] Includes meat (and organ meat), fish, poultry, eggs, pumpkin, red or yellow yams or squash, carrots, red sweet potatoes, dark green leafy vegetables, mango, papaya, and guava

[2] Includes meat (including organ meat), fish, poultry and eggs

[3] Deworming for intestinal parasites is commonly done for helminthes and for schistosomiasis.

[4] Salt containing 15 parts per million (ppm) of iodine or more. Excludes children in households in which salt was not tested.

Table A-11.9 Presence of iodised salt in households: Districts

Among all households, percentage of households tested for iodine content and percentage of households without salt; and among households with salt tested, the percentage with iodine present in salt , according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Among all households, the percentage		Number of households	Among households with tested salt:	
	With salt tested	With no salt		Percentage with iodine present	Number of households
Northern					
Chitipa	84.1	15.9	299	96.8	252
Karonga	82.9	17.1	439	91.8	364
Mzimba	83.7	16.3	1,348	97.7	1,129
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	89.7	10.3	342	95.2	307
Rumphi	76.2	23.8	288	96.5	219
Total	83.6	16.4	2,716	96.2	2,271
Central					
Dedza	85.2	14.8	1,624	98.0	1,384
Dowa	54.2	45.8	1,118	96.0	606
Kasungu	79.8	20.2	1,237	96.9	988
Lilongwe	78.6	21.4	3,058	97.5	2,404
Mchinji	79.5	20.5	874	98.3	694
Nkhotakota	81.8	18.2	588	96.5	481
Ntcheu	91.1	8.9	1,064	99.4	969
Ntchisi	73.8	26.2	379	98.6	279
Salima	70.6	29.4	685	93.9	483
Total	78.0	22.0	10,627	97.5	8,289
Southern					
Balaka	86.6	13.4	670	97.2	581
Blantyre	81.1	18.9	2,070	96.0	1,679
Chikhwawa	84.5	15.5	1,077	98.2	909
Chiradzulu	72.1	27.9	563	97.3	406
Machinga	82.1	17.9	829	98.1	680
Mangochi	83.3	16.7	1,536	96.9	1,280
Mulanje	49.0	51.0	958	91.2	470
Mwanza	81.4	18.6	152	98.5	124
Neno	87.5	12.5	146	99.4	128
Nsanje	78.9	21.1	459	93.9	362
Phalombe	61.5	38.5	526	98.6	324
Thyolo	85.2	14.8	1,151	99.1	981
Zomba	79.5	20.5	1,344	98.5	1,068
Total	78.3	21.7	11,482	97.1	8,992
Total	78.8	21.2	24,825	97.2	19,552

Table A-11.10 Nutritional status of women: Districts

Among women age 15-49, the percentage with height under 145 cm, mean body mass index (BMI), and the percentage with specific BMI levels, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

	Height		Body Mass Index[1]								
District of residence	Percentage below 145 cm	Number of women	Mean Body Mass Index (BMI)	18.5-24.9 (Total normal)	<18.5 (Total thin)	17.0-18.4 (Mildly thin)	<17 (Moderately and severely thin)	≥25.0 (Total overweight or obese)	25.0-29.9 (Overweight)	≥30.0 (Obese)	Number of women
Northern											
Chitipa	3.7	91	22.8	73.3	7.4	4.5	3.0	19.3	14.7	4.6	78
Karonga	2.8	150	22.6	67.3	10.9	8.6	2.2	21.8	15.1	6.7	126
Mzimba	3.0	412	22.4	77.9	5.6	4.1	1.5	16.6	14.4	2.1	352
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	3.1	114	22.4	80.0	6.1	3.8	2.2	13.9	11.1	2.9	104
Rumphi	0.7	92	22.9	79.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	17.8	15.3	2.5	82
Total	2.8	858	22.5	76.1	6.4	4.7	1.7	17.5	14.2	3.3	742
Central											
Dedza	2.0	447	21.9	79.3	6.4	4.1	2.3	14.3	12.5	1.8	384
Dowa	2.4	360	22.5	72.4	8.9	7.5	1.4	18.7	16.9	1.8	327
Kasungu	3.1	423	22.3	76.0	8.3	7.4	0.9	15.7	12.0	3.7	381
Lilongwe	1.0	901	23.4	65.8	7.9	6.4	1.5	26.3	17.9	8.5	838
Mchinji	2.9	283	22.0	78.2	10.6	10.1	0.5	11.2	8.3	2.9	254
Nkhotakota	3.6	185	21.8	77.0	8.4	7.5	0.9	14.6	13.3	1.3	162
Ntcheu	3.1	321	21.9	76.9	11.7	9.8	2.0	11.3	8.2	3.2	287
Ntchisi	3.0	119	22.4	73.3	7.0	5.6	1.4	19.7	17.8	2.0	102
Salima	2.4	202	22.4	75.0	8.4	5.5	2.9	16.6	12.6	4.0	168
Total	2.2	3,241	22.5	73.3	8.5	7.0	1.5	18.2	13.9	4.3	2,904
Southern											
Balaka	1.3	188	21.9	71.5	13.1	9.7	3.3	15.5	11.2	4.3	167
Blantyre	2.7	690	23.2	70.1	7.8	4.8	3.1	22.1	13.4	8.7	640
Chikhwawa	4.1	292	21.6	80.9	9.3	7.5	1.8	9.8	9.1	0.7	242
Chiradzulu	4.4	174	22.3	73.7	10.8	8.5	2.3	15.5	11.4	4.1	155
Machinga	0.9	218	21.5	74.0	16.2	11.2	5.0	9.8	7.8	2.0	189
Mangochi	0.9	459	21.9	79.6	9.3	7.0	2.4	11.1	10.3	0.7	382
Mulanje	2.9	300	22.0	77.2	8.1	6.6	1.5	14.7	12.2	2.6	265
Mwanza	3.0	45	22.6	75.6	6.8	5.5	1.3	17.5	12.5	5.1	41
Neno	2.0	43	21.9	71.9	14.4	10.8	3.6	13.7	11.9	1.8	37
Nsanje	6.2	139	21.7	75.1	11.9	9.6	2.4	13.0	11.4	1.6	122
Phalombe	4.2	159	21.5	72.1	15.0	12.4	2.7	12.9	10.1	2.8	136
Thyolo	2.6	318	22.2	75.7	6.9	5.5	1.5	17.4	14.8	2.6	281
Zomba	0.9	423	22.6	72.1	7.6	6.2	1.4	20.3	15.7	4.5	382
Total	2.5	3,448	22.3	74.4	9.6	7.1	2.4	16.0	12.1	3.9	3,038
Total	2.4	7,547	22.4	74.1	8.8	6.8	1.9	17.1	13.1	4.0	6,684

Note: The Body Mass Index (BMI) is expressed as the ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters (kg/m^2).
[1] Excludes pregnant women and women with a birth in the preceding 2 months

Table A-11.11.1 Prevalence of anaemia in nonpregnant women: Districts

Percentage of women age 15-49 with anaemia, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Any anaemia (<12.0 g/dl)	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level: Mild anaemia (10.0-11.9 g/dl)	Moderate anaemia (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe anaemia (<7.0 g/dl)	Number of women
Northern					
Chitipa	16.6	14.3	2.3	0.0	80
Karonga	24.6	20.2	3.7	0.7	129
Mzimba	25.7	18.7	6.3	0.7	355
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	34.8	28.4	5.2	1.2	105
Rumphi	21.2	16.4	4.8	0.0	83
Total	25.3	19.6	5.1	0.6	751
Central					
Dedza	22.5	18.4	3.5	0.6	392
Dowa	31.0	25.1	5.9	0.0	336
Kasungu	31.6	24.1	7.2	0.2	392
Lilongwe	23.8	19.2	4.3	0.3	822
Mchinji	22.7	20.8	1.9	0.0	259
Nkhotakota	38.9	31.7	6.0	1.2	162
Ntcheu	24.1	19.3	4.8	0.0	292
Ntchisi	32.5	23.3	7.8	1.3	104
Salima	39.6	29.7	7.9	2.1	169
Total	27.5	22.0	5.0	0.4	2,928
Southern					
Balaka	27.8	23.7	4.0	0.0	167
Blantyre	19.3	12.1	6.2	1.0	610
Chikhwawa	36.7	30.7	5.3	0.8	241
Chiradzulu	24.1	19.9	3.9	0.3	155
Machinga	29.9	21.7	7.4	0.7	185
Mangochi	50.5	35.2	13.1	2.2	369
Mulanje	23.8	17.8	6.1	0.0	269
Mwanza	22.7	19.0	3.7	0.0	39
Neno	30.7	28.2	1.9	0.6	37
Nsanje	48.0	39.0	9.0	0.0	125
Phalombe	23.9	20.9	2.3	0.6	134
Thyolo	17.7	14.6	3.1	0.0	281
Zomba	30.6	22.1	8.2	0.3	368
Total	29.2	21.9	6.6	0.7	2,976
Total	28.0	21.7	5.8	0.6	6,656

Note: Prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status if known using formulas in CDC, 1998.

Table A-11.12 Micronutrient intake among mothers: Districts

Among women age 15-49 with a child born in the last five years, the percentage who received a vitamin A dose in the first two months after the birth of the last child, and the percentages who, during the pregnancy of the last child born in the five years prior to the survey, took iron tablets or syrup for specific numbers of days and took deworming medication; and among women age 15-49 with a child born in the past five years and who live in households that were tested for iodised salt, the percentage who live in households with iodised salt, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

	Among women with a child born in the past five years								Among women with a child born in the last five years, who live in households that were tested for iodised salt	
		Number of days women took iron tablets or syrup during pregnancy of last birth								
District of residence	Percentage who received vitamin A dose postpartum[1]	None	<60	60-89	90+	Don't know/ missing	Percentage of women who took deworming medication during pregnancy of last birth	Number of women	Percentage living in households with iodised salt[2]	Number of women
Northern										
Chitipa	66.8	7.1	58.4	11.0	15.5	8.0	25.9	165	98.1	147
Karonga	58.2	5.0	34.7	20.6	28.1	11.6	14.4	268	93.1	230
Mzimba	62.4	5.8	53.6	13.5	18.2	8.8	27.2	808	98.4	714
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	47.0	4.3	27.5	29.9	35.3	3.0	24.2	184	93.4	170
Rumphi	69.0	4.3	50.8	14.4	25.2	5.3	28.0	169	97.7	135
Total	61.1	5.5	47.6	16.4	22.3	8.2	24.7	1,595	96.8	1,396
Central										
Dedza	57.9	8.7	44.9	22.5	23.3	0.7	13.8	856	98.3	783
Dowa	62.2	15.4	35.6	12.3	24.4	12.3	30.2	606	95.9	353
Kasungu	51.2	7.0	34.1	15.6	36.2	7.1	30.5	755	96.5	612
Lilongwe	58.6	9.6	28.3	19.1	39.3	3.7	19.9	1,587	96.2	1,296
Mchinji	52.9	6.3	38.7	21.1	33.2	0.8	21.5	504	97.1	418
Nkhotakota	46.3	12.8	43.4	16.7	22.3	4.7	30.9	349	96.9	292
Ntcheu	54.0	7.4	32.0	21.4	38.8	0.3	25.5	559	99.4	513
Ntchisi	54.9	11.7	33.4	21.7	29.6	3.7	41.9	216	98.9	160
Salima	56.1	8.5	38.8	20.6	30.7	1.4	19.8	388	94.6	274
Total	55.9	9.4	35.3	18.9	32.5	3.9	23.6	5,819	97.0	4,701
Southern										
Balaka	53.3	9.1	41.3	18.4	30.1	1.1	25.9	365	97.3	324
Blantyre	55.5	6.6	30.3	16.2	41.6	5.3	40.3	1,058	98.1	870
Chikhwawa	65.7	13.3	37.2	20.6	26.3	2.5	40.4	602	98.7	535
Chiradzulu	51.7	4.3	33.8	24.7	36.8	0.5	37.9	264	97.3	200
Machinga	50.6	9.5	29.2	16.9	40.5	3.9	31.1	462	96.9	399
Mangochi	59.2	12.9	25.4	18.7	42.5	0.4	31.6	917	96.6	775
Mulanje	57.2	5.4	36.5	17.8	40.2	0.1	20.9	508	90.1	262
Mwanza	50.4	4.2	34.5	20.5	39.0	1.8	30.1	78	98.8	66
Neno	58.1	6.2	22.7	27.7	42.1	1.3	24.3	76	98.8	69
Nsanje	58.0	5.8	29.9	23.6	35.1	5.6	35.0	273	94.4	221
Phalombe	45.0	9.4	44.9	17.7	22.8	5.2	16.0	315	98.6	194
Thyolo	57.4	9.9	47.2	16.9	19.4	6.7	35.0	610	98.9	543
Zomba	52.2	7.9	37.8	17.5	32.4	4.4	23.8	723	98.1	568
Total	55.9	8.9	34.7	18.5	34.7	3.3	31.6	6,251	97.3	5,027
Total	56.5	8.7	36.4	18.4	32.3	4.1	27.4	13,664	97.1	11,124

[1] In the first two months after delivery
[2] Excludes women in households where salt was not tested

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Table A-12.1 Household possession of mosquito nets: Districts

Percentage of households with at least one and more than one mosquito net (treated or untreated), insecticide treated net (ITN), and long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN), and the average number of nets per household, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

	Any type of mosquito net			Insecticide treated mosquito net (ITN)[1]			Long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN)			
District of residence	Percentage with at least one	Percentage with more than one	Average number of nets per household	Percentage with at least one	Percentage with more than one	Average number of ITNs per household	Percentage with at least one	Percentage with more than one	Average number of LLIN nets per household	Number of households
Northern										
Chitipa	65.8	41.3	1.4	53.2	31.3	1.0	41.1	22.7	0.8	299
Karonga	85.4	61.8	2.0	63.2	37.6	1.3	41.7	17.8	0.7	439
Mzimba	64.4	36.6	1.2	52.5	26.7	0.9	43.0	20.1	0.7	1,348
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	72.2	46.6	1.5	64.0	37.7	1.3	49.0	25.6	0.9	342
Rumphi	72.4	50.5	1.6	59.5	35.8	1.2	46.2	24.9	0.8	288
Total	69.8	43.9	1.4	56.5	31.3	1.1	43.7	21.2	0.7	2,716
Central										
Dedza	57.0	24.7	0.9	49.5	20.6	0.8	38.0	13.0	0.5	1,624
Dowa	61.5	30.5	1.0	52.7	25.2	0.8	45.7	18.0	0.7	1,118
Kasungu	70.8	39.3	1.3	54.9	23.9	0.9	35.8	10.2	0.5	1,237
Lilongwe	60.5	28.8	1.0	49.9	23.0	0.8	28.4	10.4	0.4	3,058
Mchinji	70.4	38.3	1.2	61.1	32.0	1.1	46.4	21.7	0.7	874
Nkhotakota	78.8	47.7	1.6	64.9	34.6	1.2	52.7	21.9	0.8	588
Ntcheu	63.3	31.9	1.1	57.1	26.5	0.9	44.3	16.4	0.7	1,064
Ntchisi	66.4	39.8	1.3	57.3	30.7	1.0	38.0	17.0	0.6	379
Salima	80.8	47.4	1.5	65.0	33.5	1.1	45.5	18.7	0.7	685
Total	64.9	33.3	1.1	54.4	25.7	0.9	38.4	14.5	0.6	10,627
Southern										
Balaka	69.8	38.3	1.2	60.3	29.9	1.0	38.4	15.5	0.6	670
Blantyre	72.4	42.3	1.4	64.6	34.1	1.2	46.8	19.7	0.7	2,070
Chikhwawa	70.8	34.3	1.2	61.9	27.1	1.0	44.9	15.9	0.7	1,077
Chiradzulu	61.1	27.8	1.0	51.7	22.7	0.8	43.6	16.4	0.7	563
Machinga	69.6	34.9	1.2	57.6	26.8	1.0	42.7	16.1	0.6	829
Mangochi	64.3	30.2	1.1	51.4	22.5	0.9	39.4	15.2	0.6	1,536
Mulanje	65.6	32.6	1.1	52.7	22.5	0.8	37.0	10.0	0.5	958
Mwanza	60.7	30.1	1.0	53.6	23.6	0.9	44.6	16.8	0.7	152
Neno	61.6	32.4	1.1	55.6	27.4	1.0	46.7	21.2	0.7	146
Nsanje	65.0	29.8	1.1	55.3	23.4	0.9	40.9	14.2	0.6	459
Phalombe	73.8	37.0	1.3	64.0	28.1	1.0	49.4	16.2	0.7	526
Thyolo	63.9	31.0	1.1	58.4	26.7	1.0	43.8	18.3	0.7	1,151
Zomba	77.2	40.2	1.4	66.5	29.4	1.1	46.2	16.8	0.7	1,344
Total	68.9	35.2	1.2	59.1	27.4	1.0	43.3	16.4	0.7	11,482
Total	67.3	35.4	1.2	56.8	27.1	1.0	41.3	16.1	0.6	24,825

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN), or (2) a pretreated net obtained within the past 12 months, or (3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

Table A-12.2 Use of mosquito nets by persons in the household: Districts

Percentage of the de facto household population who slept the night before the survey under a mosquito net (treated or untreated), under an insecticide-treated net (ITN), and under a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN); and among the de facto household population in households with at least one ITN, the percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

	Household population				Household population in households with at least one ITN[1]	
District of residence	Slept under any net last night	Slept under an ITN[1] last night	Slept under an LLIN last night	Number	Slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number
Northern						
Chitipa	32.7	26.0	18.9	1,416	44.3	833
Karonga	53.0	34.9	19.1	2,250	52.8	1,489
Mzimba	26.3	21.3	17.8	6,649	39.2	3,621
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	43.1	36.9	26.3	1,763	54.4	1,196
Rumphi	35.3	27.2	19.1	1,442	43.8	895
Total	34.6	26.7	19.4	13,521	45.0	8,033
Central						
Dedza	30.0	26.3	18.5	7,146	49.3	3,812
Dowa	23.4	20.1	15.4	5,337	35.1	3,060
Kasungu	36.3	25.6	14.9	6,269	45.4	3,539
Lilongwe	31.9	26.2	13.7	13,740	50.5	7,121
Mchinji	32.9	29.3	20.3	4,164	45.1	2,702
Nkhotakota	48.7	39.7	28.3	2,920	57.9	1,999
Ntcheu	28.9	25.5	18.2	4,776	41.6	2,926
Ntchisi	35.6	30.2	18.1	1,800	48.9	1,109
Salima	46.5	36.0	23.7	3,224	52.7	2,202
Total	33.1	27.2	17.4	49,376	47.2	28,471
Southern						
Balaka	38.6	32.1	18.2	3,000	48.8	1,973
Blantyre	46.0	39.2	25.6	8,654	56.2	6,043
Chikhwawa	36.8	32.4	22.2	4,768	49.8	3,102
Chiradzulu	26.6	23.8	19.3	2,373	42.9	1,313
Machinga	42.8	34.7	24.4	3,771	57.9	2,259
Mangochi	34.2	27.2	20.0	7,354	50.4	3,967
Mulanje	28.5	24.1	14.9	4,082	43.0	2,287
Mwanza	38.0	32.7	25.1	670	55.6	393
Neno	32.0	27.8	21.5	662	47.4	388
Nsanje	36.5	30.4	21.4	2,171	51.9	1,275
Phalombe	36.6	31.2	22.8	2,385	47.4	1,569
Thyolo	32.4	29.2	21.0	4,865	45.2	3,141
Zomba	40.1	31.9	21.3	5,920	45.7	4,136
Total	37.3	31.3	21.4	50,676	49.8	31,846
Total	35.2	29.0	19.4	113,574	48.2	68,350

IRS = Indoor residual spraying
[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN), or (2) a pretreated net obtained within the past 12 months, or (3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

Table A-12.3 Use of mosquito nets by children: Districts

Percentage of children under age 5 who, the night before the survey, slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated), under an insecticide-treated net (ITN), and under a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN); and among children under age 5 in households with at least one ITN, the percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

	Children under age 5 in all households				Children under age 5 in households with an ITN[1]	
District of residence	Percentage who slept under any net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Percentage who slept under an LLIN last night	Number of children	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of children
Northern						
Chitipa	45.6	37.7	28.9	251	53.2	178
Karonga	58.4	39.7	25.6	409	55.0	295
Mzimba	38.1	31.3	26.9	1,141	50.8	703
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	58.2	50.0	39.7	272	66.2	205
Rumphi	48.6	39.7	31.4	239	56.4	169
Total	45.9	36.5	28.9	2,312	54.5	1,549
Central						
Dedza	44.5	39.9	30.9	1,239	63.9	775
Dowa	35.2	30.2	24.6	913	44.9	615
Kasungu	48.5	35.8	24.1	1,125	58.9	684
Lilongwe	47.0	37.8	20.7	2,212	64.2	1,301
Mchinji	44.4	40.8	29.5	730	57.9	514
Nkhotakota	60.4	51.4	39.0	552	71.4	398
Ntcheu	39.9	36.1	28.5	753	51.2	531
Ntchisi	47.9	41.4	26.7	310	58.3	220
Salima	53.1	42.9	31.2	571	56.8	432
Total	46.0	38.5	26.7	8,404	59.2	5,469
Southern						
Balaka	52.7	44.5	28.0	541	61.1	394
Blantyre	59.5	50.9	33.7	1,274	69.8	929
Chikhwawa	51.8	46.0	32.9	831	64.4	593
Chiradzulu	41.6	37.6	32.4	353	55.0	241
Machinga	52.4	42.7	30.9	706	67.7	445
Mangochi	41.1	33.7	25.9	1,386	58.5	799
Mulanje	41.0	36.1	26.3	682	55.6	443
Mwanza	52.8	47.3	39.1	109	69.2	74
Neno	46.6	41.0	34.0	113	57.6	80
Nsanje	46.2	40.2	29.6	383	61.4	251
Phalombe	45.7	40.4	31.7	474	56.8	337
Thyolo	42.5	36.7	29.4	823	52.1	579
Zomba	49.0	39.8	28.3	1,030	52.2	785
Total	48.2	41.1	29.9	8,703	60.1	5,951
Total	47.0	39.4	28.4	19,420	59.0	12,969

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview.
[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN), or (2) a pretreated net obtained within the past 12 months, or (3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

Table A-12.4 Use of mosquito nets by pregnant women: Districts

Percentages of pregnant women age 15-49 who, the night before the survey, slept under a mosquito net (treated or untreated), under an insecticide-treated net (ITN), and under a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN); and among pregnant women age 15-49 in households with at least one ITN, the percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

	Among pregnant women age 15-49 in all households				Among pregnant women age 15-49 in households with at least one ITN[1]	
District of residence	Percentage who slept under any net last night	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Percentage who slept under an LLIN last night	Number of women	Percentage who slept under an ITN[1] last night	Number of women
Northern						
Chitipa	59.5	51.0	27.3	30	66.4	23
Karonga	54.2	38.3	23.4	49	55.9	34
Mzimba	40.3	27.1	19.6	119	(53.9)	60
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	53.9	45.7	32.1	26	(65.7)	18
Rumphi	56.2	41.1	26.5	25	56.1	18
Total	48.4	35.5	23.3	249	57.9	153
Central						
Dedza	41.4	33.6	29.7	129	(62.5)	69
Dowa	47.8	36.9	27.5	96	50.3	71
Kasungu	51.6	36.7	22.2	101	50.1	74
Lilongwe	24.4	23.0	15.3	206	(50.8)	93
Mchinji	35.0	23.5	19.6	70	(47.7)	35
Nkhotakota	64.1	59.2	45.9	51	84.6	36
Ntcheu	23.8	23.8	23.0	89	(46.2)	46
Ntchisi	62.4	48.7	33.5	41	67.9	29
Salima	51.2	35.7	23.8	76	56.7	48
Total	40.1	32.4	24.2	860	55.6	500
Southern						
Balaka	32.7	26.1	13.3	56	(41.0)	36
Blantyre	54.1	44.3	24.0	126	(67.0)	83
Chikhwawa	42.6	40.6	31.1	109	55.9	79
Chiradzulu	44.5	42.3	31.2	48	63.5	32
Machinga	50.7	42.2	33.4	92	69.5	56
Mangochi	36.3	27.0	19.0	148	43.6	91
Mulanje	40.5	34.1	18.6	68	(53.3)	43
Mwanza	42.3	35.0	29.9	10	(60.9)	6
Neno	29.0	27.5	24.5	16	(46.0)	9
Nsanje	49.5	42.7	23.3	43	64.9	29
Phalombe	57.2	51.5	36.9	49	67.0	38
Thyolo	30.5	26.4	18.2	96	(41.9)	60
Zomba	54.1	46.7	37.3	117	64.0	85
Total	44.3	37.7	26.0	977	56.9	648
Total	43.1	35.2	24.9	2,086	56.5	1,301

Note: Table is based on women who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN), or (2) a pretreated net obtained within the past 12 months, or (3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

Table A-12.5 Indoor residual spraying against mosquitoes: Districts

Percentage of households in which someone has come into the dwelling to spray the interior walls against mosquitoes (IRS) in the past 12 months, and the percentage of households with at least one insecticide treated net (ITN) and/or IRS in the past 12 months, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Percentage of households with interior walls sprayed in the past 12 months	Percentage of households with at least one ITN[1] and/or IRS in the past 12 months	Number of households
Northern			
Chitipa	0.1	53.2	299
Karonga	0.6	63.3	439
Mzimba	0.9	52.7	1,348
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	0.8	64.1	342
Rumphi	0.8	59.7	288
Total	0.7	56.7	2,716
Central			
Dedza	0.2	49.5	1,624
Dowa	0.4	52.7	1,118
Kasungu	0.9	55.3	1,237
Lilongwe	2.1	51.2	3,058
Mchinji	0.6	61.4	874
Nkhotakota	59.4	84.7	588
Ntcheu	0.2	57.3	1,064
Ntchisi	0.3	57.3	379
Salima	0.6	65.0	685
Total	4.2	56.0	10,627
Southern			
Balaka	0.0	60.3	670
Blantyre	1.4	65.0	2,070
Chikhwawa	0.2	61.9	1,077
Chiradzulu	0.2	51.7	563
Machinga	0.0	57.6	829
Mangochi	0.6	51.5	1,536
Mulanje	1.7	53.8	958
Mwanza	0.1	53.8	152
Neno	0.8	55.6	146
Nsanje	0.5	55.6	459
Phalombe	0.6	64.1	526
Thyolo	0.7	58.5	1,151
Zomba	0.5	66.6	1,344
Total	0.7	59.4	11,482
Total	2.2	57.6	24,825

[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN), or (2) a pretreated net obtained within the past 12 months, or (3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months.

Table A-12.6 Use of mosquito nets or sleeping in a house which received IRS

Percentages of the de facto household population, of children under age 5, and of pregnant women age 15-49 who, the night before the survey, slept under an ITN or in a dwelling in which the interior walls have been sprayed against mosquitoes in the past 12 months (IRS), by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

	Household population		Children under age 5		Pregnant women	
Background characteristic	Slept under an ITN[1] last night or in a dwelling with IRS in the past 12 months	Number of persons	Slept under an ITN[1] last night or in a dwelling with IRS in the past 12 months	Number of children	Slept under an ITN[1] last night or in a dwelling with IRS in the past 12 months	Number of pregnant women
Northern						
Chitipa	26.3	1,416	37.9	251	51.0	30
Karonga	35.0	2,250	39.8	409	38.3	49
Mzimba	21.6	6,649	31.6	1,141	27.7	119
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	37.4	1,763	50.3	272	45.7	26
Rumphi	27.5	1,442	40.1	239	41.1	25
Total	27.0	13,521	36.8	2,312	35.8	249
Central						
Dedza	26.4	7,146	40.0	1,239	33.6	129
Dowa	20.2	5,337	30.3	913	36.9	96
Kasungu	26.7	6,269	36.6	1,125	37.6	101
Lilongwe	28.2	13,740	38.9	2,212	24.9	206
Mchinji	29.5	4,164	41.2	730	23.5	70
Nkhotakota	80.1	2,920	82.1	552	84.3	51
Ntcheu	25.7	4,776	36.3	753	23.8	89
Ntchisi	30.2	1,800	41.4	310	48.7	41
Salima	36.5	3,224	43.9	571	36.5	76
Total	30.4	49,376	41.1	8,404	34.5	860
Southern						
Balaka	32.1	3,000	44.5	541	26.1	56
Blantyre	40.2	8,654	51.1	1,274	44.3	126
Chikhwawa	32.4	4,768	46.1	831	41.3	109
Chiradzulu	23.9	2,373	37.6	353	42.3	48
Machinga	34.7	3,771	42.7	706	42.2	92
Mangochi	27.4	7,354	34.0	1,386	27.0	148
Mulanje	24.8	4,082	36.5	682	34.1	68
Mwanza	32.9	670	47.4	109	35.0	10
Neno	28.3	662	41.2	113	28.7	16
Nsanje	31.0	2,171	40.8	383	42.7	43
Phalombe	31.4	2,385	40.6	474	52.6	49
Thyolo	29.3	4,865	36.7	823	26.4	96
Zomba	32.4	5,920	40.3	1,030	46.7	117
Total	31.7	50,676	41.3	8,703	37.8	977
Total	30.6	113,574	40.7	19,420	36.2	2,086

Note: Table is based on those who stayed in the household the night before the interview.
IRS = Indoor residual spraying
[1] An insecticide-treated net (ITN) is (1) a factory-treated net that does not require any further treatment (LLIN), or (2) a pretreated net obtained within the past 12 months, or (3) a net that has been soaked with insecticide within the past 12 months

Table A-12.7 Prophylactic use of antimalarial drugs and use of Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPTp) by women during pregnancy: Districts

Percentages of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey who, during the pregnancy, took any antimalarial drug for prevention, who took one dose of SP/Fansidar, and who received Intermittent Preventive Treatment (IPTp)[1], by district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Percentage who took any antimalarial drug	SP/Fansidar		Intermittent Preventive Treatment[1]		Number of women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey
		Percentage who took any SP/Fansidar	Percentage who received any SP/Fansidar during any ANC visit	Percentage who took 2+ doses of SP/Fansidar	Percentage who took 2+ doses of SP/Fansidar and received at least one during an ANC visit	
Northern						
Chitipa	87.7	87.5	86.2	53.8	53.8	100
Karonga	92.6	91.1	90.6	38.6	38.2	153
Mzimba	89.9	88.8	86.7	53.9	52.8	439
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	94.2	92.5	91.0	53.7	52.2	102
Rumphi	93.5	92.7	91.6	52.4	51.9	96
Total	91.0	89.9	88.3	51.1	50.3	889
Central						
Dedza	79.2	78.1	76.6	55.0	53.7	497
Dowa	88.7	88.1	85.4	61.6	59.2	344
Kasungu	86.4	85.6	85.4	55.9	55.7	463
Lilongwe	90.7	89.9	88.4	57.7	56.9	946
Mchinji	95.8	94.2	91.5	68.9	66.5	297
Nkhotakota	87.6	86.5	85.6	57.3	56.4	193
Ntcheu	94.2	93.6	92.6	64.6	63.8	281
Ntchisi	90.6	89.2	87.6	62.4	61.2	112
Salima	91.6	91.6	91.6	71.1	71.1	242
Total	88.8	88.0	86.6	60.1	59.1	3,375
Southern						
Balaka	91.7	91.1	86.1	53.3	49.9	214
Blantyre	93.1	92.3	91.5	55.5	54.7	537
Chikhwawa	85.4	82.7	80.8	40.8	38.9	327
Chiradzulu	89.2	88.6	87.5	47.8	46.7	124
Machinga	76.6	74.5	71.1	42.4	41.4	272
Mangochi	91.7	90.5	88.6	59.2	58.0	577
Mulanje	90.3	88.5	85.5	59.0	56.7	268
Mwanza	91.4	90.0	89.0	52.7	52.0	38
Neno	90.0	89.8	88.7	45.9	45.6	42
Nsanje	92.1	91.6	89.8	54.2	52.9	162
Phalombe	85.6	83.4	80.5	55.2	53.5	193
Thyolo	83.2	82.3	81.2	43.5	43.0	300
Zomba	85.1	83.5	78.8	44.8	43.5	407
Total	88.1	86.7	84.3	51.0	49.7	3,461
Total	88.7	87.6	85.8	55.0	53.8	7,724

[1] IPTp: Intermittent Preventive Treatment during pregnancy is preventive treatment with two or more doses of SP/Fansidar

Table A-12.8 Prevalence and prompt treatment of fever: Districts

Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the two weeks preceding the survey, and among children under age five with fever, the percentage who had blood taken from a finger or heel, the percentage who took antimalarial drugs, and the percentage who took the drugs the same or next day following the onset of fever, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

	Among children under age 5:		Among children under age 5 with fever:			
District of residence	Percentage with fever in the two weeks preceding the survey	Number of children	Percentage who had blood taken from finger or heel for testing	Percentage who took antimalarial drugs	Percentage who took antimalarial drugs same or next day	Number of children
Northern						
Chitipa	17.4	233	14.2	44.1	20.5	41
Karonga	21.6	372	17.0	54.9	32.4	80
Mzimba	35.4	1,060	13.5	43.1	27.7	376
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	25.2	241	17.8	61.3	46.0	61
Rumphi	30.8	225	12.4	46.6	14.4	69
Total	29.4	2,130	14.3	46.8	28.2	626
Central						
Dedza	41.2	1,120	11.7	41.3	29.1	461
Dowa	33.0	831	18.7	33.9	22.5	274
Kasungu	55.5	1,039	14.5	46.5	29.1	577
Lilongwe	31.5	2,066	27.9	44.4	26.7	652
Mchinji	36.8	674	12.9	51.6	39.2	248
Nkhotakota	45.3	491	16.8	54.8	36.3	223
Ntcheu	27.3	700	18.0	43.1	25.1	191
Ntchisi	29.0	290	12.9	40.4	21.9	84
Salima	45.4	537	19.1	43.2	27.4	243
Total	38.1	7,749	18.0	44.4	28.8	2,954
Southern						
Balaka	26.5	492	14.9	40.8	21.8	130
Blantyre	32.5	1,254	22.7	38.7	27.1	408
Chikhwawa	18.8	766	20.7	36.1	27.7	144
Chiradzulu	32.7	326	23.1	51.8	31.3	107
Machinga	35.8	644	14.9	41.8	20.9	231
Mangochi	26.0	1,265	10.2	35.2	19.4	329
Mulanje	42.4	630	13.6	45.7	33.2	268
Mwanza	34.8	99	26.5	69.4	48.0	35
Neno	26.4	104	40.0	61.4	38.6	28
Nsanje	34.0	361	10.2	47.7	30.7	123
Phalombe	49.6	448	8.9	42.5	34.4	222
Thyolo	29.9	784	21.6	47.6	28.5	234
Zomba	39.3	960	23.5	35.1	28.5	377
Total	32.4	8,134	17.6	41.4	27.7	2,634
Total	34.5	18,013	17.4	43.4	28.2	6,214

Table A-12.9 Type and timing of antimalarial drugs taken by children with fever: Districts

Among children under age 5 with fever in the two weeks preceding the survey, percentage who took specific antimalarial drugs and percentage who took each type of drug the same or next day after developing the fever, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Percentage of children who took drug:								Percentage of children who took drug the same or next day:							Number of children with fever
	SP/ Fansidar	Chloro-quine	Amodia-quine	Quinine	ACT	Artesu-nate	AA/ ASAQ	Other anti-malarial	SP/ Fansidar	Chloro-quine	Amodia-quine	Quinine	ACT	AA/ ASAQ	Other anti-malarial	
Northern																
Chitipa	4.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	23.6	0.0	0.0	16.8	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.2	0.0	3.5	41
Karonga	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.3	36.4	0.0	0.0	22.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.7	28.7	0.0	4.2	80
Mzimba	4.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	32.8	0.3	1.0	5.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.9	22.9	1.0	1.1	376
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.7	51.2	1.6	0.0	8.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.2	43.2	0.0	2.0	61
Rumphi	3.6	0.3	0.0	4.6	23.4	0.0	0.0	18.7	1.7	0.3	0.0	1.6	10.0	0.0	1.9	69
Total	3.3	0.0	0.0	2.4	33.4	0.3	0.6	10.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.7	23.6	0.6	1.8	626
Central																
Dedza	1.9	0.0	0.2	4.3	35.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.2	3.1	23.6	1.1	0.0	461
Dowa	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	30.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	21.1	0.0	0.0	274
Kasungu	0.7	0.0	0.0	7.1	39.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	3.2	25.6	0.1	0.0	577
Lilongwe	2.4	0.0	0.4	7.5	34.1	0.0	0.8	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.4	3.7	21.3	0.8	0.0	652
Mchinji	1.8	0.0	0.0	3.9	47.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	37.7	0.0	0.0	248
Nkhotakota	1.6	0.0	0.2	7.7	45.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.2	5.8	29.4	0.0	0.0	223
Ntcheu	0.5	0.0	0.0	5.4	37.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	4.5	20.4	0.0	0.0	191
Ntchisi	4.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	35.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	18.7	0.0	0.0	84
Salima	0.8	0.2	0.0	7.8	34.6	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	6.4	20.4	0.2	0.3	243
Total	1.5	0.0	0.1	5.9	37.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.1	3.4	24.3	0.4	0.0	2,954
Southern																
Balaka	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	35.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	18.1	0.0	0.7	130
Blantyre	2.0	0.0	0.4	10.4	27.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.0	0.0	0.4	6.4	18.3	0.0	0.0	408
Chikhwawa	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	25.3	0.0	0.0	144
Chiradzulu	2.4	0.5	0.4	3.2	46.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.4	1.7	28.8	0.0	0.0	107
Machinga	0.7	0.0	0.0	4.2	36.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	18.3	0.0	0.0	231
Mangochi	4.6	0.0	0.0	3.9	28.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.8	0.0	0.0	2.3	14.5	0.0	0.6	329
Mulanje	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.4	41.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.7	29.7	0.0	0.0	268
Mwanza	0.7	0.0	0.0	4.1	65.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.7	45.1	0.0	0.0	35
Neno	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.8	58.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.6	36.1	0.0	0.0	28
Nsanje	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	42.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	26.5	0.0	0.0	123
Phalombe	3.1	0.0	0.0	3.9	35.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.1	0.0	0.0	3.1	28.5	0.0	0.0	222
Thyolo	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	43.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	25.3	0.0	0.0	234
Zomba	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	33.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	27.9	0.0	0.0	377
Total	2.1	0.0	0.1	4.1	35.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.7	0.0	0.1	2.6	23.6	0.0	0.1	2,634
Total	1.9	0.0	0.1	4.8	36.2	0.0	0.3	1.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	2.9	23.9	0.2	0.2	6,214

ACT = Artemisinin combination therapy
AA/ASAQ = combined amodiaquine and artesunate

Table A-12.10 Percentage of children with haemoglobin <8.0 g/dl in children: Districts

Percentage of children age 6-59 months with haemoglobin lower than 8.0 g/dl, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Haemoglobin <8.0 g/dl	Number of children
Northern		
Chitipa	4.9	69
Karonga	7.9	112
Mzimba	9.4	227
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	13.2	60
Rumphi	4.0	44
Total	8.4	512
Central		
Dedza	10.9	253
Dowa	11.6	269
Kasungu	9.9	297
Lilongwe	10.5	576
Mchinji	7.1	185
Nkhotakota	11.6	137
Ntcheu	8.2	184
Ntchisi	6.1	80
Salima	20.8	121
Total	10.6	2,102
Southern		
Balaka	10.6	107
Blantyre	5.9	286
Chikhwawa	11.6	198
Chiradzulu	2.1	75
Machinga	5.0	135
Mangochi	8.7	307
Mulanje	5.4	130
Mwanza	3.3	23
Neno	14.8	25
Nsanje	6.6	84
Phalombe	3.7	110
Thyolo	3.7	181
Zomba	5.0	241
Total	6.6	1,901
Total	8.7	4,515

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Prevalence of anaemia is based on haemoglobin levels and is adjusted for altitude using CDC formulas (CDC, 1998). Haemoglobin is measured in grams per decilitre (g/dl).

CHAPTER 13 HIV- AND AIDS-RELATED KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND BEHAVIOUR

Table A-13.1 Knowledge of AIDS: Districts

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Women		Men	
	Have heard of AIDS	Number of women	Have heard of AIDS	Number of men
Northern				
Chitipa	99.4	270	95.8	79
Karonga	99.4	444	98.5	127
Mzimba	99.3	1,336	99.4	346
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	99.6	331	99.4	103
Rumphi	99.9	296	99.6	88
Total	99.4	2,677	98.9	744
Central				
Dedza	96.7	1,439	97.7	360
Dowa	99.8	1,060	100.0	363
Kasungu	99.1	1,213	99.3	422
Lilongwe	99.4	2,844	100.0	910
Mchinji	99.9	813	99.4	254
Nkhotakota	99.8	544	99.3	180
Ntcheu	99.9	960	99.7	267
Ntchisi	99.3	353	99.1	110
Salima	99.0	634	99.0	209
Total	99.1	9,857	99.4	3,074
Southern				
Balaka	99.8	601	100.0	142
Blantyre	99.9	2,036	98.7	679
Chikhwawa	99.8	910	100.0	262
Chiradzulu	99.6	493	100.0	143
Machinga	99.9	708	99.3	191
Mangochi	99.5	1,442	99.0	390
Mulanje	100.0	861	99.6	239
Mwanza	99.7	141	99.7	37
Neno	99.2	132	99.7	36
Nsanje	99.6	423	99.8	113
Phalombe	99.5	459	98.9	135
Thyolo	99.9	1,038	100.0	266
Zomba	99.6	1,244	98.7	368
Total	99.7	10,486	99.3	3,001
Total 15-49	99.4	23,020	99.3	6,818

Table A-13.2 Knowledge of HIV prevention methods: Districts

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who, in response to prompted questions, say that people can reduce the risk of being infected with HIV by using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse, by having one sex partner who is not infected and has no other partners, and by abstaining from sexual intercourse, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

	Women					Men				
	Percentage who say HIV can be prevented by:					Percentage who say HIV can be prevented by:				
District of residence	Using condoms[1]	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[2]	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[1,2]	Abstaining from sexual intercourse	Number of women	Using condoms[1]	Limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[2]	Using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner[1,2]	Abstaining from sexual intercourse	Number of men
Northern										
Chitipa	56.9	77.3	49.8	66.2	270	54.0	70.6	43.2	61.9	79
Karonga	64.1	79.9	56.3	69.3	444	76.5	92.2	72.4	81.8	127
Mzimba	66.1	90.2	63.0	82.1	1,336	63.1	78.9	52.7	69.8	346
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	79.4	91.8	75.6	88.5	331	77.4	94.0	74.9	85.9	103
Rumphi	69.1	87.7	64.2	72.0	296	75.5	91.2	72.3	77.5	88
Total	66.8	87.1	62.2	78.1	2,677	67.9	83.9	60.5	74.2	744
Central										
Dedza	68.3	85.0	64.0	78.0	1,439	66.8	76.6	56.2	68.2	360
Dowa	59.7	70.8	46.1	69.1	1,060	71.4	82.8	63.8	76.2	363
Kasungu	55.2	81.5	50.3	73.0	1,213	70.2	88.0	64.6	85.3	422
Lilongwe	65.6	85.0	60.3	76.8	2,844	77.0	79.8	72.6	76.9	910
Mchinji	77.6	87.9	70.5	76.5	813	73.9	90.3	69.8	79.8	254
Nkhotakota	67.5	84.9	63.2	71.3	544	74.2	89.9	70.6	86.6	180
Ntcheu	70.6	86.1	67.1	81.5	960	72.6	80.7	60.7	74.7	267
Ntchisi	69.9	78.0	59.7	79.1	353	77.3	92.0	72.5	85.3	110
Salima	67.1	81.8	59.7	74.9	634	67.4	83.7	59.7	64.2	209
Total	65.9	82.9	59.7	75.8	9,857	72.8	83.1	66.3	77.0	3,074
Southern										
Balaka	83.0	92.2	78.8	89.7	601	76.4	85.9	66.4	79.8	142
Blantyre	81.3	91.4	75.9	85.4	2,036	61.8	87.5	55.7	69.4	679
Chikhwawa	84.3	90.6	78.5	78.1	910	84.8	87.6	75.0	86.9	262
Chiradzulu	88.7	95.7	86.2	93.1	493	78.2	82.6	66.1	78.0	143
Machinga	75.2	81.0	63.8	77.8	708	73.2	89.8	69.1	83.7	191
Mangochi	67.7	88.1	62.8	71.7	1,442	80.2	84.3	71.0	80.2	390
Mulanje	82.0	92.5	78.9	84.3	861	77.9	89.0	73.3	84.0	239
Mwanza	77.4	85.3	68.9	84.2	141	75.7	92.0	72.4	80.9	37
Neno	72.1	82.7	62.7	81.5	132	86.6	93.3	81.5	87.7	36
Nsanje	74.6	80.0	66.4	76.5	423	81.7	87.2	74.0	81.3	113
Phalombe	75.9	90.6	72.1	82.9	459	65.1	85.3	58.6	81.4	135
Thyolo	85.2	92.6	81.5	89.3	1,038	79.2	93.2	75.9	81.7	266
Zomba	77.0	92.9	73.3	88.0	1,244	69.7	90.2	66.1	74.0	368
Total	79.0	90.1	73.8	83.1	10,486	73.6	87.9	67.0	78.3	3,001
Total 15-49	72.0	86.7	66.4	79.3	23,020	72.6	85.3	66.0	77.3	6,818

[1] Using condoms every time they have sexual intercourse
[2] Partner who has no other partners

Table A-13.3.1 Comprehensive knowledge about AIDS: Women by districts

Percentage of women age 15-49 who say that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention, and the percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about AIDS, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Percentage of respondents who say that:				Percentage who say that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus and who reject the two most common local misconceptions[1]	Percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about AIDS[2]	Number of women
	A healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus	AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	AIDS cannot be transmitted by supernatural means	A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has AIDS			
Northern							
Chitipa	61.0	63.7	90.7	90.6	41.1	20.9	270
Karonga	82.4	67.9	82.9	87.4	50.5	31.7	444
Mzimba	69.4	65.8	85.5	83.4	42.7	28.9	1,336
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	89.7	67.8	81.7	86.6	56.7	45.1	331
Rumphi	71.5	65.5	90.3	90.4	44.3	28.8	296
Total	73.4	66.1	85.7	85.9	45.7	30.5	2,677
Central							
Dedza	83.7	70.4	82.3	87.8	54.8	39.6	1,438
Dowa	85.7	67.9	81.8	89.7	53.3	24.4	1,060
Kasungu	83.1	71.1	85.6	92.6	52.5	24.7	1,213
Lilongwe	85.5	78.7	86.1	92.0	61.1	39.1	2,844
Mchinji	86.8	70.5	88.1	91.9	56.6	42.1	813
Nkhotakota	83.5	70.6	81.7	93.4	52.3	34.9	544
Ntcheu	92.3	78.5	86.0	90.3	65.9	48.3	960
Ntchisi	86.8	70.1	76.0	92.7	51.5	30.9	353
Salima	84.0	68.9	78.7	89.8	51.6	35.1	634
Total	85.6	73.3	84.1	91.0	56.9	36.2	9,857
Southern							
Balaka	96.4	80.1	84.9	91.4	70.0	57.0	601
Blantyre	95.7	81.4	86.7	93.6	71.9	57.0	2,036
Chikhwawa	93.2	73.3	87.0	91.2	64.0	53.0	910
Chiradzulu	93.2	73.9	85.6	91.8	64.2	56.4	493
Machinga	91.7	76.2	80.4	88.6	60.2	38.7	708
Mangochi	81.7	76.8	84.3	85.7	56.7	37.1	1,442
Mulanje	90.7	65.7	83.4	88.1	53.5	41.8	861
Mwanza	91.4	71.9	88.4	93.1	61.6	43.6	140
Neno	90.4	70.0	86.2	92.1	57.6	36.7	132
Nsanje	90.8	74.5	81.1	89.0	60.0	41.9	423
Phalombe	91.5	68.5	83.8	91.0	57.3	42.6	459
Thyolo	95.5	75.8	85.6	94.3	65.7	54.6	1,038
Zomba	92.2	76.3	84.6	94.5	63.5	46.9	1,243
Total	91.9	75.7	84.9	91.2	63.3	48.3	10,485
Total 15-49	87.0	73.6	84.6	90.5	58.5	41.0	23,020

[1] Two most common local misconceptions: 'AIDS can be transmitted by mosquito bites' and 'AIDS can be transmitted by supernatural means'.
[2] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condom during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting the AIDS virus, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention.

Table A-13.3.2 Comprehensive knowledge about AIDS: Men by districts

Percentage of men age 15-49 who say that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus and who, in response to prompted questions, correctly reject local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention, and the percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about AIDS, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Percentage of respondents who say that: A healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus	AIDS cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	AIDS cannot be transmitted by supernatural means	A person cannot become infected by sharing food with a person who has AIDS	Percentage who say that a healthy looking person can have the AIDS virus and who reject the two most common local misconceptions[1]	Percentage with a comprehensive knowledge about AIDS[2]	Number of men
Northern							
Chitipa	71.3	67.2	82.5	81.6	48.4	21.9	79
Karonga	85.2	74.7	90.0	93.7	63.1	49.7	127
Mzimba	86.8	60.9	85.4	91.5	48.7	28.5	346
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	86.0	71.2	93.1	90.7	61.6	45.7	103
Rumphi	80.5	68.7	91.1	93.1	54.6	40.0	88
Total	84.0	66.3	87.6	90.9	53.6	35.1	744
Central							
Dedza	91.0	58.0	77.8	90.5	46.6	27.2	360
Dowa	91.3	70.1	82.0	94.4	56.5	35.8	363
Kasungu	94.1	75.1	90.1	95.7	66.8	45.3	422
Lilongwe	96.6	85.1	92.4	96.4	79.0	59.4	910
Mchinji	93.3	72.8	83.9	92.4	61.0	42.6	254
Nkhotakota	93.6	82.2	90.5	93.3	73.1	52.2	180
Ntcheu	92.4	68.7	86.2	90.6	59.1	35.9	267
Ntchisi	94.6	66.9	85.8	95.9	59.6	43.9	110
Salima	93.2	69.6	87.4	95.6	60.9	36.1	209
Total	93.9	74.5	87.2	94.3	65.4	44.9	3,074
Southern							
Balaka	96.4	77.6	86.2	95.4	68.3	47.6	142
Blantyre	93.4	84.2	90.4	95.6	75.3	42.8	679
Chikhwawa	93.0	78.3	91.6	94.1	69.3	54.5	262
Chiradzulu	95.9	68.7	86.6	90.6	62.1	39.5	143
Machinga	88.6	78.7	85.4	86.7	64.9	45.8	191
Mangochi	88.4	77.6	82.6	90.7	60.9	46.6	390
Mulanje	95.0	76.3	90.2	93.0	68.3	50.3	239
Mwanza	95.2	78.5	91.5	93.4	72.6	55.9	37
Neno	96.8	78.7	91.4	94.2	73.5	64.7	36
Nsanje	94.2	75.4	90.8	91.8	68.6	52.1	113
Phalombe	93.4	74.5	89.6	92.0	67.2	39.7	135
Thyolo	95.7	77.7	93.8	96.3	73.0	57.5	266
Zomba	94.1	74.6	87.7	94.5	64.6	42.4	368
Total	93.2	78.1	88.8	93.4	68.5	47.1	3,001
Total 15-49	92.5	75.2	87.9	93.5	65.5	44.8	6,818

[1] Two most common local misconceptions: 'AIDS can be transmitted by mosquito bites' and 'AIDS can be transmitted by supernatural means'.
[2] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condom during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting the AIDS virus, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention.

Table A-13.4 Knowledge of prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV: Districts

Percentage of women and men who know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child by breastfeeding and that the risk of mother to child transmission (MTCT) of HIV can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

	Women				Men			
	Percentage who know that:				Percentage who know that:			
District of residence	HIV can be transmitted by breast-feeding	Risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	HIV can be transmitted by breast-feeding and risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Number of women	HIV can be transmitted by breast-feeding	Risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	HIV can be transmitted by breast-feeding and risk of MTCT can be reduced by mother taking special drugs during pregnancy	Number of men
Northern								
Chitipa	82.0	72.3	68.4	270	76.5	66.9	58.8	79
Karonga	89.8	81.2	79.8	444	80.4	68.9	63.2	127
Mzimba	87.1	77.7	74.8	1,336	80.5	72.9	63.8	346
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	92.2	78.6	76.7	331	87.9	56.7	54.0	103
Rumphi	89.8	83.6	79.7	296	83.7	68.2	63.5	88
Total	88.0	78.5	75.8	2,677	81.5	68.8	61.8	744
Central								
Dedza	83.8	75.3	72.4	1,438	80.2	65.4	57.5	360
Dowa	90.0	81.0	77.8	1,060	88.4	78.9	74.7	363
Kasungu	91.7	83.8	82.4	1,213	85.3	79.8	73.9	422
Lilongwe	93.2	88.5	87.0	2,844	81.7	87.7	73.9	910
Mchinji	88.2	83.3	80.8	813	93.7	87.2	83.9	254
Nkhotakota	88.9	78.4	76.0	544	89.8	67.8	66.7	180
Ntcheu	92.3	87.9	85.6	960	88.1	80.2	75.4	267
Ntchisi	93.2	87.3	85.8	353	85.6	80.2	76.3	110
Salima	89.5	79.3	76.6	634	90.5	70.6	66.2	209
Total	90.3	83.5	81.4	9,857	85.6	79.7	72.2	3,074
Southern								
Balaka	95.2	89.7	87.6	601	81.0	73.4	65.5	142
Blantyre	92.1	88.8	85.2	2,036	86.5	84.3	77.3	679
Chikhwawa	94.2	89.4	87.3	910	92.0	77.9	75.1	262
Chiradzulu	94.7	92.5	90.7	493	90.8	79.3	74.2	143
Machinga	92.1	87.5	85.0	708	79.2	69.7	66.0	191
Mangochi	90.9	84.5	83.3	1,442	84.2	64.7	60.0	390
Mulanje	93.5	93.3	90.1	861	90.3	78.5	75.2	239
Mwanza	89.5	82.7	80.4	140	88.1	82.5	78.9	37
Neno	89.4	86.8	82.1	132	86.7	82.0	77.5	36
Nsanje	95.2	90.1	89.5	423	89.2	77.3	73.1	113
Phalombe	88.2	85.9	81.9	459	82.3	84.6	74.2	135
Thyolo	91.1	90.1	87.5	1,038	91.3	78.3	73.5	266
Zomba	94.9	88.4	86.3	1,243	89.5	77.0	73.7	368
Total	92.7	88.7	86.2	10,485	87.2	77.3	72.2	3,001
Total 15-49	91.1	85.3	82.9	23,020	85.8	77.5	71.1	6,818

Table A-13.5.1 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Women by districts

Among women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with AIDS, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Percentage of women who: Are willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in the respondent's home	Would buy fresh vegetables from shopkeeper who has the AIDS virus	Say that a female teacher with the AIDS virus and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus	Percentage expressing acceptance attitudes on all four indicators	Number of women who have heard of AIDS
Northern						
Chitipa	96.2	80.7	89.1	31.8	22.5	268
Karonga	96.7	79.8	89.1	27.8	19.8	442
Mzimba	96.3	82.8	84.1	31.8	20.6	1,326
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	98.2	89.8	94.6	25.2	20.0	330
Rumphi	96.5	89.5	90.1	36.1	28.4	296
Total	96.6	83.7	87.4	30.8	21.5	2,662
Central						
Dedza	89.5	71.3	77.1	30.8	13.3	1,391
Dowa	93.0	74.8	78.3	47.9	28.8	1,058
Kasungu	96.8	86.0	86.0	34.8	23.4	1,202
Lilongwe	95.6	77.2	89.2	35.5	23.1	2,828
Mchinji	96.9	81.9	82.7	34.8	22.1	812
Nkhotakota	95.1	84.4	85.0	25.7	15.4	542
Ntcheu	98.7	83.8	92.7	23.8	18.0	959
Ntchisi	95.0	81.0	83.8	46.9	31.8	350
Salima	95.5	78.6	82.8	34.8	22.3	627
Total	95.0	78.8	84.9	34.7	21.6	9,769
Southern						
Balaka	98.3	83.4	86.6	19.6	13.2	599
Blantyre	99.3	92.1	94.4	21.6	18.7	2,034
Chikhwawa	98.2	78.7	85.8	29.3	21.1	908
Chiradzulu	99.3	86.8	96.0	22.0	17.5	491
Machinga	98.4	72.7	83.8	23.5	14.8	707
Mangochi	96.5	75.4	85.6	22.8	12.3	1,434
Mulanje	99.1	80.1	88.5	19.7	14.0	861
Mwanza	99.2	88.9	90.9	16.3	12.8	140
Neno	98.1	87.1	91.8	37.0	29.6	130
Nsanje	97.4	79.6	87.8	21.0	13.7	421
Phalombe	98.8	83.9	91.5	34.7	26.8	457
Thyolo	99.1	86.1	95.6	30.5	25.1	1,037
Zomba	99.2	82.9	89.6	20.4	15.5	1,239
Total	98.5	82.9	89.9	23.7	17.5	10,458
Total 15-49	96.8	81.3	87.5	29.2	19.7	22,889

Table A-13.5.2 Accepting attitudes toward those living with HIV/AIDS: Men by districts

Among men age 15-49 who have heard of HIV/AIDS, percentage expressing specific accepting attitudes toward people with HIV/AIDS, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Percentage of men who: Are willing to care for a family member with the AIDS virus in the respondent's home	Would buy fresh vegetables from shopkeeper who has the AIDS virus	Say that a female teacher with the AIDS virus and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member got infected with the AIDS virus	Percentage expressing acceptance attitudes on all four indicators	Number of men who have heard of AIDS
Northern						
Chitipa	88.9	78.8	84.9	42.4	27.1	76
Karonga	97.1	91.2	93.6	26.5	22.5	125
Mzimba	95.0	85.9	86.8	34.5	29.2	344
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	98.0	88.9	92.1	43.2	36.7	102
Rumphi	98.8	94.8	94.3	40.0	35.4	88
Total	95.6	87.5	89.4	35.8	29.6	735
Central						
Dedza	95.3	84.1	82.2	46.5	36.4	352
Dowa	97.0	91.4	89.1	48.3	40.6	363
Kasungu	99.2	94.0	92.6	40.6	34.5	419
Lilongwe	96.6	94.2	95.4	51.0	47.2	910
Mchinji	97.4	85.6	88.8	55.9	43.1	253
Nkhotakota	97.6	92.7	93.2	33.9	28.9	178
Ntcheu	97.7	87.9	90.0	42.6	36.1	266
Ntchisi	97.0	89.1	89.9	31.5	24.9	109
Salima	99.2	93.0	92.5	48.2	43.1	206
Total	97.3	91.1	91.2	46.5	40.0	3,056
Southern						
Balaka	98.8	91.8	92.5	34.9	33.4	142
Blantyre	99.2	92.3	96.7	42.9	38.9	670
Chikhwawa	99.0	80.7	90.9	30.6	22.1	262
Chiradzulu	98.8	91.1	95.0	41.8	38.3	143
Machinga	99.2	90.7	94.9	26.6	21.7	189
Mangochi	100.0	88.3	89.2	25.6	19.7	386
Mulanje	99.1	92.1	92.7	34.6	30.4	239
Mwanza	98.8	94.8	92.8	31.6	26.6	37
Neno	100.0	98.2	96.9	43.0	41.2	36
Nsanje	100.0	84.1	90.2	39.4	32.4	113
Phalombe	99.1	91.6	91.8	46.0	39.9	133
Thyolo	99.8	93.1	93.8	52.7	47.8	266
Zomba	96.1	88.4	91.9	43.2	33.6	363
Total	98.9	89.9	93.2	38.2	32.7	2,979
Total 15-49	97.8	90.2	91.9	41.7	35.7	6,771

Table A-13.6 Attitudes toward negotiating safer sexual relations with husband: Districts

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who believe that, if a husband has a sexually transmitted disease, his wife is justified in refusing to have sexual intercourse with him or asking that they use a condom, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

	Women				Men			
	Woman is justified in:				Woman is justified in:			
District of residence	Refusing to have sexual intercourse	Asking that they use a condom	Refusing sexual intercourse or asking that they use a condom	Number of women	Refusing to have sexual intercourse	Asking that they use a condom	Refusing sexual intercourse or asking that they use a condom	Number of men
Northern								
Chitipa	58.3	83.5	88.6	270	69.1	83.1	85.8	79
Karonga	70.4	83.5	86.1	444	76.9	86.5	92.6	127
Mzimba	61.8	78.8	85.1	1,336	73.9	88.2	93.3	346
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	83.8	91.5	94.9	331	80.3	91.6	96.5	103
Rumphi	61.5	83.8	87.2	296	74.9	89.6	93.1	88
Total	65.6	82.2	87.1	2,677	74.9	88.0	92.8	744
Central								
Dedza	66.7	72.4	80.0	1,438	72.8	85.7	91.1	360
Dowa	59.3	75.7	83.9	1,060	66.0	87.6	92.1	363
Kasungu	58.7	82.3	88.4	1,213	81.1	92.9	94.9	422
Lilongwe	75.3	86.8	91.9	2,844	86.9	89.2	92.5	910
Mchinji	68.5	80.1	85.1	813	75.6	91.1	95.0	254
Nkhotakota	73.5	88.4	91.7	544	75.7	91.3	94.5	180
Ntcheu	80.6	83.3	89.6	960	75.3	88.1	92.8	267
Ntchisi	60.5	76.9	81.2	353	74.7	90.7	93.6	110
Salima	65.9	81.6	87.3	634	75.6	86.4	91.0	209
Total	69.0	81.4	87.4	9,857	78.2	89.2	92.9	3,074
Southern								
Balaka	77.8	86.4	90.3	601	73.8	95.8	98.3	142
Blantyre	76.6	90.4	94.8	2,036	79.8	94.7	97.3	679
Chikhwawa	73.7	91.3	94.0	910	77.8	92.0	95.2	262
Chiradzulu	71.7	95.2	96.6	493	78.3	93.9	97.4	143
Machinga	78.0	88.9	92.8	708	81.6	88.3	93.8	191
Mangochi	66.8	83.7	86.6	1,442	79.2	89.8	93.6	390
Mulanje	56.5	85.3	88.1	861	74.5	92.6	97.2	239
Mwanza	77.1	90.6	94.6	140	77.5	91.6	95.9	37
Neno	71.8	88.7	91.5	132	68.3	95.5	97.0	36
Nsanje	76.4	92.3	95.0	423	75.2	93.8	95.9	113
Phalombe	62.6	91.7	95.0	459	65.0	86.6	90.3	135
Thyolo	75.0	91.6	94.5	1,038	85.1	96.8	99.3	266
Zomba	68.9	91.3	95.3	1,243	79.1	91.0	96.7	368
Total	71.5	89.4	92.7	10,485	78.2	92.6	96.2	3,001
Total 15-49	69.8	85.1	89.8	23,020	77.9	90.5	94.3	6,818

Table A-13.7 Adult support of education about condom use to prevent AIDS: Districts

Percentage of women and men age 18-49 who agree that children age 12-14 years should be taught about using a condom to avoid AIDS, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Women		Men	
	Percentage who agree	Number of women	Percentage who agree	Number of men
Northern				
Chitipa	42.1	228	59.3	67
Karonga	61.9	374	52.2	103
Mzimba	41.5	1,137	58.3	301
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	48.0	283	57.1	84
Rumphi	49.2	256	62.9	76
Total	46.6	2,278	57.8	631
Central				
Dedza	53.0	1,206	59.1	306
Dowa	48.2	888	53.8	298
Kasungu	48.4	1,050	47.5	351
Lilongwe	60.6	2,450	74.1	799
Mchinji	50.7	694	68.7	218
Nkhotakota	45.3	468	68.1	148
Ntcheu	59.0	807	72.2	223
Ntchisi	47.2	306	47.2	94
Salima	62.0	542	62.4	184
Total	54.5	8,412	63.7	2,620
Southern				
Balaka	67.8	505	69.5	114
Blantyre	63.5	1,760	70.6	540
Chikhwawa	61.8	772	60.9	211
Chiradzulu	80.9	420	65.1	117
Machinga	65.7	621	52.8	149
Mangochi	44.8	1,237	55.5	315
Mulanje	69.7	741	66.5	193
Mwanza	60.1	119	75.3	33
Neno	67.3	110	76.7	32
Nsanje	54.3	356	69.1	91
Phalombe	65.6	402	64.8	111
Thyolo	78.2	899	78.3	223
Zomba	67.0	1,075	56.5	296
Total	64.1	9,017	64.9	2,424
Total 18-49	58.0	19,707	63.6	5,675

Table A-13.8.1 Multiple sexual partners in the past 12 months: Women by districts

Among all women age 15-49, the percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months; and the mean number of sexual partners during her lifetime for women who ever had sexual intercourse, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

	All women		Among women who ever had sexual intercourse[1]	
District of residence	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Number of women	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of women
Northern				
Chitipa	0.6	270	1.4	220
Karonga	0.7	444	1.6	381
Mzimba	0.6	1,336	1.4	1,172
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	0.3	331	2.0	285
Rumphi	0.5	296	1.5	247
Total	0.5	2,677	1.5	2,304
Central				
Dedza	0.6	1,438	1.5	1,220
Dowa	0.0	1,060	1.4	851
Kasungu	0.5	1,213	1.5	1,020
Lilongwe	1.0	2,844	1.6	2,398
Mchinji	0.4	813	1.6	710
Nkhotakota	0.3	544	1.6	469
Ntcheu	0.0	960	1.6	812
Ntchisi	0.2	353	1.3	293
Salima	0.6	634	1.6	555
Total	0.5	9,857	1.5	8,329
Southern				
Balaka	1.3	601	2.1	529
Blantyre	0.4	2,036	1.8	1,727
Chikhwawa	0.2	910	1.6	794
Chiradzulu	0.7	493	1.9	435
Machinga	1.2	708	1.9	651
Mangochi	1.0	1,442	1.9	1,300
Mulanje	1.0	861	2.1	769
Mwanza	0.2	140	1.5	117
Neno	0.2	132	1.5	112
Nsanje	1.3	423	1.5	364
Phalombe	1.0	459	1.9	412
Thyolo	0.8	1,038	1.9	912
Zomba	1.0	1,243	2.2	1,084
Total	0.8	10,485	1.9	9,206
Total 15-49	0.7	23,020	1.7	19,839

[1] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table A-13.8.2 Multiple sexual partners in the past 12 months: Men by districts

Among all men age 15-49, the percentage who had sexual intercourse with more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months; and the mean number of sexual partners during his lifetime for men who ever had sexual intercourse, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

	All men		Among men who ever had sexual intercourse[1]	
District of residence	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Number of men	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of men
Northern				
Chitipa	12.6	79	2.5	58
Karonga	13.5	127	5.3	98
Mzimba	6.2	346	3.3	282
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	12.1	103	5.1	83
Rumphi	10.2	88	2.9	70
Total	9.4	744	3.7	592
Central				
Dedza	11.4	360	3.0	317
Dowa	11.7	363	3.2	290
Kasungu	6.9	422	3.3	341
Lilongwe	3.6	910	3.1	742
Mchinji	10.6	254	4.0	221
Nkhotakota	19.0	180	4.4	155
Ntcheu	7.1	267	4.0	243
Ntchisi	4.9	110	2.9	94
Salima	16.0	209	4.2	190
Total	8.6	3,074	3.4	2,593
Southern				
Balaka	8.7	142	3.9	123
Blantyre	6.1	679	3.5	537
Chikhwawa	13.6	262	4.0	229
Chiradzulu	5.4	143	4.1	111
Machinga	9.5	191	4.6	158
Mangochi	14.8	390	5.2	331
Mulanje	10.4	239	4.4	210
Mwanza	7.5	37	3.2	33
Neno	6.2	36	3.4	30
Nsanje	12.0	113	3.8	101
Phalombe	10.8	135	3.4	115
Thyolo	11.2	266	3.8	239
Zomba	8.9	368	3.5	296
Total	9.8	3,001	4.0	2,513
Total 15-49	9.2	6,818	3.7	5,698

[1] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave non-numeric responses.

Table A-13.10 Payment for sexual intercourse and condom use at last paid sexual intercourse: Men by districts

Percentage of men age 15-49 who ever paid for sexual intercourse and percentage reporting payment for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

	Among all men		
District of residence	Percentage who ever paid for sexual intercourse	Percentage who paid for sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	Number of men
Northern			
Chitipa	4.2	2.5	79
Karonga	9.0	2.4	127
Mzimba	1.3	3.4	346
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	10.9	3.4	103
Rumphi	7.1	2.8	88
Total	4.9	3.1	744
Central			
Dedza	7.8	2.5	360
Dowa	7.5	3.3	363
Kasungu	4.1	2.4	422
Lilongwe	3.4	3.8	910
Mchinji	7.5	2.7	254
Nkhotakota	10.6	7.4	180
Ntcheu	10.9	3.3	267
Ntchisi	3.7	2.2	110
Salima	17.8	5.9	209
Total	6.9	3.6	3,074
Southern			
Balaka	27.8	6.3	142
Blantyre	10.2	4.7	679
Chikhwawa	19.3	6.8	262
Chiradzulu	16.9	6.0	143
Machinga	12.3	9.3	191
Mangochi	14.9	13.1	390
Mulanje	12.2	7.3	239
Mwanza	7.5	4.5	37
Neno	7.4	2.3	36
Nsanje	15.0	1.4	113
Phalombe	14.4	6.5	135
Thyolo	11.9	4.5	266
Zomba	11.0	8.5	368
Total	13.6	7.0	3,001
Total 15-49	9.6	5.0	6,818

Table A-13.11 Male circumcision: Districts

Percentage of men age 15-49 who report having been circumcised, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Percentage circumcised	Number of men
Northern		
Chitipa	0.0	79
Karonga	5.9	127
Mzimba	1.4	346
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	4.1	103
Rumphi	2.6	88
Total	2.5	744
Central		
Dedza	11.9	360
Dowa	0.3	363
Kasungu	8.6	422
Lilongwe	8.0	910
Mchinji	8.3	254
Nkhotakota	26.8	180
Ntcheu	6.1	267
Ntchisi	4.0	110
Salima	32.6	209
Total	10.1	3,074
Southern		
Balaka	46.9	142
Blantyre	24.0	679
Chikhwawa	7.3	262
Chiradzulu	41.2	143
Machinga	85.4	191
Mangochi	73.8	390
Mulanje	36.2	239
Mwanza	7.3	37
Neno	13.2	36
Nsanje	7.2	113
Phalombe	13.9	135
Thyolo	32.7	266
Zomba	45.7	368
Total	37.8	3,001
Total 15-49	21.5	6,818

Table A-13.12 Self-reported prevalence of sexually-transmitted infections (STIs) and STI symptoms: Districts

Among women and men age 15-49 who ever had sexual intercourse, the percentage reporting having an STI and/or symptoms of an STI in the past 12 months, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

	Women					Men				
	Percentage of women who reported having in the past 12 months:				Number of women who ever had sexual inter-course	Percentage of men who reported having in the past 12 months:				Number of men who ever had sexual inter-course
District of residence	STI	Bad smelling/ abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore/ulcer	STI/ genital discharge/ sore or ulcer		STI	Bad smelling/ abnormal genital discharge	Genital sore/ulcer	STI/ genital discharge/ sore or ulcer	
Northern										
Chitipa	0.5	3.0	2.6	4.5	223	0.0	4.4	4.5	6.4	59
Karonga	1.1	1.7	1.1	2.6	381	1.3	2.4	2.5	3.5	98
Mzimba	2.4	4.9	3.7	7.6	1,176	0.6	1.9	1.7	3.2	289
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	1.3	1.1	2.7	4.3	286	1.6	2.6	2.3	4.2	84
Rumphi	2.0	4.9	2.4	7.0	248	0.8	1.2	0.0	1.2	71
Total	1.8	3.7	2.9	6.0	2,314	0.8	2.2	2.0	3.5	601
Central										
Dedza	1.2	2.9	5.6	8.3	1,222	0.7	8.4	3.5	10.9	324
Dowa	2.9	6.9	10.2	15.2	851	3.1	6.2	8.0	12.9	292
Kasungu	1.6	5.3	10.4	14.4	1,021	0.4	2.2	2.2	3.2	342
Lilongwe	3.0	4.6	6.7	10.9	2,400	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.9	753
Mchinji	2.6	6.0	13.4	16.4	711	3.3	7.5	4.5	10.7	224
Nkhotakota	1.2	3.6	6.3	9.1	469	0.6	0.8	3.4	4.6	157
Ntcheu	1.4	3.0	10.0	12.1	813	1.4	1.8	0.8	3.0	245
Ntchisi	2.2	4.9	9.8	13.2	296	1.3	1.6	5.6	6.8	95
Salima	1.3	3.2	4.6	7.7	555	1.8	2.6	5.3	7.8	193
Total	2.1	4.5	8.2	11.7	8,339	1.4	3.3	3.0	6.0	2,625
Southern										
Balaka	3.0	4.4	11.4	13.6	530	2.2	1.7	5.3	7.3	126
Blantyre	2.0	5.1	8.1	11.2	1,737	1.9	3.9	6.9	10.5	565
Chikhwawa	1.2	4.7	7.8	10.2	797	3.2	1.2	5.3	6.8	230
Chiradzulu	1.1	2.6	5.2	7.4	435	1.7	1.4	4.2	6.3	115
Machinga	0.6	2.1	5.4	6.8	652	1.6	2.1	0.8	3.4	168
Mangochi	3.1	2.7	5.3	8.1	1,301	3.1	1.6	2.0	5.3	340
Mulanje	2.7	6.6	10.8	15.4	769	1.3	4.1	5.9	9.1	219
Mwanza	1.4	3.5	11.9	13.6	118	2.8	2.2	7.3	9.8	33
Neno	0.9	3.0	5.8	8.4	113	1.7	0.6	3.5	4.6	30
Nsanje	2.3	5.4	8.6	13.1	365	4.3	6.4	8.6	14.1	101
Phalombe	3.6	9.1	14.0	20.6	418	0.6	4.3	5.0	7.5	117
Thyolo	3.1	6.1	17.0	21.5	919	3.0	2.6	8.4	9.9	240
Zomba	1.9	5.5	14.7	18.1	1,091	1.0	4.0	6.0	8.8	310
Total	2.2	4.8	9.7	13.0	9,244	2.1	3.0	5.4	8.2	2,594
Total 15-49	2.1	4.5	8.3	11.7	19,897	1.7	3.1	4.0	6.7	5,819

Table A-13.13 Prevalence of medical injections: Districts

Percentage of women and men age 15-49 who received at least one medical injection in the last 12 months, the average number of medical injections per person in the past 12 months, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

	Women			Men		
District of residence	Percentage who received a medical injection in the last 12 months	Average number of medical injections per person in the last 12 months	Number of women	Percentage who received a medical injection in the last 12 months	Average number of medical injections per person in the last 12 months	Number of men
Northern						
Chitipa	33.4	0.8	270	11.6	0.7	79
Karonga	27.3	0.7	444	16.2	0.4	127
Mzimba	37.1	0.9	1,336	16.6	0.3	346
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	28.3	0.7	331	11.2	0.3	103
Rumphi	31.1	0.9	296	12.9	0.4	88
Total	33.3	0.8	2,677	14.8	0.4	744
Central						
Dedza	30.4	0.9	1,438	17.9	0.3	360
Dowa	25.2	0.7	1,060	18.3	0.3	363
Kasungu	42.6	1.0	1,213	15.0	0.4	422
Lilongwe	37.0	0.9	2,844	16.5	0.4	910
Mchinji	41.6	1.0	813	20.5	0.6	254
Nkhotakota	32.7	0.9	544	13.3	0.5	180
Ntcheu	33.3	1.0	960	14.4	0.3	267
Ntchisi	30.1	0.7	353	14.7	0.2	110
Salima	23.8	0.6	634	25.8	0.7	209
Total	34.1	0.9	9,857	17.2	0.4	3,074
Southern						
Balaka	34.4	0.9	601	10.8	0.2	142
Blantyre	36.9	1.1	2,036	20.7	0.4	679
Chikhwawa	44.6	1.1	910	14.5	0.4	262
Chiradzulu	43.0	1.1	493	21.1	0.3	143
Machinga	30.3	0.6	708	25.0	0.8	191
Mangochi	22.7	0.5	1,442	21.8	0.4	390
Mulanje	38.0	1.0	861	19.4	0.4	239
Mwanza	38.0	1.1	140	15.0	0.7	37
Neno	33.3	1.0	132	14.5	0.2	36
Nsanje	40.5	1.2	423	19.7	0.4	113
Phalombe	35.3	0.9	459	20.9	0.5	135
Thyolo	35.7	0.8	1,038	28.9	0.6	266
Zomba	35.0	1.0	1,243	18.6	0.6	368
Total	35.1	0.9	10,485	20.3	0.5	3,001
Total 15-49	34.5	0.9	23,020	18.3	0.4	6,818

Table A-13.14 Comprehensive knowledge about AIDS and of a source of condoms among youth: Districts

Percentage of young women and young men age 15-24 with comprehensive knowledge about AIDS and percentage with knowledge of a source of condoms, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

	Women			Men		
District of residence	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS[1]	Percentage who know a condom source[2]	Number of women	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge of AIDS[1]	Percentage who know a condom source[2]	Number of men
Northern						
Chitipa	19.4	70.3	118	18.3	67.9	33
Karonga	33.0	84.1	194	40.5	78.1	56
Mzimba	31.7	78.5	559	30.4	90.7	155
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	43.7	78.9	138	48.6	91.3	46
Rumphi	25.1	81.8	122	35.8	82.7	32
Total	31.4	79.0	1,132	34.0	85.4	322
Central						
Dedza	38.5	61.3	616	26.7	86.4	155
Dowa	24.4	70.6	467	34.3	85.2	168
Kasungu	28.6	75.1	508	49.2	87.2	192
Lilongwe	39.0	81.2	1,199	56.8	94.8	378
Mchinji	40.8	79.6	328	40.2	86.8	96
Nkhotakota	34.5	85.6	212	53.0	93.0	86
Ntcheu	50.2	86.7	389	31.3	93.4	107
Ntchisi	32.4	71.0	145	45.6	85.8	47
Salima	34.7	66.2	271	35.5	90.3	96
Total	36.4	75.6	4,136	43.9	90.0	1,325
Southern						
Balaka	61.5	82.3	262	46.8	86.5	64
Blantyre	60.5	79.5	835	42.4	82.0	339
Chikhwawa	56.0	91.1	396	55.0	92.9	102
Chiradzulu	53.9	88.5	189	37.9	97.0	64
Machinga	38.1	69.3	265	53.3	92.7	85
Mangochi	35.1	74.0	635	52.3	94.8	170
Mulanje	43.1	77.4	350	49.9	93.7	102
Mwanza	44.8	78.6	58	46.7	86.7	16
Neno	38.4	71.3	52	61.4	88.6	15
Nsanje	44.4	93.3	171	53.2	95.7	54
Phalombe	43.6	69.9	190	34.4	80.0	52
Thyolo	55.9	91.6	385	60.6	96.4	108
Zomba	48.8	83.8	504	44.8	88.3	170
Total	49.6	81.1	4,292	48.0	89.5	1,341
Total	41.8	78.5	9,559	44.7	89.3	2,987

[1] Comprehensive knowledge means knowing that consistent use of condom during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting the AIDS virus, knowing that a healthy-looking person can have the AIDS virus, and rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention. The components of comprehensive knowledge are presented in Tables 13.2, 13.3.1, and 13.3.2.

[2] For this table, the following responses are not considered sources for condoms: friends, family members, and home.

Table A-13.15 Age at first sexual intercourse among youth: Districts

Percentage of young women and of young men age 15-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 15 and percentage of young women and of young men age 18-24 who had sexual intercourse before age 18, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

	Women age 15-24		Women age 18-24		Men age 15-24		Men age 18-24	
District of residence	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of women	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of women	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Number of men	Percentage who had sexual intercourse before age 18	Number of men
Northern								
Chitipa	9.3	118	59.8	76	5.2	33	22.2	21
Karonga	18.9	194	71.0	124	10.8	56	44.9	32
Mzimba	11.0	559	55.0	360	19.7	155	54.9	109
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	11.3	138	66.8	90	12.1	46	46.5	27
Rumphi	8.1	122	54.4	82	13.7	32	32.6	19
Total	11.9	1,132	59.6	732	15.0	322	46.9	209
Central								
Dedza	12.2	616	49.2	384	33.5	155	56.8	101
Dowa	6.0	467	45.3	295	13.8	168	33.6	103
Kasungu	6.2	508	50.5	346	14.7	192	37.4	121
Lilongwe	7.5	1,199	49.4	805	10.3	378	43.6	266
Mchinji	10.3	328	57.6	210	22.1	96	50.8	60
Nkhotakota	11.5	212	65.8	136	26.2	86	58.9	54
Ntcheu	11.1	389	65.6	237	45.8	107	70.8	63
Ntchisi	5.8	145	39.5	99	21.6	47	41.8	31
Salima	12.0	271	61.9	179	18.4	96	55.4	71
Total	8.9	4,136	52.4	2,691	19.8	1,325	47.4	871
Southern								
Balaka	19.5	262	71.5	166	31.6	64	59.4	37
Blantyre	11.9	835	49.3	559	23.5	339	54.6	200
Chikhwawa	20.1	396	66.6	258	23.8	102	(72.2)	50
Chiradzulu	18.1	189	63.2	116	14.7	64	49.3	38
Machinga	19.1	265	75.4	178	27.5	85	(72.0)	44
Mangochi	27.2	635	71.4	430	31.6	170	67.3	95
Mulanje	28.1	350	76.3	230	31.1	102	83.1	55
Mwanza	15.8	58	62.4	36	18.7	16	51.9	11
Neno	12.6	52	59.2	31	12.9	15	52.1	10
Nsanje	15.0	171	63.9	105	26.9	54	62.1	32
Phalombe	25.1	190	74.9	133	27.2	52	(50.7)	29
Thyolo	17.3	385	75.0	246	32.8	108	60.2	65
Zomba	24.1	504	66.4	335	22.3	170	54.7	98
Total	20.1	4,292	66.3	2,823	26.1	1,341	60.9	764
Total	14.3	9,559	59.5	6,246	22.1	2,987	52.9	1,844

Note: Parentheses indicate that a figure is based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table A-13.16 Premarital sexual intercourse and condom use during premarital sexual intercourse among youth

Among never-married women and men age 15-24, the percentage who have never had sexual intercourse, the percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, and among those who had premarital sexual intercourse in the past 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at the last sexual intercourse, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

	Never-married women age 15-24					Never-married men age 15-24				
				Among women who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:					Among men who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months:	
District of residence	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	Number of never-married women	Percentage who used condom at last sexual intercourse	Number of women	Percentage who have never had sexual intercourse	Percentage who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months	Number of never-married men	Percentage who used condom at last sexual intercourse	Number of men
Northern										
Chitipa	91.9	5.3	50	*	3	72.4	11.5	28	*	3
Karonga	82.1	12.5	76	*	10	60.8	21.7	46	*	10
Mzimba	71.3	17.8	223	(35.7)	40	46.0	30.0	121	(66.6)	36
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	64.2	21.4	70	(31.0)	15	45.9	40.9	41	(52.5)	17
Rumphi	80.9	9.4	58	*	5	63.6	19.9	26	*	5
Total	75.3	15.1	477	37.2	72	53.1	27.3	260	66.5	71
Central										
Dedza	75.6	12.3	281	*	35	30.4	45.3	119	(39.0)	54
Dowa	90.5	2.5	230	*	6	52.4	30.7	129	(70.3)	40
Kasungu	84.2	8.8	223	*	20	47.7	25.1	161	(61.7)	40
Lilongwe	74.7	17.1	581	(68.4)	99	46.9	25.2	306	(54.7)	77
Mchinji	65.4	24.9	156	(50.0)	39	36.7	30.5	78	*	24
Nkhotakota	78.0	13.8	94	*	13	29.8	52.2	75	54.6	39
Ntcheu	68.7	21.0	210	(32.8)	44	22.0	49.9	99	(58.8)	49
Ntchisi	81.5	7.2	67	*	5	38.6	12.0	37	*	4
Salima	64.5	23.0	122	(33.2)	28	19.7	63.6	81	57.1	51
Total	76.1	14.7	1,964	51.4	288	39.4	34.9	1,085	55.8	379
Southern										
Balaka	62.6	24.0	113	(55.3)	27	31.1	46.8	50	(51.3)	23
Blantyre	64.1	23.4	453	68.2	106	38.2	36.4	290	51.5	106
Chikhwawa	65.3	18.2	173	(53.6)	32	36.5	40.6	82	(32.8)	33
Chiradzulu	61.5	25.1	95	(30.9)	24	49.1	27.8	52	*	14
Machinga	59.6	28.2	91	*	26	31.0	35.6	71	(29.1)	25
Mangochi	61.5	27.1	229	(23.6)	62	37.1	47.2	134	(38.2)	63
Mulanje	61.3	22.2	150	(38.5)	33	25.2	38.4	83	(49.4)	32
Mwanza	70.4	20.3	32	(54.1)	6	32.1	52.4	14	(60.0)	7
Neno	70.9	17.3	26	(28.3)	5	44.2	42.9	13	(64.4)	6
Nsanje	72.6	18.8	78	(53.1)	15	27.1	30.0	45	(45.7)	13
Phalombe	73.6	16.5	56	*	9	41.7	32.2	40	*	13
Thyolo	68.9	16.8	173	*	29	31.6	40.1	80	(50.3)	32
Zomba	63.8	26.1	232	(44.6)	61	40.3	34.0	135	(42.6)	46
Total	64.5	22.8	1,900	48.9	434	36.1	38.1	1,090	44.7	415
Total	70.9	18.3	4,341	48.8	794	39.4	35.5	2,435	51.4	865

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 cases and has been suppressed.

Table A-13.17.1 Multiple sexual partners in the past 12 months among youth: Women by districts

Percentage of all young women age 15-24 who had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

	Among all women age 15-24	
District of residence	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Number of women
Northern		
Chitipa	0.0	118
Karonga	0.4	194
Mzimba	1.3	559
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	0.3	138
Rumphi	0.7	122
Total	0.8	1,132
Central		
Dedza	0.2	616
Dowa	0.0	467
Kasungu	0.0	508
Lilongwe	1.0	1,199
Mchinji	0.9	328
Nkhotakota	0.4	212
Ntcheu	0.1	389
Ntchisi	0.4	145
Salima	0.9	271
Total	0.5	4,136
Southern		
Balaka	1.2	262
Blantyre	0.5	835
Chikhwawa	0.0	396
Chiradzulu	0.6	189
Machinga	1.8	265
Mangochi	1.5	635
Mulanje	0.3	350
Mwanza	0.2	58
Neno	0.6	52
Nsanje	1.7	171
Phalombe	0.5	190
Thyolo	1.5	385
Zomba	1.1	504
Total	0.9	4,292
Total 15-24	0.7	9,559

Table A-13.17.2 Multiple sexual partners in the past 12 months among youth: Men by districts

Percentage of all young men age 15-24 who had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

	Among all men age 15-24	
District of residence	Percentage who had 2+ partners in the past 12 months	Number of men
Northern		
Chitipa	1.3	33
Karonga	5.2	56
Mzimba	4.8	155
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	6.5	46
Rumphi	2.4	32
Total	4.5	322
Central		
Dedza	12.2	155
Dowa	5.9	168
Kasungu	3.0	192
Lilongwe	3.9	378
Mchinji	5.4	96
Nkhotakota	12.3	86
Ntcheu	5.1	107
Ntchisi	2.2	47
Salima	13.7	96
Total	6.4	1,325
Southern		
Balaka	6.1	64
Blantyre	6.0	339
Chikhwawa	9.7	102
Chiradzulu	4.9	64
Machinga	8.9	85
Mangochi	11.6	170
Mulanje	6.1	102
Mwanza	5.5	16
Neno	5.1	15
Nsanje	7.9	54
Phalombe	6.0	52
Thyolo	8.0	108
Zomba	4.5	170
Total	7.2	1,341
Total 15-24	6.5	2,987

Table A-13.18 Age-mixing in sexual relationships among women age 15-19: Districts

Among women age 15-19 who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months, the percentage who had sexual intercourse with a man who was 10 or more years older than themselves, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Percentage of women who had sexual intercourse with a man 10+ years older	Number of women who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months
Northern		
Chitipa	0.0	19
Karonga	1.8	49
Mzimba	1.1	124
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	0.0	24
Rumphi	0.0	21
Total	0.9	238
Central		
Dedza	0.0	96
Dowa	0.0	61
Kasungu	0.0	74
Lilongwe	3.4	165
Mchinji	0.0	73
Nkhotakota	0.0	41
Ntcheu	1.9	75
Ntchisi	0.0	16
Salima	0.0	54
Total	1.1	656
Southern		
Balaka	0.0	62
Blantyre	0.0	152
Chikhwawa	0.0	80
Chiradzulu	0.0	43
Machinga	0.0	68
Mangochi	0.0	148
Mulanje	1.5	74
Mwanza	0.0	10
Neno	0.0	11
Nsanje	0.0	37
Phalombe	0.0	33
Thyolo	0.0	69
Zomba	0.0	119
Total	0.1	906
Total 15-19	0.6	1,800

CHAPTER 14 HIV PREVALENCE

No district tables included in Appendix A.

CHAPTER 15 SELF-REPORTED PRIOR HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT

No district tables included in Appendix A.

CHAPTER 16 ADULT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY

No district tables included in Appendix A.

CHAPTER 17 WOMEN'S STATUS AND DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH OUTCOMES

Table A-17.2.1 Control over women's cash earnings and relative magnitude of women's earnings: Women by districts

Percent distribution of currently married women age 15-49 who received cash earnings for employment in the 12 months preceding the survey by person who decides how wife's cash earnings are used and by whether she earned more or less than her husband, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

	Person who decides how the wife's cash earnings are used:						Women's cash earnings compared with husband's cash earnings:						
District of residence	Mainly wife	Wife and husband jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Missing	Total	More	Less	About the same	Husband/ partner has no earnings	Don't know/ missing	Total	Number of women
Northern													
Chitipa	57.0	17.5	25.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	14.1	77.7	5.9	0.5	1.8	100.0	60
Karonga	41.4	21.6	37.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.6	82.0	7.5	0.6	0.3	100.0	170
Mzimba	44.7	23.1	30.1	1.1	1.1	100.0	8.8	69.9	13.1	1.9	6.3	100.0	441
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	46.5	31.2	16.9	1.2	4.3	100.0	14.2	69.6	7.6	1.1	7.6	100.0	29
Rumphi	39.5	16.4	39.7	0.0	4.4	100.0	10.1	78.1	7.3	0.5	4.1	100.0	110
Total	44.3	21.7	32.0	0.6	1.4	100.0	9.8	74.1	10.4	1.3	4.5	100.0	810
Central													
Dedza	21.2	15.7	58.3	0.4	4.4	100.0	13.8	74.0	5.9	0.6	5.6	100.0	241
Dowa	34.1	15.7	49.7	0.0	0.5	100.0	13.1	71.0	11.3	3.6	1.0	100.0	189
Kasungu	23.5	14.7	54.8	0.0	7.1	100.0	8.5	68.3	15.3	0.7	7.2	100.0	412
Lilongwe	37.9	18.4	43.2	0.2	0.3	100.0	7.1	70.7	19.6	1.9	0.7	100.0	1,160
Mchinji	44.0	10.7	43.4	0.0	1.9	100.0	10.8	79.2	6.4	1.6	1.9	100.0	91
Nkhotakota	23.2	17.7	59.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.5	77.8	15.9	0.2	0.6	100.0	280
Ntcheu	35.1	30.7	34.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	13.3	64.2	20.8	1.3	0.4	100.0	336
Ntchisi	25.4	9.3	63.0	1.0	1.4	100.0	8.6	81.6	5.7	0.7	3.5	100.0	61
Salima	28.8	20.1	49.5	0.0	1.5	100.0	9.6	76.5	10.7	1.1	2.1	100.0	118
Total	32.0	18.5	47.7	0.1	1.7	100.0	9.1	71.3	16.0	1.4	2.2	100.0	2,887
Southern													
Balaka	41.8	22.3	35.2	0.0	0.6	100.0	8.7	71.0	16.7	3.0	0.6	100.0	117
Blantyre	54.1	22.3	20.6	0.9	2.1	100.0	13.8	74.7	7.2	1.6	2.7	100.0	642
Chikhwawa	23.1	17.1	58.9	0.0	0.9	100.0	4.5	82.1	9.4	0.0	3.9	100.0	320
Chiradzulu	32.0	25.7	41.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	16.7	67.1	14.8	0.0	1.4	100.0	114
Machinga	44.4	26.2	29.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	10.3	81.7	8.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	80
Mangochi	46.4	20.7	30.9	0.0	2.0	100.0	5.3	73.6	15.2	3.9	2.0	100.0	322
Mulanje	38.0	23.0	38.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	9.7	77.8	11.9	0.1	0.5	100.0	225
Mwanza	30.2	15.1	53.3	0.0	1.5	100.0	7.4	85.1	5.2	0.6	1.7	100.0	38
Neno	35.1	32.1	32.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.3	90.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	21
Nsanje	31.1	8.8	57.8	0.3	1.9	100.0	4.6	85.6	5.0	1.1	3.7	100.0	138
Phalombe	18.6	26.3	41.4	0.0	13.6	100.0	6.5	68.1	9.4	0.0	16.1	100.0	113
Thyolo	36.9	32.7	26.7	0.5	3.2	100.0	13.4	71.6	8.6	2.1	4.2	100.0	355
Zomba	33.0	32.9	32.9	0.0	1.2	100.0	14.3	68.8	13.8	0.0	3.0	100.0	319
Total	39.1	23.8	34.7	0.3	2.1	100.0	10.4	74.9	10.3	1.3	3.2	100.0	2,805
Total	36.6	21.2	40.1	0.3	1.8	100.0	9.7	73.2	12.9	1.3	2.9	100.0	6,503

Table A-17.2.2 Control over men's cash earnings: Districts

Percent distributions of currently married men age 15-49 who receive cash earnings and of currently married women age 15-49 whose husbands receive cash earnings, by person who decides how men's cash earnings are used, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

	Men						Women						
District of residence	Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Missing	Total	Number	Mainly wife	Husband and wife jointly	Mainly husband	Other	Missing	Total	Number
Northern													
Chitipa	2.1	55.1	42.8	0.0	100.0	25	8.5	20.9	70.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	183
Karonga	11.8	40.9	47.3	0.0	100.0	49	8.3	31.4	60.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	295
Mzimba	4.8	32.8	59.2	3.3	100.0	134	14.8	18.1	66.1	0.9	0.2	100.0	961
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	5.8	48.5	45.7	0.0	100.0	32	18.4	25.3	55.5	0.1	0.6	100.0	212
Rumphi	7.3	58.3	31.1	3.3	100.0	32	15.2	18.9	65.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	200
Total	6.2	41.1	50.7	2.0	100.0	271	13.6	21.4	64.3	0.5	0.2	100.0	1,852
Central													
Dedza	1.4	47.8	49.5	1.3	100.0	134	6.6	17.2	76.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	864
Dowa	0.0	52.7	47.3	0.0	100.0	97	3.9	13.2	82.2	0.7	0.1	100.0	708
Kasungu	0.7	51.1	47.5	0.7	100.0	123	5.4	13.3	80.9	0.2	0.2	100.0	863
Lilongwe	13.2	28.5	58.3	0.0	100.0	445	9.9	20.1	69.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,905
Mchinji	2.4	67.0	30.6	0.0	100.0	60	6.7	12.0	81.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	551
Nkhotakota	1.3	49.5	49.1	0.0	100.0	67	7.2	20.3	72.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	393
Ntcheu	9.2	27.1	61.6	2.2	100.0	113	9.5	29.3	61.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	602
Ntchisi	7.4	68.9	23.1	0.6	100.0	36	5.4	15.6	78.5	0.2	0.3	100.0	248
Salima	5.4	50.3	44.3	0.0	100.0	83	6.1	16.8	76.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	424
Total	7.0	41.0	51.5	0.5	100.0	1,158	7.4	17.9	74.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	6,558
Southern													
Balaka	0.6	72.3	25.8	1.2	100.0	62	13.4	25.5	60.5	0.1	0.4	100.0	368
Blantyre	3.3	58.9	37.3	0.5	100.0	262	18.1	29.5	52.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,257
Chikhwawa	0.7	78.8	20.4	0.0	100.0	98	5.3	16.7	77.5	0.3	0.2	100.0	640
Chiradzulu	0.7	24.7	74.6	0.0	100.0	66	8.0	23.8	67.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	301
Machinga	5.5	14.2	80.3	0.0	100.0	64	16.6	25.1	57.9	0.3	0.1	100.0	496
Mangochi	3.2	19.1	75.4	2.4	100.0	133	19.6	13.5	66.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,041
Mulanje	5.6	46.0	48.4	0.0	100.0	107	12.2	25.9	61.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	559
Mwanza	1.6	67.7	29.5	1.2	100.0	12	6.8	14.3	78.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	89
Neno	0.0	64.2	35.8	0.0	100.0	12	7.1	27.2	65.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	88
Nsanje	2.3	37.0	60.8	0.0	100.0	41	8.0	12.8	79.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	276
Phalombe	8.2	36.4	54.0	1.4	100.0	36	8.0	19.6	71.2	0.6	0.6	100.0	316
Thyolo	9.7	59.7	26.1	4.5	100.0	151	13.0	31.6	55.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	679
Zomba	17.5	39.3	42.5	0.8	100.0	168	13.6	30.0	55.8	0.0	0.6	100.0	793
Total	5.9	47.6	45.3	1.2	100.0	1,213	13.7	23.7	62.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	6,904
Total	6.5	44.0	48.6	0.9	100.0	2,642	11.0	20.9	67.8	0.2	0.1	100.0	15,313

Table A-17.5.1 Women's participation in decision making by background characteristics: Districts

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who usually make specific decisions either by themselves or jointly with their husband, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Own health care	Making major household purchases	Making purchases for daily household needs	Visits to her family or relatives	Percentage who participate in all four decisions	Percentage who participate in none of the four decisions	Number of women
Northern							
Chitipa	57.6	31.0	58.0	73.0	25.7	17.5	184
Karonga	60.8	44.8	76.3	84.4	36.5	6.1	297
Mzimba	60.7	32.4	63.0	72.4	17.7	10.7	976
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	55.0	44.7	61.1	70.1	29.3	15.6	213
Rumphi	54.7	35.1	69.0	69.8	19.5	9.9	200
Total	59.1	36.0	65.1	73.8	23.0	11.1	1,871
Central							
Dedza	42.8	19.8	43.1	60.3	12.0	27.8	923
Dowa	52.4	26.3	37.4	62.1	16.6	25.6	719
Kasungu	57.7	28.9	44.5	64.4	16.7	19.0	867
Lilongwe	51.3	28.5	48.6	66.2	20.1	21.5	1,927
Mchinji	32.4	16.9	39.5	51.2	9.5	35.8	553
Nkhotakota	64.1	37.4	54.1	64.0	25.6	17.0	394
Ntcheu	47.8	41.5	66.4	66.6	28.1	21.8	607
Ntchisi	50.8	27.8	48.5	61.5	13.8	22.2	249
Salima	56.2	29.3	43.7	61.6	16.6	17.9	438
Total	50.2	27.9	47.0	62.9	17.9	23.2	6,678
Southern							
Balaka	56.1	36.2	62.0	75.4	26.4	14.8	374
Blantyre	65.3	44.0	71.1	75.7	32.2	10.4	1,275
Chikhwawa	78.4	22.6	48.1	60.6	13.3	9.6	642
Chiradzulu	40.5	34.4	53.8	71.0	21.4	21.1	303
Machinga	40.5	23.4	40.0	59.9	14.2	26.3	499
Mangochi	41.0	25.0	49.6	51.4	17.0	33.2	1,053
Mulanje	63.2	29.5	53.9	75.1	19.3	13.0	561
Mwanza	40.7	15.0	42.0	56.4	8.4	29.7	89
Neno	49.4	26.4	55.7	74.8	20.0	13.8	88
Nsanje	44.7	21.6	34.3	49.9	14.4	40.7	284
Phalombe	67.0	23.1	42.0	67.6	14.8	11.9	323
Thyolo	74.0	35.6	66.7	82.6	28.5	10.1	697
Zomba	68.3	26.3	54.0	72.5	16.5	6.4	793
Total	59.3	30.4	55.1	67.9	20.9	16.9	6,979
Total	55.4	30.0	52.8	66.5	19.9	18.9	15,528

Table A-17.5.2 Men's attitude toward wives' participation in decision making: Districts

Percentage of currently married men age 15-49 who think a wife should have the greater say alone or equal say with her husband on five specific kinds of decisions, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Making major household purchases	Making purchases for daily household needs	Visits to her family or relatives	What to do with the money the wife earns	How many children to have	All five decisions	None of the five decisions	Number of men
Northern								
Chitipa	62.6	74.7	74.9	88.6	69.6	36.3	1.2	47
Karonga	40.6	52.2	31.4	62.9	42.5	5.8	16.3	75
Mzimba	33.1	60.0	59.0	56.9	65.6	17.6	10.2	208
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	49.4	62.4	58.6	82.1	67.9	14.9	2.2	49
Rumphi	38.9	68.6	48.7	80.3	57.1	19.1	6.6	50
Total	40.2	61.5	54.7	67.1	61.3	17.5	9.0	428
Central								
Dedza	34.5	46.8	72.1	71.6	61.0	10.5	6.9	235
Dowa	37.2	38.5	71.5	77.6	67.7	21.0	10.9	215
Kasungu	32.3	56.2	55.8	74.1	61.4	16.9	10.4	228
Lilongwe	31.4	45.1	68.9	76.4	65.8	25.0	13.7	528
Mchinji	31.6	37.9	68.7	74.7	61.2	17.8	13.5	157
Nkhotakota	35.7	46.5	52.4	64.9	53.7	13.0	10.4	93
Ntcheu	17.9	41.0	52.5	59.4	44.6	3.8	17.7	155
Ntchisi	43.9	34.8	70.5	82.6	64.0	14.6	9.4	69
Salima	23.5	36.9	52.5	64.4	52.9	11.0	16.4	111
Total	31.7	44.1	64.7	72.9	61.1	17.2	12.2	1,792
Southern								
Balaka	28.3	45.7	54.0	62.6	51.3	14.9	20.6	79
Blantyre	54.6	65.8	59.7	67.3	56.0	24.6	10.2	313
Chikhwawa	52.7	50.0	65.5	59.4	60.8	26.3	10.3	153
Chiradzulu	42.0	71.7	90.8	83.8	49.4	22.6	2.4	79
Machinga	9.8	40.4	45.9	45.5	47.5	6.3	32.1	107
Mangochi	16.3	46.8	43.6	46.6	47.7	6.7	23.2	237
Mulanje	38.5	59.5	63.7	64.1	60.2	24.0	13.7	144
Mwanza	47.1	53.3	67.2	76.2	69.6	24.0	9.5	21
Neno	34.1	46.7	64.8	69.1	67.4	14.3	12.3	22
Nsanje	48.2	53.2	61.8	55.6	54.5	16.3	10.3	66
Phalombe	48.1	46.3	73.1	66.8	62.2	26.3	10.3	85
Thyolo	60.6	61.7	72.2	75.6	67.8	34.6	2.8	163
Zomba	41.7	51.6	82.6	81.4	75.4	26.5	5.5	208
Total	41.0	54.8	63.6	64.7	58.7	21.3	12.6	1,676
Total	36.6	50.6	63.1	68.7	60.1	19.0	12.0	3,895

Table A-17.6.1 Attitude toward wife beating: Women by district

Percentage of all women age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number
	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him		
Northern							
Chitipa	9.3	11.1	11.2	14.2	13.0	22.9	270
Karonga	7.5	9.8	10.7	7.7	12.0	18.5	444
Mzimba	12.5	13.6	17.9	23.4	15.5	33.3	1,336
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	3.0	5.0	6.9	8.7	3.4	12.3	331
Rumphi	9.2	11.9	14.3	14.0	8.9	23.8	296
Total	9.8	11.4	14.3	17.0	12.4	26.1	2,677
Central							
Dedza	6.7	7.5	6.7	8.2	10.6	16.8	1,438
Dowa	8.1	10.4	7.8	12.4	12.5	19.9	1,060
Kasungu	8.4	8.8	6.7	11.9	10.1	18.8	1,213
Lilongwe	3.0	5.7	5.5	7.0	4.8	11.6	2,844
Mchinji	3.3	3.5	3.0	5.0	2.8	8.4	813
Nkhotakota	4.4	5.5	5.0	7.8	5.5	11.8	544
Ntcheu	2.1	2.0	2.5	3.1	4.4	7.7	960
Ntchisi	5.7	6.7	7.7	9.3	10.2	19.4	353
Salima	4.4	7.5	5.3	9.7	7.1	15.3	634
Total	5.0	6.5	5.6	8.1	7.3	14.0	9,857
Southern							
Balaka	3.4	1.1	1.3	3.4	1.1	5.3	601
Blantyre	4.3	4.6	5.0	6.4	4.9	10.1	2,036
Chikhwawa	2.7	3.4	3.6	7.3	3.4	9.9	910
Chiradzulu	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.9	1.0	3.5	493
Machinga	1.9	2.5	3.2	2.9	2.1	6.0	708
Mangochi	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.6	0.4	3.3	1,442
Mulanje	2.2	2.9	3.6	4.5	5.7	10.2	861
Mwanza	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.7	6.8	140
Neno	3.3	2.8	2.7	3.5	3.7	7.6	132
Nsanje	2.6	3.9	4.3	5.3	4.5	9.9	423
Phalombe	4.8	5.6	3.4	6.0	5.6	10.8	459
Thyolo	3.1	3.8	3.0	3.9	4.4	7.8	1,038
Zomba	2.2	3.4	2.2	3.6	2.8	7.8	1,243
Total	2.8	3.1	3.0	4.3	3.3	7.7	10,485
Total	4.5	5.5	5.4	7.4	6.1	12.6	23,020

Table A-17.6.2 Attitude toward wife beating: Men by districts

Percentage of all men age 15-49 who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife for specific reasons, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife if she:					Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number
	Burns the food	Argues with him	Goes out without telling him	Neglects the children	Refuses to have sexual intercourse with him		
Northern							
Chitipa	6.5	13.3	8.5	11.5	12.3	21.2	79
Karonga	4.1	11.7	11.1	15.6	9.1	25.6	127
Mzimba	4.1	9.3	4.9	3.6	11.0	16.8	346
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	3.3	3.0	7.0	7.1	3.6	11.1	103
Rumphi	3.3	6.3	9.0	9.4	3.2	16.9	88
Total	4.2	8.9	7.1	7.7	8.9	18.0	744
Central							
Dedza	1.9	7.8	6.5	9.7	4.9	19.2	360
Dowa	4.7	5.7	7.7	7.9	6.3	15.8	363
Kasungu	2.4	2.3	5.4	4.1	4.0	11.2	422
Lilongwe	5.2	9.3	8.9	8.3	6.6	12.8	910
Mchinji	0.3	0.9	2.5	3.2	4.2	7.0	254
Nkhotakota	2.5	5.2	5.5	9.0	5.5	16.2	180
Ntcheu	1.8	5.8	4.2	8.2	4.4	12.1	267
Ntchisi	1.3	4.0	3.8	8.0	3.7	12.4	110
Salima	2.5	4.9	4.0	4.3	4.2	11.7	209
Total	3.2	6.0	6.4	7.2	5.3	13.2	3,074
Southern							
Balaka	2.1	0.6	1.4	1.9	1.3	4.8	142
Blantyre	0.5	3.6	4.5	3.7	2.1	8.8	679
Chikhwawa	2.7	2.9	7.5	6.0	3.8	11.1	262
Chiradzulu	4.1	0.9	2.5	1.9	0.8	7.3	143
Machinga	8.9	8.9	8.6	9.6	7.9	15.0	191
Mangochi	5.3	6.8	7.4	5.3	7.9	18.3	390
Mulanje	1.7	3.7	3.3	7.2	3.7	11.2	239
Mwanza	3.0	5.8	5.0	6.9	3.6	10.8	37
Neno	2.2	7.2	2.9	2.2	4.0	11.6	36
Nsanje	5.8	10.0	6.1	12.5	6.5	18.5	113
Phalombe	0.4	4.0	3.3	5.3	1.6	8.9	135
Thyolo	3.4	4.2	3.4	6.0	3.0	9.9	266
Zomba	3.3	5.8	2.2	4.7	4.2	9.4	368
Total	3.1	4.7	4.7	5.4	3.9	11.2	3,001
Total	3.2	5.7	5.7	6.4	5.1	12.9	6,818

CHAPTER 18 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Table A-18.1 Experience of physical violence: Districts

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 and percentage who have experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey, by district of residence Malawi 2010

District of residence	Percentage who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15[1]	Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months			Number of women
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes	
Northern					
Chitipa	29.6	4.3	14.2	18.5	74
Karonga	25.5	2.0	15.7	17.7	123
Mzimba	29.7	3.7	12.2	15.9	336
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	31.7	3.9	15.8	19.7	90
Rumphi	35.3	5.4	19.9	25.3	74
Total	29.8	3.6	14.3	17.9	697
Central					
Dedza	23.8	4.3	7.5	11.8	373
Dowa	20.7	1.4	8.0	9.5	303
Kasungu	26.4	3.1	10.4	13.4	344
Lilongwe	28.3	4.1	8.8	13.0	747
Mchinji	30.3	6.4	8.0	14.4	232
Nkhotakota	24.3	3.0	7.4	10.4	153
Ntcheu	28.1	5.4	12.6	18.0	263
Ntchisi	28.8	2.5	14.9	17.4	99
Salima	22.2	1.5	9.6	11.1	171
Total	26.1	3.7	9.3	13.0	2,684
Southern					
Balaka	22.9	6.5	8.2	14.7	151
Blantyre	34.2	4.2	11.9	16.1	579
Chikhwawa	36.8	4.8	15.0	19.7	237
Chiradzulu	17.6	1.7	4.9	6.6	140
Machinga	26.5	2.7	5.8	8.5	180
Mangochi	22.9	3.5	10.7	14.2	386
Mulanje	31.1	2.9	12.1	15.0	245
Mwanza	24.6	3.2	10.8	14.0	37
Neno	19.2	5.5	8.1	13.6	39
Nsanje	31.8	2.6	16.4	19.0	118
Phalombe	29.5	2.8	10.4	13.2	130
Thyolo	30.8	4.0	8.3	12.3	255
Zomba	34.6	3.5	11.4	14.8	347
Total	29.8	3.7	10.8	14.5	2,843
Total	28.2	3.7	10.5	14.2	6,224

[1] Includes in the past 12 months

Table A-18.4 Experience of sexual violence: Districts

Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced sexual violence, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Percentage who have ever experienced sexual violence[1]	Number of women
Northern		
Chitipa	34.7	74
Karonga	33.3	123
Mzimba	32.4	336
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	29.4	90
Rumphi	29.8	74
Total	32.2	697
Central		
Dedza	21.8	373
Dowa	21.1	303
Kasungu	25.9	344
Lilongwe	25.4	747
Mchinji	32.0	232
Nkhotakota	24.3	153
Ntcheu	32.1	263
Ntchisi	26.6	99
Salima	18.3	171
Total	25.2	2,684
Southern		
Balaka	23.5	151
Blantyre	21.8	579
Chikhwawa	22.5	237
Chiradzulu	12.5	140
Machinga	20.9	180
Mangochi	22.3	386
Mulanje	21.6	245
Mwanza	21.6	37
Neno	15.1	39
Nsanje	19.1	118
Phalombe	30.7	130
Thyolo	29.0	255
Zomba	32.6	347
Total	23.7	2,843
Total	25.3	6,224

[1] Includes those whose sexual initiation was forced against their will

Table A-18.8 Violence during pregnancy: Districts

Among women age 15-49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Northern		
Chitipa	9.4	61
Karonga	6.5	109
Mzimba	5.9	267
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	4.8	69
Rumphi	4.7	57
Total	6.1	562
Central		
Dedza	5.4	310
Dowa	1.6	238
Kasungu	4.2	268
Lilongwe	8.5	579
Mchinji	11.2	182
Nkhotakota	3.5	129
Ntcheu	9.5	221
Ntchisi	4.2	78
Salima	7.0	137
Total	6.5	2,143
Southern		
Balaka	3.5	132
Blantyre	7.2	451
Chikhwawa	6.2	196
Chiradzulu	3.9	111
Machinga	5.1	159
Mangochi	6.2	345
Mulanje	3.3	207
Mwanza	5.8	28
Neno	4.5	29
Nsanje	8.0	99
Phalombe	5.7	106
Thyolo	6.5	232
Zomba	6.5	274
Total	5.9	2,370
Total	6.2	5,074

Table A-18.9 Degree of marital control exercised by husbands: Districts

Percentage of ever-married women age15-49 whose husband/partner ever demonstrates specific types of controlling behaviours, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Percentage of women whose husband: Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Frequently accuses her of being unfaithful	Does not permit her to meet her female friends	Tries to limit her contact with her family	Insists on knowing where she is at all times	Does not trust her with any money	Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviours	Displays none of the specific behaviours	Number of women
Northern									
Chitipa	34.5	25.9	11.7	8.8	52.1	23.4	26.6	37.3	61
Karonga	43.2	23.5	11.5	8.7	46.7	19.5	28.3	41.1	111
Mzimba	40.2	27.4	13.6	16.4	59.9	17.7	25.4	28.1	267
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	65.6	18.4	8.6	20.8	75.4	10.0	25.1	16.1	69
Rumphi	49.2	33.5	15.5	12.3	50.8	15.1	29.6	26.7	56
Total	44.2	26.0	12.6	14.2	57.4	17.5	26.5	30.1	564
Central									
Dedza	40.0	23.2	10.7	9.7	52.5	8.3	25.3	36.6	316
Dowa	26.4	13.0	5.7	6.8	25.5	10.0	12.4	62.0	247
Kasungu	48.6	19.0	9.6	16.0	59.6	24.1	26.1	25.3	264
Lilongwe	42.9	17.3	10.1	10.5	42.4	13.6	21.7	44.5	587
Mchinji	48.0	18.5	8.1	12.1	44.4	10.3	22.7	39.3	184
Nkhotakota	40.6	14.4	7.1	4.7	53.6	9.7	13.6	37.2	130
Ntcheu	41.9	27.2	15.7	11.8	57.8	16.3	26.5	32.4	217
Ntchisi	51.1	23.7	14.8	17.2	50.0	29.4	31.7	30.1	81
Salima	47.3	15.3	10.3	7.8	54.8	10.4	22.0	36.6	133
Total	42.1	18.9	10.0	10.6	47.5	13.9	22.2	39.9	2,158
Southern									
Balaka	37.0	17.5	13.1	8.9	36.0	7.2	18.7	51.7	130
Blantyre	45.3	12.6	10.3	7.6	52.3	9.9	18.3	35.5	436
Chikhwawa	40.7	23.5	7.5	7.7	59.7	12.3	21.6	27.3	194
Chiradzulu	28.9	9.5	5.9	5.1	36.4	10.6	12.2	53.4	108
Machinga	44.3	11.4	12.7	10.1	41.9	9.8	16.5	40.7	159
Mangochi	44.1	15.0	10.9	10.2	50.7	10.8	19.2	41.2	337
Mulanje	54.5	23.3	9.3	4.2	50.6	6.7	22.9	26.4	198
Mwanza	46.6	22.8	7.3	9.4	58.9	8.9	23.6	34.6	27
Neno	31.9	20.4	7.9	11.0	37.9	9.5	20.1	52.5	29
Nsanje	49.8	34.1	9.6	14.8	58.0	16.3	32.0	32.4	97
Phalombe	50.1	29.1	13.9	8.2	66.2	13.4	29.6	23.5	106
Thyolo	38.2	20.1	8.3	5.3	64.7	10.8	19.2	27.9	227
Zomba	47.5	20.6	10.9	11.7	55.1	11.8	21.5	28.6	281
Total	44.1	18.4	10.1	8.5	52.5	10.6	20.4	34.9	2,328
Total	43.2	19.4	10.4	10.0	50.9	12.7	21.8	36.5	5,051

Table A-18.11 Spousal violence by district

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 by whether they have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their husband/partner, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and/or sexual violence	Physical and sexual violence	Emotional, physical and/or sexual violence	Emotional, physical and sexual violence	Number of women
Northern								
Chitipa	25.4	22.3	31.6	38.6	15.2	44.1	12.4	61
Karonga	20.3	20.5	27.9	33.3	15.2	36.1	11.1	111
Mzimba	21.6	23.0	27.3	37.1	13.2	42.4	10.3	267
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	22.3	23.3	14.8	28.1	10.0	31.9	8.6	69
Rumphi	28.2	27.1	19.5	34.0	12.6	43.6	9.7	56
Total	22.5	22.9	25.6	35.1	13.4	40.2	10.4	564
Central								
Dedza	28.4	17.3	16.2	27.7	5.7	38.8	5.2	316
Dowa	18.8	17.1	15.5	25.2	7.3	34.1	4.9	247
Kasungu	33.4	23.1	23.7	36.5	10.3	48.4	9.1	264
Lilongwe	25.1	21.8	19.9	31.4	10.3	41.1	7.3	587
Mchinji	30.0	26.1	27.0	39.8	13.2	51.0	8.5	184
Nkhotakota	29.1	19.6	24.4	33.6	10.4	44.2	9.7	130
Ntcheu	38.0	20.4	26.6	34.8	12.1	53.9	8.1	217
Ntchisi	32.8	26.8	23.0	35.2	14.7	43.0	13.3	81
Salima	31.1	17.8	17.5	27.3	8.0	39.2	7.6	133
Total	28.5	20.8	20.8	31.9	9.7	43.1	7.5	2,158
Southern								
Balaka	22.9	13.9	19.4	25.4	7.8	34.1	6.6	130
Blantyre	25.7	29.0	14.2	34.4	8.9	41.3	7.2	436
Chikhwawa	33.8	27.2	18.1	33.8	11.6	44.7	8.5	194
Chiradzulu	8.1	15.6	8.1	19.1	4.6	22.3	1.9	108
Machinga	8.8	16.7	7.8	20.3	4.3	25.4	1.2	159
Mangochi	16.4	14.7	13.0	21.7	6.0	27.9	3.4	337
Mulanje	17.6	26.5	12.6	31.2	7.9	32.5	7.1	198
Mwanza	32.0	21.1	17.4	30.8	7.7	43.8	7.4	27
Neno	18.1	17.6	10.7	20.7	7.6	25.5	5.5	29
Nsanje	53.4	30.9	16.6	35.2	12.3	60.4	11.3	97
Phalombe	24.4	22.0	17.2	30.2	8.9	37.4	7.2	106
Thyolo	21.9	18.5	17.3	28.5	7.3	37.8	3.7	227
Zomba	24.1	25.5	23.5	35.5	13.5	43.9	8.1	281
Total	22.7	22.4	15.4	29.2	8.5	36.9	6.0	2,328
Total	25.2	21.7	18.9	31.0	9.6	39.9	7.1	5,051

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.

Table A-18.13 Frequency of spousal violence among those who report violence: Districts

Percent distribution of ever-married women age 15-49 (excluding widows) who have ever suffered emotional violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner by frequency of violence in the 12 months preceding the survey and percent distribution of those who have ever suffered physical or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/partner by frequency of violence in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Frequency of emotional violence in the past 12 months					Frequency of physical or sexual violence in the past 12 months[1]				
	Often	Sometimes	Not at all	Total	Number of women	Often	Sometimes	Not at all	Total	Number of women
Northern										
Chitipa	(40.4)	(47.9)	(11.7)	100.0	16	34.7	52.0	13.3	100.0	18
Karonga	(14.1)	(76.4)	(9.5)	100.0	23	32.6	59.8	7.6	100.0	35
Mzimba	(37.8)	(48.1)	(14.1)	100.0	58	27.8	35.6	36.6	100.0	86
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	(31.6)	(56.8)	(11.6)	100.0	15	(24.1)	(69.2)	(6.6)	100.0	19
Rumphi	29.2	66.4	4.5	100.0	16	29.4	69.2	1.3	100.0	18
Total	32.1	56.4	11.5	100.0	127	29.2	49.1	21.7	100.0	176
Central										
Dedza	18.2	65.9	15.9	100.0	88	(35.4)	(43.7)	(20.8)	100.0	82
Dowa	(23.0)	(68.4)	(8.5)	100.0	46	(21.8)	(48.3)	(29.9)	100.0	52
Kasungu	25.3	66.7	8.0	100.0	87	16.4	62.0	21.5	100.0	90
Lilongwe	41.6	40.8	17.6	100.0	147	22.8	51.0	26.2	100.0	160
Mchinji	30.0	39.5	30.5	100.0	55	24.6	54.8	20.6	100.0	68
Nkhotakota	18.5	46.2	35.2	100.0	38	15.9	39.3	44.8	100.0	40
Ntcheu	32.9	62.9	4.2	100.0	82	41.2	56.3	2.5	100.0	71
Ntchisi	31.6	60.0	8.5	100.0	26	15.4	67.8	16.8	100.0	26
Salima	24.3	49.0	26.7	100.0	41	(18.4)	(63.1)	(18.5)	100.0	35
Total	29.3	54.8	16.0	100.0	612	24.8	53.0	22.2	100.0	625
Southern										
Balaka	(54.9)	(35.0)	(10.1)	100.0	30	(45.3)	(51.7)	(3.0)	100.0	32
Blantyre	25.3	49.1	25.7	100.0	112	19.2	48.0	32.8	100.0	148
Chikhwawa	19.0	74.9	6.2	100.0	66	19.0	60.0	21.0	100.0	63
Chiradzulu	*	*	*	100.0	9	(14.5)	(49.5)	(36.0)	100.0	20
Machinga	*	*	*	100.0	14	(23.4)	(35.4)	(41.3)	100.0	27
Mangochi	(51.4)	(44.0)	(4.6)	100.0	54	(32.4)	(62.0)	(5.6)	100.0	68
Mulanje	(26.5)	(55.4)	(18.1)	100.0	35	16.9	55.0	28.1	100.0	58
Mwanza	30.3	50.4	19.3	100.0	9	(22.0)	(44.1)	(33.9)	100.0	7
Neno	(46.8)	(51.5)	(1.7)	100.0	5	(47.6)	(46.5)	(6.0)	100.0	6
Nsanje	25.5	65.9	8.7	100.0	52	9.9	63.4	26.7	100.0	33
Phalombe	33.4	49.3	17.3	100.0	26	10.3	60.8	28.9	100.0	31
Thyolo	(23.2)	(63.7)	(13.1)	100.0	48	22.4	48.0	29.6	100.0	62
Zomba	(39.5)	(41.9)	(18.6)	100.0	65	18.4	44.0	37.6	100.0	98
Total	31.3	53.4	15.3	100.0	523	21.2	51.7	27.1	100.0	653
Total	30.4	54.4	15.3	100.0	1,261	23.7	51.9	24.3	100.0	1,454

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women. The table excludes women with missing information on frequency of violence in the past 12 months. Total includes 5 women with a history of emotional violence and 3 women with a history of physical or sexual violence with missing information for employment status. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Excludes respondents whose sexual initiation was forced but who have not experienced any other form of physical or sexual violence

Table A-18.17 Help seeking to stop violence: Districts

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by whether they have told anyone about the violence and whether they have ever sought help from any source to end the violence, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Never told anyone	Never sought help	Percentage who sought help from: Own family	In-laws	Friend/ neighbour	Religious leader	Police	Traditional authority/ chief	Other	Number of women
Northern										
Chitipa	44.0	55.3	19.5	16.6	2.5	2.0	8.6	8.3	3.1	26
Karonga	39.2	49.6	32.1	26.8	7.5	1.8	0.9	9.5	11.1	42
Mzimba	46.0	46.7	20.2	12.2	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	131
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	22.1	36.1	43.5	12.6	4.1	0.9	5.7	1.6	9.5	33
Rumphi	37.5	41.3	15.9	18.1	2.3	0.6	3.0	9.9	1.6	29
Total	40.7	46.1	24.5	15.7	2.8	0.7	2.4	3.6	3.5	261
Central										
Dedza	33.8	48.2	9.1	14.4	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	115
Dowa	44.2	61.2	13.6	9.5	4.2	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.7	97
Kasungu	36.3	52.6	14.0	28.2	2.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	3.3	127
Lilongwe	28.1	44.6	18.1	13.4	2.4	0.4	6.4	1.3	6.8	260
Mchinji	40.5	44.6	17.2	12.8	7.4	2.1	5.8	1.6	5.4	96
Nkhotakota	37.4	40.9	15.6	31.3	8.8	0.0	7.0	12.0	2.9	54
Ntcheu	44.7	56.3	13.7	13.4	2.7	0.8	0.7	3.3	4.6	101
Ntchisi	34.4	49.6	9.8	25.6	3.4	0.0	9.1	6.2	5.9	35
Salima	28.3	46.8	10.4	20.7	8.0	0.0	4.2	4.0	2.0	48
Total	35.5	49.2	14.5	16.9	4.3	0.4	3.5	2.3	4.2	933
Southern										
Balaka	46.7	62.0	17.6	9.5	2.3	0.8	2.5	2.3	1.6	44
Blantyre	33.4	48.6	15.5	12.4	3.9	2.4	3.6	3.6	2.6	224
Chikhwawa	29.0	49.4	6.3	22.2	3.8	0.0	2.1	8.5	1.1	101
Chiradzulu	49.2	61.3	19.1	15.0	3.4	1.0	3.6	3.6	2.0	33
Machinga	22.0	35.3	21.5	27.4	4.8	1.3	6.7	2.0	10.5	54
Mangochi	47.6	58.3	21.1	16.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	115
Mulanje	24.0	36.4	22.1	27.1	8.9	4.0	2.2	7.8	1.6	83
Mwanza	23.5	29.2	17.1	29.3	8.2	1.0	6.5	3.3	5.5	11
Neno	34.9	47.9	6.9	13.3	2.9	0.0	6.1	14.0	2.7	8
Nsanje	46.1	51.4	19.4	16.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.4	39
Phalombe	21.4	30.6	19.4	23.1	5.0	1.9	10.1	3.1	1.4	47
Thyolo	38.9	48.3	19.8	22.7	3.9	0.0	6.5	8.2	4.9	98
Zomba	35.4	45.3	16.0	24.3	1.1	1.1	4.0	0.0	1.3	143
Total	35.0	47.6	17.1	19.4	3.5	1.4	3.7	4.0	2.5	1,002
Total	35.9	48.1	16.9	17.9	3.8	0.9	3.5	3.2	3.3	2,196

Note: Excludes women whose sexual initiation was forced but who have not experienced any other form of physical or sexual violence.
[1] Includes doctor/medical personnel, husband/partner/boyfriend, social service organisation, employer/someone at work, lawyer, and district social welfare officer

CHAPTER 19 ORPHANS AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN

Table A-19.1 Children's living arrangements and orphanhood: Districts

Percent distribution of de jure children under age 18 by children's living arrangements and survival status of parents, and the percentage of children not living with a biological parent, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Living with both parents	Living with mother but not father		Living with father but not mother		Not living with either parent				Missing information on father/ mother	Total	Percentage not living with a biological parent	Number of children
		Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead	Both alive	Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both dead				
Northern													
Chitipa	67.8	11.0	3.5	3.5	1.2	8.0	1.5	2.2	1.0	0.4	100.0	13.0	805
Karonga	57.0	12.2	4.8	4.0	0.7	12.6	2.2	3.3	3.0	0.2	100.0	21.2	1,296
Mzimba	52.2	17.4	4.5	2.8	0.5	15.7	1.7	3.4	1.1	0.7	100.0	22.6	3,746
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	46.1	18.3	4.4	1.9	0.7	17.6	2.2	4.2	3.7	0.9	100.0	28.6	1,007
Rumphi	57.0	13.0	4.8	4.1	0.3	13.2	1.4	3.5	2.1	0.7	100.0	20.8	788
Total	54.3	15.5	4.5	3.1	0.6	14.3	1.8	3.4	1.8	0.6	100.0	22.0	7,642
Central													
Dedza	53.7	20.6	5.0	0.5	0.1	14.0	1.6	2.1	1.5	0.9	100.0	20.0	4,076
Dowa	67.3	11.8	4.2	2.6	0.5	9.6	0.7	1.0	2.0	0.2	100.0	13.6	2,866
Kasungu	66.8	10.6	4.3	1.6	0.9	10.0	0.9	2.5	1.8	0.6	100.0	15.8	3,544
Lilongwe	62.8	14.2	4.2	1.3	0.5	12.6	1.3	1.5	1.5	0.1	100.0	17.1	7,254
Mchinji	63.1	16.2	2.9	1.4	0.5	10.0	1.3	1.9	1.6	1.0	100.0	15.9	2,398
Nkhotakota	60.2	14.3	3.8	3.4	1.1	10.7	1.9	2.5	1.5	0.6	100.0	17.3	1,728
Ntcheu	57.0	18.3	6.0	0.3	0.2	10.8	2.3	1.9	2.9	0.4	100.0	18.3	2,652
Ntchisi	68.1	14.0	3.3	1.8	0.4	8.8	0.8	1.4	1.1	0.2	100.0	12.3	974
Salima	56.2	19.2	5.0	0.7	0.5	12.2	2.1	1.4	2.5	0.3	100.0	18.5	1,818
Total	61.5	15.3	4.4	1.4	0.5	11.5	1.4	1.8	1.8	0.5	100.0	16.9	27,310
Southern													
Balaka	48.2	21.8	7.5	1.1	0.5	12.9	2.4	1.8	2.9	1.0	100.0	21.0	1,718
Blantyre	56.8	16.0	5.6	1.5	1.3	10.7	1.8	2.6	3.3	0.5	100.0	18.8	4,327
Chikhwawa	59.9	12.0	6.3	2.0	0.5	9.5	1.8	2.8	4.6	0.6	100.0	19.4	2,673
Chiradzulu	47.3	23.8	8.1	0.5	0.4	9.4	2.4	3.4	3.6	1.2	100.0	19.9	1,270
Machinga	50.6	22.7	5.8	0.8	0.6	11.5	3.1	2.1	2.4	0.3	100.0	19.5	2,279
Mangochi	46.6	22.9	5.2	1.3	0.5	14.4	3.0	2.6	3.0	0.5	100.0	23.6	4,309
Mulanje	46.8	24.2	5.9	0.6	0.4	10.1	4.1	2.7	4.4	0.8	100.0	22.1	2,286
Mwanza	59.3	16.6	5.1	1.5	0.3	11.2	2.5	1.4	1.3	0.7	100.0	17.2	377
Neno	58.6	15.3	5.8	1.1	0.2	10.7	3.0	1.8	2.5	1.0	100.0	19.1	372
Nsanje	56.9	16.0	7.2	2.5	0.6	8.6	0.7	2.5	4.3	0.7	100.0	16.8	1,235
Phalombe	54.9	18.2	7.0	0.6	0.5	8.2	3.0	2.3	4.3	0.9	100.0	18.8	1,414
Thyolo	50.7	22.7	7.1	0.9	0.3	10.5	2.1	2.6	2.6	0.5	100.0	18.3	2,837
Zomba	51.1	22.1	5.1	1.2	0.4	11.0	3.0	2.9	2.4	0.8	100.0	20.1	3,296
Total	52.0	20.0	6.1	1.2	0.6	11.0	2.5	2.6	3.3	0.6	100.0	20.1	28,392
Total <18	56.4	17.5	5.2	1.5	0.6	11.6	2.0	2.3	2.5	0.6	100.0	19.0	63,345

Note: Table is based only on children who usually live in the household.

Table A-19.2 Orphans and vulnerable children (OVC): Districts

Percentage of de jure children under age 18 years who are orphans or made vulnerable due to illness among adult household members (OVC), according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

	Orphan children	Percentage of children who:			Vulnerable children	OVC children	
District of residence	Percentage of children with one or both parents dead[1]	Have a very sick parent for at least 3 months in the past 12 months[2]	Live in a household where at least 1 adult has been very sick for at least 3 months in the past 12 months[3]	Live in a household where at least 1 adult died in the past 12 months and had been very sick for at least 3 months before he/she died[3]	Percent- age of children who have a very sick parent OR live in a household where an adult has been very sick OR died in the past 12 months	Percentage of children who are orphans and/or vulnerable	Number of children
Northern							
Chitipa	9.4	3.1	3.7	0.8	4.8	13.2	805
Karonga	14.0	3.8	5.3	1.7	7.2	19.3	1,296
Mzimba	11.4	3.7	2.8	0.0	4.7	15.5	3,746
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	15.2	4.2	4.4	1.5	6.8	20.6	1,007
Rumphi	12.1	3.4	4.0	1.5	6.2	16.8	788
Total	12.2	3.7	3.6	0.7	5.6	16.7	7,642
Central							
Dedza	10.7	4.3	5.2	0.6	6.6	16.2	4,076
Dowa	8.4	3.6	4.5	0.6	5.4	12.3	2,866
Kasungu	10.8	4.3	6.4	1.3	8.1	16.8	3,544
Lilongwe	9.1	2.6	2.5	0.2	3.3	11.8	7,254
Mchinji	8.4	1.5	1.4	0.9	2.7	10.6	2,398
Nkhotakota	10.8	2.9	4.1	1.0	5.2	14.5	1,728
Ntcheu	13.4	2.6	2.3	0.9	4.0	16.5	2,652
Ntchisi	7.0	1.3	1.3	0.2	2.2	9.0	974
Salima	11.5	5.5	5.7	1.8	8.1	18.9	1,818
Total	10.0	3.3	3.8	0.7	5.0	14.0	27,310
Southern							
Balaka	15.3	2.7	3.6	1.7	5.2	18.8	1,718
Blantyre	14.7	4.2	5.4	0.9	7.1	20.0	4,327
Chikhwawa	16.3	3.7	4.1	1.1	5.7	20.7	2,673
Chiradzulu	18.2	2.0	2.9	1.1	4.1	20.9	1,270
Machinga	14.1	2.5	3.1	1.2	4.7	17.7	2,279
Mangochi	14.4	3.0	3.8	2.0	6.4	19.0	4,309
Mulanje	17.7	3.4	3.7	2.1	6.8	22.9	2,286
Mwanza	10.8	2.7	3.1	1.9	5.4	15.1	377
Neno	13.5	2.3	2.8	0.3	3.6	16.1	372
Nsanje	15.4	4.2	4.5	1.7	6.6	21.0	1,235
Phalombe	17.3	5.8	6.6	3.5	10.8	24.9	1,414
Thyolo	14.7	3.5	2.7	2.2	5.9	19.0	2,837
Zomba	14.0	2.7	4.1	2.4	6.8	18.9	3,296
Total	15.2	3.4	4.0	1.8	6.3	19.9	28,392
Total	12.6	3.4	3.9	1.2	5.7	17.0	63,345

Note: Table is based only on children who usually live in the household. Very sick means person was too sick to work or do normal activities.
[1] Includes children with father dead, mother dead, both dead and one parent dead but missing information on survival status of the other parent
[2] Whether or not lives in same household as child
[3] Limited to adults aged 18 to 59 years who are/were usual residents or who slept in the household the previous night

Table A-19.3 School attendance by OVC status: Districts

For de jure children 10-14 years of age, the percentage attending school by OVC status and the ratio of the percentage attending for parental survival and OVC status, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Percentage attending school by OVC status				
	OVC		Not OVC		
	Percentage attending school	Number	Percentage attending school	Number	Ratio[1]
Northern					
Chitipa	94.4	41	97.9	183	1.0
Karonga	99.5	92	97.4	247	1.0
Mzimba	93.9	224	98.0	816	1.0
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	95.6	85	97.6	218	1.0
Rumphi	96.2	55	97.3	163	1.0
Total	95.5	496	97.8	1,627	1.0
Central					
Dedza	77.6	268	88.9	894	0.9
Dowa	88.3	117	93.1	649	0.9
Kasungu	96.2	215	98.5	743	1.0
Lilongwe	84.7	335	90.8	1,555	0.9
Mchinji	90.4	101	95.8	551	0.9
Nkhotakota	94.2	94	91.5	334	1.0
Ntcheu	91.8	192	91.0	564	1.0
Ntchisi	86.8	37	94.1	224	0.9
Salima	86.7	123	89.9	365	1.0
Total	87.5	1,482	92.3	5,880	0.9
Southern					
Balaka	89.3	131	90.7	317	1.0
Blantyre	93.9	349	97.0	726	1.0
Chikhwawa	88.8	216	90.8	495	1.0
Chiradzulu	94.8	104	96.8	246	1.0
Machinga	86.2	163	89.7	456	1.0
Mangochi	75.7	289	83.5	840	0.9
Mulanje	92.9	203	96.3	422	1.0
Mwanza	95.3	22	97.1	86	1.0
Neno	87.1	26	93.2	79	0.9
Nsanje	85.8	112	89.3	213	1.0
Phalombe	92.3	124	96.0	211	1.0
Thyolo	92.5	229	95.9	501	1.0
Zomba	91.5	253	96.3	578	1.0
Total	89.2	2,221	92.5	5,171	1.0
Total	89.3	4,199	93.1	12,678	1.0

Note: Table is based only on children who usually live in the household.
[1] Ratio of the percentage for OVC to the percentage for non OVC

Table A-19.4 Possession of basic material needs by orphans and vulnerable children: Districts

Among de jure children age 5-17 years, the percentage possessing three minimum basic material needs, the percentages of OVC and non-OVC who possess all three basic material needs, and the ratio of the percentage for OVC to the percentage for non-OVC, according to district of residence, Malawi 2010

	Among children 5-17 years of age percentage possessing:					Percentage possessing all three basic needs by OVC status				
						OVC		Not OVC		
District of residence	Shoes	Two sets of clothes	Blanket	All three basic needs[1]	Number of children	Percentage possessing all three basic needs	Number	Percentage possessing all three basic needs	Number	Ratio[2]
Northern										
Chitipa	64.1	90.1	82.6	59.7	553	46.5	94.1	62.4	459	0.7
Karonga	74.8	95.4	80.7	68.5	890	59.2	213.3	71.4	676	0.8
Mzimba	63.4	89.5	77.1	59.2	2,605	52.1	507.5	60.9	2,097	0.9
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	67.6	90.9	70.4	56.9	730	41.0	181.6	62.1	549	0.7
Rumphi	74.4	93.2	87.4	70.0	549	58.8	117.0	73.1	432	0.8
Total	67.1	91.1	78.4	61.6	5,327	51.9	1,113.5	64.2	4,213	0.8
Central										
Dedza	46.4	78.8	61.4	39.5	2,828	30.6	567.1	41.7	2,261	0.7
Dowa	66.9	94.1	73.8	58.7	1,966	32.7	310.6	63.5	1,655	0.5
Kasungu	65.7	93.3	83.4	60.4	2,405	49.6	484.1	63.1	1,921	0.8
Lilongwe	65.3	89.0	75.7	58.6	5,047	51.8	769.4	59.8	4,278	0.9
Mchinji	58.9	87.1	75.5	52.2	1,667	36.3	219.4	54.7	1,447	0.7
Nkhotakota	57.4	85.5	68.5	48.6	1,165	35.1	208.5	51.6	957	0.7
Ntcheu	60.6	91.1	77.7	56.1	1,889	44.7	395.9	59.1	1,493	0.8
Ntchisi	60.1	89.5	69.7	52.7	660	39.0	80.1	54.6	580	0.7
Salima	46.5	80.5	64.4	39.4	1,242	26.7	275.3	43.0	966	0.6
Total	59.7	87.8	73.1	53.1	18,869	40.7	3,310.5	55.7	15,558	0.7
Southern										
Balaka	52.7	87.6	67.8	45.9	1,176	34.1	282.5	49.6	893	0.7
Blantyre	77.4	92.7	80.0	71.2	3,045	58.6	776.2	75.5	2,268	0.8
Chikhwawa	50.9	87.3	53.9	39.0	1,845	29.8	480.0	42.2	1,365	0.7
Chiradzulu	52.8	88.5	64.2	42.7	910	31.8	242.9	46.7	667	0.7
Machinga	58.9	90.1	76.1	52.3	1,562	46.2	343.6	54.0	1,218	0.9
Mangochi	53.5	86.7	67.5	46.6	2,913	35.2	702.3	50.3	2,211	0.7
Mulanje	55.6	88.7	66.6	46.5	1,601	33.8	448.4	51.5	1,152	0.7
Mwanza	51.7	87.0	65.3	45.3	267	30.5	49.5	48.7	217	0.6
Neno	45.5	85.7	61.9	37.4	257	27.0	52.6	40.0	205	0.7
Nsanje	42.0	79.2	56.6	33.9	848	25.9	221.4	36.7	626	0.7
Phalombe	44.6	74.8	56.0	35.4	934	26.0	293.9	39.7	640	0.7
Thyolo	57.2	91.8	72.1	49.8	1,987	38.0	490.2	53.7	1,497	0.7
Zomba	59.3	86.8	67.8	51.6	2,261	44.2	544.6	54.0	1,716	0.8
Total	57.5	87.9	68.0	49.6	19,604	38.9	4,928.2	53.2	14,676	0.7
Total	59.6	88.3	71.5	52.6	43,799	41.1	9,352.2	55.7	34,447	0.7

Note: Table is based only on children who usually live in the household.
[1] Shoes, two sets of clothing, a blanket
[2] Ratio of the percentage for OVC to the percentage for non OVC

Table A-19.7 Widows dispossessed of property: Districts

Percentage of de facto women age 15-49 who have been widowed, and the percentage of widowed women who have been dispossessed of property, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Percentage of ever-widowed women	Number of women	Among ever-widowed women: Percentage who were dispossessed of property[1]	Among ever-widowed women: Number of women	Among ever-widowed women dispossessed of property: Percentage of women who received legal support or assistance	Among ever-widowed women dispossessed of property: Number of women
Northern						
Chitipa	4.7	270	(14.4)	13	*	2
Karonga	6.2	444	48.5	28	*	13
Mzimba	6.6	1,336	29.8	88	*	26
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	6.2	331	44.9	21	*	9
Rumphi	6.3	296	53.2	19	(2.3)	10
Total	6.3	2,677	36.1	168	5.0	61
Central						
Dedza	6.8	1,438	18.6	98	*	18
Dowa	4.6	1,060	(48.6)	48	*	24
Kasungu	5.3	1,213	(44.8)	65	*	29
Lilongwe	5.5	2,844	32.1	156	*	50
Mchinji	5.4	813	(22.5)	44	*	10
Nkhotakota	5.8	544	(44.7)	31	*	14
Ntcheu	6.3	960	29.0	61	*	18
Ntchisi	4.0	353	(30.5)	14	*	4
Salima	5.2	634	(41.6)	33	*	14
Total	5.6	9,857	32.8	550	8.4	180
Southern						
Balaka	7.2	601	32.4	43	*	14
Blantyre	6.7	2,036	37.9	137	(12.0)	52
Chikhwawa	7.1	910	38.7	65	*	25
Chiradzulu	9.2	493	21.9	45	*	10
Machinga	6.0	708	(44.0)	43	*	19
Mangochi	6.6	1,442	35.2	94	*	33
Mulanje	8.6	861	28.9	74	*	21
Mwanza	8.1	140	31.5	11	*	4
Neno	8.2	132	43.3	11	*	5
Nsanje	7.8	423	49.9	33	*	16
Phalombe	7.0	459	46.8	32	*	15
Thyolo	6.8	1,038	37.5	71	*	26
Zomba	4.3	1,243	(51.3)	53	*	27
Total	6.8	10,485	37.6	713	7.8	268
Total	6.2	23,020	35.6	1,431	7.7	509

Note: Table is based only on women and men who slept in household the night preceding the interview. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Dispossessed of property indicates that most of late husband's assets went to someone other than the respondent.

Table A-19.8 External support for very sick persons: Districts

Percentage of women and men age 18-59 who have been either very sick or who died within the last 12 months after being very sick whose households received certain free basic external support to care for them within the last year, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Percentage of very sick persons whose households received: Medical support at least once a month during illness	Emotional support in the past 30 days[1]	Social/material support in the past 30 days[2]	Al least one type of support in the past 30 days	All three types of support in the past 30 days	None of the three types of support	Number of persons
Northern							
Chitipa	(13.0)	(2.1)	(2.4)	(15.4)	(0.0)	(84.6)	13
Karonga	30.3	1.4	2.8	30.3	1.4	69.7	34
Mzimba	(12.6)	(9.0)	(3.4)	(21.2)	(0.0)	(78.8)	43
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	(20.4)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(24.1)	(0.0)	(75.9)	19
Rumphi	27.0	8.2	4.7	34.7	1.7	65.3	17
Total	20.5	5.3	2.8	25.3	0.6	74.7	125
Central							
Dedza	18.8	1.0	0.0	19.7	0.0	80.3	107
Dowa	(14.0)	(1.7)	(0.7)	(15.7)	(0.0)	(84.3)	69
Kasungu	18.3	5.6	7.7	23.7	3.3	76.3	85
Lilongwe	(36.4)	(7.4)	(3.2)	(40.6)	(0.0)	(59.4)	84
Mchinji	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
Nkhotakota	(24.0)	(6.7)	(3.2)	(28.5)	(1.6)	(71.5)	30
Ntcheu	(27.4)	(7.4)	(3.3)	(31.5)	(3.3)	(68.5)	40
Ntchisi	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Salima	32.0	4.0	6.5	37.1	0.0	62.9	48
Total	23.3	4.5	3.9	27.1	1.3	72.9	490
Southern							
Balaka	25.1	11.5	0.0	30.3	0.0	69.7	39
Blantyre	23.8	11.6	4.6	31.8	2.3	68.2	108
Chikhwawa	(25.8)	(5.2)	(4.1)	(31.0)	(0.0)	(69.0)	50
Chiradzulu	(16.3)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(16.3)	(0.0)	(83.7)	26
Machinga	(13.6)	(16.6)	(4.2)	(26.0)	(4.2)	(74.0)	36
Mangochi	14.6	0.0	3.8	18.4	0.0	81.6	103
Mulanje	13.8	2.7	2.6	17.7	0.0	82.3	62
Mwanza	(29.8)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(31.7)	(0.0)	(68.3)	7
Neno	(45.3)	(9.4)	(0.0)	(45.3)	(0.0)	(54.7)	5
Nsanje	31.5	6.0	3.0	32.9	0.0	67.1	29
Phalombe	32.7	11.4	3.0	35.2	1.8	64.8	49
Thyolo	22.2	14.1	7.9	34.9	0.0	65.1	61
Zomba	28.1	4.8	4.8	30.6	1.5	69.4	94
Total	22.5	7.4	3.8	27.9	0.9	72.1	669
Total	22.6	6.1	3.7	27.3	1.0	72.7	1,284

Note: Table is based only on women and men who usually live in the household and who were very sick (unable to work or do normal activities) in the last 12 months or who died in the last 12 months and were very sick at least 3 of the 12 months before death. Support refers to the past 30 days for living persons and in the 30 days preceding death for deceased persons. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Support such as companionship, counselling from a trained counsellor or spiritual support for which there was no payment

[2] Support such as help with household work, training for a caregiver, legal services, clothing, food or financial support for which there was no payment

Table A-19.9 External support for orphans and vulnerable children: Districts

Percentage of orphans and vulnerable children under age 18 whose household received certain free basic external support to care for the child in the last 12 months, by district of residence, Malawi 2010

District of residence	Percentage of orphans and vulnerable children whose households received:							Number of OVC children
	Medical support in the past 12 months[1]	Emotional support in the past 3 months[2]	Social/ material support in the past 3 months[3]	School-related assistance in the past 12 months[4]	Al least one type of support[5]	All of the types of support[5]	None of the types of support	
Northern								
Chitipa	9.8	2.0	2.9	6.8	16.7	0.0	83.3	106
Karonga	2.9	2.6	1.7	12.1	17.2	0.0	82.8	250
Mzimba	5.9	5.5	0.4	5.4	13.1	0.0	86.9	581
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	8.6	1.4	1.6	10.2	17.2	0.5	82.8	207
Rumphi	7.9	8.8	2.0	11.3	24.5	0.2	75.5	132
Total	6.3	4.3	1.2	8.2	16.0	0.1	84.0	1,276
Central								
Dedza	3.0	0.8	1.9	4.1	8.8	0.0	91.2	660
Dowa	14.6	2.2	7.4	8.7	25.1	0.0	74.9	353
Kasungu	9.9	2.4	3.3	14.6	22.8	0.3	77.2	594
Lilongwe	6.7	7.0	0.0	3.3	14.0	0.0	86.0	853
Mchinji	6.2	0.0	0.2	9.4	14.0	0.0	86.0	254
Nkhotakota	7.4	0.9	1.5	14.9	22.0	0.0	78.0	251
Ntcheu	8.0	2.7	3.9	10.8	17.8	0.2	82.2	437
Ntchisi	4.6	0.0	0.0	8.9	13.5	0.0	86.5	87
Salima	13.3	4.2	3.5	3.7	17.4	0.2	82.6	344
Total	8.0	3.0	2.4	7.9	16.7	0.1	83.3	3,833
Southern								
Balaka	1.7	0.9	6.1	6.7	13.4	0.0	86.6	324
Blantyre	8.1	3.4	2.7	5.4	15.8	0.4	84.2	864
Chikhwawa	9.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	16.5	0.0	83.5	554
Chiradzulu	9.1	1.2	1.8	7.7	14.0	0.0	86.0	265
Machinga	4.8	3.1	1.7	3.0	10.6	0.0	89.4	403
Mangochi	7.5	1.9	1.7	3.7	10.6	0.0	89.4	817
Mulanje	15.5	2.7	3.4	7.7	22.3	0.0	77.7	523
Mwanza	13.0	0.6	0.7	11.7	19.9	0.0	80.1	57
Neno	6.9	0.5	4.2	4.7	10.5	0.0	89.5	60
Nsanje	9.8	1.3	5.4	6.8	19.0	0.0	81.0	259
Phalombe	19.7	7.5	4.2	14.0	30.7	0.6	69.3	352
Thyolo	18.8	4.4	1.9	7.0	25.7	0.0	74.3	539
Zomba	8.2	5.7	4.4	17.0	24.1	0.0	75.9	622
Total	10.2	3.2	3.1	7.2	18.1	0.1	81.9	5,637
Total	8.9	3.3	2.6	7.6	17.3	0.1	82.7	10,746

Note: Table is based on de jure household members, i.e., usual household members.
[1] Medical care, supplies or medicine
[2] Companionship, counselling from a trained counsellor, or spiritual support for which there was no payment
[3] Help with household work, training for a caregiver, legal services, clothing, food, or financial support for which there was no payment
[4] Allowance, free admission, books, or supplies for which there as no payment. Percentage calculated for ages 5-17 years.
[5] Four types of support for those age 5-17, three types of support (i.e. excluding school support) received by those age 0-4

SAMPLE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

Appendix B

B.1 INTRODUCTION

The 2010 MDHS called for a nationally representative sample of about 25,600 interviews of women between the ages of 15 and 49. The survey was designed to provide information on fertility and childhood mortality, family planning, maternal and child health, knowledge and behaviour regarding AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STI), domestic violence, and HIV prevalence and other health issues among the adult population.

Administratively, Malawi is divided into 28 districts. The sample was designed to provide estimates in 27 districts for most health and demographic indicators. The district of Likoma is small and therefore was combined with Nkhata Bay. Indicators are also shown for the Northern, Central, and Southern Regions of the country.

Northern Region:	Chitipa, Karonga, Likoma, Mzimba, Nkhata Bay, and Rumphi
Central Region:	Dedza, Dowa, Kasungu, Lilongwe, Mchinji, Nkhotakota, Ntcheu, Ntchisi, and Salima
Southern Region:	Balaka, Blantyre, Chikhwawa, Chiradzulu, Machinga, Mangochi, Mulanje, Mwanza, Neno, Nsanje, Mwanza, Neno, Nsanje, Phalombe, Thyolo, and Zomba

In addition, a men's survey was conducted in a subsample of one in three households selected for the women's survey. All men age 15-54 in the subsample of households were eligible for the men's survey. The men's survey was designed to collect information on family planning, knowledge and behaviour regarding AIDS and other STIs, and adult health issues. All men age 15-54 and all women age 15-49 in the households selected for the men's survey were also eligible for HIV testing.

B.2 SAMPLING FRAME

The sampling frame used for the 2010 MDHS was based on summary data for the enumeration areas (EAs) of the 2008 Malawi Population and Housing Census (PHC). The sampling frame consists of 9,145 EAs throughout the nation. Maps delineating the EA boundaries were created. Of the 9,145 EAs, 1,076 are urban and 8,069 are rural. The EA size (i.e., number of regular households in the EA or village) varies from 0 to 954, with an average of 249 households.

The sampling frame was stratified into the 27 districts. Within each of the districts, the sampling frame was further stratified by urban and rural areas.

B.3 SAMPLE ALLOCATION

Sample allocation plays an important part in sample design because it relates to the survey precision at the national level. In the absence of accurate information on the main survey indicators at the domain level, the best allocation is proportional allocation. The allocation is proportional to the domain's population size. Because the desired sample size at the national level is large (at least 27,200 households), survey precision at the national level was not the only goal for the design of the 2010 MDHS. Rather, given the number of study domains (27 domains), the survey precision at the domain level was an important objective for the 2010 MDHS.

To ensure comparability across the study domains, the sample size for each domain should be similar. Due to the range in population size of the districts, however, proportional allocation could not be used. This would lead to very different levels of precision between the estimates for these districts. The initial plan for the sample design included a flat sample of 1,000 households per district. However, this plan was revised to allow for a larger sample size in the districts of Lilongwe and Blantyre because these two districts contain the major urban centers in the country. The sample size in these districts was increased to 1,300 households, and the target sample size was decreased from 1,000 households to 950 in the eight smallest districts to reach approximately the same target sample size of households at the national level (27,345). Using this approach, the larger domains would be undersampled and the smaller domains would be oversampled to achieve accurate representation of each domain. [Given the small size of the urban population (10 percent), oversampling is applied to urban areas to ensure that the survey precision is comparable across urban and rural areas].

The sample allocation between urban and rural areas is a power allocation, which is an allocation between proportional allocation and equal size allocation. A power value is applied to achieve a satisfactory sample size. Oversampling or undersampling any particular domain does not pose any problems for representativeness if sampling weights are properly calculated and applied in tabulation. (See section B.6 for details on weighting and representativeness.)

The above sample allocation must be converted to a number of primary sampling units (PSUs). It was decided to select 20 households in an urban cluster and 35 households in a rural cluster. Table B.1 shows the sample distribution of clusters and households by domain and by type of residence. The total number of clusters is 849, with 158 urban clusters and 691 rural clusters. The total number of households selected is 27,345, with 3,160 urban households and 24,185 rural households.

Table B.1 Sample allocation of clusters and households

Sample allocation of clusters and households by region, according to residence, Malawi, 2011

	Allocation of clusters			Allocation of households		
District	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Balaka	4	27	31	80	945	1,025
Blantyre	43	13	56	860	455	1,315
Chikhwawa	2	28	30	40	980	1,020
Chiradzulu	2	27	29	40	945	985
Chitipa	4	25	29	80	875	955
Dedza	2	28	30	40	980	1,020
Dowa	2	27	29	40	945	985
Karonga	7	23	30	140	805	945
Kasungu	4	27	31	80	945	1,025
Lilongwe	23	24	47	460	840	1,300
Machinga	3	27	30	60	945	1,005
Mangochi	3	27	30	60	945	1,005
Mchinji	2	27	29	40	945	985
Mulanje	2	28	30	40	980	1,020
Mwanza	7	23	30	140	805	945
Mzimba	9	24	33	180	840	1,020
Neno	2	26	28	40	910	950
Nkhata Bay and Likoma	2	26	28	40	910	950
Nkhotakota	4	26	30	80	910	990
Nsanje	4	25	29	80	875	955
Ntcheu	3	28	31	60	980	1,040
Ntchisi	2	26	28	40	910	950
Phalombe	2	27	29	40	945	985
Rumphi	5	24	29	100	840	940
Salima	4	26	30	80	910	990
Thyolo	4	27	31	80	945	1,025
Zomba	7	25	32	140	875	1,015
Malawi	158	691	849	3,160	24,185	27,345

B.4 SAMPLING PROCEDURE AND UPDATING OF THE SAMPLING FRAME

The 2010 MDHS sample is a stratified sample selected in two stages. Stratification is achieved by separating each study domain into urban and rural areas. Areas are defined as urban or rural based on the classification in the 2008 Malawi PHC. Therefore, the 27 domains are stratified into a total of 54 sampling strata (see Table B.1).

Samples are selected independently in every stratum, by a two-stage selection. This means that 54 independent samples were selected, one from each sampling stratum. Implicit stratifications were achieved at each of the lower geographical or administrative levels by sorting the sampling frame according to the geographical/administrative order and by using probability proportional to the size in the first stage of sampling. The explicit and implicit stratifications together guarantee a better scattering of the sampled points.

In the 2010 MDHS design the primary sampling units (PSUs) are the enumeration areas (EAs) from the 2008 Malawi PHC, and the secondary sampling units (SSUs) are the households.

In the first stage of selection for the 2010 MDHS, the 849 EAs were selected with a probability proportional to the size EA. The EA size is the number of households it contains. After this selection and before the data collection, a household listing operation was conducted during May-June 2009 in all of the selected 849 EAs. The listing operation consisted of visits to every selected EA. During the visits, records were made of every structure found on the ground; structures were identified by type (residential or not); number of households in each residential structure were identified; and a location map and a sketch map were drawn to show boundaries of the EA and the location of each structure within it. A household list was set up for each selected EA (or PSU). The resulting lists of households served as the sampling frame for the selection of households in the second stage.

In the second stage of selection, a fixed number of 20 households were selected in urban PSUs and 35 households were selected in rural PSUs by equal probability systematic sampling. To improve the sampling frame and minimize the task of household listing, a few large EAs were subdivided into smaller segments. During fieldwork, a few clusters were found to be dramatically smaller than they were at the time of listing. Despite selecting every household in these clusters, the sample size did not reach the predetermined number. This situation resulted in a net decrease of 38 households between the sample design and fieldwork phases of the survey. Thus, the final sample included 27,307 eligible households.

The decision on the number of households selected per PSU is a trade-off between fieldwork efficiency and precision. All women age 15-49 in the selected households and all men age 15-54 in one-third of the selected households were eligible to be interviewed. The advantages of this two-stage selection procedure are:

1. The selection procedure is simple to implement and reduces possible nonsampling errors in the selection process.

2. It is easy to locate the selected households, reducing nonsampling errors and nonresponse.

3. The interviewers interview only the households in the pre-selected dwellings. No replacement of dwellings was permitted, preventing survey bias.

B.5 MEN'S SUBSAMPLE

In the households selected for the women's survey in each PSU, a subsample of one in three households was selected for the men's survey. All men age 15-54 in the selected households were eligible for the men's survey. Conducting a men's survey in a subsample of the total number of households selected was a result of budget restrictions, yet the subsample still allowed for acceptable

precision in order to calculate men's indicators. The minimum sample size is larger for women than for men because complex indicators, such as total fertility and infant and child mortality rates, require larger sample sizes to achieve sampling errors of acceptable size, and these data come from interviews with women. The men's subsample was selected randomly from the list of selected households in each PSU. The men's sample is representative for the study domains and for the country as a whole.

B.6 WEIGHTING AND REPRESENTATIVENESS

Proper weighting of the survey data is important to guarantee the representativeness of the survey data and to prevent bias caused by nonresponse. All analysis based on survey data must properly apply the sampling weights to guarantee the validity of the survey findings, especially for a complex survey. In a complex survey, every individual has a specific chance (known as inclusion probability) of being selected in the sample. His or her answers must be properly weighted (by the reciprocal of his or her inclusion probability) to be representative. For example, if a particular individual was selected in the sample with a probability of 0.001, then he or she represents 1,000 similar individuals in the base population. Therefore, his or her answers to all questions must be multiplied by 1,000 to be representative. If another particular individual is selected with a probability of 0.002, then he or she represents 500 similar individuals in the base population, and therefore will receive a weight of 500. Representativeness means being able to expand the sample to the base population. The samples, if properly weighted, are representative for their corresponding domains because they are selected independently in each study domain. If each individual sample is representative for its domain, then the overall sample for the country as a whole is representative for the country. Therefore, the 2010 MDHS sample is representative for the 27 study domains (districts), for urban and rural areas, and for the country as a whole.

The 2010 MDHS is a complex survey including multi-stage, clustering, stratification, and unequal probability sampling. Conditions for a self-weighting sample were not met because of the non-proportional allocation of the samples to the 27 different reporting domains and their urban and rural areas, and the differences in the number of households in the base file and the number of households listed in the household listing operation for each cluster. Therefore, weights are required to ensure the actual representativeness of the sample at both domain level and national level.

Several sets of weights were calculated for the 2010 MDHS to satisfy different users of the dataset. First, a set of household weights was calculated for the selected households. These weights were further adjusted for nonresponse at the household level. The nonresponse adjustment was essential to prevent bias caused by nonresponse.

The adjustment of the weight is performed to adjust for nonresponse of households that are found. *Out-of-scope* households (i.e., where the selected household was destroyed, was not a dwelling, or the entire household was absent for an extended period) are not included in the calculation. Tables B.2 and B.3 present the results of the household and women's interviews for the full sample and the household and men's interviews for the men's subsample, respectively, by residence and region, together with the overall response rates.

The household weight, after being adjusted for nonresponse, was further normalized (called standard weight) at the national level to make the number of weighted cases equal to the number of unweighted cases for all household indicators based on the whole national sample. This treatment had no effect on the indictors themselves, but it did affect the number of weighted cases to reflect the relative scale of the base population it represents. The normalization was done by multiplying the whole set of weights by a *unique constant*, which was the unweighted total number of households interviewed divided by the weighted total number of households interviewed. All household indicators were tabulated applying this set of weights.

Second, a set of women individual standard weights was calculated based on the household standard weight calculated above, which correct for women's nonresponse and normalize the resulting

weights. The household standard weight for the men's subsample and the men's individual standard weight for the men's subsample were calculated in the same way. The household, women's, and men's weights were PSU weights. All of the households in the same cluster shared the same household weights; all women and men in the same PSU shared the same weights for women and men, respectively. A special set of weights for the domestic violence module was also calculated and normalized the same way. This special set of weights also adjusted for the selection of only one eligible woman in each household for the domestic violence module. Therefore, the weight for the domestic violence module was an individual weight, which was related to the number of eligible women in the household. A spreadsheet for the calculation of the standard weights was prepared to facilitate the calculation.

B.7 HIV TESTING AND HIV WEIGHTS

The 2010 Malawi DHS included HIV testing in a subsample of one in three households selected for both the men's and the women's surveys. All men age 15-54 and all women age 15-49 in the selected households in this subsample were eligible for the HIV testing. Conducting the HIV testing in a subsample was based on the considerations of budget restriction and precision requirement. The 2010 MDHS sample included 23,020 completed women interviews. In order to calculate the HIV prevalence level among the adult population, with a comparison between men and women, approximately the same number of men as women needed to be tested. Testing all of the interviewed women and the same number of men meant a considerable amount of money and laboratory work was needed. But for precision considerations, a large sample was not required. Therefore, it was decided that the HIV testing would occur in the men's subsample.

The individuals tested for HIV were given a special weight for calculating the HIV prevalence. This was different from their survey standard weight for several reasons. First, the response behaviour toward HIV testing differed from the response behaviour in the main survey. Also, men and women responded differently. Therefore, the HIV weight was calculated by correcting for the nonresponse in the individual survey and for HIV testing. Second, the HIV testing was conducted on a subsample. The standardized individual weight includes nontested individuals. Finally, the HIV standard weight was standardized for men and women interviewed together so that the weight was unbiased (or representative) for women and men separately, as well as for women and men together. If the men's and women's weights were normalized separately, then the HIV prevalence level among the adult population would be biased.

B.8 SAMPLE IMPLEMENTATION

Tables B.2 and B.3 present response rates for the major regions and for the urban and rural areas in the full women's survey sample and for the households included in the men's sub-sample, respectively.

Table B.2 Sample implementation

Percent distribution of households and eligible women by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible women and overall response rates, according to urban-rural residence and region, Malawi 2010

	Residence		Region			
Result	Urban	Rural	Northern	Central	Southern	Total
Selected households						
Completed (C)	92.1	90.7	90.3	90.3	91.6	90.9
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.7
Postponed (P)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (R)	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Dwelling not found (DNF)	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.4	0.8	1.0
Household absent (HA)	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.8
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	3.6	4.3	5.1	4.4	3.7	4.2
Dwelling destroy (DD)	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.1	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	3,157	24,150	4,790	9,280	13,237	27,307
Household response rate (HRR)[1]	98.1	98.1	98.6	97.8	98.1	98.1
Eligible women						
Completed (EWC)	96.5	97.0	96.2	97.7	96.7	96.9
Not at home (EWNH)	1.5	1.9	2.4	1.4	1.9	1.8
Postponed (EWP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (EWR)	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5
Partly completed (EWPC)	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Incapacitated (EWI)	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	3,179	20,569	4,353	8,050	11,345	23,748
Eligible women response rate (EWRR)[2]	96.5	97.0	96.2	97.7	96.7	96.9
Overall response rate (ORR)[3]	94.7	95.1	94.9	95.5	94.8	95.1

[1] Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

[2] The eligible women response rate (EWRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EWC)
[3] The overall women response rate (OWRR) is calculated as:

$$OWRR = HRR * EWRR/100$$

Table B.3 Sample implementation

Percent distribution of households and eligible men by results of the household and individual interviews, and household, eligible men and overall response rates, according to urban-rural residence and region, Malawi 2010

Result	Residence		Region			Total
	Urban	Rural	Northern	Central	Southern	
Selected households						
Completed (C)	92.3	91.0	90.2	90.6	91.9	91.1
Household present but no competent respondent at home (HP)	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8
Postponed (P)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refused (R)	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1
Dwelling not found (DNF)	0.6	0.9	0.6	1.3	0.7	0.9
Household absent (HA)	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.7
Dwelling vacant/address not a dwelling (DV)	3.8	4.1	4.9	4.1	3.7	4.1
Dwelling destroy (DD)	1.4	2.4	2.3	2.7	1.9	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of sampled households	1,106	8,281	1,646	3,188	4,553	9,387
Household response rate (HRR)[1]	98.2	98.0	98.3	97.8	98.1	98.0
Eligible men						
Completed (EMC)	89.7	92.6	92.2	93.4	91.2	92.2
Not at home (EMNH)	6.6	4.8	5.6	3.8	5.8	5.1
Postponed (EMP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Refused (EMR)	2.6	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.5
Partly completed (EMPC)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Incapacitated (EMI)	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of men	1,130	6,653	1,403	2,787	3,593	7,783
Eligible men response rate (EMRR)[2]	89.7	92.6	92.2	93.4	91.2	92.2
Overall response rate (ORR)[3]	88.1	90.8	90.6	91.3	89.5	90.4

[1] Using the number of households falling into specific response categories, the household response rate (HRR) is calculated as:

$$\frac{100 * C}{C + HP + P + R + DNF}$$

[2] The eligible men response rate (EMRR) is equivalent to the percentage of interviews completed (EMC)
[3] The overall men response rate (OMRR) is calculated as:

$$OMRR = HRR * EMRR/100$$

B.9 IMPLEMENTATION OF HIV TESTING

Tables B.4 and B.5 present rates of coverage of HIV testing by social and demographic characteristics for women and men, respectively. Tables B.6 and B.7 present rates of coverage of HIV testing among women and men who have ever had sexual intercourse, according to sexual behaviour characteristics.

Table B.4 Coverage of HIV testing among interviewed women by social and demographic characteristics

Percent distribution of interviewed women age 15-49 by HIV testing status, according to social and demographic characteristics (unweighted), Malawi 2010

Characteristic	Testing status				Total	Number of women
	DBS Tested[1]	Refused to provide blood	Absent at the time of blood collection	Other/ missing[2]		
Marital status						
Never married	92.9	5.1	0.8	1.2	100.0	1,594
Ever had sex	94.7	3.3	1.0	1.0	100.0	512
Never had sex	92.1	6.0	0.6	1.3	100.0	1,082
Married/living together	93.7	4.7	0.5	1.0	100.0	5,265
Divorced or separated	93.9	3.7	1.1	1.3	100.0	749
Widowed	92.4	5.3	1.0	1.3	100.0	303
Type of union						
In polygynous union	95.4	3.5	0.2	0.9	100.0	807
Not in polygynous union	93.4	4.9	0.6	1.1	100.0	4,414
Not currently in union	93.1	4.8	0.9	1.2	100.0	2,646
Missing	(93.2)	(6.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	44
Ever had sexual intercourse						
Yes	93.8	4.5	0.6	1.1	100.0	6,821
No	92.1	6.0	0.6	1.3	100.0	1,082
Missing	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
Currently pregnant						
Pregnant	94.1	4.4	0.8	0.7	100.0	742
Not pregnant or not sure	93.5	4.8	0.6	1.2	100.0	7,169
Times slept away from home in past 12 months						
None	93.0	5.1	0.7	1.2	100.0	4,826
1-2	94.9	3.5	0.6	1.0	100.0	2,123
3-4	92.7	5.7	0.2	1.4	100.0	579
5+	92.7	6.4	0.3	0.6	100.0	358
Missing	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	25
Time away in past 12 months						
Away for more than one month	92.7	5.1	0.5	1.7	100.0	777
Away only for less than 1 month	94.8	4.0	0.5	0.8	100.0	2,244
Not away	93.1	5.1	0.7	1.2	100.0	4,839
Missing	94.1	2.0	0.0	3.9	100.0	51
Ethnicity						
Chewa	94.0	3.9	0.6	1.5	100.0	2,373
Lambya	91.4	1.7	0.0	6.9	100.0	58
Lomwe	95.2	3.7	0.5	0.6	100.0	1,272
Mang'anja	96.7	2.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	211
Ndali	91.2	1.5	1.5	5.9	100.0	68
Ngoni	92.3	5.7	1.0	1.0	100.0	1,123
Nkhonde	94.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	126
Nyanja	96.2	2.9	1.0	0.0	100.0	105
Sena	92.3	6.6	0.4	0.7	100.0	453
Tonga	96.2	3.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	266
Tumbuka	92.9	5.2	0.5	1.4	100.0	808
Yao	90.4	7.9	0.8	0.8	100.0	826
Other	94.1	3.2	1.4	1.4	100.0	219
Missing	*	*	*	*	100.0	3
Religion						
Anglican	94.8	3.6	0.0	1.6	100.0	249
Catholic	94.4	3.6	0.6	1.5	100.0	1,648
CCAP	95.4	3.7	0.3	0.6	100.0	1,233
Muslim	89.7	8.8	0.9	0.6	100.0	864
Seventh Day Advent/Baptist	92.9	5.1	0.5	1.5	100.0	591
Other Christian	93.4	4.7	0.8	1.1	100.0	3,249
Other	(92.0)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(4.0)	100.0	25
No religion	(91.5)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(6.4)	100.0	47
Missing	*	*	*	*	100.0	5
Total 15-49	93.5	4.7	0.6	1.1	100.0	7,911

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Includes all Dried Blood Samples (DBS) tested at the lab and for which there is a result, i.e., positive, negative, or indeterminate. Indeterminate means that the sample went through the entire algorithm, but the final result was inconclusive.

[2] Includes 1) other results of blood collection (e.g., technical problem in the field), 2) lost specimens, 3) noncorresponding bar codes, and 4) other lab results such as blood not tested for technical reasons, not enough blood to complete the algorithm, etc.

Table B.5 Coverage of HIV testing among interviewed men by social and demographic characteristics

Percent distribution of interviewed men 15-54 by HIV testing status, according to social and demographic characteristics (unweighted), Malawi 2010

Characteristic	Testing status				Total	Number of men
	DBS Tested[1]	Refused to provide blood	Absent at the time of blood collection	Other/ missing[2]		
Marital status						
Never married	91.5	6.2	1.3	1.0	100.0	2,708
Ever had sex	91.9	5.8	1.5	0.8	100.0	1,699
Never had sex	90.7	6.8	1.1	1.4	100.0	1,009
Married/Living together	90.5	7.3	0.9	1.2	100.0	4,212
Divorced or separated	85.8	10.6	1.3	2.2	100.0	226
Widowed	(96.6)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	29
Type of union						
In polygynous union	90.3	6.7	1.4	1.7	100.0	359
Not in polygynous union	90.5	7.4	0.9	1.1	100.0	3,840
Not currently in union	91.1	6.5	1.3	1.1	100.0	2,963
Missing	*	*	*	*	100.0	13
Ever had sexual intercourse						
Yes	90.8	7.0	1.1	1.1	100.0	6,154
No	90.6	6.9	1.1	1.4	100.0	1,010
Missing	*	*	*	*	100.0	11
Male circumcision						
Circumcised	87.6	9.8	1.9	0.8	100.0	1,374
Not circumcised	91.6	6.3	0.9	1.2	100.0	5,785
Missing	*	*	*	*	100.0	16
Times slept away from home in past 12 months						
None	90.4	7.3	0.9	1.4	100.0	3,592
1-2	91.3	6.5	1.3	0.9	100.0	1,904
3-4	92.2	5.6	1.4	0.8	100.0	857
5+	89.4	8.6	1.2	0.7	100.0	805
Missing	*	*	*	*	100.0	17
Time away in past 12 months						
Away for more than one month	90.1	7.6	1.3	1.1	100.0	1,109
Away only for less than 1 month	91.6	6.3	1.2	0.8	100.0	2,407
Not away	90.4	7.3	0.9	1.4	100.0	3,592
Missing	91.0	6.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	67
Ethnicity						
Chewa	92.7	5.2	0.6	1.5	100.0	2,096
Lomwe	90.5	7.1	1.7	0.7	100.0	1,273
Ngoni	92.5	5.7	1.1	0.8	100.0	930
Nkhonde	87.8	9.8	0.8	1.6	100.0	123
Sena	90.2	7.0	0.5	2.3	100.0	398
Tonga	94.8	4.4	0.0	0.8	100.0	250
Tumbuka	89.1	8.7	1.1	1.1	100.0	723
Yao	87.0	10.2	2.0	0.8	100.0	754
Other: Lambya	94.6	1.8	0.0	3.6	100.0	56
Other: Mang'anja	87.1	10.9	2.0	0.0	100.0	201
Other: Ndali	91.4	1.7	1.7	5.2	100.0	58
Other: Nyanja	82.4	15.4	2.2	0.0	100.0	91
Other	89.1	8.6	0.9	1.4	100.0	221
Missing	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Religion						
Anglican	89.1	6.1	2.6	2.2	100.0	229
Catholic	91.9	5.7	0.8	1.5	100.0	1,551
CCAP	92.2	6.0	0.9	0.8	100.0	1,159
Muslim	85.5	12.2	1.5	0.8	100.0	730
Seventh Day Advent/Baptist	92.3	5.2	1.3	1.2	100.0	521
Other Christian	90.8	7.1	1.1	1.0	100.0	2,716
Other	89.7	7.7	0.0	2.6	100.0	78
No religion	90.5	7.4	0.5	1.6	100.0	190
Missing	*	*	*	*	100.0	1
Total 15-54	90.8	7.0	1.1	1.2	100.0	7,175

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Includes all Dried Blood Samples (DBS) tested at the lab and for which there is a result, i.e., positive, negative, or indeterminate. Indeterminate means that the sample went through the entire algorithm, but the final result was inconclusive.

[2] Includes 1) other results of blood collection (e.g., technical problem in the field), 2) lost specimens, 3) non corresponding bar codes, and 4) other lab results such as blood not tested for technical reasons, not enough blood to complete the algorithm, etc.

Table B.6 Coverage of HIV testing among interviewed women by sexual behaviour characteristics

Percent distribution of interviewed women age 15-49 who ever had sexual intercourse by HIV test status, according to sexual behaviour characteristics (unweighted), Malawi 2010

Sexual behaviour characteristic	Testing status				Total	Number of women
	DBS Tested[1]	Refused to provide blood	Absent at the time of blood collection	Other/ missing[2]		
Age at first sexual intercourse						
<16	93.8	4.8	0.6	0.9	100.0	2,453
16-17	94.1	3.9	0.7	1.3	100.0	1,956
18-19	94.8	3.9	0.5	0.9	100.0	1,264
20+	92.3	6.1	0.7	0.9	100.0	690
Missing	91.7	5.2	0.9	2.2	100.0	458
Multiple sexual partners and partner concurrency in past 12 months						
0	92.5	5.5	0.8	1.1	100.0	962
1	94.0	4.4	0.6	1.1	100.0	5,790
2+	96.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	59
Had concurrent partners[3]	*	*	*	*	100.0	24
No sexual partners were concurrent	97.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	35
Missing	*	*	*	*	100.0	10
Condom use						
Ever used a condom	95.6	2.9	0.6	0.9	100.0	1,425
Never used a condom	93.3	5.0	0.6	1.1	100.0	5,383
Missing	*	*	*	*	100.0	13
Condom use at last sexual intercourse in past 12 months						
Used condom	94.5	3.4	0.6	1.5	100.0	530
Did not use condom	94.0	4.4	0.6	1.0	100.0	5,315
No sexual intercourse in past 12 months	92.3	5.7	0.9	1.1	100.0	972
Missing	*	*	*	*	100.0	4
Number of lifetime partners						
1	93.1	4.8	0.7	1.4	100.0	3,720
2	94.4	4.2	0.7	0.8	100.0	2,104
3-4	94.7	4.4	0.5	0.5	100.0	864
5-9	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	92
10+	*	*	*	*	100.0	15
Missing	(84.6)	(11.5)	(0.0)	(3.8)	100.0	26
Prior HIV testing						
Ever tested, got result	94.0	4.4	0.6	1.1	100.0	5,400
Ever tested, did not get result	94.4	3.7	1.9	0.0	100.0	108
Never tested	92.8	5.4	0.8	1.0	100.0	1,278
Missing	(97.1)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	35
Condom use at first sex[4]						
Used condom	95.6	2.6	1.2	0.6	100.0	497
Did not use condom	93.8	4.7	0.5	1.0	100.0	1,651
Missing	92.3	5.8	1.9	0.0	100.0	52
Total 15-49	93.8	4.5	0.6	1.1	100.0	6,821

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

[1] Includes all dried blood samples (DBS) tested at the lab and for which there is a result, i.e., positive, negative, or indeterminate. Indeterminate means that the sample went through the entire algorithm, but the final result was inconclusive.

[2] Includes 1) other results of blood collection (e.g., technical problem in the field), 2) lost specimens, 3) non-corresponding bar codes, and 4) other lab results such as blood not tested for technical reasons, not enough blood to complete the algorithm, etc.

[3] A respondent is considered to have had concurrent partners if he or she had overlapping sexual partnerships with two or more people during the 12 months before the survey. Respondents with concurrent partners include polygynous men who had overlapping sexual partnerships with two or more wives.

[4] Restricted to respondents age 15-24

Table B.7 Coverage of HIV testing among interviewed men by sexual behaviour characteristics

Percent distribution of interviewed men age 15-54 who ever had sexual intercourse by HIV test status, according to sexual behaviour characteristics (unweighted), Malawi 2010

Sexual behaviour characteristic	Testing status				Total	Number of men
	DBS Tested[1]	Refused to provide blood	Absent at the time of blood collection	Other/ missing[2]		
Age at first sexual intercourse						
<16	91.8	6.0	1.4	0.9	100.0	2,107
16-17	90.3	7.7	0.9	1.2	100.0	1,039
18-19	90.7	7.4	0.7	1.2	100.0	1,284
20+	90.1	7.4	1.2	1.2	100.0	1,609
Missing	89.6	7.8	0.0	2.6	100.0	115
Multiple sexual partners and partner concurrency in past 12 months						
0	92.1	4.8	1.8	1.2	100.0	828
1	90.3	7.6	1.0	1.1	100.0	4,619
2+	93.6	4.3	0.9	1.1	100.0	691
Had concurrent partners[3]	93.5	4.2	1.1	1.3	100.0	550
No sexual partners were concurrent	94.3	5.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	141
Missing	*	*	*	*	100.0	16
Condom use						
Ever used a condom	91.3	6.6	1.1	1.0	100.0	3,420
Never used a condom	90.3	7.3	1.1	1.3	100.0	2,715
Missing	*	*	*	*	100.0	19
Condom use at last sexual intercourse in past 12 months						
Used condom	91.1	7.5	0.6	0.8	100.0	1,072
Did not use condom	90.6	7.2	1.1	1.2	100.0	4,232
No sexual intercourse in past 12 months	91.6	5.5	1.8	1.2	100.0	843
Missing	*	*	*	*	100.0	7
Paid for sexual intercourse in past 12 months[4]						
Yes	88.1	8.5	0.9	2.4	100.0	329
Used condom	87.9	8.0	0.5	3.5	100.0	199
Did not use condom	88.5	9.2	1.5	0.8	100.0	130
No (No paid sexual intercourse/no sexual intercourse in past 12 months)	91.0	6.9	1.1	1.0	100.0	5,825
Number of lifetime partners						
1	89.9	7.4	1.3	1.4	100.0	1,270
2	92.0	6.2	1.1	0.7	100.0	1,512
3-4	91.6	6.1	1.1	1.3	100.0	1,889
5-9	91.0	7.0	0.9	1.0	100.0	993
10+	88.2	9.6	0.8	1.4	100.0	364
Missing	81.0	16.7	1.6	0.8	100.0	126
Prior HIV testing						
Ever tested, got result	91.9	5.6	1.2	1.3	100.0	3,434
Ever tested, did not get result	88.0	9.8	1.1	1.1	100.0	92
Never tested	89.5	8.7	1.0	0.8	100.0	2,628
Condom use at first sex[5]						
Used condom	90.8	7.2	0.7	1.2	100.0	568
Did not use condom	91.5	5.9	1.6	1.0	100.0	1,405
Missing	*	*	*	*	100.0	23
Total 15-54	90.8	7.0	1.1	1.1	100.0	6,154

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.
[1] Includes all Dried Blood Samples (DBS) tested at the lab and for which there is a result, i.e., positive, negative, or indeterminate. Indeterminate means that the sample went through the entire algorithm, but the final result was inconclusive.
[2] Includes 1) other results of blood collection (e.g., technical problem in the field), 2) lost specimens, 3) non-corresponding bar codes, and 4) other lab results such as blood not tested for technical reasons, not enough blood to complete the algorithm, etc.
[3] A respondent is considered to have had concurrent partners if he or she had overlapping sexual partnerships with two or more people during the 12 months before the survey. Respondents with concurrent partners include polygynous men who had overlapping sexual partnerships with two or more wives.
[4] Includes men who report having a prostitute for at least one of their last three sexual partners in the past 12 months
[5] Restricted to respondents age 15-24

ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

Appendix **C**

Estimates derived from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: (1) nonsampling errors, and (2) sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the 2010 Malawi Demographic and Health Survey (MDHS) to minimise this type of error, nonsampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. The sample of respondents selected in the 2010 MDHS is only one of many samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and expected size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

A sampling error is usually measured in terms of the *standard error* for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the 2010 MDHS sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulae. The computer software used to calculate sampling errors for the 2010 MDHS is the ISSA Sampling Error Module. This module used the Taylor linearisation method of variance estimation for survey estimates that are means or proportions. The Jackknife repeated replication method is used for variance estimation of more complex statistics such as fertility and mortality rates.

The Taylor linearisation method treats any percentage or average as a ratio estimate, $r = y/x$, where y represents the total sample value for variable y, and x represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of r is computed using the formula given below, with the standard error being the square root of the variance:

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

in which

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

where h represents the stratum which varies from 1 to H,
m_h is the total number of clusters selected in the h^{th} stratum,
y_{hi} is the sum of the weighted values of variable y in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum,
x_{hi} is the sum of the weighted number of cases in the i^{th} cluster in the h^{th} stratum, and
f is the overall sampling fraction, which is so small that it is ignored.

The Jackknife repeated replication method derives estimates of complex rates from each of several replications of the parent sample, and calculates standard errors for these estimates using simple formulae. Each replication considers *all but one* cluster in the calculation of the estimates. Pseudo-independent replications are thus created. In the 2010 MDHS, there were 849 non-empty clusters. Hence, 849 replications were created. The variance of a rate *r* is calculated as follows:

$$SE^2(r) = var(r) = \frac{1}{k(k-1)} \sum_{i=1}^{k} (r_i - r)^2$$

in which

$$r_i = kr - (k-1)r_{(i)}$$

where r is the estimate computed from the full sample of 849 clusters,
$r_{(i)}$ is the estimate computed from the reduced sample of 848 clusters (i^{th} cluster excluded), and
k is the total number of clusters.

In addition to the standard error, ISSA computes the design effect (DEFT) for each estimate, which is defined as the ratio between the standard error using the given sample design and the standard error that would result if a simple random sample had been used. A DEFT value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a value greater than 1.0 indicates the increase in the sampling error due to the use of a more complex and less statistically efficient design. ISSA also computes the relative error and confidence limits for the estimates.

Sampling errors for the 2010 MDHS are calculated for selected variables considered to be of primary interest for the women's survey and men's surveys, respectively. The results are presented in this appendix for the country as a whole, for urban and rural areas, and for each of the three regions. For each variable, the type of statistic (mean, proportion, or rate) and the base population are given in Table C.1. Tables C2 to C7 present the value of the statistic (R), its standard error (SE), the number of unweighted (N-UNWE) and weighted (N-WEIG) cases, the design effect (DEFT), the relative standard error (SE/R), and the 95 percent confidence limits (R±2SE), for each variable. The DEFT is considered undefined when the standard error considering the simple random sample is zero (when the estimate is close to 0 or 1). In the case of the total fertility rate, the number of unweighted cases is not relevant, as there is no known unweighted value for woman-years of exposure to child-bearing.

The confidence interval (e.g., as calculated for *children ever born to women aged 40-49*) can be interpreted as follows: the overall average from the national sample is 5.711 and its standard error is 0.079. Therefore, to obtain the 95 percent confidence limits, one adds and subtracts twice the standard error to the sample estimate, i.e., 5.711 ± 2 × 0.079. There is a high probability (95 percent) that the *true* average number of children ever born to all women aged 40 to 49 is between 5.553 and 5.869.

Sampling errors are analyzed for the national woman sample and for two separate groups of estimates: (1) means and proportions, and (2) complex demographic rates. The relative standard errors (SE/R) for the means and proportions range between 0.1 percent and 25.1. In general, the highest relative standard errors are for estimates of very low values (e.g., *currently using IUD, 0.1%*), which are very few. So in general, the relative standard error for most estimates for the country as a whole are small, except for estimates of very small proportions. The relative standard error for the total fertility rate is small, 1.4 percent. However, for the mortality rates, the average relative standard error is higher; for example, the relative standard error for the 0-4 year estimate of infant mortality is 3.8 percent.

There are differentials in the relative standard error for the estimates of sub-populations. For example, for the variable *children ever born to women aged 40-49*, the relative standard errors as a

percent of the estimated mean for the whole country, for the urban areas and for the rural areas are 0.8 percent, 3.1 percent and 0.8 percent, respectively.

For the total sample, the value of the design effect (DEFT), averaged over all selected variables, is 1.58 which means that, due to multi-stage clustering of the sample, the average standard error is increased by a factor of 1.58 over that in an equivalent simple random sample.

Table C.1 List of selected variables for sampling errors, Malawi DHS 2010

Variable	Estimate	Base population
	WOMEN	
Urban residence	Proportion	All women 15-49
Literate	Proportion	All women 15-49
No education	Proportion	All women 15-49
Secondary education or higher	Proportion	All women 15-49
Net attendance ratio for primary school	Ratio	Children 6-13 years
Never married/in union	Proportion	All women 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	All women 15-49
First sexual intercourse by age 18	Proportion	All women 20-49
Currently pregnant	Proportion	All women 15-49
Children ever born	Mean	All women 15-49
Children surviving	Mean	All women 15-49
Children ever born to women age 40-49	Mean	All women 40-49
Knows any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women
Ever used any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women
Currently using any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married women
Currently using modern method	Proportion	Currently married women
Currently using pill	Proportion	Currently married women
Currently using IUD	Proportion	Currently married women
Currently using female sterilisation	Proportion	Currently married women
Currently using condom	Proportion	Currently married women
Currently using periodic abstinence	Proportion	Currently married women
Obtained method from public sector source	Proportion	Current users of modern method
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married women
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married women
Ideal family size	Mean	All women
Two or more tetanus injections	Proportion	Women with at least one live birth in past five years
Mother received medical assistance at delivery	Proportion	Births in past 5 years
Had diarrhoea in the two weeks before survey	Proportion	Children age 0 to 59 months
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	Proportion	Children with diarrhoea in two weeks before interview
Taken to a health provider	Proportion	Children with diarrhoea in two weeks before interview
Vaccination card seen	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received BCG vaccination	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received DPT/Pentavalent vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received polio vaccination (3 doses)	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received measles vaccination	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Received all vaccinations*	Proportion	Children 12-23 months
Height-for-age (below -2 SD)	Proportion	Children 0-59 months
Weight-for-height (below -2 SD)	Proportion	Children 0-59 months
Weight-for-age (below -2 SD)	Proportion	Children 0-59 months
BMI <18.5	Proportion	All women
Total fertility rate (3 years)	Rate	Women year of exposure to pregnancy
Neonatal mortality[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Post-neonatal mortality[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Infant mortality[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Child mortality[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
Under-five mortality[1]	Rate	Children exposed to the risk of mortality
HIV positive[2]	Proportion	All women 15-49 tested
Maternal mortality ratio (last 0-6 years)[3]	Ratio	Live births in last 10 years
	MEN	
Urban residence	Proportion	All men 15-49
No education	Proportion	All men 15-49
Secondary education or higher	Proportion	All men 15-49
Never married	Proportion	All men 15-49
Currently married	Proportion	All men 15-49
First sexual intercourse by age 18	Proportion	All men 20-49
Knows any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Knows any modern method	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Ever used any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Currently using any contraceptive method	Proportion	Currently married men
Want no more children	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	Proportion	Currently married men 15-49
Ideal family size	Mean	All men 15-49
HIV positive (15-49)[2]	Proportion	All men 15-49 tested
HIV positive (15-59)[2]	Proportion	All men 15-59 tested
	MEN AND WOMEN	
HIV positive[2]	Proportion	All men and women 15-49 tested

[1] Last 0-4 years for national sample, last 0-9 years for regional samples.
[2] Only calculated for national, urban and rural samples due to small number of valid test cases.
[3] Only calculated for national sample.
* Received BCG, 3 doses of DPT/Pentavalent, 3 doses of polio and measles.

Table C.2 Sampling errors for national sample, Malawi 2010

Variable	Value R	Standard Error SE	Number of cases: Unweighted N-UNWE	Number of cases: Weighted N-WEIG	Design Effect DEFT	Relative Error SE/R	Confidence limits: Lower R-2SE	Confidence limits: Upper R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.187	0.008	23020	23020	2.993	0.041	0.171	0.202
Literate	0.676	0.006	23020	23020	2.088	0.010	0.663	0.689
No education	0.152	0.004	23020	23020	1.880	0.029	0.143	0.161
Secondary education or higher	0.200	0.007	23020	23020	2.685	0.035	0.186	0.214
Net attendance ratio for primary school	0.907	0.005	22248	21598	2.081	0.005	0.898	0.917
Never married	0.197	0.004	23020	23020	1.582	0.021	0.189	0.205
Currently married/in union	0.675	0.005	23020	23020	1.708	0.008	0.664	0.685
First sexual intercourse by age 18	0.598	0.006	17980	18015	1.700	0.010	0.586	0.611
Currently pregnant	0.090	0.003	23020	23020	1.426	0.030	0.085	0.095
Children ever born	3.070	0.026	23020	23020	1.469	0.008	3.018	3.122
Children surviving	2.571	0.021	23020	23020	1.406	0.008	2.530	2.613
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.567	0.055	3410	3288	1.207	0.008	6.457	6.677
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	5.711	0.079	na	87324	1.541	0.014	5.552	5.870
Knows any contraceptive method	0.997	0.001	15445	15528	1.348	0.001	0.996	0.998
Ever using contraceptive method	0.787	0.006	15445	15528	1.794	0.008	0.775	0.799
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.461	0.007	15445	15528	1.665	0.014	0.448	0.474
Currently using a modern method	0.422	0.007	15445	15528	1.705	0.016	0.409	0.436
Currently using pill	0.025	0.002	15445	15528	1.465	0.073	0.022	0.029
Currently using IUD	0.003	0.001	15445	15528	1.569	0.251	0.001	0.004
Currently using condom	0.024	0.002	15445	15528	1.369	0.070	0.021	0.027
Currently using female sterilisation	0.097	0.004	15445	15528	1.553	0.038	0.090	0.104
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.008	0.001	15445	15528	1.337	0.118	0.006	0.010
Obtained method from public sector source	0.738	0.010	7466	7510	2.001	0.014	0.718	0.759
Want no more children	0.469	0.005	15445	15528	1.353	0.012	0.458	0.480
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.363	0.005	15445	15528	1.361	0.015	0.353	0.374
Ideal family size	3.986	0.020	22537	22528	1.845	0.005	3.945	4.027
Two or more tetanus injections	0.689	0.006	13776	13664	1.431	0.008	0.678	0.701
Neonatal tetanus	0.889	0.004	13776	13664	1.338	0.004	0.882	0.896
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.713	0.009	19967	19697	2.347	0.012	0.696	0.731
Had diarrhoea in two weeks before survey	0.175	0.004	18360	18013	1.270	0.021	0.168	0.183
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.690	0.012	3105	3158	1.345	0.017	0.667	0.713
Take a provider treatment for diarrhoea	0.624	0.012	3105	3158	1.339	0.019	0.599	0.648
Vaccination card seen	0.808	0.010	3808	3774	1.577	0.013	0.788	0.828
Received BCG	0.972	0.004	3808	3774	1.342	0.004	0.965	0.979
Received DPT/Pentavalent (3 doses)	0.930	0.006	3808	3774	1.485	0.007	0.918	0.943
Received polio (3 doses)	0.856	0.008	3808	3774	1.463	0.010	0.839	0.873
Received measles	0.930	0.006	3808	3774	1.356	0.006	0.918	0.941
Fully immunised	0.809	0.010	3808	3774	1.514	0.012	0.790	0.829
Height-for-age (below -2SD)	0.471	0.010	4880	4849	1.266	0.020	0.452	0.490
Weight-for-height (below -2SD)	0.040	0.004	4880	4849	1.298	0.094	0.032	0.047
Weight-for-age (below -2SD)	0.128	0.007	4880	4849	1.329	0.052	0.115	0.142
BMI <18.5	0.088	0.005	6705	6684	1.317	0.052	0.078	0.097
Anaemia children	0.625	0.011	4541	4515	1.510	0.018	0.602	0.647
Anaemia in non-pregnant women	0.280	0.008	6690	6656	1.432	0.028	0.264	0.296
Has heard of HIV/AIDS	0.994	0.001	23020	23020	2.037	0.001	0.992	0.996
Knows about condoms	0.720	0.005	23020	23020	1.638	0.007	0.710	0.729
Knows about limiting partners	0.867	0.004	23020	23020	1.990	0.005	0.858	0.876
Has comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.410	0.006	23020	23020	1.880	0.015	0.398	0.423
Youth with 2+ partners in last 12 months	0.007	0.001	9432	9559	1.273	0.154	0.005	0.009
Neonatal mortality rate (0-4)	31.181	1.760	20137	19853	1.320	0.056	27.661	34.701
Post-neonatal mortality rate (0-4)	34.646	1.944	20171	19896	1.489	0.056	30.759	38.533
Infant mortality mortality (0-4)	65.827	2.502	20179	19903	1.372	0.038	60.822	70.832
Infant mortality rate (5-9)	81.331	2.773	18735	18417	1.291	0.034	75.784	86.877
Infant mortality rate (10-14)	91.767	3.451	14431	13891	1.291	0.038	84.864	98.669
Child mortality rate (0-4)	49.586	2.149	20473	20222	1.336	0.043	45.288	53.883
Under 5 mortality rate (0-4)	112.149	3.151	20523	20280	1.337	0.028	105.846	118.451
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.129	0.006	7398	7091	1.547	0.047	0.117	0.141
Maternal mortality rate (0-4)	674.842	52.409	na	na	na	0.078	570.025	779.660
MEN								
Urban residence	0.211	0.018	6805	6818	3.581	0.084	0.176	0.247
Literate	0.813	0.008	6805	6818	1.588	0.009	0.798	0.828
No education	0.062	0.004	6805	6818	1.421	0.067	0.054	0.070
With secondary or higher	0.312	0.011	6805	6818	1.897	0.034	0.291	0.333
Never married	0.394	0.009	6805	6818	1.482	0.022	0.377	0.412
Currently married	0.571	0.009	6805	6818	1.500	0.016	0.553	0.589
First sexual intercourse by age 18	0.431	0.010	5048	5070	1.375	0.022	0.412	0.450
Know any modern method	0.997	0.001	3873	3895	1.388	0.001	0.995	0.999
Ever used any method	0.695	0.012	3873	3895	1.603	0.017	0.672	0.719
Currently using method	0.420	0.011	3873	3895	1.442	0.027	0.397	0.443
Wanting no more children	0.424	0.011	3873	3895	1.351	0.025	0.402	0.445
Delay at least two years	0.368	0.011	3873	3895	1.478	0.031	0.346	0.391
Ideal number of family size	3.916	0.030	6713	6731	1.438	0.008	3.855	3.977
Had heard about HIV/AIDS	0.993	0.001	6805	6818	1.403	0.001	0.990	0.996
Knows condoms reduce HIV/AIDS	0.726	0.008	6805	6818	1.514	0.011	0.710	0.742
Knows limiting partners to limit HIV/AIDS	0.853	0.007	6805	6818	1.587	0.008	0.840	0.867
Has comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.448	0.009	6805	6818	1.528	0.021	0.430	0.466
Youth have 2+ partners in last 12 months	0.065	0.006	2971	2985	1.214	0.084	0.054	0.076
Youth with 2+ partners use condom in last sex	0.405	0.046	188	195	1.273	0.113	0.314	0.497
HIV prevalence (men 15-54)	0.081	0.005	6179	6497	1.464	0.063	0.071	0.091
WOMEN AND MEN								
HIV prevalence (men and women 15-49)	0.106	0.005	13577	13588	1.770	0.044	0.097	0.115

Table C.3 Sampling errors for urban sample, Malawi 2010

Variable	Value R	Standard Error SE	Number of cases Unweighted N-UNWE	Number of cases Weighted N-WEIG	Design Effect DEFT	Relative Error SE/R	Confidence limits Lower R-2SE	Confidence limits Upper R+2SE
WOMEN								
Literate	0.829	0.016	3068	4302	2.341	0.019	0.797	0.861
No education	0.070	0.008	3068	4302	1.745	0.115	0.054	0.086
Secondary education or higher	0.457	0.023	3068	4302	2.576	0.051	0.410	0.503
Net attendance ratio for primary school	0.954	0.007	2138	2909	1.425	0.008	0.940	0.969
Never married	0.262	0.013	3068	4302	1.671	0.051	0.236	0.289
Currently married/in union	0.624	0.016	3068	4302	1.825	0.026	0.593	0.656
First sexual intercourse by age 18	0.533	0.016	2386	3355	1.602	0.031	0.500	0.566
Currently pregnant	0.058	0.007	3068	4302	1.588	0.115	0.045	0.072
Children ever born	2.369	0.073	3068	4302	1.713	0.031	2.224	2.514
Children surviving	2.037	0.058	3068	4302	1.625	0.029	1.920	2.154
Children ever born to women age 40-49	5.779	0.180	368	481	1.326	0.031	5.420	6.138
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	4.040	0.205	na	11905	1.791	0.051	3.630	4.451
Knows any contraceptive method	1.000	0.000	1827	2686	0.532	0.000	1.000	1.000
Ever using contraceptive method	0.851	0.011	1827	2686	1.281	0.013	0.829	0.872
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.537	0.016	1827	2686	1.399	0.030	0.505	0.570
Currently using a modern method	0.496	0.018	1827	2686	1.511	0.036	0.461	0.531
Currently using pill	0.039	0.007	1827	2686	1.490	0.172	0.026	0.053
Currently using IUD	0.004	0.002	1827	2686	1.361	0.482	0.000	0.009
Currently using condom	0.033	0.006	1827	2686	1.328	0.169	0.022	0.044
Currently using female sterilisation	0.124	0.013	1827	2686	1.643	0.102	0.099	0.149
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.017	0.004	1827	2686	1.229	0.217	0.010	0.025
Obtained method from public sector source	0.648	0.021	1127	1591	1.477	0.032	0.606	0.690
Want no more children	0.510	0.017	1827	2686	1.437	0.033	0.476	0.543
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.330	0.016	1827	2686	1.486	0.050	0.297	0.362
Ideal family size	3.398	0.051	3005	4211	1.935	0.015	3.295	3.500
Two or more tetanus injections	0.737	0.014	1454	2107	1.186	0.019	0.710	0.764
Neonatal tetanus	0.895	0.010	1454	2107	1.247	0.011	0.875	0.915
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.840	0.026	1896	2819	2.739	0.031	0.788	0.893
Had diarrhoea in two weeks before survey	0.182	0.012	1739	2559	1.323	0.068	0.158	0.207
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.715	0.043	290	467	1.607	0.060	0.629	0.800
Take a provider treatment for diarrhoea	0.562	0.038	290	467	1.310	0.067	0.487	0.637
Vaccination card seen	0.677	0.039	368	549	1.664	0.057	0.600	0.755
Received BCG	0.978	0.012	368	549	1.593	0.012	0.955	1.001
Received DPT/Pentavalent (3 doses)	0.941	0.020	368	549	1.662	0.021	0.902	0.981
Received polio (3 doses)	0.793	0.034	368	549	1.668	0.043	0.725	0.860
Received measles	0.960	0.013	368	549	1.213	0.013	0.934	0.986
Fully immunised	0.758	0.035	368	549	1.637	0.047	0.687	0.829
Height-for-age (below -2SD)	0.407	0.027	485	721	1.196	0.066	0.354	0.460
Weight-for-height (below -2SD)	0.024	0.008	485	721	1.127	0.320	0.008	0.039
Weight-for-age (below -2SD)	0.101	0.017	485	721	1.260	0.167	0.068	0.135
BMI <18.5	0.073	0.012	976	1386	1.409	0.160	0.050	0.096
Anaemia children	0.532	0.035	430	636	1.516	0.066	0.462	0.602
Anaemia in non-pregnant women	0.248	0.018	943	1345	1.292	0.073	0.212	0.284
Has heard of HIV/AIDS	0.998	0.001	3068	4302	1.774	0.001	0.996	1.001
Knows about condoms	0.755	0.013	3068	4302	1.641	0.017	0.730	0.781
Knows about limiting partners	0.893	0.010	3068	4302	1.805	0.011	0.873	0.913
Has comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.546	0.015	3068	4302	1.723	0.028	0.515	0.577
Youth with 2+ partners in last 12 months	0.009	0.003	1325	1878	1.119	0.331	0.003	0.014
Neonatal mortality rate (10 years)	31.209	3.323	3786	5603	1.168	0.106	24.563	37.855
Postneonatal mortality rate (10 years)	41.830	4.889	3792	5608	1.528	0.117	32.053	51.608
Infant mortality rate (10 years)	73.040	5.502	3793	5609	1.362	0.075	62.036	84.044
Child mortality rate (10 years)	43.510	5.170	3816	5652	1.421	0.119	33.170	53.850
Under five mortality rate (10 years)	113.372	7.723	3824	5658	11.422	0.068	97.927	128.817
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.227	0.020	995	1389	1.471	0.086	0.189	0.266
MEN								
Literate	0.921	0.013	973	1440	1.519	0.014	0.894	0.947
No education	0.017	0.006	973	1440	1.363	0.334	0.006	0.028
With secondary or higher	0.597	0.022	973	1440	1.407	0.037	0.552	0.641
Never married	0.489	0.023	973	1440	1.460	0.048	0.442	0.536
Currently married	0.477	0.024	973	1440	1.517	0.051	0.428	0.525
First sexual intercourse by age 18	0.413	0.024	721	1054	1.319	0.059	0.365	0.462
Know any modern method	0.993	0.006	454	686	1.400	0.006	0.981	1.004
Ever used any method	0.669	0.028	454	686	1.281	0.042	0.612	0.726
Currently using method	0.399	0.025	454	686	1.067	0.062	0.350	0.448
Wanting no more children	0.456	0.027	454	686	1.144	0.059	0.402	0.509
Delay at least two years	0.342	0.031	454	686	1.405	0.092	0.279	0.405
Ideal number of family size	3.474	0.066	961	1426	1.416	0.019	3.343	3.605
Had heard about HIV/AIDS	0.994	0.004	973	1440	1.655	0.004	0.986	1.002
Knows condoms reduce HIV/AIDS	0.736	0.022	973	1440	1.552	0.030	0.692	0.780
Knows limiting partners to limit HIV/AIDS	0.903	0.015	973	1440	1.566	0.016	0.874	0.933
Has comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.555	0.025	973	1440	1.586	0.046	0.504	0.606
Youth have 2+ partners in last 12 months	0.065	0.014	459	678	1.198	0.212	0.038	0.093
Youth with 2+ partners use condom in last sex	0.379	0.122	27	44	1.282	0.322	0.135	0.623
HIV prevalence (men 15-54)	0.120	0.016	870	1383	1.420	0.130	0.089	0.151
WOMEN AND MEN								
HIV prevalence (men and women 15-49)	0.174	0.015	1865	2772	1.666	0.084	0.145	0.203

Table C.4 Sampling errors for rural sample, Malawi 2010

Variable	Value R	Standard Error SE	Number of cases Unweighted N-UNWE	Number of cases Weighted N-WEIG	Design Effect DEFT	Relative Error SE/R	Confidence limits Lower R-2SE	Confidence limits Upper R+2SE
WOMEN								
Literate	0.641	0.007	19952	18718	2.065	0.011	0.627	0.655
No education	0.171	0.005	19952	18718	1.913	0.030	0.161	0.181
Secondary education or higher	0.141	0.007	19952	18718	2.707	0.047	0.127	0.154
Net attendance ratio for primary school	0.900	0.005	20110	18688	2.152	0.006	0.889	0.910
Never married	0.182	0.004	19952	18718	1.495	0.022	0.174	0.190
Currently married/in union	0.686	0.005	19952	18718	1.642	0.008	0.675	0.697
First sexual intercourse by age 18	0.613	0.007	15594	14661	1.711	0.011	0.600	0.627
Currently pregnant	0.097	0.003	19952	18718	1.380	0.030	0.092	0.103
Children ever born	3.231	0.027	19952	18718	1.396	0.008	3.177	3.286
Children surviving	2.694	0.021	19952	18718	1.345	0.008	2.651	2.737
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.702	0.056	3042	2807	1.173	0.008	6.589	6.815
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	6.079	0.079	na	51684	1.506	0.013	5.922	6.237
Knows any contraceptive method	0.996	0.001	13618	12841	1.396	0.001	0.995	0.998
Ever using contraceptive method	0.774	0.007	13618	12841	1.879	0.009	0.761	0.787
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.445	0.007	13618	12841	1.694	0.016	0.431	0.460
Currently using a modern method	0.407	0.007	13618	12841	1.708	0.018	0.393	0.421
Currently using pill	0.022	0.002	13618	12841	1.378	0.078	0.019	0.026
Currently using IUD	0.002	0.001	13618	12841	1.585	0.294	0.001	0.003
Currently using condom	0.022	0.002	13618	12841	1.326	0.075	0.019	0.026
Currently using female sterilisation	0.091	0.004	13618	12841	1.446	0.039	0.084	0.099
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.006	0.001	13618	12841	1.314	0.141	0.005	0.008
Obtained method from public sector source	0.763	0.012	6339	5919	2.191	0.015	0.739	0.786
Want no more children	0.460	0.006	13618	12841	1.297	0.012	0.449	0.471
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.370	0.005	13618	12841	1.310	0.015	0.359	0.381
Ideal family size	4.121	0.021	19532	18317	1.764	0.005	4.079	4.163
Two or more tetanus injections	0.681	0.006	12322	11558	1.469	0.009	0.668	0.693
Neonatal tetanus	0.888	0.004	12322	11558	1.344	0.004	0.880	0.896
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.692	0.009	18071	16878	2.355	0.014	0.673	0.711
Had diarrhoea in two weeks before survey	0.174	0.004	16621	15454	1.249	0.022	0.167	0.182
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.686	0.011	2815	2691	1.253	0.016	0.663	0.708
Take a provider treatment for diarrhoea	0.634	0.012	2815	2691	1.325	0.020	0.609	0.659
Vaccination card seen	0.830	0.009	3440	3226	1.466	0.011	0.812	0.849
Received BCG	0.971	0.004	3440	3226	1.302	0.004	0.964	0.978
Received DPT/Pentavalent (3 doses)	0.928	0.006	3440	3226	1.453	0.007	0.915	0.941
Received polio (3 doses)	0.867	0.008	3440	3226	1.323	0.009	0.852	0.883
Received measles	0.925	0.006	3440	3226	1.389	0.007	0.912	0.937
Fully immunised	0.818	0.010	3440	3226	1.442	0.012	0.799	0.837
Height-for-age (below -2SD)	0.482	0.010	4395	4128	1.269	0.021	0.462	0.503
Weight-for-height (below -2SD)	0.043	0.004	4395	4128	1.326	0.098	0.034	0.051
Weight-for-age (below -2SD)	0.133	0.007	4395	4128	1.343	0.055	0.119	0.148
BMI <18.5	0.091	0.005	5729	5297	1.265	0.053	0.082	0.101
Anaemia children	0.640	0.012	4111	3879	1.507	0.019	0.616	0.664
Anaemia in non-pregnant women	0.288	0.009	5747	5311	1.453	0.030	0.271	0.306
Has heard of HIV/AIDS	0.993	0.001	19952	18718	2.097	0.001	0.991	0.996
Knows about condoms	0.711	0.005	19952	18718	1.608	0.007	0.701	0.722
Knows about limiting partners	0.861	0.005	19952	18718	2.026	0.006	0.851	0.871
Has comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.379	0.006	19952	18718	1.861	0.017	0.367	0.392
Youth with 2+ partners in last 12 months	0.007	0.001	8107	7681	1.302	0.174	0.005	0.009
Neonatal mortality rate (10 years)	33.662	1.409	35001	32588	1.282	0.042	30.844	36.479
Postneonatal mortality rate (10 years)	39.637	1.472	35072	32654	1.303	0.037	36.693	42.581
Infant mortality rate (10 years)	73.299	2.052	35079	32661	1.335	0.028	69.194	77.403
Child mortality rate (10 years)	60.804	1.828	35409	32984	1.215	0.030	57.147	64.460
Under five mortality rate (10 years)	129.645	2.643	35494	33064	11.304	0.020	124.360	134.931
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.105	0.005	6403	5702	1.393	0.051	0.094	0.115
MEN								
Literate	0.784	0.008	5832	5379	1.523	0.010	0.767	0.800
No education	0.074	0.005	5832	5379	1.439	0.067	0.064	0.084
With secondary or higher	0.236	0.009	5832	5379	1.659	0.039	0.217	0.254
Never married	0.369	0.009	5832	5379	1.430	0.024	0.351	0.387
Currently married	0.597	0.009	5832	5379	1.441	0.016	0.578	0.615
First sexual intercourse by age 18	0.435	0.010	4327	4016	1.362	0.024	0.415	0.456
Know any modern method	0.998	0.001	3419	3209	1.110	0.001	0.996	1.000
Ever used any method	0.701	0.013	3419	3209	1.642	0.018	0.675	0.727
Currently using method	0.425	0.013	3419	3209	1.505	0.030	0.399	0.450
Wanting no more children	0.417	0.012	3419	3209	1.390	0.028	0.394	0.440
Delay at least two years	0.374	0.012	3419	3209	1.473	0.033	0.350	0.399
Ideal number of family size	4.035	0.035	5752	5305	1.475	0.009	3.965	4.104
Had heard about HIV/AIDS	0.993	0.001	5832	5379	1.282	0.001	0.990	0.996
Knows condoms reduce HIV/AIDS	0.723	0.008	5832	5379	1.392	0.011	0.707	0.740
Knows limiting partners to limit HIV/AIDS	0.840	0.007	5832	5379	1.465	0.008	0.826	0.854
Has comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.419	0.009	5832	5379	1.350	0.021	0.402	0.437
Youth have 2+ partners in last 12 months	0.065	0.006	2512	2307	1.190	0.090	0.054	0.077
Youth with 2+ partners use condom in last sex	0.413	0.047	161	151	1.207	0.114	0.319	0.507
HIV prevalence (men 15-54)	0.071	0.005	5309	5114	1.313	0.065	0.062	0.080
WOMEN AND MEN								
HIV prevalence (men and women 15-49)	0.089	0.004	11712	10816	1.601	0.047	0.080	0.097

Table C.5 Sampling errors for Northern Region sample, Malawi 2010

Variable	Value R	Standard Error SE	Number of cases Unweighted N-UNWE	Number of cases Weighted N-WEIG	Design Effect DEFT	Relative Error SE/R	Confidence limits Lower R-2SE	Confidence limits Upper R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.099	0.015	4189	2677	3.164	0.147	0.070	0.129
Literate	0.797	0.011	4189	2677	1.774	0.014	0.775	0.819
No education	0.039	0.005	4189	2677	1.724	0.133	0.028	0.049
Secondary education or higher	0.243	0.019	4189	2677	2.823	0.077	0.205	0.280
Net attendance ratio for primary school	0.967	0.004	4304	2653	1.443	0.004	0.959	0.975
Never married	0.185	0.009	4189	2677	1.469	0.048	0.168	0.203
Currently married/in union	0.699	0.013	4189	2677	1.824	0.019	0.673	0.725
First sexual intercourse by age 18	0.634	0.018	3221	2060	2.121	0.028	0.598	0.670
Currently pregnant	0.094	0.006	4189	2677	1.379	0.066	0.081	0.106
Children ever born	3.094	0.050	4189	2677	1.221	0.016	2.994	3.194
Children surviving	2.673	0.044	4189	2677	1.274	0.017	2.585	2.762
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.483	0.091	642	400	0.986	0.014	6.301	6.664
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	5.720	0.173	na	7360	1.784	0.030	5.374	6.067
Knows any contraceptive method	0.996	0.002	2867	1871	1.402	0.002	0.992	0.999
Ever using contraceptive method	0.817	0.017	2867	1871	2.328	0.021	0.783	0.850
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.471	0.022	2867	1871	2.343	0.046	0.428	0.515
Currently using a modern method	0.390	0.024	2867	1871	2.583	0.060	0.343	0.437
Currently using pill	0.032	0.006	2867	1871	1.731	0.177	0.021	0.044
Currently using IUD	0.001	0.001	2867	1871	1.255	0.804	0.000	0.002
Currently using condom	0.067	0.008	2867	1871	1.759	0.123	0.051	0.083
Currently using female sterilisation	0.104	0.009	2867	1871	1.530	0.084	0.086	0.121
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.005	0.002	2867	1871	1.337	0.354	0.001	0.008
Obtained method from public sector source	0.725	0.021	1344	819	1.744	0.029	0.683	0.768
Want no more children	0.411	0.013	2867	1871	1.423	0.032	0.385	0.437
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.390	0.015	2867	1871	1.667	0.039	0.360	0.421
Ideal family size	4.096	0.038	4054	2562	1.409	0.009	4.020	4.172
Two or more tetanus injections	0.636	0.016	2473	1595	1.677	0.026	0.603	0.668
Neonatal tetanus	0.857	0.010	2473	1595	1.423	0.012	0.837	0.877
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.785	0.022	3560	2310	2.842	0.028	0.740	0.829
Had diarrhoea in two weeks before survey	0.146	0.009	3328	2130	1.372	0.061	0.128	0.164
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.730	0.038	428	310	1.781	0.053	0.653	0.807
Take a provider treatment for diarrhoea	0.708	0.033	428	310	1.461	0.046	0.643	0.774
Vaccination card seen	0.852	0.026	683	420	1.874	0.031	0.800	0.904
Received BCG	0.987	0.004	683	420	1.029	0.005	0.978	0.996
Received DPT/Pentavalent (3 doses)	0.952	0.011	683	420	1.359	0.012	0.929	0.974
Received polio (3 doses)	0.900	0.019	683	420	1.605	0.022	0.861	0.939
Received measles	0.934	0.013	683	420	1.332	0.014	0.908	0.959
Fully immunised	0.842	0.027	683	420	1.834	0.032	0.789	0.895
Height-for-age (below -2SD)	0.447	0.023	880	543	1.288	0.051	0.401	0.492
Weight-for-height (below -2SD)	0.024	0.006	880	543	1.141	0.244	0.012	0.036
Weight-for-age (below -2SD)	0.106	0.014	880	543	1.331	0.136	0.077	0.135
BMI <18.5	0.064	0.011	1185	742	1.494	0.168	0.043	0.085
Anaemia children	0.583	0.022	830	512	1.246	0.038	0.539	0.628
Anaemia in non-pregnant women	0.253	0.021	1194	751	1.657	0.083	0.211	0.295
Has heard of HIV/AIDS	0.994	0.002	4189	2677	1.618	0.002	0.990	0.998
Knows about condoms	0.668	0.010	4189	2677	1.314	0.014	0.649	0.687
Knows about limiting partners	0.871	0.009	4189	2677	1.718	0.010	0.853	0.889
Has comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.305	0.019	4189	2677	2.623	0.061	0.268	0.343
Youth with 2+ partners in last 12 months	0.008	0.004	1749	1132	1.667	0.432	0.001	0.016
Neonatal mortality rate (10 years)	39.318	4.294	6857	4411	1.686	0.109	30.731	47.905
Postneonatal mortality rate (10 years)	31.077	3.294	6865	4416	1.422	0.106	24.489	37.665
Infant mortality rate (10 years)	70.395	6.418	6868	4419	1.937	0.091	57.559	83.231
Child mortality rate (10 years)	40.457	4.075	6902	4448	1.435	0.101	32.308	48.607
Under five mortality rate (10 years)	108.004	8.942	6916	4458	2.140	0.083	90.120	125.888
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.082	0.010	1301	799	1.353	0.126	0.061	0.102
MEN								
Urban residence	0.088	0.020	1215	744	2.512	0.233	0.047	0.128
Literate	0.823	0.016	1215	744	1.462	0.019	0.791	0.855
No education	0.017	0.005	1215	744	1.231	0.272	0.008	0.026
With secondary or higher	0.375	0.023	1215	744	1.685	0.062	0.328	0.422
Never married	0.390	0.018	1215	744	1.319	0.047	0.353	0.427
Currently married	0.575	0.019	1215	744	1.310	0.032	0.538	0.612
First sexual intercourse by age 18	0.393	0.027	913	576	1.697	0.070	0.338	0.448
Know any modern method	1.000	0.000	680	428	0.487	0.000	0.999	1.000
Ever used any method	0.792	0.029	680	428	1.875	0.037	0.734	0.850
Currently using method	0.511	0.025	680	428	1.286	0.048	0.461	0.560
Wanting no more children	0.368	0.030	680	428	1.634	0.082	0.308	0.429
Delay at least two years	0.526	0.034	680	428	1.766	0.064	0.458	0.594
Ideal number of family size	4.170	0.074	1190	728	1.282	0.018	4.021	4.319
Had heard about HIV/AIDS	0.989	0.004	1215	744	1.237	0.004	0.981	0.996
Knows condoms reduce HIV/AIDS	0.679	0.018	1215	744	1.359	0.027	0.642	0.715
Knows limiting partners to limit HIV/AIDS	0.839	0.018	1215	744	1.736	0.022	0.802	0.875
Has comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.351	0.020	1215	744	1.433	0.056	0.312	0.391
Youth have 2+ partners in last 12 months	0.045	0.011	531	322	1.268	0.254	0.022	0.068
Youth with 2+ partners use condom in last sex	0.696	0.126	22	14	1.260	0.182	0.443	0.949
HIV prevalence (men 15-54)	0.048	0.009	1102	712	1.343	0.181	0.031	0.065
WOMEN AND MEN								
HIV prevalence (men and women 15-49)	0.066	0.007	2403	1511	1.468	0.113	0.051	0.080

Table C.6 Sampling errors for Central Region sample, Malawi 2010

Variable	Value R	Standard Error SE	Number of cases Unweighted N-UNWE	Number of cases Weighted N-WEIG	Design Effect DEFT	Relative Error SE/R	Confidence limits Lower R-2SE	Confidence limits Upper R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.186	0.012	7862	9857	2.663	0.063	0.163	0.209
Literate	0.645	0.010	7862	9857	1.860	0.016	0.625	0.665
No education	0.167	0.007	7862	9857	1.581	0.040	0.154	0.180
Secondary education or higher	0.177	0.011	7862	9857	2.608	0.063	0.155	0.200
Net attendance ratio for primary school	0.897	0.007	7476	9257	1.666	0.008	0.883	0.911
Never married	0.207	0.007	7862	9857	1.501	0.033	0.194	0.221
Currently married/in union	0.677	0.008	7862	9857	1.609	0.013	0.660	0.694
First sexual intercourse by age 18	0.536	0.010	6122	7679	1.574	0.019	0.516	0.556
Currently pregnant	0.086	0.004	7862	9857	1.335	0.049	0.077	0.094
Children ever born	3.170	0.044	7862	9857	1.370	0.014	3.082	3.258
Children surviving	2.634	0.034	7862	9857	1.295	0.013	2.567	2.701
Children ever born to women age 40-49	7.009	0.085	1227	1519	1.154	0.012	6.840	7.179
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	5.843	0.130	na	27266	1.525	0.022	5.583	6.103
Knows any contraceptive method	0.997	0.001	5330	6678	1.014	0.001	0.995	0.998
Ever using contraceptive method	0.800	0.008	5330	6678	1.485	0.010	0.784	0.816
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.480	0.010	5330	6678	1.464	0.021	0.460	0.500
Currently using a modern method	0.446	0.011	5330	6678	1.589	0.024	0.425	0.468
Currently using pill	0.024	0.003	5330	6678	1.450	0.126	0.018	0.030
Currently using IUD	0.002	0.001	5330	6678	1.360	0.389	0.001	0.004
Currently using condom	0.016	0.002	5330	6678	1.292	0.138	0.012	0.021
Currently using female sterilisation	0.120	0.007	5330	6678	1.525	0.056	0.107	0.134
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.008	0.002	5330	6678	1.315	0.196	0.005	0.012
Obtained method from public sector source	0.754	0.016	2512	3318	1.878	0.021	0.722	0.786
Want no more children	0.499	0.009	5330	6678	1.330	0.018	0.481	0.517
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.351	0.009	5330	6678	1.391	0.026	0.333	0.370
Ideal family size	3.976	0.029	7742	9698	1.588	0.007	3.917	4.035
Two or more tetanus injections	0.709	0.008	4694	5819	1.229	0.011	0.693	0.725
Neonatal tetanus	0.902	0.006	4694	5819	1.351	0.006	0.891	0.914
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.690	0.014	6866	8449	2.195	0.021	0.661	0.719
Had diarrhoea in two weeks before survey	0.199	0.006	6322	7749	1.177	0.031	0.187	0.212
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.689	0.017	1253	1545	1.273	0.025	0.654	0.724
Take a provider treatment for diarrhoea	0.574	0.019	1253	1545	1.303	0.033	0.536	0.612
Vaccination card seen	0.776	0.017	1264	1615	1.476	0.022	0.742	0.811
Received BCG	0.965	0.006	1264	1615	1.220	0.006	0.953	0.978
Received DPT/Pentavalent (3 doses)	0.900	0.012	1264	1615	1.434	0.014	0.876	0.925
Received polio (3 doses)	0.830	0.013	1264	1615	1.228	0.016	0.804	0.856
Received measles	0.915	0.010	1264	1615	1.215	0.010	0.895	0.934
Fully immunised	0.777	0.015	1264	1615	1.259	0.019	0.747	0.806
Height-for-age (below -2SD)	0.472	0.015	1788	2226	1.212	0.032	0.441	0.502
Weight-for-height (below -2SD)	0.043	0.006	1788	2226	1.223	0.145	0.031	0.056
Weight-for-age (below -2SD)	0.135	0.011	1788	2226	1.293	0.082	0.113	0.157
BMI <18.5	0.085	0.007	2311	2904	1.209	0.082	0.071	0.099
Anaemia children	0.636	0.019	1668	2102	1.537	0.030	0.598	0.675
Anaemia in non-pregnant women	0.275	0.013	2332	2928	1.420	0.048	0.249	0.301
Has heard of HIV/AIDS	0.991	0.002	7862	9857	2.082	0.002	0.987	0.995
Knows about condoms	0.659	0.008	7862	9857	1.410	0.011	0.644	0.674
Knows about limiting partners	0.829	0.009	7862	9857	2.084	0.011	0.812	0.847
Has comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.362	0.009	7862	9857	1.650	0.025	0.344	0.380
Youth with 2+ partners in last 12 months	0.005	0.001	3261	4136	1.205	0.300	0.002	0.008
Neonatal mortality rate (10 years)	32.903	1.901	13348	16394	1.080	0.058	29.102	36.704
Postneonatal mortality rate (10 years)	35.139	2.132	13368	16416	1.282	0.061	30.874	39.403
Infant mortality rate (10 years)	68.042	2.674	13370	16418	1.129	0.039	62.694	73.389
Child mortality rate (10 years)	65.514	2.860	13514	16589	1.155	0.044	59.793	71.235
Under five mortality rate (10 years)	129.098	3.845	13538	16615	1.179	0.030	121.480	136.788
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.090	0.009	2576	3043	1.649	0.103	0.072	0.109
MEN								
Urban residence	0.204	0.031	2464	3074	3.824	0.152	0.142	0.267
Literate	0.809	0.012	2464	3074	1.533	0.015	0.785	0.833
No education	0.065	0.006	2464	3074	1.235	0.094	0.053	0.077
With secondary or higher	0.281	0.018	2464	3074	1.940	0.063	0.245	0.316
Never married	0.389	0.014	2464	3074	1.461	0.037	0.360	0.417
Currently married	0.583	0.015	2464	3074	1.476	0.025	0.554	0.612
First sexual intercourse by age 18	0.392	0.015	1868	2315	1.357	0.039	0.361	0.422
Know any modern method	0.999	0.000	1428	1792	0.667	0.000	0.999	1.000
Ever used any method	0.674	0.018	1428	1792	1.485	0.027	0.637	0.711
Currently using method	0.453	0.019	1428	1792	1.437	0.042	0.415	0.490
Wanting no more children	0.455	0.016	1428	1792	1.186	0.034	0.423	0.486
Delay at least two years	0.342	0.017	1428	1792	1.342	0.049	0.308	0.376
Ideal number of family size	3.942	0.042	2431	3034	1.240	0.011	3.859	4.025
Had heard about HIV/AIDS	0.994	0.002	2464	3074	1.043	0.002	0.991	0.997
Knows condoms reduce HIV/AIDS	0.728	0.014	2464	3074	1.556	0.019	0.700	0.756
Knows limiting partners to limit HIV/AIDS	0.831	0.012	2464	3074	1.598	0.014	0.807	0.855
Has comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.449	0.015	2464	3074	1.543	0.034	0.418	0.480
Youth have 2+ partners in last 12 months	0.064	0.009	1067	1324	1.184	0.139	0.046	0.082
Youth with 2+ partners use condom in last sex	0.405	0.071	73	85	1.231	0.176	0.263	0.547
HIV prevalence (men 15-54)	0.062	0.008	2283	2927	1.590	0.130	0.046	0.078
WOMEN AND MEN								
HIV prevalence (men and women 15-49)	0.076	0.007	4859	5970	1.854	0.092	0.063	0.090

Table C.7 Sampling errors for Southern Region sample, Malawi 2010

Variable	Value R	Standard Error SE	Number of cases: Unweighted N-UNWE	Number of cases: Weighted N-WEIG	Design Effect DEFT	Relative Error SE/R	Confidence limits: Lower R-2SE	Confidence limits: Upper R+2SE
WOMEN								
Urban residence	0.210	0.012	10969	10485	3.111	0.058	0.186	0.234
Literate	0.675	0.010	10969	10485	2.206	0.015	0.655	0.695
No education	0.167	0.007	10969	10485	2.026	0.043	0.153	0.182
Secondary education or higher	0.210	0.010	10969	10485	2.623	0.049	0.189	0.230
Net attendance ratio for primary school	0.900	0.008	10468	9688	2.350	0.009	0.884	0.917
Never married	0.191	0.006	10969	10485	1.600	0.031	0.179	0.202
Currently married/in union	0.666	0.008	10969	10485	1.715	0.012	0.650	0.681
First sexual intercourse by age 18	0.647	0.009	8637	8277	1.686	0.013	0.630	0.664
Currently pregnant	0.093	0.004	10969	10485	1.461	0.044	0.085	0.101
Children ever born	2.970	0.037	10969	10485	1.526	0.013	2.895	3.045
Children surviving	2.487	0.030	10969	10485	1.477	0.012	2.427	2.547
Children ever born to women age 40-49	6.101	0.089	1541	1369	1.261	0.015	5.923	6.278
Total Fertility Rate (last 3 years)	5.607	0.118	na	28963	1.591	0.021	5.370	5.844
Knows any contraceptive method	0.997	0.001	7248	6979	1.671	0.001	0.995	0.999
Ever using contraceptive method	0.767	0.009	7248	6979	1.872	0.012	0.749	0.786
Currently using any contraceptive method	0.440	0.009	7248	6979	1.610	0.021	0.421	0.459
Currently using a modern method	0.408	0.009	7248	6979	1.548	0.022	0.390	0.426
Currently using pill	0.025	0.002	7248	6979	1.344	0.099	0.020	0.030
Currently using IUD	0.003	0.001	7248	6979	1.662	0.346	0.001	0.005
Currently using condom	0.020	0.002	7248	6979	1.276	0.105	0.016	0.024
Currently using female sterilisation	0.073	0.004	7248	6979	1.409	0.059	0.064	0.082
Currently using periodic abstinence	0.009	0.001	7248	6979	1.273	0.157	0.006	0.012
Obtained method from public sector source	0.726	0.015	3610	3373	2.063	0.021	0.695	0.756
Want no more children	0.455	0.008	7248	6979	1.308	0.017	0.440	0.470
Want to delay birth at least 2 years	0.367	0.007	7248	6979	1.203	0.019	0.354	0.381
Ideal family size	3.967	0.034	10741	10268	2.091	0.008	3.900	4.035
Two or more tetanus injections	0.684	0.009	6609	6251	1.532	0.013	0.667	0.702
Neonatal tetanus	0.885	0.005	6609	6251	1.267	0.006	0.875	0.895
Mothers received medical assistance at delivery	0.717	0.012	9541	8938	2.213	0.017	0.693	0.741
Had diarrhoea in two weeks before survey	0.160	0.005	8710	8134	1.292	0.032	0.150	0.170
Treated with oral rehydration salts (ORS)	0.681	0.016	1424	1302	1.242	0.024	0.649	0.714
Take a provider treatment for diarrhoea	0.662	0.016	1424	1302	1.177	0.024	0.631	0.693
Vaccination card seen	0.827	0.014	1861	1739	1.539	0.017	0.800	0.855
Received BCG	0.974	0.005	1861	1739	1.396	0.005	0.964	0.985
Received DPT/Pentavalent (3 doses)	0.953	0.007	1861	1739	1.325	0.007	0.940	0.966
Received polio (3 doses)	0.870	0.013	1861	1739	1.638	0.015	0.844	0.896
Received measles	0.943	0.008	1861	1739	1.464	0.009	0.927	0.959
Fully immunised	0.831	0.015	1861	1739	1.684	0.018	0.802	0.861
Height-for-age (below -2SD)	0.476	0.014	2212	2080	1.244	0.029	0.448	0.504
Weight-for-height (below -2SD)	0.040	0.005	2212	2080	1.278	0.132	0.030	0.051
Weight-for-age (below -2SD)	0.128	0.010	2212	2080	1.273	0.075	0.108	0.147
BMI <18.5	0.096	0.007	3209	3038	1.333	0.073	0.082	0.110
Anaemia children	0.623	0.015	2043	1901	1.390	0.025	0.593	0.654
Anaemia in non-pregnant women	0.292	0.011	3164	2976	1.312	0.037	0.271	0.314
Has heard of HIV/AIDS	0.997	0.001	10969	10485	1.256	0.001	0.996	0.999
Knows about condoms	0.790	0.007	10969	10485	1.909	0.009	0.775	0.805
Knows about limiting partners	0.901	0.004	10969	10485	1.478	0.005	0.893	0.910
Has comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.483	0.009	10969	10485	1.912	0.019	0.465	0.501
Youth with 2+ partners in last 12 months	0.009	0.002	4422	4292	1.233	0.194	0.006	0.013
Neonatal mortality rate (10 years)	32.156	1.928	18582	17386	1.310	0.060	28.301	36.011
Postneonatal mortality rate (10 years)	46.692	2.256	18631	17431	1.330	0.048	42.180	51.204
Infant mortality rate (10 years)	78.848	2.944	18634	17434	1.355	0.037	72.959	84.737
Child mortality rate (10 years)	55.973	2.448	18809	17599	1.233	0.044	51.076	60.870
Under five mortality rate (10 years)	130.408	3.642	18864	17650	1.308	0.028	123.123	137.692
HIV prevalence (women 15-49)	0.176	0.009	3521	3249	1.430	0.052	0.158	0.194
MEN								
Urban residence	0.249	0.024	3126	3001	3.060	0.095	0.201	0.296
Literate	0.813	0.011	3126	3001	1.584	0.014	0.791	0.835
No education	0.070	0.007	3126	3001	1.504	0.098	0.056	0.083
With secondary or higher	0.328	0.015	3126	3001	1.800	0.046	0.298	0.359
Never married	0.401	0.013	3126	3001	1.449	0.032	0.376	0.427
Currently married	0.558	0.013	3126	3001	1.474	0.023	0.532	0.585
First sexual intercourse by age 18	0.482	0.013	2267	2179	1.283	0.028	0.455	0.509
Know any modern method	0.994	0.003	1765	1676	1.482	0.003	0.988	0.999
Ever used any method	0.694	0.018	1765	1676	1.615	0.026	0.658	0.729
Currently using method	0.362	0.015	1765	1676	1.335	0.042	0.332	0.393
Wanting no more children	0.405	0.016	1765	1676	1.403	0.040	0.372	0.438
Delay at least two years	0.356	0.017	1765	1676	1.485	0.048	0.322	0.390
Ideal number of family size	3.827	0.051	3092	2969	1.649	0.013	3.725	3.929
Had heard about HIV/AIDS	0.993	0.003	3126	3001	1.728	0.003	0.988	0.998
Knows condoms reduce HIV/AIDS	0.736	0.011	3126	3001	1.385	0.015	0.714	0.758
Knows limiting partners to limit HIV/AIDS	0.879	0.008	3126	3001	1.414	0.009	0.863	0.896
Has comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	0.471	0.012	3126	3001	1.397	0.027	0.446	0.496
Youth have 2+ partners in last 12 months	0.072	0.008	1373	1339	1.167	0.113	0.056	0.088
Youth with 2+ partners use condom in last sex	0.362	0.062	93	96	1.242	0.172	0.237	0.486
HIV prevalence (men 15-54)	0.110	0.008	2794	2858	1.321	0.071	0.094	0.125
WOMEN AND MEN								
HIV prevalence (men and women 15-49)	0.145	0.007	6315	6107	1.662	0.051	0.131	0.160

DATA QUALITY TABLES

Appendix D

Table D.1 Household age distribution

Single-year age distribution of the de facto household population by sex (weighted), Malawi 2010

	Women		Men	
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	1,918	3.3	1,990	3.6
1	1,928	3.3	1,943	3.5
2	2,054	3.5	1,934	3.5
3	2,092	3.6	1,755	3.2
4	1,951	3.3	1,914	3.5
5	2,006	3.4	1,955	3.5
6	2,227	3.8	2,234	4.1
7	2,072	3.5	2,048	3.7
8	1,703	2.9	1,624	2.9
9	1,788	3.1	1,746	3.2
10	1,973	3.4	2,044	3.7
11	1,491	2.6	1,509	2.7
12	1,831	3.1	1,768	3.2
13	1,651	2.8	1,589	2.9
14	1,397	2.4	1,421	2.6
15	1,296	2.2	1,458	2.6
16	1,237	2.1	1,234	2.2
17	946	1.6	1,071	1.9
18	940	1.6	1,158	2.1
19	848	1.5	922	1.7
20	985	1.7	994	1.8
21	814	1.4	810	1.5
22	980	1.7	815	1.5
23	1,006	1.7	738	1.3
24	938	1.6	812	1.5
25	969	1.7	849	1.5
26	919	1.6	762	1.4
27	988	1.7	768	1.4
28	954	1.6	809	1.5
29	687	1.2	585	1.1
30	857	1.5	822	1.5
31	612	1.0	598	1.1
32	728	1.2	625	1.1
33	576	1.0	542	1.0
34	597	1.0	574	1.0
35	629	1.1	771	1.4
36	506	0.9	553	1.0
37	485	0.8	470	0.9
38	525	0.9	504	0.9
39	422	0.7	375	0.7
40	531	0.9	485	0.9
41	296	0.5	320	0.6
42	397	0.7	432	0.8
43	278	0.5	234	0.4
44	289	0.5	238	0.4
45	321	0.6	308	0.6
46	351	0.6	358	0.6
47	366	0.6	265	0.5
48	335	0.6	296	0.5
49	225	0.4	233	0.4
50	372	0.6	322	0.6
51	302	0.5	204	0.4
52	431	0.7	303	0.5
53	248	0.4	177	0.3
54	253	0.4	182	0.3
55	267	0.5	172	0.3
56	226	0.4	224	0.4
57	267	0.5	168	0.3
58	246	0.4	255	0.5
59	201	0.3	178	0.3
60	353	0.6	343	0.6
61	235	0.4	181	0.3
62	205	0.4	204	0.4
63	139	0.2	121	0.2
64	160	0.3	106	0.2
65	227	0.4	165	0.3
66	122	0.2	85	0.2
67	123	0.2	114	0.2
68	197	0.3	143	0.3
69	133	0.2	102	0.2
70+	1,763	3.0	1,127	2.0
Don't know/missing	27	0.0	19	0.0
Total	58,414	100.0	55,159	100.0

Table D.2.1 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

De facto household population of women age 10-54, interviewed women age 15-49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed (weighted), by five-year age groups, Malawi 2010

Age group	Household population of women age 10-54	Interviewed women age 15-49		Percentage of eligible women interviewed
		Number	Percent	
10-14	8,343	na	na	na
15-19	5,267	5,046	21.9	95.8
20-24	4,724	4,585	19.9	97.1
25-29	4,518	4,388	19.0	97.1
30-34	3,371	3,272	14.2	97.1
35-39	2,567	2,512	10.9	97.9
40-44	1,791	1,734	7.5	96.9
45-49	1,599	1,549	6.7	96.9
50-54	1,605	na	na	na
15-49	23,835	23,088	100.0	96.9

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of women and interviewed women are household weights. Age is based on the household schedule.
na = Not applicable

Table D.2.2 Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

De facto household population of men age 10-64, interviewed men age 15-59, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed (weighted), Malawi 2010

Age group	Household population of men age 10-64	Interviewed men age 15-59		Percentage of eligible men interviewed
		Number	Percent	
10-14	3,013	na	na	na
15-19	1,901	1,749	24.3	92.0
20-24	1,363	1,259	17.5	92.4
25-29	1,208	1,098	15.2	91.0
30-34	1,067	961	13.3	90.0
35-39	872	795	11.0	91.2
40-44	572	530	7.4	92.7
45-49	489	459	6.4	93.9
50-54	378	359	5.0	94.9
55-59	388	0	0.0	0.0
60-64	344	na	na	na
15-59	8,237	7,210	100.0	87.5

Note: The de facto population includes all residents and nonresidents who stayed in the household the night before the interview. Weights for both household population of men and interviewed men are household weights. Age is based on the household schedule.
na = Not applicable

Table D.3 Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations missing information for selected demographic and health questions (weighted), Malawi 2010

Subject	Reference group	Percentage with missing information	Number of cases
Birth date	Births in the past 15 years		
Month only		0.37	51,997
Month and year		0.08	51,997
Age at death	Deceased children born in the last 15 years	0.03	6,691
Age/date at first union[1]	Ever-married women age 15-49	0.24	18,482
	Ever-married men age 15-49	0.20	4,484
Respondent's education	All women age 15-49	0.00	23,020
	All men age 15-54	0.00	7,175
Diarrhoea in past 2 weeks	Living children age 0-59 months	0.70	18,013
Anthropometry	Living children 0-59 (from the Household		
Height	Questionnaire)	0.67	5,479
Weight		0.00	5,479
Height or weight		0.67	5,479
Anaemia	From the Household Questionnaire		
	Living children age 0-59 months	10.52	4,972
	All women age 15-49	10.41	8,150

[1] Both year and age missing

Table D.4 Births by calendar years

Number of births, percentage with complete birth date, sex ratio at birth, and calendar year ratio by calendar year, according to living (L), dead (D), and total (T) children (weighted), Malawi 2010

	Number of births			Percentage with complete[1] birth date			Sex ratio at birth[2]			Calendar year ratio[3]		
Calendar year	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total	Living	Dead	Total
2010	2,149	114	2,263	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.9	175.1	97.8	na	na	na
2009	3,733	306	4,039	99.9	99.9	99.9	110.6	118.9	111.2	na	na	na
2008	3,777	348	4,124	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.2	120.4	96.2	102.3	103.2	102.4
2007	3,652	368	4,020	100.0	99.7	100.0	90.3	113.9	92.2	103.0	96.0	102.3
2006	3,314	419	3,733	99.9	100.0	99.9	92.4	134.8	96.4	93.2	119.2	95.5
2005	3,461	335	3,796	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.5	109.7	99.5	97.7	69.3	94.3
2004	3,768	548	4,316	99.7	98.6	99.6	97.6	129.5	101.2	105.9	125.8	108.0
2003	3,658	536	4,193	99.2	97.8	99.0	99.2	116.9	101.3	114.2	104.5	112.8
2002	2,638	478	3,116	99.7	98.1	99.5	95.3	112.7	97.8	84.1	92.8	85.3
2001	2,615	494	3,109	99.6	96.5	99.1	97.0	108.4	98.8	91.5	91.9	91.5
2006-2010	16,624	1,555	18,179	100.0	99.9	100.0	96.5	125.5	98.7	na	na	na
2001-2005	16,140	2,390	18,531	99.6	98.1	99.4	97.7	115.9	99.9	na	na	na
1996-2000	11,863	2,559	14,422	99.6	97.2	99.2	99.6	118.3	102.6	na	na	na
1991-1995	7,586	2,052	9,638	99.4	97.9	99.1	100.8	106.3	101.9	na	na	na
<1990	6,982	2,922	9,904	99.0	96.7	98.4	104.4	110.7	106.2	na	na	na
All	59,195	11,479	70,674	99.6	97.8	99.3	98.9	114.5	101.3	na	na	na

na = Not applicable
[1] Both year and month of birth given
[2] (Bm/Bf)x100, where Bm and Bf are the numbers of male and female births, respectively
[3] [2Bx/(Bx-1+Bx+1)]x100, where Bx is the number of births in calendar year x

Table D.5 Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of reported deaths under one month of age by age at death in days and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0-6 days, for five-year periods of birth preceding the survey (weighted), Malawi 2010

Age at death (days)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	0-19
<1	210	165	148	112	635
1	144	138	125	71	477
2	41	52	46	35	175
3	44	56	39	40	178
4	21	14	13	12	61
5	9	15	16	12	52
6	9	5	9	7	31
7	67	102	67	53	290
8	6	9	8	3	25
9	2	4	2	9	17
10	4	4	9	5	23
11	1	1	0	0	1
12	2	2	3	0	7
13	0	2	0	1	3
14	33	26	38	25	123
15	3	4	2	6	15
16	3	6	1	0	10
17	2	5	0	1	8
18	1	1	0	0	2
19	0	0	0	0	1
20	2	0	1	0	3
21	11	19	14	26	70
22	0	0	0	0	0
23	1	0	0	0	2
24	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	1	5	0	7
26	0	0	2	0	2
27	0	1	0	1	2
28	3	2	0	2	6
29	0	1	0	1	2
30	1	9	10	2	21
31+	4	7	4	1	16
Missing	0	0	0	0	0
Total 0-30	619	644	559	425	2,248
Percent early neonatal[1]	77.1	69.1	70.9	68.1	71.6

[1] (0-6 days)/(0-30 days) * 100

Table D.6 Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under two years of age by age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under one month, for five-year periods of birth preceding the survey, Malawi 2010

Age at death (months)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total
	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	0-19
<1	619	645	559	425	2,249
1	92	119	96	69	375
2	58	67	80	58	263
3	62	68	60	59	249
4	31	66	59	63	219
5	44	35	48	51	178
6	79	102	58	58	297
7	53	63	63	45	223
8	68	80	67	32	247
9	71	110	101	52	334
10	30	36	35	23	123
11	29	33	43	17	122
12	43	102	111	103	359
13	15	38	55	24	133
14	21	55	41	37	153
15	16	16	24	20	77
16	12	22	15	16	66
17	3	21	11	17	52
18	11	4	18	13	47
19	6	18	13	7	43
20	11	17	13	6	46
21	10	1	18	6	34
22	2	0	3	9	14
23	3	15	8	4	29
24+	13	20	21	13	66
1 Year	88	92	157	85	422
Total 0-11	1,236	1,421	1,269	951	4,878
Percent neonatal[1]	50.1	45.3	44.1	44.7	46.1

[a] Includes deaths under one month reported in days
[1] Under one month / under one year

Table D.7 Data on siblings

Percent distribution of respondents and siblings by year of birth, Malawi 2010

Year of birth	Respondents	Siblings
Before 1960	0.0	5.4
1960-64	5.9	4.8
1965-69	6.8	7.3
1970-74	10.7	10.6
1975-79	13.6	13.1
1980-84	18.7	15.2
1985-89	19.8	14.1
1990-94	21.1	12.0
1995 and after	3.4	17.6
Total	100.0	100.0
Lower year of birth	1,960	1,923
Upper year of birth	1,995	2,010
Median	1,974	1,972
Number of cases	23,020	136,829

Table D.8 Sibship size and sex ratio of siblings

Mean sibship size and sex ratio of siblings, Malawi 2010

Respondent's year of birth	Mean sibship size	Sex ratio at birth
1960-64	7.3	100.9
1965-69	7.3	99.4
1970-74	7.3	104.7
1975-79	7.3	101.5
1980-84	7.0	100.5
1985-89	6.8	99.1
1990-94	6.5	97.2
>1994	6.3	103.3
Total	7.0	100.2

NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN: 2010 MDHS DATA ACCORDING TO THE NCHS/CDC/WHO INTERNATIONAL REFERENCE POPULATION

Appendix E

Table E.1 Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics, Malawi 2010

Background characteristic	Height-for-age			Weight-for-height				Weight-for-age				Number of children
	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[1]	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[1]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	Percentage below -3 SD	Percentage below -2 SD[1]	Percentage above +2 SD	Mean Z-score (SD)	
Age in months												
<6	1.6	7.9	(0.2)	1.5	2.7	19.3	0.8	0.1	1.2	10.2	0.5	344
6-8	6.4	21.6	(0.8)	0.6	4.3	9.6	0.3	1.8	8.8	3.6	(0.4)	266
9-11	7.4	23.0	(1.0)	2.8	6.6	6.8	(0.0)	0.6	17.1	2.6	(0.9)	244
12-17	18.0	46.4	(1.8)	1.8	7.2	8.9	(0.0)	4.8	24.0	2.1	(1.2)	479
18-23	26.7	60.5	(2.2)	1.7	7.1	6.8	(0.1)	5.9	24.8	0.5	(1.3)	572
24-35	16.5	43.5	(1.7)	0.4	2.9	2.6	(0.1)	3.7	22.2	0.9	(1.1)	992
36-47	14.5	44.9	(1.8)	0.6	2.6	2.2	0.0	2.3	17.1	0.4	(1.0)	989
48-59	16.5	44.4	(1.8)	0.3	1.4	1.9	0.0	2.4	15.3	0.5	(1.1)	948
Sex												
Male	16.9	44.6	(1.7)	1.1	4.1	4.9	0.0	3.0	19.0	1.4	(1.0)	2,366
Female	13.9	38.5	(1.5)	0.8	3.3	5.7	0.1	3.1	16.6	2.0	(0.9)	2,467
Birth interval in months[2]												
First birth[3]	15.3	41.8	(1.7)	1.4	4.6	6.4	0.0	3.1	20.3	1.0	(1.0)	879
<24	19.9	47.7	(1.8)	0.8	3.5	3.1	(0.1)	4.4	23.1	1.5	(1.1)	499
24-47	15.0	43.0	(1.6)	1.0	3.9	4.6	0.0	3.1	17.3	1.6	(1.0)	2,280
48+	11.0	33.4	(1.3)	0.5	3.2	7.2	0.1	1.6	12.3	3.0	(0.7)	874
Size at birth[2]												
Very small	21.3	58.9	(2.2)	0.0	7.4	3.4	(0.2)	10.9	32.8	0.0	(1.6)	130
Small	23.4	57.4	(2.1)	1.5	4.8	4.6	(0.1)	7.0	31.4	1.9	(1.4)	483
Average or larger	13.5	38.7	(1.5)	1.0	3.7	5.3	0.1	2.2	15.3	1.8	(0.9)	3,830
Missing	17.7	50.3	(1.9)	0.5	2.1	11.5	0.2	1.4	16.7	0.5	(1.0)	88
Mother's interview status												
Interviewed	14.8	41.5	(1.6)	1.0	3.9	5.3	0.0	3.0	17.6	1.7	(1.0)	4,531
Not interviewed but in household	33.0	51.7	(2.0)	0.0	0.0	3.8	(0.1)	6.5	34.5	2.8	(1.2)	79
Not interviewed, and not in the household[4]	20.0	38.5	(1.6)	0.0	2.0	5.7	0.2	3.0	16.5	0.5	(0.8)	222
Mother's nutritional status[5]												
Thin (BMI <18.5)	17.6	47.6	(1.8)	3.0	7.2	3.9	(0.2)	6.2	25.1	2.1	(1.3)	257
Normal (BMI 18.5-24.9)	15.5	43.1	(1.7)	0.9	4.0	5.3	0.0	3.0	19.0	1.7	(1.0)	3,515
Overweight/ obese (BMI ≥25)	12.1	32.2	(1.2)	0.1	1.5	5.3	0.2	2.0	8.9	1.7	(0.6)	742
Missing	20.2	47.6	(1.7)	2.8	4.3	8.5	(0.1)	3.0	27.4	3.6	(1.1)	83
Residence												
Urban	11.5	34.7	(1.4)	0.5	2.2	4.6	0.2	2.8	14.7	1.5	(0.7)	722
Rural	16.1	42.7	(1.6)	1.0	4.0	5.4	0.0	3.1	18.3	1.7	(1.0)	4,111
Region												
Northern	14.8	38.3	(1.6)	0.2	1.5	6.2	0.1	1.9	15.1	1.5	(0.9)	537
Central	15.2	42.2	(1.6)	1.2	3.9	6.2	0.1	3.2	17.8	2.1	(0.9)	2,223
Southern	15.8	41.5	(1.6)	0.8	4.0	4.1	(0.0)	3.1	18.5	1.4	(1.0)	2,072
Mother's education[6]												
No education	19.6	48.0	(1.7)	1.4	5.1	4.6	(0.0)	3.3	19.8	1.6	(1.1)	779
Primary	15.3	42.0	(1.6)	1.0	3.8	5.1	0.0	3.4	18.8	1.6	(1.0)	3,138
Secondary	9.8	33.5	(1.3)	0.3	2.5	6.3	0.2	1.3	11.7	2.5	(0.7)	671
More than secondary	5.1	14.3	(0.5)	0.0	1.4	17.5	0.4	0.0	6.7	2.0	(0.0)	23
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	19.0	49.0	(1.8)	2.3	5.1	4.3	(0.0)	4.7	23.3	1.9	(1.1)	849
Second	18.1	46.0	(1.7)	0.8	4.2	4.5	0.0	4.6	20.4	1.5	(1.0)	1,091
Middle	15.8	41.2	(1.6)	0.6	3.5	5.6	0.1	2.4	16.4	1.7	(1.0)	1,053
Fourth	13.1	39.2	(1.6)	0.6	4.4	5.2	(0.0)	2.1	19.1	1.3	(1.0)	910
Highest	10.6	31.7	(1.3)	0.5	1.3	6.8	0.2	1.3	10.1	2.1	(0.6)	928
Total	15.4	41.5	(1.6)	0.9	3.7	5.3	0.1	3.0	17.8	1.7	(1.0)	4,832

Note: Table is based on children who slept in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the NCHS/CDC/WHO Child Growth Standards.
Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight.
[1] Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the International Reference Population median
[2] Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed
[3] First born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval.
[4] Includes children whose mothers are deceased
[5] Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (Body Mass Index) is presented in Table 11.10.
[6] For women who are not interviewed, information is taken from the Household Questionnaire. Excludes children whose mothers are not listed in the Household Questionnaire

SURVEY PERSONNEL

Appendix F

2010 MALAWI DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY TECHNICAL TEAM

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Richard A. P Phiri	Field Coordinator
Dunstan Matekenya	Field Coordinator
Mcleod Mwale	Field Coordinator

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Jelita Gondwe	Biomarker Trainer/Supervisor
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Diana Khonje	Ministry of Health - Reproductive Health Unit
Doreen Ali	Ministry of Health - National Malaria Control Program
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Willie Kachaka	Trainer
Mylen Mahowe	Trainer
Emmanuel Mwanaleza	Trainer
Dunstan Matekenya	Trainer
Petrie Ntenda	Trainer

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Aubrey Kitalo	Supervisor
Rhoda Nyirenda	Lister
Isaac Munthali	Lister
Boyd Mwakasungula	Lister
Maganizo Muyafula	Lister
Joseph Nyondo	Lister
Bertha Simfukwe	Lister
Tamara Mwenisungo	Lister

Team 2: Mzimba and Nkhata Bay

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Wighane Sibale	Lister
Angel Namalueso	Lister
Emmanuel Jere	Lister
Esau Chimpango	Lister
Emmanuel Kaitano	Lister
Keneth Kachiphaphi	Lister

Team 3: Kasungu, Nkhotakota, and Ntchisi

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Leornard Themba	Lister
Chimwemwe Dauya	Lister
Aunesta Kambale	Lister
Jullien Kamoto	Lister
Ephraim Tembwe	Lister
Chikondi Panje	Lister

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Goodson Msosa	Lister
Annie Kamija	Lister
Florence Chimangeni	Lister
Innocent Chaseta	Lister
Dalitso Chikoti	Lister

Team 5: Mchinji and Lilongwe

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Lucky Mzusi	Lister
Yamikani Napuwa	Lister
Vincent Mandevu	Lister
Nicholas Kasanga	Lister
Chrissy Khoswe	Lister
Nellie Nyirongo	Lister
Ruth Matemba	Lister

Team 6: Ntcheu, Balaka, and Machinga

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Sikujuwa Matewere	Lister
Georgina Kanyanda	Lister
Phoebe Mussa	Lister
Oliver Jeremani	Lister
Oscar Kandoje	Lister
Jessy Phiri	Lister

Team 7: Machinga, Zomba, and Phalombe

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Julita Mandala	Lister
Davie Haleke	Lister
Martin Chikonda	Lister
Victor Milongo	Lister
Chang Moyo	Lister
Nyumbani Bunaya	Lister

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Nellie Namagonya	Lister
Lawrence Mafunga	Lister
Daison Yosefe	Lister
Rose Kasaila	Lister
Miltone Sitima	Lister
Stephen Kassam	Lister

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Ronnex Makuluni	Lister
Liness Boveni	Lister
Jacquiline Nyasasela	Lister
Ramos Tchayatchaya	Lister
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Mickmasi Daka	Lister

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Yona Njati	Lister
Emmanuel Debwe	Lister
Wongani Kumkwawa	Lister
Lucy Ng'anjo	Lister

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Esther Mazunda	Interviewer

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Ella Phiri	Interviewer
Maria Chakanza	Interviewer

Team 3: South

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Theresa Mtuwa	Interviewer

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Getrude Tauzi	Quality Control Interviewer
Demoubly Kokota	Quality Control Interviewer
Felix Kamanga	Quality Control Interviewer
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FIELD TEAMS

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Tamara Maleta	Interviewer
Kwanish Nyirenda	Interviewer

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Lincy Mhoni	Interviewer
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Joseph S. Mkandawire	Interviewer

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Martha Kasambala	Interviewer
Angella Mkwaila	Interviewer
Zithe Khonje	Interviewer

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Josephy Kazembe	Non-medical Biomarker
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Chifundo Phiri	Interviewer
Winiwa Msusa	Interviewer
Wisdom H. Ngoma	Interviewer

Team 9: Kasungu/Ntchisi

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Joster Ndalama	Non-medical Biomarker
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Mphatso I. Sunduza	Interviewer
Dalitso Daimoni	Interviewer
John Katete	Interviewer

Team 10: Nkhotakota/Salima

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Cecilia Mukawa	Medical Biomarker
Benson Khwinda	Non-medical Biomarker
Milliam Biliwita	Interviewer
Zione Chimpeni	Interviewer
Lettia Chibambo	Interviewer
Jailos Mvula	Interviewer

Team 11: Salima/Dowa

Gelyda Ndege	Team Leader
Richard Kalonde	Editor
Macrina Kamalo	Medical Biomarker
Farai Kombo	Non-medical Biomarker
Beatrice Bulla	Interviewer
Chikondi Panje	Interviewer
Emeliah Harawa	Interviewer
Victor K. Millongo	Interviewer

Team 12: Dowa

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Emma Chimang'Anga	Medical Biomarker
Kingsley Manyumba	Non-medical Biomarker
Rabecca Nkula	Interviewer
Elizabeth Mijere	Interviewer
Florence Chimangeni	Interviewer
Wanangwa Ngwata	Interviewer

Team 13: Ntchisi/Dowa

Steven Malupiya	Team Leader
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Beatrice Malonje	Medical Biomarker
Amon Maganga	Non-medical Biomarker
Chifundo Khofi	Interviewer
Lucy Ng'Anjo	Interviewer
Kate Chilomo	Interviewer
John Kathumba	Interviewer

Team 14: Mchinji

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Joseph Gonthi	Medical Biomarker
Getrude Chiwambo	Non-medical Biomarker
Thokozani Chiutsa Phiri	Interviewer
Tamanda Mchenya	Interviewer
Eliza Matabwa	Interviewer
Allan Nkhonyo	Interviewer

Team 15: Lilongwe Rural

Tereza Mtuwa	Team Leader
Grant Nkute	Editor
Eunice Chaheka	Medical Biomarker
Keston Mitenga	Non-medical Biomarker
Ruth Kanyanda	Interviewer
Sikutuwa Matewere	Interviewer
Rexina C.G. Banda	Interviewer
Dave Kapanga	Interviewer

Team 16: Lilongwe City

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Chifundo Ziyabu	Interviewer
Catherine Chimombo	Interviewer
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Team 17: Mchinji/Dedza

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Team 18: Dedza/Ntcheu

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Alphat Banda	Editor
Ivy Kaomba	Medical Biomarker
Steve Kadango	Non-medical Biomarker
Liviana Nkolimbo	Interviewer
Lonjezo Kapelula	Interviewer
Memory Chiwaya	Interviewer
Amos Banda	Interviewer

Team 19: Ntcheu/Balaka

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Nita Chinguwo	Interviewer
Angeline Gondoloni	Interviewer
Reginae E. Makwemba	Interviewer
Nicholas Moyo	Interviewer

Team 20: Balaka

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Salome Kamtambo	Interviewer
Atimvere Kalimanjira	Interviewer
Amos Phiri	Interviewer

Team 21: Mangochi

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Lajabu Akimu	Non-medical Biomarker
Alice Malumba	Interviewer
Angella Matsuka	Interviewer
Judith Penyani	Interviewer
Joy Chipili	Interviewer

Team 22: Machinga/Mangochi/Balaka

Macward Themba	Team Leader
Gawa Omega	Editor
Fredrick Mafunga	Medical Biomarker
Lidia Kalonde	Non-medical Biomarker
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Chisome Welekhwe	Interviewer
Maria Mikundi	Interviewer
James Gale	Interviewer

Team 23: Machinga/Zomba

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Barnnet Salika	Non-medical Biomarker
Efrida Mwandanga	Interviewer
Abigail Nakhumwa	Interviewer
Faith Zacharia	Interviewer
Llewellyn Makonyola	Interviewer

Team 24: Zomba

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Team 25: Zomba/Phalombe

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Edward Waziri	Non-medical Biomarker
Francine Naming'Ona	Interviewer
Memory Mboma	Interviewer
Mercia Chimbwanda	Interviewer
Leonard Malipa	Interviewer

Team 26: Phalombe/Mulanje

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Mirriam Matiya	Non-medical Biomarker
Ivy Mtalimanja	Interviewer
Hazel Chisesa	Interviewer
Chisomo Mangwaya	Interviewer
James Malupiya	Interviewer

Team 27: Mulanje/Chiradzulu

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Fanuel Chimbiya	Non-medical Biomarker
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Caroline Kumbuyo	Interviewer
Ida Chirambo	Interviewer
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Louisa Jamu	Interviewer
Elizabeth Mtewa	Interviewer
Pearson Osman	Interviewer

Team 29: Blantyre City

Benson Ponyani	Team Leader
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Precious Chalera	Medical Biomarker
Jeffrey Kachepatsonga	Non-medical Biomarker
Ellen Kaunda	Interviewer
Angelina Sichinga	Interviewer
Getrude Simbota	Interviewer
Davie Bonzo	Interviewer

Team 30: Blantyre City/Rural

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Getrude Matale	Medical Biomarker
Thomas Makata	Non-medical Biomarker
Diana Machinjili	Interviewer
Annie Mwale	Interviewer
Elsie Sangambe	Interviewer
Macheso Witman	Interviewer

Team 31: Blantyre Rural/Mwanza

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Ipiana Musicha	Interviewer
Mary Nangwale	Interviewer
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Team 32: Neno/Mwanza

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Tissie Mmanga	Interviewer
Hannah Nathulu	Interviewer
Grace Mafunga	Interviewer
Wellingtone Kassam	Interviewer

Team 33: Neno

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Mulli Ndaona	Non-medical Biomarker
A Maruwo	Interviewer
Rose Kuyenda	Interviewer
Stella Masanjala	Interviewer
Wilfred Maonga	Interviewer

Team 34: Thyolo/Chiradzulu

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Limbani Chikaphonya	Non-medical Biomarker
Elifer Msambadothi	Interviewer
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Constance Magunda	Interviewer
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Team 35: Thyolo/Chikhwawa

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Innocent Gondoza	Non-medical Biomarker
Ethel Chimpeni	Interviewer
Natasha Patel	Interviewer
Lonjezo Kadzuwa	Interviewer
Peter Namwera	Interviewer

Team 36: Chikhwawa/Nsanje

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Chifundo Gondoza	Non-medical Biomarker
Mwale Njunga	Interviewer
Nellie Mwamadi	Interviewer
Sarah Kakhiwa	Interviewer
Martin Chikonda	Interviewer

Team 37: Nsanje

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Lumbani Mgawi	Non-medical Biomarker
Ndiuzayani Laja	Interviewer
Elizabeth Malekano	Interviewer
Sharon Kaphamtengo	Interviewer
Ernest Minjeni	Interviewer

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QUESTIONNAIRES

Appendix **G**

Questionnaire Number: _____ 19 May 2010

MALAWI DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY 2010
MALAWI GOVERNMENT - NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

IDENTIFICATION

PLACE NAME _____

DISTRICT _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . | | |

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . | | |

HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MALE SURVEY, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE, ANTHROPOMETRY, AND BLOOD WORK? (YES =1, NO =2) | |

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE				DAY
				MONTH
				YEAR
INTERVIEWER'S NAME				INT. CODE
RESULT*				RESULT
NEXT VISIT: DATE				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS
TIME				

*RESULT CODES:

1 COMPLETED
2 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT
3 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME
4 POSTPONED
5 REFUSED
6 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING
7 DWELLING DESTROYED
8 DWELLING NOT FOUND
9 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD | |

TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN | |

TOTAL ELIGIBLE MEN | |

LINE NO. OF RESPONDENT TO HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE | |

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH** 4

LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** . . . . . |

NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** . . . . . |

TRANSLATOR USED (1=NOT AT ALL; 2=SOMETIME; 3=ALL THE TIME) . . . . . |

**LANGUAGE CODES: 1 CHICHEWA 2 TUMBUKA 3 YAO 4 ENGLISH 6 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

SUPERVISOR	FIELD EDITOR	OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY
NAME _____	NAME _____		
DATE _____	DATE _____		

HH 1

Introduction and Consent

Hello. My name is _____ and I am working with The National Statistical Office. We are conducting a national survey about various health issues. We would very much appreciate your participation in this survey. This information will help the government to plan health services. The survey usually takes between 15 and 30 minutes to complete.
As part of the survey we would first like to ask some questions about your household. Whatever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential, and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.

Participation in this survey is voluntary, and if we should come to any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question; or you can stop the interview at any time. However, we hope you will participate in the survey since your views are important.

At this time, do you want to ask me anything about the survey?
May I begin the interview now?

Signature of interviewer: _____ Date: _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . . 1 ↓ RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . . 2 → END

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE		AGE	IF AGE 15 OR OLDER: MARITAL STATUS	ELIGIBILITY		
	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household. AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP AND SEX FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 2A-2C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE. THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 5-32 FOR EACH PERSON.	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household? SEE CODES BELOW.	Is (NAME) male or female?	Does (NAME) usually live here?	Did (NAME) stay here last night?	How old was (NAME) at his/her last birthday?	What is (NAME'S) current marital status? 1 = MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER 2 = DIVORCED/ SEPARATED 3 = WIDOWED 4 = NEVER-MARRIED AND NEVER LIVED TOGETHER	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE **15-49**	CHECK COVER. CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE **15-54** IF HH SELECT-ED FOR MALE SURVEY, ANTHRO, AND BLOOD-WORK.	CHECK COVER. CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN **AGE 0-5** IF HH SELECT-ED FOR MALE SURVEY, ANTHRO, AND BLOOD-WORK.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
01			M F 1 2	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2	IN YEARS		01	01	01
02			1 2	1 2	1 2			02	02	02
03			1 2	1 2	1 2			03	03	03
04			1 2	1 2	1 2			04	04	04
05			1 2	1 2	1 2			05	05	05
06			1 2	1 2	1 2			06	06	06
07			1 2	1 2	1 2			07	07	07
08			1 2	1 2	1 2			08	08	08
09			1 2	1 2	1 2			09	09	09
10			1 2	1 2	1 2			10	10	10

2A) Just to make sure that I have a complete listing. Are there any other persons such as small children or infants that we have not listed? YES ☐ → ADD TO TABLE NO ☐

2B) Are there any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servants, lodgers, or friends who usually live here? YES ☐ → ADD TO TABLE NO ☐

2C) Are there any guests or temporary visitors staying here, or anyone else who stayed here last night, who have not been listed? YES ☐ → ADD TO TABLE NO ☐

CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

01 = HEAD
02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND
03 = SON OR DAUGHTER
04 = SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
05 = GRANDCHILD
06 = PARENT
07 = PARENT-IN-LAW
08 = BROTHER OR SISTER
09 = NIECE OR NEPHEW
10 = CO-WIFE
11 = ADOPTED/FOSTER/ STEPCHILD
12 = OTHER RELATIVE
13 = NOT RELATED
98 = DON'T KNOW

	IF AGE 18-59 YEARS	IF AGE 0-17 YEARS							
LINE NO.	SICK PERSON	SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS							
	Has (NAME) been very sick for at least 3 months during the past 12 months, that is (NAME) was too sick to work or do normal activities?	Is (NAME)'s natural mother alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural mother usually live in this household or was she a guest last night? IF YES: What is her name? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	**IF MOTHER NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD** Has (NAME)'s mother been very sick for at least 3 months during the past 12 months, that is she was too sick to work or do normal activities?	Is (NAME)'s natural father alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural father usually live in this household or was he a guest last night? IF YES: What is his name? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	**IF FATHER NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD** Has (NAME)'s father been very sick for at least 3 months during the past 12 months, that is he was too sick to work or do normal activities?	**MOTHER AND/OR FATHER DEAD/ SICK** CIRCLE LINE NUMBER IF CHILD'S MOTHER AND/OR FATHER HAS DIED (Q.13 OR 16=NO) OR BEEN SICK (Q.15 OR 18=YES).
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
01	Y N DK 1 2 8	Y N DK 1 2 8 GO TO 16		Y N DK 1 2 8	Y N DK 1 2 8 GO TO 19		Y N DK 1 2 8	01
02	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 19		1 2 8	02
03	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 19		1 2 8	03
04	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 19		1 2 8	04
05	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 19		1 2 8	05
06	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 19		1 2 8	06
07	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 19		1 2 8	07
08	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 19		1 2 8	08
09	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 19		1 2 8	09
10	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 19		1 2 8	10

	IF AGE 5 YEARS OR OLDER		IF AGE 5-24 YEARS				IF AGE 5-17 YEARS			
LINE NO.	EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL		CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE				BASIC MATERIAL NEEDS			
	Has (NAME) ever attended school?	What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended? SEE CODES BELOW. What is the highest class (NAME) completed at that level? SEE CODES BELOW.	Did (NAME) attend school at any time during the 2010 school year?	During the 2010 school year, what level and class [is/was] (NAME) attending? SEE CODES BELOW.	Did (NAME) attend school at any time during the 2009 school year?	During the 2009 school year, what level and class did (NAME) attend? SEE CODES BELOW.	Does (NAME) have a blanket?	Does (NAME) have a pair of shoes?	Does (NAME) have at least two sets of clothes?	How many meals did (NAME) eat yesterday?
	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
	Y N	LEVEL CLASS	Y N	LEVEL CLASS	Y N	LEVEL CLASS	Y N DK	Y N DK	Y N DK	NO. OF MEALS
01	1 2 ↓ GO TO 29		1 2 ↓ GO TO 27		1 2 ↓ GO TO 29		1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	
02	1 2 ↓ GO TO 29		1 2 ↓ GO TO 27		1 2 ↓ GO TO 29		1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	
03	1 2 ↓ GO TO 29		1 2 ↓ GO TO 27		1 2 ↓ GO TO 29		1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	
04	1 2 ↓ GO TO 29		1 2 ↓ GO TO 27		1 2 ↓ GO TO 29		1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	
05	1 2 ↓ GO TO 29		1 2 ↓ GO TO 27		1 2 ↓ GO TO 29		1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	
06	1 2 ↓ GO TO 29		1 2 ↓ GO TO 27		1 2 ↓ GO TO 29		1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	
07	1 2 ↓ GO TO 29		1 2 ↓ GO TO 27		1 2 ↓ GO TO 29		1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	
08	1 2 ↓ GO TO 29		1 2 ↓ GO TO 27		1 2 ↓ GO TO 29		1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	
09	1 2 ↓ GO TO 29		1 2 ↓ GO TO 27		1 2 ↓ GO TO 29		1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	
10	1 2 ↓ GO TO 29		1 2 ↓ GO TO 27		1 2 ↓ GO TO 29		1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	

CODES FOR Qs. 24, 26, AND 28: EDUCATION

LEVEL
0 = PRESCHOOL
1 = PRIMARY
2 = SECONDARY
3 = HIGHER
8 = DON'T KNOW

CLASS: STANDARD/FORM/YEAR
00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED (USE '00' FOR Q. 24 ONLY. THIS CODE IS NOT ALLOWED FOR QS. 26 AND 28)
98 = DON'T KNOW

Qs. 25 & 26:
USE THE 2009-2010 SCHOOL YEAR

Qs. 27 & 28:
FOR PRIVATE SCHOOLS, USE THE 2008-2009 SCHOOL YEAR

CODES FOR Q. 32
0 = NONE
1= 1 MEAL
2 = 2 MEALS
3 = 3+ MEALS
8 = DON'T KNOW

							IF AGE 15 OR OLDER			
LINE NO.	USUAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	SEX	RESIDENCE		AGE	MARITAL STATUS	ELIGIBILITY		
	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with the head of the household. AFTER LISTING THE NAMES AND RECORDING THE RELATIONSHIP AND SEX FOR EACH PERSON, ASK QUESTIONS 2A-2C TO BE SURE THAT THE LISTING IS COMPLETE. THEN ASK APPROPRIATE QUESTIONS IN COLUMNS 5-32 FOR EACH PERSON.	What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the household? SEE CODES BELOW.	Is (NAME) male or female?	Does (NAME) usually live here?	Did (NAME) stay here last night?	How old was (NAME) at his/her last birthday?	What is (NAME'S) current marital status? 1 = MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER 2 = DIVORCED/ SEPARATED 3 = WIDOWED 4 = NEVER-MARRIED AND NEVER LIVED TOGETHER	CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL WOMEN AGE **15-49**	CHECK COVER. CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL MEN AGE **15-54** IF HH SELECT-ED FOR MALE SURVEY, ANTHRO, AND BLOOD-WORK.	CHECK COVER. CIRCLE LINE NUMBER OF ALL CHILDREN **AGE 0-5** IF HH SELECT-ED FOR MALE SURVEY, ANTHRO, AND BLOOD-WORK.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
			M F	Y N	Y N	IN YEARS				
11			1 2	1 2	1 2			11	11	11
12			1 2	1 2	1 2			12	12	12
13			1 2	1 2	1 2			13	13	13
14			1 2	1 2	1 2			14	14	14
15			1 2	1 2	1 2			15	15	15
16			1 2	1 2	1 2			16	16	16
17			1 2	1 2	1 2			17	17	17
18			1 2	1 2	1 2			18	18	18
19			1 2	1 2	1 2			19	19	19
20			1 2	1 2	1 2			20	20	20

TICK HERE IF CONTINUATION SHEET USED ☐

2A) Just to make sure that I have a complete listing. Are there any other persons such as small children or infants that we have not listed? YES ☐ → ADD TO TABLE NO ☐

2B) Are there any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servants, lodgers, or friends who usually live here' YES ☐ → ADD TO TABLE NO ☐

2C) Are there any guests or temporary visitors staying here, or anyone else who stayed here last night, who have not been listed? YES ☐ → ADD TO TABLE NO ☐

CODES FOR Q. 3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

01 = HEAD
02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND
03 = SON OR DAUGHTER
04 = SON-IN-LAW OR DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
05 = GRANDCHILD
06 = PARENT
07 = PARENT-IN-LAW
08 = BROTHER OR SISTER
09 = NIECE OR NEPHEW
10 = CO-WIFE
11 = ADOPTED/FOSTER/ STEPCHILD
12 = OTHER RELATIVE
13 = NOT RELATED
98 = DON'T KNOW

	IF AGE 18-59 YEARS	IF AGE 0-17 YEARS						
LINE NO.	SICK PERSON	SURVIVORSHIP AND RESIDENCE OF BIOLOGICAL PARENTS						
	Has (NAME) been very sick for at least 3 months during the past 12 months, that is (NAME) was too sick to work or do normal activities?	Is (NAME)'s natural mother alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural mother usually live in this household or was she a guest last night? IF YES: What is her name? RECORD MOTHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	**IF MOTHER NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD** Has (NAME)'s mother been very sick for at least 3 months during the past 12 months, that is she was too sick to work or do normal activities?	Is (NAME)'s natural father alive?	Does (NAME)'s natural father usually live in this household or was he a guest last night? IF YES: What is his name? RECORD FATHER'S LINE NUMBER. IF NO, RECORD '00'.	**IF FATHER NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD** Has (NAME)'s father been very sick for at least 3 months during the past 12 months, that is he was too sick to work or do normal activities?	**MOTHER AND/OR FATHER DEAD/ SICK** CIRCLE LINE NUMBER IF CHILD'S MOTHER AND/OR FATHER HAS DIED (Q.13 OR 16=NO) OR BEEN SICK (Q.15 OR 18=YES).
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
11	Y N DK 1 2 8	Y N DK 1 2 8 GO TO 16		Y N DK 1 2 8	Y N DK 1 2 8 GO TO 19		Y N DK 1 2 8	11
12	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 19		1 2 8	12
13	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 19		1 2 8	13
14	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 19		1 2 8	14
15	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 19		1 2 8	15
16	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 19		1 2 8	16
17	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 19		1 2 8	17
18	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 19		1 2 8	18
19	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 19		1 2 8	19
20	1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 16		1 2 8	1 2 8 GO TO 19		1 2 8	20

	IF AGE 5 YEARS OR OLDER		IF AGE 5-24 YEARS				IF AGE 5-17 YEARS			
LINE NO.	EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL		CURRENT/RECENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE				BASIC MATERIAL NEEDS			
	Has (NAME) ever attended school?	What is the highest level of school (NAME) has attended? SEE CODES BELOW. What is the highest class (NAME) completed at that level? SEE CODES BELOW.	Did (NAME) attend school at any time during the 2010 school year?	During the 2010 school year, what level and class [is/was] (NAME) attending? SEE CODES BELOW.	Did (NAME) attend school at any time during the 2009 school year?	During the 2009 school year, what level and class did (NAME) attend? SEE CODES BELOW.	Does (NAME) have a blanket?	Does (NAME) have a pair of shoes?	Does (NAME) have at least two sets of clothes?	How many meals did (NAME) eat yesterday?
	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
	Y N	LEVEL CLASS	Y N	LEVEL CLASS	Y N	LEVEL CLASS	Y N DK	Y N DK	Y N DK	NO. OF MEALS
11	1 2 ↓ GO TO 29		1 2 ↓ GO TO 27		1 2 ↓ GO TO 29		1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	
12	1 2 ↓ GO TO 29		1 2 ↓ GO TO 27		1 2 ↓ GO TO 29		1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	
13	1 2 ↓ GO TO 29		1 2 ↓ GO TO 27		1 2 ↓ GO TO 29		1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	
14	1 2 ↓ GO TO 29		1 2 ↓ GO TO 27		1 2 ↓ GO TO 29		1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	
15	1 2 ↓ GO TO 29		1 2 ↓ GO TO 27		1 2 ↓ GO TO 29		1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	
16	1 2 ↓ GO TO 29		1 2 ↓ GO TO 27		1 2 ↓ GO TO 29		1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	
17	1 2 ↓ GO TO 29		1 2 ↓ GO TO 27		1 2 ↓ GO TO 29		1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	
18	1 2 ↓ GO TO 29		1 2 ↓ GO TO 27		1 2 ↓ GO TO 29		1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	
19	1 2 ↓ GO TO 29		1 2 ↓ GO TO 27		1 2 ↓ GO TO 29		1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	
20	1 2 ↓ GO TO 29		1 2 ↓ GO TO 27		1 2 ↓ GO TO 29		1 2 8	1 2 8	1 2 8	

CODES FOR Qs. 24, 26, AND 28: EDUCATION

LEVEL
0 = PRESCHOOL
1 = PRIMARY
2 = SECONDARY
3 = HIGHER
8 = DON'T KNOW

CLASS: STANDARD/FORM/YEAR
00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR COMPLETED (USE '00' FOR Q. 24 ONLY. THIS CODE IS NOT ALLOWED FOR QS. 26 AND 28)
98 = DON'T KNOW

Qs. 25 & 26:
USE THE 2009-2010 SCHOOL YEAR

Qs. 27 & 28:
FOR PRIVATE SCHOOLS, USE THE 2008-2009 SCHOOL YEAR

CODES FOR Q. 32
0 = NONE
1= 1 MEAL
2 = 2 MEALS
3 = 3+ MEALS
8 = DON'T KNOW

33 TABLE FOR SELECTION OF WOMEN FOR THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE QUESTIONS

CHECK COVER PAGE TO SEE IF HOUSEHOLD IS SELECTED FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SECTION

HOUSEHOLD IS SELECTED FOR DV ☐↓ **HOUSEHOLD IS NOT SELECTED FOR DV** ☐→ 101

LOOK AT THE LAST DIGIT OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER ON THE COVER PAGE. THIS IS THE NUMBER OF THE ROW YOU SHOULD GO TO. CHECK THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN ON THE COVER SHEET OF THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. THIS IS THE NUMBER OF THE COLUMN YOU SHOULD GO TO. FIND THE BOX WHERE THE ROW AND THE COLUMN MEET AND CIRCLE THE NUMBER THAT APPEARS IN THE BOX. THIS IS THE NUMBER OF THE WOMAN WHO WILL BE ASKED THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE QUESTIONS. THEN, ENTER THE LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE OF THE SELECTED WOMAN INTO THE BOXES AT THE BOTTOM OF THE KISH GRID .

FOR EXAMPLE, IF THE QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER IS '36716', GO TO ROW '6'. IF THERE ARE THREE ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD, GO TO COLUMN '3'. FOLLOW THE ROW AND COLUMN AND FIND THE NUMBER IN THE BOX ('2'). SUPPOSE THE LINE NUMBERS OF THE THREE WOMEN ARE '02', '03', AND '07', THEN THE ELIGIBLE WOMAN FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE QUESTIONS IS THE SECOND ONE, I.E., THE ONE ON LINE '03'.

LAST DIGIT OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0	1	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	1	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	1	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	1	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	1	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

ENTER LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN SELECTED FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. ☐☐

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING . . . . . 11 PIPED TO YARD/PLOT . . . . . 12 PUBLIC TAP/STANDPIPE . . . . . 13 TUBE WELL OR BOREHOLE . . . . . 21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL . . . . . 31 UNPROTECTED WELL . . . . . 32 **WATER FROM SPRING** PROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING . . . . . 42 RAINWATER . . . . . 51 TANKER TRUCK . . . . . 61 CART WITH SMALL TANK . . . . . 71 SURFACE WATER (RIVER/DAM/ LAKE/POND/STREAM/CANAL/ IRRIGATION CHANNEL) . . . . . 81 BOTTLED WATER . . . . . 91 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 106 → 106
103	Where is that water source located?	IN OWN YARD/PLOT . . . . . 1 ELSEWHERE 2	→ 106
104	How long does it take to go there, get water, and come back?	MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW 998	
105	Who usually goes to this source to fetch the water for your household?	ADULT WOMAN . . . . . 1 ADULT MAN . . . . . 2 FEMALE CHILD UNDER 15 YEARS OLD . . . . . 3 MALE CHILD UNDER 15 YEARS OLD . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
106	Do you do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 108
107	What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	BOIL . . . . . A ADD BLEACH/CHLORINE/ WATER GUARD . . . . . B STRAIN THROUGH A CLOTH . . . . . C USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC/ SAND/COMPOSITE/ETC.) . . . . . D SOLAR DISINFECTION . . . . . E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
108	What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?	FLUSH TOILET . . . . . 11 **PIT LATRINE** VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE . . . . . 21 PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB . . . . . 22 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB/ OPEN PIT . . . . . 23 COMPOSTING TOILET . . . . . 31 BUCKET TOILET . . . . . 41 HANGING TOILET/HANGING LATRINE . . . . . 51 NO FACILITY/BUSH/FIELD . . . . . 61 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 111
109	Do you share this toilet facility with other households?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 111
110	How many households use this toilet facility, including your household?	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS IF LESS THAN 10 . . . . . [0] 10 OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS . . . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
111	Does your household have:		
	Electricity?	ELECTRICITY . . . . . YES 1 NO 2	
	Koloboyi?	KOLOBOYI 1 2	
	A paraffin lamp other than a koloboyi?	PARAFFIN LAMP 1 2	
	A radio?	RADIO 1 2	
	A television?	TELEVISION 1 2	
	A cellular phone?	CELL PHONE 1 2	
	A telephone (landline)?	TELEPHONE (LANDLINE) 1 2	
	A bed with a mattress?	BED WITH MATTRESS 1 2	
	A sofa set?	SOFA SET 1 2	
	A table and chair(s)?	TABLE AND CHAIR(S) 1 2	
	A refrigerator?	REFRIGERATOR 1 2	
112	What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking?	ELECTRICITY . . . . . 01 LPG/NATURAL GAS . . . . . 02 BIOGAS . . . . . 03 KEROSENE . . . . . 04 COAL, LIGNITE . . . . . 05 CHARCOAL . . . . . 06 WOOD . . . . . 07 STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS . . . . . 08 ANIMAL DUNG . . . . . 09 NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD . . . . . 95 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 115 → 117
113	In this household, is food cooked on an open fire, an open stove or a closed stove?	OPEN FIRE . . . . . 1 OPEN STOVE . . . . . 2 CLOSED STOVE WITH CHIMNEY . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	→ 115
114	Does this (fire/stove) have a chimney, a hood, or neither of these?	CHIMNEY . . . . . 1 HOOD . . . . . 2 NEITHER 3	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
115	Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors?	IN THE HOUSE . . . . . 1 IN A SEPARATE BUILDING . . . . . 2 OUTDOORS . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	→ 117
116	Do you have a separate room which is used as a kitchen?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
117	MAIN MATERIAL OF THE FLOOR. RECORD OBSERVATION.	**NATURAL FLOOR** EARTH/SAND . . . . . 11 DUNG . . . . . 12 **RUDIMENTARY FLOOR** WOOD PLANKS . . . . . 21 PALM/BAMBOO . . . . . 22 BROKEN BRICKS . . . . . 23 **FINISHED FLOOR** PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD . . . . . 31 VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS . . . . . 32 CERAMIC TILES . . . . . 33 CEMENT . . . . . 34 CARPET . . . . . 35 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
118	MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF. RECORD OBSERVATION.	**NATURAL ROOFING** NO ROOF . . . . . 11 THATCH/PALM LEAF . . . . . 12 **RUDIMENTARY ROOFING** RUSTIC MAT . . . . . 21 PALM/BAMBOO/GRASS . . . . . 22 WOOD PLANKS . . . . . 23 CARDBOARD . . . . . 24 **FINISHED ROOFING** IRON SHEETS . . . . . 31 WOOD . . . . . 32 CALAMINE/CEMENT FIBER . . . . . 33 CERAMIC TILES . . . . . 34 CEMENT . . . . . 35 ROOFING SHINGLES . . . . . 36 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
119	MAIN MATERIAL OF THE EXTERIOR WALLS. RECORD OBSERVATION.	**NATURAL WALLS** NO WALLS . . . . . 11 CANE/PALM/TRUNKS . . . . . 12 DIRT . . . . . 13 **RUDIMENTARY WALLS** BAMBOO/TREE TRUNKS WITH MUD . 21 STONE WITH MUD . . . . . 22 PLYWOOD . . . . . 23 CARDBOARD . . . . . 24 REUSED WOOD . . . . . 25 **FINISHED WALLS** CEMENT . . . . . 31 STONE WITH LIME/CEMENT . . . . . 32 BURNT BRICKS . . . . . 33 UNBURNT BRICKS . . . . . 34 CEMENT BLOCKS . . . . . 35 WOOD PLANKS . . . . . 36 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
120	How many rooms in this household are used for sleeping?	ROOMS . . . . . ☐☐	
121	Does any member of this household own: A watch? A bicycle? A motorcycle or motor scooter? A car or truck? An oxcart?	YES NO WATCH . . . . . 1 2 BICYCLE . . . . . 1 2 MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER . . . 1 2 CAR/TRUCK . . . . . 1 2 OX CART 1 2	
122	Does any member of this household own any agricultural land?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 124
123	How much agricultural land do members of this household own? RECORD IN UNITS RESPONDENT USES.	ACRES . . . . . 1 ☐☐.☐ HECTARES . . . . . 2 ☐☐.☐ FOOTBALL PITCHES . . . 3 ☐☐.☐ 95 OR MORE ACRES/HECTARES/FOOTBALL PITCHES . . . . . 9995 DON'T KNOW 9998	
124	Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 126
125	How many of the following animals does this household own? IF NONE, ENTER '00'. IF MORE THAN 95, ENTER '95'. IF UNKNOWN, ENTER '98'. Goats? Pigs? Cattle? Sheep? Poultry (chickens, ducks, pigeons)? Other? _____ (SPECIFY)	GOATS . . . . . ☐☐ PIGS . . . . . ☐☐ CATTLE . . . . . ☐☐ SHEEP . . . . . ☐☐ POULTRY . . . . . ☐☐ OTHER . . . . . ☐☐	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
126	Does any member of this household have a bank account?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
126A	At any time in the past 12 months, has anyone come into your house to spray the interior walls of your dwelling against mosquitoes?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 127
126B	How many months ago was the house sprayed? IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH AGO, RECORD '00'	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐	
126C	Who sprayed the house?	ARMY/POLICE . . . . . 1 OTHER GOVERNMENT WORKER/ PROGRAMME . . . . . 2 PRIVATE COMPANY . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY) . . . . . 6 DON'T KNOW 8	
127	Does your household have any mosquito nets that can be used while sleeping?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 138
128	How many mosquito nets does your household have? IF 7 OR MORE NETS, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF NETS . . . . . ☐	

		NET #1	NET #2	NET #3
129	ASK THE RESPONDENT TO SHOW YOU THE NETS IN THE HOUSEHOLD. IF MORE THAN 3 NETS, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).	OBSERVED . . . . 1 NOT OBSERVED . . . 2	OBSERVED . . . . 1 NOT OBSERVED . . . 2	OBSERVED . . . . 1 NOT OBSERVED . . . 2
129A	OBSERVE (OR ASK ABOUT) THE CONDITION OF THE MOSQUITO NET: DOES THE NET HAVE HOLES IN IT (HOLES THE SIZE OF THE TIP OF YOUR THUMB OR LARGER)?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . 1 NO 2
129B	OBSERVE (OR ASK) THE COLOR OF THE MOSQUITO NET.	GREEN . . . . 1 DARK BLUE . . . . . 2 LIGHT BLUE . . . . . 3 WHITE . . . . 4 OTHER 6	GREEN . . . . 1 DARK BLUE . . . . . 2 LIGHT BLUE . . . . . 3 WHITE . . . . 4 OTHER 6	GREEN . . . . 1 DARK BLUE . . . . . 2 LIGHT BLUE . . . . . 3 WHITE . . . . 4 OTHER 6
129C	OBSERVE (OR ASK) THE SHAPE OF THE MOSQUITO NET.	CONICAL . . . . 1 RECTANGLE 2	CONICAL . . . . 1 RECTANGLE 2	CONICAL . . . . 1 RECTANGLE 2
130	How many months ago did your household obtain the mosquito net? IF LESS THAN ONE MONTH, RECORD '00'.	MONTHS AGO . . . . . [ ][ ] MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO . . . 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO . . . . . [ ][ ] MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO . . . 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO . . . . . [ ][ ] MORE THAN 36 MONTHS AGO . . . 95 NOT SURE 98
130B	Is this net a long-lasting net, retreatable, or an untreated net? OBSERVE OR ASK THE BRAND/ TYPE OF MOSQUITO NET. **ITN/LONG-LASTING NET** DURANET (GREEN, SQUARE) OLYSNET (LIGHT BLUE, SQUARE) LIFENET (WHITE, SQUARE) PERMANET (GREEN, SQUARE) **CONVENTIONAL NETS: CAN BE RETREATABLE OR UNTREATED** SAFI NET (DARK BLUE, CONICAL) THERE ARE OTHER BRANDS **BE AWARE THAT MANY BRANDS MAY EXIST AND BE DISTRIBUTED BY DIFFERENT ORGANIZATIONS.**	**ITN/LONG-LASTING NET** DURANET . . . . . 11 OLYSNET . . . . . 12 LIFENET 13 PERMANET 14 OTHER/ DK BRAND . . . 16 (SKIP TO 135) **RETREATABLE NET** SAFI NET . . . . . 21 OTHER/ DK BRAND . . . 26 (SKIP TO 133) **UNTREATED NET** SAFI NET . . . . . 31 OTHER/ DK BRAND . . . 36 **OTHER** ________ 41 (SPECIFY) **DK BRAND** 98	**ITN/LONG-LASTING NET** DURANET . . . . . 11 OLYSNET . . . . . 12 LIFENET 13 PERMANET 14 OTHER/ DK BRAND . . . 16 (SKIP TO 135) **RETREATABLE NET** SAFI NET . . . . . 21 OTHER/ DK BRAND . . . 26 (SKIP TO 133) **UNTREATED NET** SAFI NET . . . . . 31 OTHER/ DK BRAND . . . 36 **OTHER** ________ 41 (SPECIFY) **DK BRAND** 98	**ITN/LONG-LASTING NET** DURANET . . . . . 11 OLYSNET . . . . . 12 LIFENET 13 PERMANET 14 OTHER/ DK BRAND . . . 16 (SKIP TO 135) **RETREATABLE NET** SAFI NET . . . . . 21 OTHER/ DK BRAND . . . 26 (SKIP TO 133) **UNTREATED NET** SAFI NET . . . . . 31 OTHER/ DK BRAND . . . 36 **OTHER** ________ 41 (SPECIFY) **DK BRAND** 98
130C	When you received this net, did it come with a treatment kit?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 NOT SURE 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 NOT SURE 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 NOT SURE 8
133	Since you got the mosquito net, was it ever soaked or dipped in a liquid to kill or repel mosquitoes?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 135) NOT SURE 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 135) NOT SURE 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 135) NOT SURE 8

HH 15

		NET #1	NET #2	NET #3
134	How many months ago was the net last soaked or dipped? IF LESS THAN ONE MONTH, RECORD '00'.	MONTHS AGO . . . . . [ ][ ] MORE THAN 24 MONTHS AGO . . . 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO . . . . . [ ][ ] MORE THAN 24 MONTHS AGO . . . 95 NOT SURE 98	MONTHS AGO . . . . . [ ][ ] MORE THAN 24 MONTHS AGO . . . 95 NOT SURE 98
135	Did anyone sleep under this mosquito net last night?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 137) NOT SURE 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 137) NOT SURE 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 137) NOT SURE 8
136	Who slept under this mosquito net last night? RECORD THE PERSON'S LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE.	NAME_____________ LINE NO. . . . . . [ ][ ] NAME_____________ LINE NO. . . . . . [ ][ ] NAME_____________ LINE NO. . . . . . [ ][ ] NAME_____________ LINE NO. . . . . . [ ][ ]	NAME_____________ LINE NO. . . . . . [ ][ ] NAME_____________ LINE NO. . . . . . [ ][ ] NAME_____________ LINE NO. . . . . . [ ][ ] NAME_____________ LINE NO. . . . . . [ ][ ]	NAME_____________ LINE NO. . . . . . [ ][ ] NAME_____________ LINE NO. . . . . . [ ][ ] NAME_____________ LINE NO. . . . . . [ ][ ] NAME_____________ LINE NO. . . . . . [ ][ ]
137		GO BACK TO 129 FOR NEXT NET; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 138.	GO BACK TO 129 FOR NEXT NET; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 138.	GO TO 129 IN FIRST COLUMN OF A NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE NETS, GO TO 138.

138	What color of mosquito net do you prefer?	BLUE . . . . 1 GREEN . . . . 2 WHITE . . . . 3 OTHER ________________________ 6 (SPECIFY) DK/NO PREFERENCE 8	
139	What shape of mosquito net do you prefer?	CONICAL . . . . 1 RECTANGULAR . . . . 2 DK/NO PREFERENCE 8	
139A	Please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands.	OBSERVED . . . . 1 NO SPECIFIC PLACE . . . . 2 NO PERMISSION TO SEE . . . . 3 NOT OBSERVED, OTHER REASON 4	2, 3, 4 → 140

HH 16

		NET #1	NET #2	NET #3
139B	OBSERVATION ONLY: CHECK AVAILABILITY OF WATER AT THE SPECIFIC PLACE FOR HANDWASHING.		WATER IS AVAILABLE . . . . . 1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE 2	
139C	OBSERVATION ONLY: CHECK AVAILABILITY OF SOAP AT THE SPECIFIC PLACE FOR HANDWASHING. CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.		SOAP OR DETERGENT (BAR, LIQUID, POWDER OR PASTE) . . . . . A ASH/MUD/SAND . . . . . B NONE . . . . . Y	
140	ASK RESPONDENT FOR A TEASPOONFUL OF SALT. TEST SALT FOR IODINE. RECORD PPM (PARTS PER MILLION)		0 PPM (NO IODINE) . . . . . 1 BELOW 15 PPM . . . . . 2 15 PPM AND ABOVE . . . . . 3 NO SALT IN HH . . . . . 4 SALT NOT TESTED _____ 6 (SPECIFY REASON)	

SUPPORT FOR SICK PEOPLE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES
201	CHECK QUESTIONS 7 AND 12 IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE: AT LEAST ONE ☐ ↓ NUMBER OF SICK PEOPLE AGE 18-59 ☐☐ NONE ☐ → 301	
202	ENTER IN QUESTION 203 THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME OF EACH SICK PERSON AGE 18-59, BEGINNING WITH THE FIRST SICK PERSON LISTED IN QUESTION 12 IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 3 SICK PEOPLE, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S). READ THE INTRODUCTION THAT FOLLOWS. THEN ASK QUESTIONS 204-211 AS APPROPRIATE FOR EACH OF THE PERSONS AGE 18-59 REPORTED AS HAVING BEEN VERY SICK. You told me that in your household one (some) of the members of your household has(ve) been very sick for at least three of the past 12 months. We are interested in learning about the care and support that may have been received for [that/each of those persons]. First I would like to ask you about any formal, organized help or support that your household may have been given for [that/each of those] person(s) for which you did not have to pay. By formal, organized support I mean help provided by someone working for a program. This program could be government, private, religious, charity, or community based.	

203	NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMNS 1 AND 2 OF THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE	1ST SICK PERSON NAME _____ LINE NO. . . . ☐☐	2ND SICK PERSON NAME _____ LINE NO. . . . ☐☐	3RD SICK PERSON NAME _____ LINE NO. . . . ☐☐
204	Now I would like to ask you about any support you received for (NAME). In the last 12 months, has your household received any medical support for (NAME), such as medical care, supplies or medicine, for which you did not have to pay?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 206) ← DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 206) ← DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 206) ← DK 8
205	Did your household receive any of this medical support at least once a month while (NAME) was sick?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8
206	In the last 12 months, has your household received any emotional or psychological support for (NAME), such as companionship, counseling from a trained counselor, or spiritual support, for which you did not have to pay?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 208) ← DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 208) ← DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 208) ← DK 8
207	Did your household receive any emotional or psychological support in the past 30 days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8
208	In the last 12 months, has your household received any material support for (NAME), such as clothing, food, or financial support, for which you did not have to pay?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 210) ← DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 210) ← DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 210) ← DK 8
209	Did your household receive any of this material support in the past 30 days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8
210	In the last 12 months, has your household received any social support for (NAME), such as help in household work, training for a caregiver, or legal services, for which you did not have to pay?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 301) ← DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 301) ← DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 301) ← DK 8
211	Did your household receive any of this social support in the past 30 days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8

PERSONS WHO HAVE DIED

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
301	Now I would like to ask you a few more questions about your household. Think back over the past 12 months. Has any usual member of your household died in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 401
302	How many household members died in the last 12 months?	NUMBER OF DEATHS . . . . . ☐	

303	ASK 304-308 AS APPROPRIATE FOR EACH PERSON WHO DIED. IF THERE WERE MORE THAN 3 DEATHS, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
304	What was the name of the person who died (most recently/before him/her)?	NAME 1ST DEATH _____	NAME 2ND DEATH _____	NAME 3RD DEATH _____
305	Was (NAME) male or female?	MALE . . . . . 1 FEMALE 2	MALE . . . . . 1 FEMALE 2	MALE . . . . . 1 FEMALE 2
306	How old was (NAME) when (he/she) died?	AGE . ☐☐	AGE . ☐☐	AGE . ☐☐
307	CHECK 306: AGE OF PERSON AT DEATH	<18/60+ (SKIP TO 401) 18-59	<18/60+ (SKIP TO 401) 18-59	<18/60+ (SKIP TO 401) 18-59
308	Was (NAME) very sick for at least three of the 12 months before (he/she) died, that is (NAME) was too sick to work or do normal activities?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8

SUPPORT FOR ORPHANS AND VULNERABLE CHILDREN

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	SKIP
401	CHECK COLUMN 7 IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE: **ANY CHILD AGE 0-17?** AT LEAST ONE CHILD AGE 0-17 ☐ NO CHILD AGE 0-17 ☐ → 501	
402	CHECK COLUMN 12 IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE: **ANY SICK ADULT AGE 18-59 WHO IS VERY SICK?** NO SICK ADULT AGE 18-59 ☐ AT LEAST ONE SICK ADULT AGE 18-59 ☐ → GO TO 406. CHECK QUESTION 7 IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE AND LIST THE NAME(S), LINE NUMBER(S) AND AGE(S) OF ALL PERSONS AGE 0-17 YEARS.	
403	CHECK 306 IN THE PREVIOUS SECTION: **ANY ADULT AGE 18-59 WHO DIED IN PAST 12 MONTHS?** NO ADULT DEATH AGE 18-59 IN 306 ☐ AT LEAST ONE ADULT DEATH AGE 18-59 IN 306 ☐ → GO TO 406. CHECK QUESTION 7 IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE AND LIST THE NAME(S), LINE NUMBER(S) AND AGE(S) OF ALL PERSONS AGE 0-17 YEARS.	
404	CHECK COLUMN 19 IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE: **ANY CHILD WHOSE MOTHER AND/OR FATHER HAS DIED OR WHOSE MOTHER AND/OR FATHER IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE AND IS VERY SICK?** AT LEAST ONE CHILD WHOSE MOTHER AND/OR FATHER HAS DIED/IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE AND HAS BEEN VERY SICK ☐ NO CHILD WHOSE MOTHER AND/OR FATHER HAS DIED OR IS NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE AND HAS BEEN VERY SICK ☐ → 501	
405	RECORD NAMES, LINE NUMBERS AND AGES OF CHILDREN AGE 0-17 FOR ALL CHILDREN WHO ARE IDENTIFIED IN COLUMN 19 AS HAVING A MOTHER AND/OR FATHER WHO HAS DIED OR HAS BEEN VERY SICK.	

		1ST CHILD	2ND CHILD	3RD CHILD	4TH CHILD
406	NAME FROM COLUMN 2	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____
	LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 1	LINE NO. ☐☐	LINE NO. ☐☐	LINE NO. ☐☐	LINE NO. ☐☐
	AGE FROM COLUMN 7	AGE ☐☐	AGE ☐☐	AGE ☐☐	AGE ☐☐
407	I would like to ask you about any formal, organized help or support for children that your household may have received for which you did not have to pay. By formal, organized support I mean help provided by someone working for a program. This program could be government, private, religious, charity, or community based.				
408	Now I would like to ask you about the support your household received for (NAME). In the last 12 months, has your household received any medical support for (NAME), such as medical care, supplies or medicine, for which you did not have to pay?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8
409	In the last 12 months, has your household received any emotional or psychological support for (NAME), such as companionship, counseling from a trained counselor, or spiritual support, which you received at home and for which you did not have to pay?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 411) ← DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 411) ← DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 411) ← DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 411) ← DK 8
410	Did your household receive any of this emotional or psychological support in the past 3 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8
411	In the last 12 months, has your household received any material support for (NAME), such as clothing, food, or financial support, for which you did not have to pay?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 413) ← DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 413) ← DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 413) ← DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 413) ← DK 8
412	Did your household receive any of this material support in the past 3 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8
413	In the last 12 months, has your household received any social support for (NAME) such as help in household work, training for a caregiver, or legal services for which you did not have to pay?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 415) ← DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 415) ← DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 415) ← DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 415) ← DK 8
414	Did your household receive any of this social support in the past 3 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8
415	CHECK 406: AGE OF CHILD	AGE 0-4 (SKIP TO 417) AGE 5-17	AGE 0-4 (SKIP TO 417) AGE 5-17	AGE 0-4 (SKIP TO 417) AGE 5-17	AGE 0-4 (SKIP TO 417) AGE 5-17
416	In the last 12 months, has your household received any support for (NAME'S) schooling, such as allowance, free admission, books or supplies, for which you did not have to pay?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 417) ← DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 417) ← DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 417) ← DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 417) ← DK 8
416A	What type of assistance did you receive for (NAME'S) schooling? PROBE: Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MONEY FOR SCHOOL FEES A OTHER MONEY. . B UNIFORM . . . C NOTEBOOKS . . . D OTHER X	MONEY FOR SCHOOL FEES A OTHER MONEY. . B UNIFORM . . . C NOTEBOOKS . . . D OTHER X	MONEY FOR SCHOOL FEES A OTHER MONEY. . B UNIFORM . . . C NOTEBOOKS . . . D OTHER X	MONEY FOR SCHOOL FEES A OTHER MONEY. . B UNIFORM . . . C NOTEBOOKS . . . D OTHER X
417		GO BACK TO 408 FOR NEXT CHILD; OR, IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 501.			

NO.		CODING CATEGORIES			
		5TH CHILD	6TH CHILD	7TH CHILD	8TH CHILD
406	NAME FROM COLUMN 2 LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 1 AGE FROM COLUMN 7	NAME _____ LINE NO. . . . ☐☐ AGE . ☐☐	NAME _____ LINE NO. . . . ☐☐ AGE . ☐☐	NAME _____ LINE NO. . . . ☐☐ AGE . ☐☐	NAME _____ LINE NO. . . . ☐☐ AGE . ☐☐
408	Now I would like to ask you about the support your household received for (NAME). In the last 12 months, has your household received any medical support for (NAME), such as medical care, supplies or medicine, for which you did not have to pay?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8
409	In the last 12 months, has your household received any emotional or psychological support for (NAME), such as companionship, counseling from a trained counselor, or spiritual support, which you received at home and for which you did not have to pay?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 411) ← DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 411) ← DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 411) ← DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 411) ← DK 8
410	Did your household receive any of this emotional or psychological support in the past 3 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8
411	In the last 12 months, has your household received any material support for (NAME), such as clothing, food, or financial support, for which you did not have to pay?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 413) ← DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 413) ← DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 413) ← DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 413) ← DK 8
412	Did your household receive any of this material support in the past 3 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8
413	In the last 12 months, has your household received any social support for (NAME) such as help in household work, training for a caregiver, or legal services for which you did not have to pay?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 415) ← DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 415) ← DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 415) ← DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 415) ← DK 8
414	Did your household receive any of this social support in the past 3 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8
415	CHECK 406: AGE OF CHILD	AGE 0-4 ☐ (SKIP TO 417) ← AGE 5-17 ☐	AGE 0-4 ☐ (SKIP TO 417) ← AGE 5-17 ☐	AGE 0-4 ☐ (SKIP TO 417) ← AGE 5-17 ☐	AGE 0-4 ☐ (SKIP TO 417) ← AGE 5-17 ☐
416	In the last 12 months, has your household received any support for (NAME'S) schooling, such as allowance, free admission, books or supplies, for which you did not have to pay?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 417) ← DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 417) ← DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 417) ← DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 417) ← DK 8
416A	What type of assistance did you receive for (NAME'S) schooling? PROBE: Anything else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MONEY FOR SCHOOL FEES A OTHER MONEY. B UNIFORM . . . C NOTEBOOKS . . . D OTHER X	MONEY FOR SCHOOL FEES A OTHER MONEY. B UNIFORM . . . C NOTEBOOKS . . . D OTHER X	MONEY FOR SCHOOL FEES A OTHER MONEY. B UNIFORM . . . C NOTEBOOKS . . . D OTHER X	MONEY FOR SCHOOL FEES A OTHER MONEY. B UNIFORM . . . C NOTEBOOKS . . . D OTHER X
417		GO BACK TO 408 FOR NEXT CHILD; OR, IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 501.			

WEIGHT, HEIGHT AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

501	CHECK COLUMN 11. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND AGE FOR ALL ELIGIBLE CHILDREN 0-5 YEARS IN QUESTION 502. IF MORE THAN SIX CHILDREN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
		CHILD 1	CHILD 2	CHILD 3
502	LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11 NAME FROM COLUMN 2	LINE NUMBER . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . ☐☐ NAME _____
503	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED, COPY MONTH AND YEAR FROM BIRTH HISTORY AND ASK DAY; IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED, ASK: What is (NAME'S) birth date?	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐
504	CHECK 503: CHILD BORN IN JANUARY 2005 OR LATER?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (GO TO 503 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE, GO TO 515)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (GO TO 503 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE, GO TO 515)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (GO TO 503 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE, GO TO 515)
505	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS	KG. ☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	KG. ☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	KG. ☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996
506	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS	CM. ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	CM. ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	CM. ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996
507	MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP . . . . . 2 NOT MEASURED 3	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP . . . . . 2 NOT MEASURED 3	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP . . . . . 2 NOT MEASURED 3
509	CHECK 503: IS CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS, I.E., WAS CHILD BORN IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW OR FIVE PREVIOUS MONTHS?	0-5 MONTHS . . . . . 1 (GO TO 503 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE, GO TO 515) OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS . . . . . 1 (GO TO 503 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE, GO TO 515) OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS . . . . . 1 (GO TO 503 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE, GO TO 515) OLDER 2
510	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CHILD (COLUMN 1) RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED.	LINE NUMBER . . . ☐☐	LINE NUMBER . . . ☐☐	LINE NUMBER . . . ☐☐
511	READ CONSENT STATEMENT TO PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR CHILD.	As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. We request that all children born in 2005 or later participate in the anemia testing part of this survey and give a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used in taking the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes to the test, or you can say no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the anemia test?		
511A	CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1 _____ (SIGN) REFUSED 2	GRANTED 1 _____ (SIGN) REFUSED 2	GRANTED 1 _____ (SIGN) REFUSED 2
512	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE ANEMIA PAMPHLET.	G/DL . ☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . . 995 OTHER 996	G/DL . ☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . . 995 OTHER 996	G/DL . ☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . . 995 OTHER 996
514	GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN IN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S); IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 515.			

WEIGHT, HEIGHT AND HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT FOR CHILDREN AGE 0-5

		CHILD 4	CHILD 5	CHILD 6
502	LINE NUMBER FROM COLUMN 11 NAME FROM COLUMN 2	LINE NUMBER . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . ☐☐ NAME _____
503	IF MOTHER INTERVIEWED, COPY MONTH AND YEAR FROM BIRTH HISTORY AND ASK DAY; IF MOTHER NOT INTERVIEWED, ASK: What is (NAME'S) birth date?	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	DAY . . . . . ☐☐ MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐
504	CHECK 503: CHILD BORN IN JANUARY 2005 OR LATER	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (GO TO 503 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE, GO TO 515)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (GO TO 503 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE, GO TO 515)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (GO TO 503 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE, GO TO 515)
505	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS	KG. ☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	KG. ☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	KG. ☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996
506	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS	CM. ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	CM. ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	CM. ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . 9994 REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996
507	MEASURED LYING DOWN OR STANDING UP?	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP . . . . . 2 NOT MEASURED 3	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP . . . . . 2 NOT MEASURED 3	LYING DOWN . . . . . 1 STANDING UP . . . . . 2 NOT MEASURED 3
509	CHECK 503: IS CHILD AGE 0-5 MONTHS, I.E., WAS CHILD BORN IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW OR FIVE PREVIOUS MONTHS?	0-5 MONTHS . . . . . 1 (GO TO 503 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE, GO TO 515) OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS . . . . . 1 (GO TO 503 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE, GO TO 515) OLDER 2	0-5 MONTHS . . . . . 1 (GO TO 503 FOR NEXT CHILD OR, IF NO MORE, GO TO 515) OLDER 2
510	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CHILD (COLUMN 1) RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED.	LINE NUMBER . . . ☐☐	LINE NUMBER . . . ☐☐	LINE NUMBER . . . ☐☐
511	READ CONSENT STATEMENT TO PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR CHILD.	As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. We request that all children born in 2005 or later participate in the anemia testing part of this survey and give a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used in taking the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the result told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes to the test, or you can say no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF CHILD) to participate in the anemia test?		
511A	CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED 1 (SIGN) _____ REFUSED 2	GRANTED 1 (SIGN) _____ REFUSED 2	GRANTED 1 (SIGN) _____ REFUSED 2
512	RECORD HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN THE ANEMIA PAMPHLET.	G/DL . ☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . . 995 OTHER 996	G/DL . ☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . . 995 OTHER 996	G/DL . ☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . 994 REFUSED . . . . . 995 OTHER 996
514	GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN IN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S); IF NO MORE CHILDREN, GO TO 515.			

WEIGHT, HEIGHT, HEMOGLOBIN MEASUREMENT AND HIV TESTING FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49

515	CHECK COLUMN 9. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN 516. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN THREE WOMEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
516	LINE NUMBER (COLUMN 9) NAME (COLUMN 2)	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____
517	WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS	KG. . . . ☐☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . . 99995 OTHER 99996	KG. . . . ☐☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . . 99995 OTHER 99996	KG. . . . ☐☐☐.☐☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . . 99995 OTHER 99996
518	HEIGHT IN CENTIMETERS	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 (GO TO 527) REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 (GO TO 527) REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996	CM. . . . . ☐☐☐.☐ NOT PRESENT . . . . . 9994 (GO TO 527) REFUSED . . . . . 9995 OTHER 9996
520	AGE: CHECK COLUMN 7.	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-49 YEARS . . . . . 2 (GO TO 523C)	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-49 YEARS . . . . . 2 (GO TO 523C)	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-49 YEARS . . . . . 2 (GO TO 523C)
521	MARITAL STATUS: CHECK COLUMN 8.	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . . . . . 1 OTHER . . . . . 2 (GO TO 523C)	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . . . . . 1 OTHER . . . . . 2 (GO TO 523C)	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . . . . . 1 OTHER . . . . . 2 (GO TO 523C)
522	RECORD LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR ADOLESCENT. RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED.	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT . ☐☐	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT . ☐☐	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT . ☐☐
523A	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM PARENT/ OTHER ADULT IDENTIFIED IN 522 AS RESPONSIBLE FOR NEVER IN UNION WOMEN AGE 15-17.	As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used in taking the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the results told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes to the test, or you can say no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF ADOLESCENT) to take the anemia test?		
523B	CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 525A).	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 525A).	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 525A).

		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
	LINE NUMBER (COLUMN 9) NAME (COLUMN 2)	LINE NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ] NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ] NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . [ ][ ] NAME _____
523C	ASK CONSENT FOR ANEMIA TEST FROM RESPONDENT.	As part of this survey, we are asking people all over the country to take an anemia test. Anemia is a serious health problem that usually results from poor nutrition, infection, or chronic disease. This survey will assist the government to develop programs to prevent and treat anemia. For the anemia testing, we will need a few drops of blood from a finger. The equipment used in taking the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. The blood will be tested for anemia immediately, and the results told to you right away. The result will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. Do you have any questions? You can say yes to the test, or you can say no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the anemia test?		
523D	CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 524A).	GRANTED . . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 524A).	GRANTED . . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 524A).
524	PREGNANCY STATUS: CHECK 226 IN WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE OR ASK: Are you pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8
524A	CHECK 520 AND 521	520 = 1 AND 521 = 1 . . . . . 1 OTHER . . . . . 2 (GO TO 525C)	520 = 1 AND 521 = 1 . . . . . 1 OTHER . . . . . 2 (GO TO 525C)	520 = 1 AND 521 = 1 . . . . . 1 OTHER . . . . . 2 (GO TO 525C)
525A	ASK CONSENT FOR HIV TEST FROM PARENT/ OTHER ADULT IDENTIFIED IN 522 AS RESPONSIBLE FOR NEVER IN UNION WOMEN AGE 15-17.	As part of the survey we also are asking people all over the country to take an HIV test. HIV is the virus that causes AIDS. AIDS is a very serious illness. The HIV test is being done to see how big the AIDS problem is in Malawi. For the HIV test, we need a few more drops of blood from a finger. Again the equipment used in taking the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. No names will be attached so we will not be able to tell (NAME OF ADOLESCENT) the test results. No one else will be able to know (NAME OF ADOLESCENT)'s test results either. If (NAME OF ADOLESCENT) wants to know whether she has HIV, I can provide you with a list of nearby facilities offering counseling and testing for HIV. Do you have any questions? You can say yes to the test, or you can say no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF ADOLESCENT) to take the HIV test?		
525B	CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 526).	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 526).	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 526).

		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
	LINE NUMBER (COLUMN 9) NAME (COLUMN 2)	LINE NUMBER . . . . [ ][ ] NAME ______	LINE NUMBER . . . . [ ][ ] NAME ______	LINE NUMBER . . . . [ ][ ] NAME ______
525C	HIV STATUS DISCLOSURE: CHECK WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE: 1317	POSITIVE . . . . 1 NEGATIVE . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 525E) UNDETERMINED . . . . 3 REFUSED TO ANSWER . . . . 4 BLANK . . . . 6 (CONTINUE TO 525D)	POSITIVE . . . . 1 NEGATIVE . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 525E) UNDETERMINED . . . . 3 REFUSED TO ANSWER . . . . 4 BLANK . . . . 6 (CONTINUE TO 525D)	POSITIVE . . . . 1 NEGATIVE . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 525E) UNDETERMINED . . . . 3 REFUSED TO ANSWER . . . . 4 BLANK . . . . 6 (CONTINUE TO 525D)
525D	ASK CONSENT FOR HIV TEST FROM RESPONDENT.	As part of the survey we also are asking people all over the country to take an HIV test. HIV is the virus that causes AIDS. AIDS is a very serious illness. The HIV test is being done to see how big the AIDS problem is in Malawi. For the HIV test, we need a few more drops of blood from a finger. Again the equipment used in taking the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. No names will be attached so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know your test results either. If you want to know whether you have HIV, I can provide you with a list of nearby facilities offering counseling and testing for HIV. Do you have any questions? You can say yes to the test, or you can say no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the HIV test? → SKIP TO 525F		
525E	ASK CONSENT FOR HIV TEST FROM RESPONDENT.	As part of the survey we also are asking people all over the country to take an HIV test. I know that you already told me/my colleague the result of your last test for the AIDS virus. However, it is important for everyone in the survey to participate in the test, even those who already told us their results, to see how big the AIDS problem is in Malawi. For the HIV test, we need a few more drops of blood from a finger. Again the equipment used in taking the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. No names will be attached so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know your test results either. If you want to be retested and receive the result or to receive advice and counseling, I can provide you with a list of nearby facilities offering counseling and testing for HIV. Do you have any questions? You can say yes to the test, or you can say no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the HIV test?		
525F	CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME, ENTER YOUR INTERVIEWER CODE.	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ______ (SIGN) [ ][ ][ ] (IF REFUSED, GO TO 526).	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ______ (SIGN) [ ][ ][ ] (IF REFUSED, GO TO 526).	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ______ (SIGN) [ ][ ][ ] (IF REFUSED, GO TO 526).

		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
	LINE NUMBER (COLUMN 9) NAME (COLUMN 2)	LINE NUMBER . . . . [ ][ ] NAME ________	LINE NUMBER . . . . [ ][ ] NAME ________	LINE NUMBER . . . . [ ][ ] NAME ________
525G	CHECK 520 AND 521	520 = 1 AND 521 = 1 . . . . 1 OTHER . . . . 2 (GO TO 525K)	520 = 1 AND 521 = 1 . . . . 1 OTHER . . . . 2 (GO TO 525K)	520 = 1 AND 521 = 1 . . . . 1 OTHER . . . . 2 (GO TO 525K)
525H	ASK CONSENT FOR FUTURE TESTING FROM PARENT/ OTHER ADULT IDENTIFIED IN 522 AS RESPONSIBLE FOR NEVER IN UNION WOMEN AGE 15-17.	We ask you to allow the Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory to be used for testing or research in the future. We are not certain about what tests might be done. The blood sample will not have any name or other information attached that could identify (NAME OF ADOLESCENT). You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for later use, (NAME OF ADOLESCENT) can still participate in the HIV testing in this survey. Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for later testing or research?		
525J	CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . 2 ________ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 525M).	GRANTED . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . 2 ________ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 525M).	GRANTED . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . 2 ________ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 525M).
525K	ASK CONSENT FOR FUTURE TESTING FROM RESPONDENT.	We ask you to allow the Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory to be used for testing or research in the future. We are not certain about what tests might be done. The blood sample will not have any name or other information attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for later use, you can still participate in the HIV testing in this survey. Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for later testing or research?		
525L	CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ________ (SIGN) (IF GRANTED, GO TO 526).	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ________ (SIGN) (IF GRANTED, GO TO 526).	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ________ (SIGN) (IF GRANTED, GO TO 526).
525M	ADDITIONAL TESTS	CHECK 525J AND 525L: IF CONSENT HAS NOT BEEN GRANTED WRITE "NO ADDITIONAL TEST" ON THE FILTER PAPER.	CHECK 525J AND 525L: IF CONSENT HAS NOT BEEN GRANTED WRITE "NO ADDITIONAL TEST" ON THE FILTER PAPER.	CHECK 525J AND 525L: IF CONSENT HAS NOT BEEN GRANTED WRITE "NO ADDITIONAL TEST" ON THE FILTER PAPER.
526	CHECK 523B/523D AND 525B/525F AND PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR THE TEST(S) FOR WHICH CONSENT HAS BEEN OBTAINED AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST(S).			
527	RECORD HEMO-GLOBIN LEVEL HERE AND IN ANEMIA PAMPHLET	G/DL . . . . [ ][ ].[ ] NOT PRESENT . . . . .994 REFUSED . . . . 995 OTHER 996	G/DL . . . . [ ][ ].[ ] NOT PRESENT . . . . .994 REFUSED . . . . 995 OTHER 996	G/DL . . . . [ ][ ].[ ] NOT PRESENT . . . . .994 REFUSED . . . . 995 OTHER 996
529	BAR CODE LABEL	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. **BARCODE** NOT PRESENT . . . . .99994 REFUSED . . . . 99995 OTHER . . . . 99996 PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. **BARCODE** NOT PRESENT . . . . .99994 REFUSED . . . . 99995 OTHER . . . . 99996 PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. **BARCODE** NOT PRESENT . . . . .99994 REFUSED . . . . 99995 OTHER . . . . 99996 PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.
530	GO BACK TO 517 IN NEXT COLUMN IN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMNS OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S); IF NO MORE WOMEN, GO TO 531.			

		WOMAN 1	WOMAN 2	WOMAN 3
	LINE NUMBER (COLUMN 9)	LINE NUMBER	LINE NUMBER	LINE NUMBER . . . . .
	NAME (COLUMN 2)	NAME _____	NAME _____	NAME _____

531	CHECK COLUMN 10. RECORD THE LINE NUMBER AND NAME FOR ALL ELIGIBLE MEN IN 532. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN THREE MEN, USE ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S).			
		MAN 1	MAN 2	MAN 3
532	LINE NUMBER (COLUMN 10) NAME (COLUMN 2)	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____	LINE NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ NAME _____
533	RECORD WHETHER RESPONDENT IS PRESENT OR NOT.	RESPONDENT PRESENT 1 RESPONDENT NOT PRESENT 2 (GO TO 544) ↵	RESPONDENT PRESENT 1 RESPONDENT NOT PRESENT 2 (GO TO 544) ↵	RESPONDENT PRESENT 1 RESPONDENT NOT PRESENT 2 (GO TO 544) ↵
536	AGE: CHECK COLUMN 7.	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-54 YEARS . . . . . 2 (GO TO 540C) ↵	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-54 YEARS . . . . . 2 (GO TO 540C) ↵	15-17 YEARS . . . . . 1 18-54 YEARS . . . . . 2 (GO TO 540C) ↵
537	MARITAL STATUS: CHECK COLUMN 8.	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . . . . . 1 OTHER . . . . . 2 (GO TO 540C) ↵	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . . . . . 1 OTHER . . . . . 2 (GO TO 540C) ↵	CODE 4 (NEVER IN UNION) . . . . . 1 OTHER . . . . . 2 (GO TO 540C) ↵
538	RECORD LINE NUMBER OF PARENT/OTHER ADULT RESPONSIBLE FOR ADOLESCENT. RECORD '00' IF NOT LISTED.	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT . ☐☐	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT . ☐☐	LINE NUMBER OF PARENT OR OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT . ☐☐
540A	ASK CONSENT FOR HIV TEST FROM PARENT/ OTHER ADULT IDENTIFIED IN 538 AS RESPONSIBLE FOR NEVER IN UNION MEN AGE 15-17.	As part of the survey we also are asking people all over the country to take an HIV test. HIV is the virus that causes AIDS. AIDS is a very serious illness. The HIV test is being done to see how big the AIDS problem is in Malawi. For the HIV test, we need a few more drops of blood from a finger. Again the equipment used in taking the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. No names will be attached so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know (NAME OF ADOLESCENT)'s test results either. If (NAME OF ADOLESCENT) wants to know whether he has HIV, I can provide you with a list of nearby facilities offering counseling and testing for HIV. Do you have any questions? You can say yes to the test, or you can say no. It is up to you to decide. Will you allow (NAME OF ADOLESCENT) to take the HIV test?		
540B	CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 544).	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 544).	GRANTED . . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . . 2 _____ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 544).

		MAN 1	MAN 2	MAN 3
	LINE NUMBER (COLUMN 10) NAME (COLUMN 2)	LINE NUMBER . . . . NAME ____________	LINE NUMBER . . . . NAME ____________	LINE NUMBER . . . . NAME ____________
540C	HIV STATUS DISCLOSURE: CHECK MAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE 907	POSITIVE . . . . 1 NEGATIVE . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 540E) UNDETERMINED . . . . 3 REFUSED TO ANSWER . . . . 4 BLANK . . . . 6 (CONTINUE TO 540D)	POSITIVE . . . . 1 NEGATIVE . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 540E) UNDETERMINED . . . . 3 REFUSED TO ANSWER . . . . 4 BLANK . . . . 6 (CONTINUE TO 540D)	POSITIVE . . . . 1 NEGATIVE . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 540E) UNDETERMINED . . . . 3 REFUSED TO ANSWER . . . . 4 BLANK . . . . 6 (CONTINUE TO 540D)
540D	ASK CONSENT FOR HIV TEST FROM RESPONDENT.	As part of the survey we also are asking people all over the country to take an HIV test. HIV is the virus that causes AIDS. AIDS is a very serious illness. The HIV test is being done to see how big the AIDS problem is in Malawi. For the HIV test, we need a few drops of blood from a finger. Again the equipment used in taking the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. No names will be attached so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know your test results either. If you want to know whether you have HIV, I can provide you with a list of nearby facilities offering counseling and testing for HIV. Do you have any questions? You can say yes to the test, or you can say no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the HIV test? → SKIP TO 540F		
540E	ASK CONSENT FOR HIV TEST FROM RESPONDENT.	As part of the survey we also are asking people all over the country to take an HIV test. I know that you already told me/my colleague the result of your last test for the AIDS virus. It is important for everyone in the survey to participate in the test, even those who already told us their results, to see how big the AIDS problem is in Malawi. For the HIV test, we need a few drops of blood from a finger. Again the equipment used in taking the blood is clean and completely safe. It has never been used before and will be thrown away after each test. No names will be attached so we will not be able to tell you the test results. No one else will be able to know your test results either. If you want to be retested and receive the result or to receive advice and counseling, I can provide you with a list of nearby facilities offering counseling and testing for HIV. Do you have any questions? You can say yes to the test, or you can say no. It is up to you to decide. Will you take the HIV test?		
540F	CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME, ENTER YOUR INTERVIEWER CODE.	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 544).	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 544).	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ____________ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 544).

		MAN 1	MAN 2	MAN 3
	LINE NUMBER (COLUMN 10) NAME (COLUMN 2)	LINE NUMBER . . . . [ ][ ] NAME ________	LINE NUMBER . . . . [ ][ ] NAME ________	LINE NUMBER . . . . [ ][ ] NAME ________
540G	CHECK 536 AND 537	536 = 1 AND 537 = 1 . . . . 1 OTHER . . . . 2 (GO TO 540K)	536 = 1 AND 537 = 1 . . . . 1 OTHER . . . . 2 (GO TO 540K)	536 = 1 AND 537 = 1 . . . . 1 OTHER . . . . 2 (GO TO 540K)
540H	ASK CONSENT FOR FUTURE TESTING FROM PARENT/ OTHER ADULT IDENTIFIED IN 538 AS RESPONSIBLE FOR NEVER IN UNION MEN AGE 15-17.	We ask you to allow the Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory to be used for testing or research in the future. We are not certain about what tests might be done. The blood sample will not have any name or other information attached that could identify (NAME OF ADOLESCENT). You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for later use, (NAME OF ADOLESCENT) can still participate in the HIV testing in this survey. Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for later testing or research?		
540J	CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . 2 ________ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 540M).	GRANTED . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . 2 ________ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 540M).	GRANTED . . . . 1 PARENT/OTHER RESPONSIBLE ADULT REFUSED . . . . 2 ________ (SIGN) (IF REFUSED, GO TO 540M).
540K	ASK CONSENT FOR FUTURE TESTING FROM RESPONDENT.	We ask you to allow the Ministry of Health to store part of the blood sample at the laboratory to be used for testing or research in the future. We are not certain about what tests might be done. The blood sample will not have any name or other information attached that could identify you. You do not have to agree. If you do not want the blood sample stored for later use, you can still participate in the HIV testing in this survey. Will you allow us to keep the blood sample stored for later testing or research?		
540L	CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE AND SIGN YOUR NAME.	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ________ (SIGN) (IF GRANTED, GO TO 541).	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ________ (SIGN) (IF GRANTED, GO TO 541).	GRANTED . . . . 1 RESPONDENT REFUSED . . . . . . 2 ________ (SIGN) (IF GRANTED, GO TO 541).
540M	ADDITIONAL TESTS	CHECK 540J AND 540L: IF CONSENT HAS NOT BEEN GRANTED WRITE "NO ADDITIONAL TEST" ON THE FILTER PAPER.	CHECK 540J AND 540L: IF CONSENT HAS NOT BEEN GRANTED WRITE "NO ADDITIONAL TEST" ON THE FILTER PAPER.	CHECK 540J AND 540L: IF CONSENT HAS NOT BEEN GRANTED WRITE "NO ADDITIONAL TEST" ON THE FILTER PAPER.
541	CHECK 540B/540F TO VERIFY THAT CONSENT FOR HIV TEST HAS BEEN GRANTED. PREPARE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR THE HIV TEST AND PROCEED WITH THE TEST.			
544	BAR CODE LABEL	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. **BARCODE** NOT PRESENT . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . 99995 OTHER . . . . 99996 PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. **BARCODE** NOT PRESENT . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . 99995 OTHER . . . . 99996 PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.	PUT THE 1ST BAR CODE LABEL HERE. **BARCODE** NOT PRESENT . . . . 99994 REFUSED . . . . 99995 OTHER . . . . 99996 PUT THE 2ND BAR CODE LABEL ON THE RESPONDENT'S FILTER PAPER AND THE 3RD ON THE TRANSMITTAL FORM.
545	GO BACK TO 536 IN NEXT COLUMN IN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE OR IN THE FIRST COLUMNS OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE(S); IF NO MORE MEN, END INTERVIEW.			

19 MAY 2010

MALAWI DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY 2010
MALAWI GOVERNMENT - NATIONAL STATISTICAL OFFICE
WOMEN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

IDENTIFICATION

PLACE NAME _____

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

DISTRICT _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . | | | |

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . | | | |

HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MALE INTERVIEW, ANTHROPOMETRY, AND BLOODWORK (YES=1, NO=2) . . . . . | |

NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN _____ | | |

WOMAN SELECTED FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (YES=1, NO=2) . . . . . | |

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE				DAY:		
				MONTH:		
				YEAR:				
INTERVIEWER'S NAME				INT. CODE:			
RESULT*				RESULT:	
NEXT VISIT: DATE				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS:	
TIME				

*RESULT CODES:

1	COMPLETED	4	REFUSED		
2	NOT AT HOME	5	PARTLY COMPLETED	7	OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)
3	POSTPONED	6	INCAPACITATED		

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH** | 4

LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** .

NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** . . . . . .

TRANSLATOR USED (1=NOT AT ALL; 2=SOMETIME; 3=ALL THE TIME) . . . . .

**LANGUAGE CODES:

1 CHICHEWA	3 YAO	6 OTHER	_____ (SPECIFY)
2 TUMBUKA	4 ENGLISH		

SUPERVISOR	FIELD EDITOR	OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY
NAME _____	NAME _____		
DATE _____		DATE _____				

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

INFORMED CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____ and I am working with the National Statistical Office. We are conducting a national survey that asks women (and men) about various health issues. We would very much appreciate your participation in this survey. This information will help the government to plan health services. The survey usually takes between 30 and 60 minutes to complete. Whatever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.

Participation in this survey is voluntary, and if we should come to any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question; or you can stop the interview at any time. However, we hope that you will participate in this survey since your views are important.
At this time, do you want to ask me anything about the survey?
May I begin the interview now?

Signature of interviewer: _____ Date: _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . . . . 1 ↓ RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . . 2 → END

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOUR . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐	
102	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00' YEARS.	YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ ALWAYS . . . . . 95 VISITOR 96	→ 104
103	Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in the rural area?	CITY . . . . . 1 TOWN . . . . . 2 RURAL AREA 3	
104	In the last 12 months, on how many separate occasions have you traveled away from your home community and slept away? IF NUMBER OF TRIPS IS GREATER THAN 95, WRITE 95.	NUMBER OF TRIPS . . . . . ☐☐ NONE 00	→ 106
105	In the last 12 months, have you been away from your home community for more than one month at a time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
106	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
107	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 106 AND/OR 107 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS ☐☐	
108	Have you ever attended school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 112
109	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 SECONDARY . . . . . 2 HIGHER 3	
110	What is the highest (class/form/year) you completed at that level?	CLASS/FORM/YEAR . . . . . ☐☐	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
111	CHECK 109: PRIMARY → SECONDARY OR HIGHER		113A
112	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL . . . . . 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE . . . . . 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE. . . 3 NO CARD WITH REQUIRED LANGUAGE _____ 4 (SPECIFY LANGUAGE) BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 5	
113	Have you ever participated in a literacy program or any other program that involves learning to read or write (not including primary school)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
113A	CHECK 107: AGE AGE 15-24 → AGE 25 OR OLDER		114
113B	Have you ever participated in a vocational training program such as carpentry, tinsmithing, tailoring, photoprocessing, or any other vocational training program?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
114	CHECK 112: CODE '1' OR '5' CIRCLED →		116
	CODE '2', '3' OR '4' CIRCLED → NOT ASKED →		
115	Do you read a newspaper or magazine almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 3 NOT AT ALL 4	
116	Do you listen to the radio almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 3 NOT AT ALL 4	
117	Do you watch television almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 3 NOT AT ALL 4	
118	What is your religion?	CATHOLIC . . . . . 01 CCAP . . . . . 02 ANGLICAN . . . . . 03 SEVENTH DAY ADVENT./BAPTIST . . . 04 OTHER CHRISTIAN . . . . . 05 MUSLIM . . . . . 06 NO RELIGION . . . . . 07 OTHER_____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
119	What is your tribe or ethnic group?	CHEWA . . . . . 01 TUMBUKA . . . . . 02 LOMWE . . . . . 03 TONGA . . . . . 04 YAO . . . . . 05 SENA . . . . . 06 NKHONDE . . . . . 07 NGONI . . . . . 08 OTHER_____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 2. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
201	Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 206
202	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 204
203	How many sons live with you? And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	SONS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ] DAUGHTERS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ]	
204	Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 206
205	How many sons are alive but do not live with you? And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	SONS ELSEWHERE . . . . . [ ][ ] DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE . . . [ ][ ]	
206	Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried or showed signs of life but did not survive?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 208
207	How many boys have died? And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	BOYS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ] GIRLS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ]	
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL . . . . . [ ][ ]	
209	CHECK 208: Just to make sure that I have this right: you have had in TOTAL _____ births during your life. Is that correct? YES ☐ NO ☐ → PROBE AND CORRECT 201-208 AS NECESSARY.		
210	CHECK 208: ONE OR MORE BIRTHS ☐ NO BIRTHS ☐ → 226		

211 Now I would like to record the names of all your births, whether still alive or not, starting with the first one you had.
RECORD NAMES OF ALL THE BIRTHS IN 212. RECORD TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON SEPARATE LINES.
(IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 12 BIRTHS, USE AN ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE, STARTING WITH THE SECOND ROW).

212 What name was given to your (first/next) baby? (NAME)	213 Were any of these births twins?	214 Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	215 In what month and year was (NAME) born? PROBE: What is his/her birthday?	216 Is (NAME) still alive?	217 IF ALIVE: How old was (NAME) at his/her last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS.	218 IF ALIVE: Is (NAME) living with you?	219 IF ALIVE: RECORD HOUSEHOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD (RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSEHOLD).	220 IF DEAD: How old was (NAME) when he/she died? IF '1 YR', PROBE: How many months old was (NAME)? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS.	221 Were there any other live births between (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) and (NAME), including any children who died after birth?
01	SING 1 MULT 2	BOY 1 GIRL 2	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES . . . 1 NO 2	LINE NUMBER ☐☐ (NEXT BIRTH)	DAYS . . . 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS . . 3 ☐☐	
02	SING 1 MULT 2	BOY 1 GIRL 2	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES . . . 1 NO 2	LINE NUMBER ☐☐ (GO TO 221)	DAYS . . . 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS . . 3 ☐☐	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH
03	SING 1 MULT 2	BOY 1 GIRL 2	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES . . . 1 NO 2	LINE NUMBER ☐☐ (GO TO 221)	DAYS . . . 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS . . 3 ☐☐	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH
04	SING 1 MULT 2	BOY 1 GIRL 2	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES . . . 1 NO 2	LINE NUMBER ☐☐ (GO TO 221)	DAYS . . . 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS . . 3 ☐☐	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH
05	SING 1 MULT 2	BOY 1 GIRL 2	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES . . . 1 NO 2	LINE NUMBER ☐☐ (GO TO 221)	DAYS . . . 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS . . 3 ☐☐	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH
06	SING 1 MULT 2	BOY 1 GIRL 2	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES . . . 1 NO 2	LINE NUMBER ☐☐ (GO TO 221)	DAYS . . . 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS . . 3 ☐☐	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH
07	SING 1 MULT 2	BOY 1 GIRL 2	MONTH ☐☐ YEAR ☐☐☐☐	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS ☐☐	YES . . . 1 NO 2	LINE NUMBER ☐☐ (GO TO 221)	DAYS . . . 1 ☐☐ MONTHS 2 ☐☐ YEARS . . 3 ☐☐	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH

212 What name was given to your next baby? (NAME)	213 Were any of these births twins?	214 Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	215 In what month and year was (NAME) born? PROBE: What is his/her birthday?	216 Is (NAME) still alive?	217 IF ALIVE: How old was (NAME) at his/her last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COM-PLETED YEARS.	218 IF ALIVE: Is (NAME) living with you?	219 IF ALIVE: RECORD HOUSE-HOLD LINE NUMBER OF CHILD (RECORD '00' IF CHILD NOT LISTED IN HOUSE-HOLD).	220 IF DEAD: How old was (NAME) when he/she died? IF '1 YR', PROBE: How many months old was (NAME)? RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS.	221 Were there any other live births between (NAME OF PREVIOUS BIRTH) and (NAME), including any children who died after birth?
08	SING 1 MULT 2	BOY 1 GIRL 2	MONTH YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES . . . 1 NO 2	LINE NUMBER (GO TO 221)	DAYS . . . 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS . . 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH
09	SING 1 MULT 2	BOY 1 GIRL 2	MONTH YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES . . . 1 NO 2	LINE NUMBER (GO TO 221)	DAYS . . . 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS . . 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH
10	SING 1 MULT 2	BOY 1 GIRL 2	MONTH YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES . . . 1 NO 2	LINE NUMBER (GO TO 221)	DAYS . . . 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS . . 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH
11	SING 1 MULT 2	BOY 1 GIRL 2	MONTH YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES . . . 1 NO 2	LINE NUMBER (GO TO 221)	DAYS . . . 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS . . 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH
12	SING 1 MULT 2	BOY 1 GIRL 2	MONTH YEAR	YES . . 1 NO . . . 2 → 220	AGE IN YEARS	YES . . . 1 NO 2	LINE NUMBER (GO TO 221)	DAYS . . . 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS . . 3	YES . . . . 1 ADD BIRTH NO . . . . . 2 NEXT BIRTH

222	Have you had any live births since the birth of (NAME OF LAST BIRTH)? IF YES, RECORD BIRTH(S) IN TABLE.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2

223 COMPARE 208 WITH NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN HISTORY ABOVE AND MARK:

NUMBERS ARE SAME ↓ NUMBERS ARE DIFFERENT → (PROBE AND RECONCILE)

CHECK:
- FOR EACH BIRTH: YEAR OF BIRTH IS RECORDED. ☐
- FOR EACH BIRTH SINCE JANUARY 2005: MONTH AND YEAR OF BIRTH ARE RECORDED. ☐
- FOR EACH LIVING CHILD: CURRENT AGE IS RECORDED. ☐
- FOR EACH DEAD CHILD: AGE AT DEATH IS RECORDED. ☐
- FOR AGE AT DEATH 12 MONTHS OR 1 YEAR: PROBE TO DETERMINE EXACT NUMBER OF MONTHS. ☐

224 CHECK 215 AND ENTER THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN 2005 OR LATER. IF NONE, RECORD '0' AND SKIP TO 226. ☐

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
225	FOR EACH BIRTH SINCE JANUARY 2005, ENTER 'B' IN THE MONTH OF BIRTH IN THE CALENDAR. WRITE THE NAME OF THE CHILD TO THE LEFT OF THE 'B' CODE. FOR EACH BIRTH, ASK THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THE PREGNANCY LASTED AND RECORD 'P' IN EACH OF THE PRECEDING MONTHS ACCORDING TO THE DURATION OF PREGNANCY. (NOTE: THE NUMBER OF 'P's MUST BE ONE LESS THAN THE NUMBER OF MONTHS THAT THE PREGNANCY LASTED.)		
226	Are you pregnant now?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 UNSURE 8	→ 229
227	How many months pregnant are you? RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS. ENTER 'P's IN THE CALENDAR, BEGINNING WITH THE MONTH OF INTERVIEW AND FOR THE TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐	
228	At the time you became pregnant, did you want to become pregnant then, did you want to wait until later, or did you not want to have any (more) children at all?	THEN . . . . . 1 LATER . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
229	Have you ever had a pregnancy that miscarried, was aborted, or ended in a stillbirth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 237
230	When did the last such pregnancy end?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	
231	CHECK 230: LAST PREGNANCY ENDED IN JAN. 2005 OR LATER ☐ ↓ LAST PREGNANCY ENDED BEFORE JAN. 2005 ☐ → 237		
232	How many months pregnant were you when the last such pregnancy ended? RECORD NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS. ENTER 'T' IN THE CALENDAR IN THE MONTH THAT THE PREGNANCY TERMINATED AND 'P' FOR THE REMAINING NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.	MONTHS . . . . . ☐☐	
233	Since January 2005, have you had any other pregnancies that did not result in a live birth?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 235
234	ASK THE DATE AND THE DURATION OF PREGNANCY FOR EACH EARLIER NON-LIVE BIRTH PREGNANCY BACK TO JANUARY 2005. ENTER 'T' IN THE CALENDAR IN THE MONTH THAT EACH PREGNANCY TERMINATED AND 'P' FOR THE REMAINING NUMBER OF COMPLETED MONTHS.		
235	Did you have any miscarriages, abortions or stillbirths that ended before 2005?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 237
236	When did the last such pregnancy that terminated before 2005 end?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
237	When did your last menstrual period start? _____ (DATE, IF GIVEN)	DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 | | | WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 | | | MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 | | | YEARS AGO . . . . . 4 | | | IN MENOPAUSE/ HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY . . . 994 BEFORE LAST BIRTH . . . . . 995 NEVER MENSTRUATED 996	
238	From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant if she has sexual relations?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 301
239	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS . . . . . 1 DURING HER PERIOD . . . . . 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED . . . . . 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

301	Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Which ways or methods have you heard about? FOR METHODS NOT MENTIONED SPONTANEOUSLY, ASK: Have you ever heard of (METHOD)? CIRCLE CODE 1 IN 301 FOR EACH METHOD MENTIONED SPONTANEOUSLY. THEN PROCEED DOWN COLUMN 301, READING THE NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF EACH METHOD NOT MENTIONED SPONTANEOUSLY. CIRCLE CODE 1 IF METHOD IS RECOGNIZED, AND CODE 2 IF NOT RECOGNIZED. THEN, FOR EACH METHOD WITH CODE 1 CIRCLED IN 301, ASK 302.		302 Have you ever used (METHOD)?
01	FEMALE STERILIZATION Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	Have you ever had an operation to avoid having any more children? YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
02	MALE STERILIZATION Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	Have you ever had a partner who had an operation to avoid having any more children? YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
03	PILL Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
04	IUD Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
05	INJECTABLES Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
06	IMPLANTS Women can have two or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
07	MALE CONDOM Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	Have you and your husband/partner ever used a male condom? YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
08	FEMALE CONDOM Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	Have you and your husband/partner ever used a female condom? YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
09	RHYTHM OR PERIODIC ABSTINENCE Every month that a woman is sexually active she can avoid pregnancy by not having sexual intercourse on the days of the month she is most likely to get pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
10	WITHDRAWAL Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	Have you and your husband/partner ever used a withdrawal? YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
11	EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION As an emergency measure after unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills at any time within five days to prevent pregnancy.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
12	Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 _____ (SPECIFY) _____ (SPECIFY) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
303	CHECK 302: NOT A SINGLE "YES" (NEVER USED) → AT LEAST ONE "YES" (EVER USED) → 307		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
304	Have you ever used anything or tried in any way to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 306
305	ENTER '0' IN THE CALENDAR IN EACH BLANK MONTH.		→ 333
306	What have you used or done? CORRECT 302 AND 303 (AND 301 IF NECESSARY).		
307	Now I would like to ask you about the first time that you did something or used a method to avoid getting pregnant. How many living children did you have at that time, if any? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN . . . . . ☐☐	
308	CHECK 302 (01): WOMAN NOT STERILIZED ☐↓ WOMAN STERILIZED ☐ → 311A		
309	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐↓ PREGNANT ☐ → 322		
310	Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 322
311 311A	Which method are you using? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED. IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD MENTIONED, FOLLOW SKIP INSTRUCTION FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST. CIRCLE 'A' FOR FEMALE STERILIZATION.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . A MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . B → 316 PILL . . . . . C IUD . . . . . D INJECTABLES . . . . . E → 319A IMPLANTS . . . . . F MALE CONDOM . . . . . G → 313 FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . H → 313 PERIODIC ABSTINENCE . . . . . L WITHDRAWAL . . . . . M → 319A OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
312	What brand of pills are you using? IF BRAND IS LISTED, CIRCLE THE MATCHING CODE. IF BRAND IS NOT LISTED, RECORD NAME OF BRAND. IF RESPONDENT DOES NOT KNOW WHAT BRAND OF PILLS SHE IS USING, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE.	LOFEMINOL . . . . . 01 MICROGYNON . . . . . 02 OVRETTE . . . . . 03 OTHER BRAND _____ ☐☐ (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	→ 319A
313	What brand of condoms are you using? IF BRAND IS LISTED, CIRCLE THE MATCHING CODE. IF BRAND IS NOT LISTED, RECORD NAME OF BRAND. IF RESPONDENT DOES NOT KNOW WHAT BRAND OF CONDOMS SHE IS USING, ASK TO SEE THE PACKAGE. IF MORE THAN ONE, ASK WHICH BRAND DOES SHE MAINLY USE.	CHISHANGO . . . . . 01 MANYUCHI . . . . . 02 CARE (FEMALE CONDOM) . . . . . 03 OTHER BRAND _____ ☐☐ (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 98	→ 319A

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
316	In what facility did the sterilization take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVT. HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 OTHER PUBLIC . . . . . 16 **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . 31 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL . . . . . 36 **BLM** . . . . . 41 **OTHER** . . . . . 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
317	CHECK 311/311A: CODE 'A' CIRCLED → Before your sterilization operation, were you told that you would not be able to have any (more) children because of the operation? CODE 'A' NOT CIRCLED → Before the sterilization operation, was your husband/partner told that he would not be able to have any (more) children because of the operation?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
318	How much did you (your husband/partner) pay in total for the sterilization, including any consultation you (he) may have had?	COST . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] FREE . . . . . 99995 DON'T KNOW 99998	
319	In what month and year was the sterilization performed?	MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]	→ 320
319A	Since what month and year have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) without stopping? PROBE: For how long have you been using (CURRENT METHOD) now without stopping?	MONTH . . . . . [ ][ ] YEAR . . . . . [ ][ ][ ][ ]	
320	CHECK 319/319A, 215 AND 230: ANY BIRTH OR PREGNANCY TERMINATION AFTER MONTH AND YEAR OF START OF USE OF CONTRACEPTION IN 319/319A YES → GO BACK TO 319/319A, PROBE AND RECORD MONTH AND YEAR AT START OF CONTINUOUS USE OF CURRENT METHOD (MUST BE AFTER LAST BIRTH OR PREGNANCY TERMINATION). NO		
321	CHECK 319/319A: YEAR IS 2005 OR LATER → ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND IN EACH MONTH BACK TO THE DATE STARTED USING. YEAR IS 2004 OR EARLIER → ENTER CODE FOR METHOD USED IN MONTH OF INTERVIEW IN THE CALENDAR AND EACH MONTH BACK TO JANUARY 2005. THEN SKIP TO → 331		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
322	I would like to ask you some questions about the times you or your partner may have used a method to avoid getting pregnant during the last few years. USE CALENDAR TO PROBE FOR EARLIER PERIODS OF USE AND NONUSE, STARTING WITH MOST RECENT USE, BACK TO JANUARY 2005. USE NAMES OF CHILDREN, DATES OF BIRTH, AND PERIODS OF PREGNANCY AS REFERENCE POINTS. ENTER METHOD USE CODE OR '0' FOR NONUSE IN EACH BLANK MONTH. ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS: * When was the last time you used a method? Which method was that? * When did you start using that method? How long after the birth of (NAME)? * How long did you use the method then?		
323	CHECK 311/311A: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 311/311A, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	NO CODE CIRCLED . . . . . 00 FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 01 MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 02 PILL . . . . . 03 IUD . . . . . 04 INJECTABLES . . . . . 05 IMPLANTS . . . . . 06 MALE CONDOM . . . . . 07 FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . 08 PERIODIC ABSTINENCE . . . . . 12 WITHDRAWAL . . . . . 13 OTHER METHOD 96	→ 333 → 324C → 324C → 324A → 324C → 335
324	Where did you obtain (CURRENT METHOD) when you started using it?	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVT. HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 GOV'T HEALTH POST/ OUTREACH . . . . . 13 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 14 HSA . . . . . 15 CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . 16 OTHER PUBLIC . . . . . 17 **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 23 DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . 24 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 31 PHARMACY . . . . . 32 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 33 CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . 34 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL . . . 36 **BLM** . . . . . 41 **MACRO** . . . . . 51 **YOUTH DROP IN CENTRE** . . . . . 61 **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . 71 CHURCH . . . . . 72 FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . 73 **OTHER** 96	
324A	Where did you learn how to use periodic abstinence? IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER, OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)		
324B	CHECK 311/311A: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 311/311A, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	PILL . . . . . 03 IUD . . . . . 04 INJECTABLES . . . . . 05 IMPLANTS . . . . . 06 MALE CONDOM . . . . . 07 FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . 08 PERIODIC ABSTINENCE 12	 → 332 → 329

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
324C	Were you ever advised that this contraceptive method does not protect against AIDS or other sexually-transmitted diseases?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
325	CHECK 311/311A: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 311/311A, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 01 MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 02 PILL . . . . . 03 IUD . . . . . 04 INJECTABLES . . . . . 05 IMPLANTS . . . . . 06 PERIODIC ABSTINENCE . . . . . 12 WITHDRAWAL 13	→ 335 → 335 → 335
326	You obtained (CURRENT METHOD FROM 323) from (SOURCE OF METHOD FROM 316 OR 324) in (DATE FROM 319/319A). At that time, were you told about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 328
327	Were you ever told by a health or family planning worker about side effects or problems you might have with the method?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 329
328	Were you told what to do if you experienced side effects or problems?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
329	CHECK 326: CODE '1' CIRCLED At that time, were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use? CODE '1' NOT CIRCLED When you obtained (CURRENT METHOD FROM 323) from (SOURCE OF METHOD FROM 316 OR 324) were you told about other methods of family planning that you could use?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 331
330	Were you ever told by a health or family planning worker about other methods of family planning that you could use?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
331	CHECK 311/311A: CIRCLE METHOD CODE: IF MORE THAN ONE METHOD CODE CIRCLED IN 311/311A, CIRCLE CODE FOR HIGHEST METHOD IN LIST.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 01 MALE STERILIZATION . . . . . 02 PILL . . . . . 03 IUD . . . . . 04 INJECTABLES . . . . . 05 IMPLANTS . . . . . 06 MALE CONDOM . . . . . 07 FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . 08 PERIODIC ABSTINENCE . . . . . 12 WITHDRAWAL . . . . . 13 OTHER METHOD 96	→ 335 → 335

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
332	Where did you obtain (CURRENT METHOD) the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVT. HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 GOV'T HEALTH POST/ OUTREACH . . . . . 13 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 14 HSA . . . . . 15 CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . 16 OTHER PUBLIC . . . . . 17 **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 23 DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . 24 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 31 PHARMACY . . . . . 32 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 33 CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . 34 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL . . . 36 **BLM** . . . . . 41 **MACRO** . . . . . 51 **YOUTH DROP IN CENTRE** . . . . . 61 **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . 71 CHURCH . . . . . 72 FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . 73 **OTHER** 96	→ 335
333	Do you know of a place where you can obtain a method of family planning?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 335
334	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE(S). IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVT. HOSPITAL . . . . . A GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B GOV'T HEALTH POST/ OUTREACH . . . . . C MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . D HSA . . . . . E CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . F OTHER PUBLIC . . . . . G **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL . . . . . H HEALTH CENTER . . . . . I MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . J DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . K **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . L PHARMACY . . . . . M MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . N CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . O OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL . . . P **BLM** . . . . . Q **MACRO** . . . . . R **YOUTH DROP IN CENTRE** . . . . . S **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . T CHURCH . . . . . U FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . V **OTHER** X	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
335	In the last 12 months, were you visited by a HSA or CBDA who talked to you about family planning?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
336	In the last 12 months, have you visited a health facility for care for yourself (or your children)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 401
337	Did any staff member at the health facility speak to you about family planning methods?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 4. PREGNANCY AND POSTNATAL CARE

401	CHECK 224: ONE OR MORE BIRTHS IN 2005 OR LATER ☐ ↓ NO BIRTHS IN 2005 OR LATER ☐ → 576			
402	CHECK 215: ENTER IN THE TABLE THE BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER, NAME, AND SURVIVAL STATUS OF EACH BIRTH IN 2005 OR LATER. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. (IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 3 BIRTHS, USE LAST 2 COLUMNS OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRES). Now I would like to ask you some questions about the health of all your children born in the last five years. (We will talk about each separately.)			
403	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212	LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NO. ☐☐	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NO. ☐☐	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NO. ☐☐
404	FROM 212 AND 216 IN BIRTH HISTORY	NAME _____ LIVING ☐ ↓ DEAD ☐ ↓	NAME _____ LIVING ☐ ↓ DEAD ☐ ↓	NAME _____ LIVING ☐ ↓ DEAD ☐ ↓
405	At the time you became pregnant with (NAME), did you want to become pregnant then, did you want to wait until later, or did you not want to have any (more) children at all?	THEN . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 407) LATER . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL . . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 407)	THEN . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 432) LATER . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL . . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 432)	THEN . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 432) LATER . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL . . . . . 3 (SKIP TO 432)
406	How much longer would you have liked to wait? IF PERIOD IS LESS THAN 2 YEARS, RECORD IN MONTHS. PROBE TO GET THE EXACT PERIOD OF TIME IF IT IS NOT CLEAR.	MONTHS . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . 2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW . . . 998	MONTHS . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . 2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW . . . 998	MONTHS . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . 2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW . . . 998
407	Did you see anyone for antenatal care for this pregnancy? IF YES: Whom did you see? Anyone else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF PERSON AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR/CLINICAL OFFICER . . . . . A NURSE/MIDWIFE B PATIENT ATTNDT C HSA . . . . . D **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . E OTHER . . . . . X **NO ONE** . . . . . Y (SKIP TO 414)		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
408	Where did you receive antenatal care for this pregnancy? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE(S) OF SOURCE(S) AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE(S). IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF A HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER, OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S)) _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	**HOME** YOUR HOME . . . A OTHER HOME . . . B **PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVT. HOSPITAL C GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . D GOVT. HEALTH POST . . . . . E MOBILE CLINIC . F OTHER PUBLIC . G **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL . . . . . H HEALTH CENTER I **PRIVATE MED. SECTOR** PVT. HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . J MOBILE CLINIC . K OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL . . . . . L **BLM** . . . . . M **OTHER** X		
409	How many months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy?	MONTHS . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98		
410	How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?	NUMBER OF TIMES . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98		
411	As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, were any of the following done at least once?	YES NO WEIGHT . . . 1 2 HEIGHT . . . 1 2 BP . . . . . 1 2 URINE . . . . . 1 2 BLOOD . . . 1 2 HEART . . . 1 2 EYES . . . . . 1 2 FOODS . . . 1 2		
412	During (any of) your antenatal care visit(s), were you told about the signs of pregnancy complications?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 414) ← DON'T KNOW 8		
413	Were you told where to go if you had any of these complications?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8		
414	During this pregnancy, were you given an injection in the arm to prevent the baby from getting tetanus?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 417) ← DON'T KNOW 8		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
415	During this pregnancy, how many times did you get this tetanus injection?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ] DON'T KNOW . . . 8		
416	CHECK 415:	2 OR MORE TIMES → (SKIP TO 421) OTHER →		
417	At any time before this pregnancy, did you receive any tetanus injections, either to protect yourself or another baby?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 421) DON'T KNOW 8		
418	Before this pregnancy, how many other times did you receive a tetanus injection? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . [ ] DON'T KNOW 8		
419	In what month and year did you receive the last tetanus injection before this pregnancy?	MONTH . . . [ ][ ] DK MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR [ ][ ][ ][ ] (SKIP TO 421) DK YEAR 9998		
420	How many years ago did you receive that tetanus injection?	YEARS AGO . . . . . [ ][ ]		
421	During this pregnancy, were you given or did you buy any iron tablets? SHOW TABLETS.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 423) DON'T KNOW 8		
422	During the whole pregnancy, for how many days did you take the tablets? IF ANSWER IS NOT NUMERIC, PROBE FOR APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF DAYS.	DAYS . [ ][ ][ ] DON'T KNOW . . . 998		
423	During this pregnancy, did you take any drug for intestinal worms?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8		
426	During this pregnancy, did you take any drugs to keep you from getting malaria?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 432) DON'T KNOW 8		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME ________	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME ________	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME ________
427	What drugs did you take? PROBE: Any other? RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF TYPE OF DRUG IS NOT DETERMINED, SHOW TYPICAL ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS TO RESPONDENT.	SP/FANSIDAR/ NOVIDAR SP . . . A OTHER ________ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . . Z		
428	CHECK 427: DRUGS TAKEN FOR MALARIA PREVENTION.	CODE 'A' CIRCLED ☐ CODE A' NOT CIRCLED ☐ (SKIP TO 432)		
429	How many times did you take (SP/Fansidar or Novidar SP) during this pregnancy?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐☐		
430	CHECK 407: ANTENATAL CARE FROM HEALTH PERSONNEL DURING THIS PREGNANCY	CODE 'A', B' OR 'C' CIRCLED ☐ OTHER ☐ (SKIP TO 432)		
431	Did you get the (SP/Fansidar or Novidar SP) during any antenatal care visit, during another visit to a health facility or from another source?	ANTENATAL VISIT . . 1 ANOTHER FACILITY VISIT . . . . 2 OTHER SOURCE 6		
431A	Did you take the (SP/Fansidar or Novidar SP) under direct observation by the health worker each time, or did you take it at home?	DIRECT OBSERVATION . 1 AT HOME . . . . 2 ELSEWHERE 3		
432	When (NAME) was born, was he/she very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	VERY LARGE . . . . . 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 2 AVERAGE . . . . 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 4 VERY SMALL . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8	VERY LARGE . . . . . 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 2 AVERAGE . . . . 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 4 VERY SMALL . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8	VERY LARGE . . . . . 1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 2 AVERAGE . . . . 3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE . . . . . 4 VERY SMALL . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8
433	Was (NAME) weighed at birth?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 435) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 435) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 435) DON'T KNOW 8
434	How much did (NAME) weigh? RECORD WEIGHT IN KILOGRAMS FROM MOTHER'S HEALTH CARD, IF AVAILABLE.	KG FROM CARD 1 ☐☐.☐ KG FROM RECALL 2 ☐☐.☐ DON'T KNOW . 99998	KG FROM CARD 1 ☐☐.☐ KG FROM RECALL 2 ☐☐.☐ DON'T KNOW . 99998	KG FROM CARD 1 ☐☐.☐ KG FROM RECALL 2 ☐☐.☐ DON'T KNOW . 99998

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME ________	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME ________	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME ________
435	Who assisted with the delivery of (NAME)? Anyone else? PROBE FOR THE TYPE(S) OF PERSON(S) AND RECORD ALL MENTIONED. IF RESPONDENT SAYS NO ONE ASSISTED, PROBE TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY ADULTS WERE PRESENT AT THE DELIVERY.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR/CLINICAL OFFICER . . . . . A NURSE/MIDWIFE B PATIENT ATTNDT C **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . D RELATIVE/FRIEND E **OTHER** . . . . X **NO ONE** . . . . Y	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR/CLINICAL OFFICER . . . . . A NURSE/MIDWIFE B PATIENT ATTNDT C **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . D RELATIVE/FRIEND E **OTHER** . . . . X **NO ONE** . . . . Y	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR/CLINICAL OFFICER . . . . . A NURSE/MIDWIFE B PATIENT ATTNDT C **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . D RELATIVE/FRIEND E **OTHER** . . . . X **NO ONE** . . . . Y
436	Where did you give birth to (NAME)? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF A HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER, OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. ________ (NAME OF PLACE)	**HOME** YOUR HOME . . . 11 (SKIP TO 444) OTHER HOME . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVT. HOSPITAL 21 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 GOVT. HEALTH POST/ OUTREACH . . . 23 OTHER PUBLIC . 26 **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 HEALTH CENTER . 32 **PRIVATE MED. SECTOR** PVT. HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . 41 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL . . . . . 46 **BLM** . . . . 51 **OTHER** . . . . 96 (SKIP TO 444)	**HOME** YOUR HOME . . . 11 (SKIP TO 455) OTHER HOME . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVT. HOSPITAL 21 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 GOVT. HEALTH POST/ OUTREACH . . . 23 OTHER PUBLIC . 26 **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 HEALTH CENTER . . 32 **PRIVATE MED. SECTOR** PVT. HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . 41 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL . . . . . 46 **BLM** . . . . 51 **OTHER** . . . . 96 (SKIP TO 455)	**HOME** YOUR HOME . . . 11 (SKIP TO 455) OTHER HOME . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVT. HOSPITAL 21 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 GOVT. HEALTH POST/ OUTREACH . . . 23 OTHER PUBLIC . 26 **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 HEALTH CENTER . 32 **PRIVATE MED. SECTOR** PVT. HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . 41 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL . . . . . 46 **BLM** . . . . 51 **OTHER** . . . . 96 (SKIP TO 455)
438	Was (NAME) delivered by caesarean section?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . 1 NO 2
439	Before you were discharged after (NAME) was born, did any health care provider check on your health?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 442)		
440	How long after delivery did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS. IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS 1 [ ][ ] DAYS 2 [ ][ ] WEEKS 3 [ ][ ] DON'T KNOW . . . 998		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
441	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR.CLINICAL OFFICER . . . . . 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 PATIENT ATTNDT 13 HSA . . . . . 14 **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . 21 **OTHER** 96 (SKIP TO 447A)		
442	After you were discharged, did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on your health?	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 445) NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 453)		
444	After (NAME) was born, did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on your health?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 449)		
445	How long after delivery did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS. IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HOURS 1 DAYS 2 WEEKS 3 DON'T KNOW . . . 998		
446	Who checked on your health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR.CLINICAL OFFICER . . . . . 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 PATIENT ATTNDT 13 HSA . . . . . 14 **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . 21 **OTHER** 96		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
447	Where did this first check take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF A HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER, OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**HOME** YOUR HOME . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVT. HOSPITAL 21 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 GOVT. HEALTH POST/ OUTREACH . . . 23 OTHER PUBLIC . 26 **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 HEALTH CENTER 32 **PRIVATE MED. SECTOR** PVT. HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . 41 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL . . . . . 46 **BLM** . . . . . 51 **OTHER** 96		
447A	In the two months after (NAME) was born, did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on your health for a second time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 448) DON'T KNOW 8		
447B	How many days or weeks after the birth of (NAME) did the second check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	DAYS AFTER BIRTH . . 1 WKS AFTER BIRTH . . 2 DON'T KNOW . . . 998		
448	CHECK 439:	YES OR NO (SKIP TO 453) NOT ASKED		
449	In the two months after (NAME) was born, did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on his/her health?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 453) DON'T KNOW 8		
450	How many hours, days or weeks after the birth of (NAME) did the first check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE DAY, RECORD HOURS. IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	HRS AFTER BIRTH . . 1 DAYS AFTER BIRTH . . 2 WKS AFTER BIRTH . . 3 DON'T KNOW . . . 998		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
451	Who checked on (NAME)'s health at that time? PROBE FOR MOST QUALIFIED PERSON.	**HEALTH PERSONNEL** DOCTOR.CLINICAL OFFICER . . . . . 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE 12 PATIENT ATTNDT 13 HSA . . . . . 14 **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT . 21 **OTHER** 96		
452	Where did this first check for (NAME) take place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF A HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER, OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**HOME** YOUR HOME . . . 11 OTHER HOME . . . 12 **PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVT. HOSPITAL 21 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 GOVT. HEALTH POST/ OUTREACH . . . 23 OTHER PUBLIC . 26 **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL . . . . . 31 HEALTH CENTER 32 **PRIVATE MED. SECTOR** PVT. HOSPITAL/ CLINIC . . . . . 41 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL . . . . . 46 **BLM** . . . . . 51 **OTHER** 96		
452A	In the two months after (NAME) was born, did any health care provider or a traditional birth attendant check on his/her health for a second time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 453) ← DON'T KNOW 8		
452B	How many days or weeks after the birth of (NAME) did the second check take place? IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK, RECORD DAYS.	DAYS AFTER BIRTH . . 1 ☐☐ WKS AFTER BIRTH . . 2 ☐☐ DON'T KNOW . . . 998		
453	In the first two months after delivery, did you receive a vitamin A dose (like this/any of these)? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF CAPSULES.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
454	Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 456) NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 457)		
455	Did your period return between the birth of (NAME) and your next pregnancy?		YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 459)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 459)
456	For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have a period?	MONTHS . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	MONTHS . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	MONTHS . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98
457	CHECK 226: IS RESPONDENT PREGNANT?	NOT PREG-NANT ☐ PREGNANT OR UNSURE ☐ (SKIP TO 459)		
458	Have you begun to have sexual intercourse again since the birth of (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 460)		
459	For how many months after the birth of (NAME) did you not have sexual intercourse?	MONTHS . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	MONTHS . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	MONTHS . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98
460	Did you ever breastfeed (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 467)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 467)	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 467)
461	How long after birth did you first put (NAME) to the breast? IF LESS THAN 1 HOUR, RECORD IN MINUTES. IF LESS THAN 24 HOURS, RECORD HOURS. OTHERWISE, RECORD DAYS.	MINUTES 1 ☐☐ HOURS 2 ☐☐ DAYS 3 ☐☐		
462	In the first three days after delivery, was (NAME) given anything to drink other than breast milk?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 464)		
463	What was (NAME) given to drink? Anything else? RECORD ALL LIQUIDS MENTIONED.	MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK) . A PLAIN WATER . . . B SUGAR OR GLUCOSE WATER . . . C GRIPE WATER . . . D SUGAR-SALT-WATER SOLUTION . . . . . E FRUIT JUICE . . . . . F INFANT FORMULA . G TEA . . . . . H HERBAL INFUSION I HONEY . . . . . J PORRIDGE/ DAWARE . . . . . K OTHER X		

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME _____	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME _____	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME _____
464	CHECK 404: IS CHILD LIVING?	LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐ (SKIP TO 466)		
465	Are you still breastfeeding (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 470) NO 2		
466	For how many months did you breastfeed (NAME)?	MONTHS . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW . . . 98	MONTHS . . . ☐☐ STILL BF . . . . . 95 DON'T KNOW . . . 98	MONTHS . . . ☐☐ STILL BF . . . . . 95 DON'T KNOW . . . 98
467	CHECK 404: IS CHILD LIVING?	LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐ (GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501)	LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐ (GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501)	LIVING ☐ DEAD ☐ (GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501)
470	Did (NAME) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple yesterday or last night?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
471		GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501.	GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501.	GO BACK TO 405 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 501.

SECTION 5. CHILD IMMUNIZATION AND HEALTH AND CHILD'S AND WOMAN'S NUTRITION

501	ENTER IN THE TABLE THE LINE NUMBER, NAME, AND SURVIVAL STATUS OF EACH BIRTH IN 2005 OR LATER. ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL OF THESE BIRTHS. BEGIN WITH THE LAST BIRTH. (IF THERE ARE MORE THAN 3 BIRTHS, USE LAST 2 COLUMNS OF ADDITIONAL QUESTIONNAIRES).			
502	BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER FROM 212	LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH BIRTH HISTORY NUMBER . . . . .
503	FROM 212 AND 216	NAME _____ LIVING / DEAD (GO TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 575)	NAME _____ LIVING / DEAD (GO TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 575)	NAME _____ LIVING / DEAD (GO TO 503 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE, OR IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 575)
503A	Has (NAME) received a vitamin A dose (like this/any of these) in the past six months? SHOW COMMON TYPES OF CAPSULES.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
504	Do you have a Health Passport for (NAME)? IF YES: May I see it please?	YES, SEEN . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 506) YES, NOT SEEN . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 508) NO CARD 3	YES, SEEN . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 506) YES, NOT SEEN . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 508) NO CARD 3	YES, SEEN . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 506) YES, NOT SEEN . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 508) NO CARD 3
505	Did you ever have a Health Passport for (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 508) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 508) NO 2	YES . . . . . 1 (SKIP TO 508) NO 2

506 (1) COPY VACCINATION DATE FOR EACH VACCINE FROM THE HEALTH PASSPORT.
(2) WRITE '44' IN 'DAY' COLUMN IF CARD SHOWS THAT A VACCINATION WAS GIVEN, BUT NO DATE IS RECORDED.

	LAST BIRTH DAY	LAST BIRTH MONTH	LAST BIRTH YEAR	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH DAY	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH MONTH	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH YEAR	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH DAY	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH MONTH	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH YEAR
BCG				BCG			BCG		
POLIO 0 (BEFORE 14 DAYS OLD)				P0			P0		
POLIO 1 (AT 6 WEEKS OR LATER)				P1			P1		
POLIO 2 (1 MONTH AFTER 1ST DOSE)				P2			P2		
POLIO 3 (1 MONTH AFTER 2ND DOSE)				P3			P3		
DPT1/PENTAVALENT 1 (6 WEEKS OR LATER)				DPT1			DPT1		
DPT2/PENTAVALENT2 (1 MONTH AFTER 1ST DOSE)				DPT2			DPT2		
DPT3/PENTAVALENT3 (1 MONTH AFTER 2ND DOSE)				DPT3			DPT3		
MEASLES (9 MONTHS)				MEA			MEA		
VITAMIN A (MOST RECENT)				VIT A			VIT A		

506A	CHECK 506:	BCG TO MEASLES ALL RECORDED / OTHER (GO TO 510)	BCG TO MEASLES ALL RECORDED / OTHER (GO TO 510)	BCG TO MEASLES ALL RECORDED / OTHER (GO TO 510)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME ________	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME ________	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME ________
507	Has (NAME) received any vaccinations that are not recorded on this card, including vaccinations received in a national immunization day campaign? RECORD 'YES' ONLY IF RESPONDENT MENTIONS BCG, POLIO 0-3, DPT/PENTAVALENT 1-3, AND/OR MEASLES VACCINES.	YES . . . . 1 (PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND WRITE '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 506) (SKIP TO 510) NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 510) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 (PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND WRITE '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 506) (SKIP TO 510) NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 510) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 (PROBE FOR VACCINATIONS AND WRITE '66' IN THE CORRESPONDING DAY COLUMN IN 506) (SKIP TO 510) NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 510) DON'T KNOW 8
508	Did (NAME) ever receive any vaccinations to prevent him/her from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in a national immunization campaign?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 517) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 517) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 517) DON'T KNOW 8
509	Please tell me if (NAME) received any of the following vaccinations:			
509A	A BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
509B	Polio vaccine, that is, drops in the mouth?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 509E) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 509E) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 509E) DON'T KNOW 8
509C	Was the first polio vaccine received in the first two weeks after birth or later?	FIRST 2 WEEKS . . . 1 LATER 2	FIRST 2 WEEKS . . . 1 LATER 2	FIRST 2 WEEKS . . . 1 LATER 2
509D	How many times was the polio vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . . ☐	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . . ☐	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . . ☐
509E	A DPT/Pentavalent (DPT-HepB-Hib) vaccination, that is, an injection given in the thigh or buttocks, sometimes at the same time as polio drops?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 509G) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 509G) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 509G) DON'T KNOW 8
509F	How many times was a DPT/ Pentavalent (DPT-HepB-Hib) vaccination received?	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . . ☐	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . . ☐	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . . ☐
509G	A measles injection or an MMR injection - that is, a shot in the thigh at the age of 9 months or older - to prevent him/her from getting measles?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
510	Were any of the vaccinations (NAME) received during the last two years given as part of a national immunization day campaign?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 NO VACCINATION IN THE LAST 2 YRS. 3 DON'T KNOW . . . 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 NO VACCINATION IN THE LAST 2 YRS. 3 DON'T KNOW . . . 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 NO VACCINATION IN THE LAST 2 YRS. 3 DON'T KNOW . . . 8
517	Has (NAME) taken any drug for intestinal worms in the last six months?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME ________	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME ________	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME ________
517A	Is (NAME) currently enrolled in a programme at a health facility that provides food support, such as likuni phala or chiponde?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 518) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 518) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 518) DON'T KNOW 8
517B	What programme does (NAME) participate in?	LIKUNI PHALA . . . 1 CHIPONDE . . . . 2 OTHER . . . . 6 DON'T KNOW . . . 8	LIKUNI PHALA . . . 1 CHIPONDE . . . . 2 OTHER . . . . 6 DON'T KNOW . . . 8	LIKUNI PHALA . . . 1 CHIPONDE . . . . 2 OTHER . . . . 6 DON'T KNOW . . . 8
518	Has (NAME) had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 533) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 533) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 533) DON'T KNOW 8
519	Was there any blood in the stools?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
520	Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink during the diarrhea (including breastmilk). Was he/she given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? IF LESS, PROBE: Was he/she given much less than usual to drink or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS . . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . 3 MORE . . . . 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS . . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . 3 MORE . . . . 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS . . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . 3 MORE . . . . 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 DON'T KNOW 8
521	When (NAME) had diarrhea, was he/she given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? IF LESS, PROBE: Was he/she given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS . . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . 3 MORE . . . . 4 STOPPED FOOD . 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD 6 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS . . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . 3 MORE . . . . 4 STOPPED FOOD . 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD 6 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS . . . . . . 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . 3 MORE . . . . 4 STOPPED FOOD . 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD 6 DON'T KNOW 8
522	Did you seek advice or treatment for the diarrhea from any source?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 528)	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 528)	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 528)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME ________________	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME ________________	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME ________________
523	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE(S). IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF A HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER, OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. ________________ (NAME OF PLACE(S)) ________________ (NAME OF PLACE(S)) ________________ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVT HOSPITAL A GOVT HEALTH CENTER ...... B GOVT HEALTH POST/ OUTREACH ... C MOBILE CLINIC . D HSA .... E OTHER PUBLIC F **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL ...... G HEALTH CENTER H **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PVT. HOSPITAL/ CLINIC .... J PHARMACY ... K PVT DOCTOR ... L MOBILE CLINIC . M HSA .... N OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL ...... O **BLM** .... P **MACRO** .... Q **YOUTH DROP IN CENTRE** .... R **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP .... S TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER T **OTHER** X	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVT HOSPITAL A GOVT HEALTH CENTER ...... B GOVT HEALTH POST/ OUTREACH ... C MOBILE CLINIC . D HSA .... E OTHER PUBLIC F **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL ...... G HEALTH CENTER H **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PVT. HOSPITAL/ CLINIC .... J PHARMACY ... K PVT DOCTOR ... L MOBILE CLINIC . M HSA .... N OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL ...... O **BLM** .... P **MACRO** .... Q **YOUTH DROP IN CENTRE** .... R **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP .... S TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER T **OTHER** X	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVT HOSPITAL A GOVT HEALTH CENTER ...... B GOVT HEALTH POST/ OUTREACH ... C MOBILE CLINIC . D HSA .... E OTHER PUBLIC F **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL ...... G HEALTH CENTER H **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PVT. HOSPITAL/ CLINIC .... J PHARMACY ... K PVT DOCTOR ... L MOBILE CLINIC . M HSA .... N OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL ...... O **BLM** .... P **MACRO** .... Q **YOUTH DROP IN CENTRE** .... R **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP .... S TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER T **OTHER** X
524	CHECK 523:	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ☐ ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED ☐ (SKIP TO 526)	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ☐ ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED ☐ (SKIP TO 526)	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ☐ ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED ☐ (SKIP TO 526)
525	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 523.	FIRST PLACE ... ☐	FIRST PLACE ... ☐	FIRST PLACE ... ☐
526	How many days after the diarrhea began did you first seek advice or treatment for (NAME)? IF THE SAME DAY, RECORD '00'.	DAYS ...... ☐☐	DAYS ...... ☐☐	DAYS ...... ☐☐
528	Was he/she given a fluid made from a special packet called THANZI or ORS?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 DON'T KNOW 8
529	Was anything (else) given to treat the diarrhea?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 (SKIP TO 533) DON'T KNOW 8	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 (SKIP TO 533) DON'T KNOW 8	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 (SKIP TO 533) DON'T KNOW 8

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME ________	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME ________	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME ________
530	What (else) was given to treat the diarrhea? Anything else? RECORD ALL TREATMENTS GIVEN.	**PILL OR SYRUP** ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . . A ANTIMOTILITY . B ZINC . . . . C OTHER (NOT ANTI-BIOTIC, ANTI-MOTILITY) . . . D UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP . . . E **INJECTION** ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . . F NON-ANTIBIOTIC . G UNKNOWN INJECTION . . . H **(IV) INTRAVENOUS MEDICINE/FLUIDS** I **HOME REMEDY/ HERBAL MED-ICINE** . . . . J **OTHER** ________ X (SPECIFY)	**PILL OR SYRUP** ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . . A ANTIMOTILITY . B ZINC . . . . C OTHER (NOT ANTI-BIOTIC, ANTI-MOTILITY) . . . D UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP . . . E **INJECTION** ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . . F NON-ANTIBIOTIC . G UNKNOWN INJECTION . . . H **(IV) INTRAVENOUS MEDICINE/FLUIDS** I **HOME REMEDY/ HERBAL MED-ICINE** . . . . J **OTHER** ________ X (SPECIFY)	**PILL OR SYRUP** ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . . A ANTIMOTILITY . B ZINC . . . . C OTHER (NOT ANTI-BIOTIC, ANTI-MOTILITY) . . . D UNKNOWN PILL OR SYRUP . . . E **INJECTION** ANTIBIOTIC . . . . . . F NON-ANTIBIOTIC . G UNKNOWN INJECTION . . . H **(IV) INTRAVENOUS MEDICINE/FLUIDS** I **HOME REMEDY/ HERBAL MED-ICINE** . . . . J **OTHER** ________ X (SPECIFY)
533	Has (NAME) been ill with a fever at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 534) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 534) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 534) DON'T KNOW 8
533A	At any time during the illness, did (NAME) have blood taken from his/her finger or heel for testing?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8
534	Has (NAME) had an illness with a cough at any time in the last 2 weeks?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 537) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 537) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 537) DON'T KNOW 8
535	When (NAME) had an illness with a cough, did he/she breathe faster than usual with short, rapid breaths or have difficulty breathing?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 538) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 538) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 538) DON'T KNOW 8
536	Was the fast or difficult breathing due to a problem in the chest or to a blocked or runny nose?	CHEST ONLY . . . 1 NOSE ONLY . . . . . . 2 BOTH . . . . 3 OTHER ________ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . . 8 (SKIP TO 538)	CHEST ONLY . . . 1 NOSE ONLY . . . . . . 2 BOTH . . . . 3 OTHER ________ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . . 8 (SKIP TO 538)	CHEST ONLY . . . 1 NOSE ONLY . . . . . . 2 BOTH . . . . 3 OTHER ________ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . . 8 (SKIP TO 538)
537	CHECK 533: HAD FEVER?	YES ☐ NO OR DK ☐ (GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 575)	YES ☐ NO OR DK ☐ (GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 575)	YES ☐ NO OR DK ☐ (GO TO 503 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 575)

W-30

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME ________________	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME ________________	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME ________________
538	Now I would like to know how much (NAME) was given to drink (including breastmilk) during the illness with a (fever/cough). Was he/she given less than usual to drink, about the same amount, or more than usual to drink? IF LESS, PROBE: Was he/she given much less than usual to drink or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS ...... 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . 3 MORE .... 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS ...... 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . 3 MORE .... 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS ...... 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . 3 MORE .... 4 NOTHING TO DRINK 5 DON'T KNOW 8
539	When (NAME) had a (fever/cough), was he/she given less than usual to eat, about the same amount, more than usual, or nothing to eat? IF LESS, PROBE: Was he/she given much less than usual to eat or somewhat less?	MUCH LESS ...... 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . 3 MORE .... 4 STOPPED FOOD . 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD 6 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS ...... 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . 3 MORE .... 4 STOPPED FOOD . 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD 6 DON'T KNOW 8	MUCH LESS ...... 1 SOMEWHAT LESS . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . 3 MORE .... 4 STOPPED FOOD . 5 NEVER GAVE FOOD 6 DON'T KNOW 8
540	Did you seek advice or treatment for the illness from any source?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 (SKIP TO 546)←	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 (SKIP TO 546)←	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 (SKIP TO 546)←
541	Where did you seek advice or treatment? Anywhere else? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE(S). IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF A HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER, OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. ________________ (NAME OF PLACE(S)) ________________ (NAME OF PLACE(S)) ________________ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVT HOSPITAL A GOVT HEALTH CENTER ...... B GOVT HEALTH POST/ OUTREACH ... C MOBILE CLINIC . D HSA .... E OTHER PUBLIC F **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL ...... G HEALTH CENTER H **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PVT. HOSPITAL/ CLINIC .... J PHARMACY ... K PVT DOCTOR ... L MOBILE CLINIC . M HSA .... N OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL ...... O **BLM** .... P **MACRO** .... Q **YOUTH DROP IN CENTRE** .... R **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP .... S TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER T **OTHER** X	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVT HOSPITAL A GOVT HEALTH CENTER ...... B GOVT HEALTH POST/ OUTREACH ... C MOBILE CLINIC . D HSA .... E OTHER PUBLIC F **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL ...... G HEALTH CENTER H **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PVT. HOSPITAL/ CLINIC .... J PHARMACY ... K PVT DOCTOR ... L MOBILE CLINIC . M HSA .... N OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL ...... O **BLM** .... P **MACRO** .... Q **YOUTH DROP IN CENTRE** .... R **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP .... S TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER T **OTHER** X	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVT HOSPITAL A GOVT HEALTH CENTER ...... B GOVT HEALTH POST/ OUTREACH ... C MOBILE CLINIC . D HSA .... E OTHER PUBLIC F **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL ...... G HEALTH CENTER H **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PVT. HOSPITAL/ CLINIC .... J PHARMACY ... K PVT DOCTOR ... L MOBILE CLINIC . M HSA .... N OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL ...... O **BLM** .... P **MACRO** .... Q **YOUTH DROP IN CENTRE** .... R **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP .... S TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER T **OTHER** X

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME ________	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME ________	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME ________
542	CHECK 541:	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ☐ ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED ☐ (SKIP TO 544)	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ☐ ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED ☐ (SKIP TO 544)	TWO OR MORE CODES CIRCLED ☐ ONLY ONE CODE CIRCLED ☐ (SKIP TO 544)
543	Where did you first seek advice or treatment? USE LETTER CODE FROM 541.	FIRST PLACE . . . ☐	FIRST PLACE . . . ☐	FIRST PLACE . . . ☐
544	How many days after the illness began did you first seek advice or treatment for (NAME)? IF THE SAME DAY, RECORD '00'.	DAYS . . . . . . ☐☐	DAYS . . . . . . ☐☐	DAYS . . . . . . ☐☐
546	At any time during the illness, did (NAME) take any drugs for the illness?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 575) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 575) DON'T KNOW 8	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (GO TO 503 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 575) DON'T KNOW 8
547	What drugs did (NAME) take? Any other drugs? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	**ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS** SP/FANSIDAR/ NOVIDAR SP . A CHLOROQUINE . B AMODIAQUINE . C QUININE . . . . D LA (COARTEM) . E ARTESUNATE . . . F AA/ASAQ (COMBINED AMODIAQUINE AND ARTE-SUNATE) . . . G OTHER ANTI-MALARIAL ________ . . . H (SPECIFY) **ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS** PILL/SYRUP . . . I INJECTION . . . J **OTHER DRUGS** ASPIRIN/CAFENOL K ACETAMINOPHEN/ PANADOL/ PARACETAMOL L IBUPROFEN . . . M **OTHER** ________ X (SPECIFY) **DON'T KNOW** . . . . . . Z	**ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS** SP/FANSIDAR/ NOVIDAR SP . A CHLOROQUINE . B AMODIAQUINE . C QUININE . . . . D LA (COARTEM) . E ARTESUNATE . . . F AA/ASAQ (COMBINED AMODIAQUINE AND ARTE-SUNATE) . . . G OTHER ANTI-MALARIAL ________ . . . H (SPECIFY) **ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS** PILL/SYRUP . . . I INJECTION . . . J **OTHER DRUGS** ASPIRIN/CAFENOL K ACETAMINOPHEN/ PANADOL/ PARACETAMOL L IBUPROFEN . . . M **OTHER** ________ X (SPECIFY) **DON'T KNOW** . . . . . . Z	**ANTIMALARIAL DRUGS** SP/FANSIDAR/ NOVIDAR SP . A CHLOROQUINE . B AMODIAQUINE . C QUININE . . . . D LA (COARTEM) . E ARTESUNATE . . . F AA/ASAQ (COMBINED AMODIAQUINE AND ARTE-SUNATE) . . . G OTHER ANTI-MALARIAL ________ . . . H (SPECIFY) **ANTIBIOTIC DRUGS** PILL/SYRUP . . . I INJECTION . . . J **OTHER DRUGS** ASPIRIN/CAFENOL K ACETAMINOPHEN/ PANADOL/ PARACETAMOL L IBUPROFEN . . . M **OTHER** ________ X (SPECIFY) **DON'T KNOW** . . . . . . Z

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME ____________	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME ____________	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME ____________
550	CHECK 547: ANY CODE A-G CIRCLED?	YES / NO NO → (GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 575)	YES / NO NO → (GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 575)	YES / NO NO → (GO TO 503 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE GO TO 575)
551	CHECK 547: SP/FANSIDAR/NOVIDAR SP ('A') GIVEN	CODE 'A' CIRCLED CODE 'A' NOT CIRCLED → (SKIP TO 554)	CODE 'A' CIRCLED CODE 'A' NOT CIRCLED → (SKIP TO 554)	CODE 'A' CIRCLED CODE 'A' NOT CIRCLED → (SKIP TO 554)
552	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take SP/Fansidar or Novidar SP?	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 FOUR OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . 4 DON'T KNOW . . . 8	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 FOUR OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . 4 DON'T KNOW . . . 8	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 FOUR OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . 4 DON'T KNOW . . . 8
553	For how many days did (NAME) take the SP/Fansidar or Novidar SP? IF 7 DAYS OR MORE, RECORD 7.	DAYS . . . . [ ] DON'T KNOW . . . 8	DAYS . . . . [ ] DON'T KNOW . . . 8	DAYS . . . . [ ] DON'T KNOW . . . 8
554	CHECK 547: CHLOROQUINE ('B') GIVEN	CODE 'B' CIRCLED CODE 'B' NOT CIRCLED → (SKIP TO 557)	CODE 'B' CIRCLED CODE 'B' NOT CIRCLED → (SKIP TO 557)	CODE 'B' CIRCLED CODE 'B' NOT CIRCLED → (SKIP TO 557)
555	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take chloroquine?	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 FOUR OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . 4 DON'T KNOW . . . 8	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 FOUR OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . 4 DON'T KNOW . . . 8	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 FOUR OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . 4 DON'T KNOW . . . 8
556	For how many days did (NAME) take the chloroquine? IF 7 DAYS OR MORE, RECORD 7.	DAYS . . . . [ ] DON'T KNOW . . . 8	DAYS . . . . [ ] DON'T KNOW . . . 8	DAYS . . . . [ ] DON'T KNOW . . . 8
557	CHECK 547: AMODIAQUINE ('C') GIVEN	CODE 'C' CIRCLED CODE 'C' NOT CIRCLED → (SKIP TO 560)	CODE 'C' CIRCLED CODE 'C' NOT CIRCLED → (SKIP TO 560)	CODE 'C' CIRCLED CODE 'C' NOT CIRCLED → (SKIP TO 560)

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME ______________	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME ______________	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME ______________
558	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take Amodiaquine?	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 FOUR OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . 4 DON'T KNOW . . . 8	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 FOUR OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . 4 DON'T KNOW . . . 8	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 FOUR OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . 4 DON'T KNOW . . . 8
559	For how many days did (NAME) take the Amodiaquine? IF 7 DAYS OR MORE, RECORD 7.	DAYS . . . . [ ] DON'T KNOW . . . 8	DAYS . . . . [ ] DON'T KNOW . . . 8	DAYS . . . . [ ] DON'T KNOW . . . 8
560	CHECK 547: QUINE ('D') GIVEN	CODE 'D' CIRCLED [ ] ↓ CODE 'D' NOT CIRCLED [ ] (SKIP TO 563)	CODE 'D' CIRCLED [ ] ↓ CODE 'D' NOT CIRCLED [ ] (SKIP TO 563)	CODE 'D' CIRCLED [ ] ↓ CODE 'D' NOT CIRCLED [ ] (SKIP TO 563)
561	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take quinine?	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 FOUR OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . 4 DON'T KNOW . . . 8	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 FOUR OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . 4 DON'T KNOW . . . 8	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 FOUR OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . 4 DON'T KNOW . . . 8
562	For how many days did (NAME) take the quinine? IF 7 DAYS OR MORE, RECORD 7.	DAYS . . . . [ ] DON'T KNOW . . . 8	DAYS . . . . [ ] DON'T KNOW . . . 8	DAYS . . . . [ ] DON'T KNOW . . . 8
563	CHECK 547: LA ('E') GIVEN	CODE 'E' CIRCLED [ ] ↓ CODE 'E' NOT CIRCLED [ ] (SKIP TO 566)	CODE 'E' CIRCLED [ ] ↓ CODE 'E' NOT CIRCLED [ ] (SKIP TO 566)	CODE 'E' CIRCLED [ ] ↓ CODE 'E' NOT CIRCLED [ ] (SKIP TO 566)
564	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take LA?	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 FOUR OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . 4 DON'T KNOW . . . 8	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 FOUR OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . 4 DON'T KNOW . . . 8	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 FOUR OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . 4 DON'T KNOW . . . 8
565	For how many days did (NAME) take the LA? IF 7 DAYS OR MORE, RECORD 7.	NUMBER OF DAYS . . . . [ ] DON'T KNOW . . . 8	NUMBER OF DAYS . . . . [ ] DON'T KNOW . . . 8	NUMBER OF DAYS . . . . [ ] DON'T KNOW . . . 8

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NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME ________	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME ________	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME ________
565A	How many times per day did (NAME) take the LA?	NUMBER OF TIMES PER DAY . [ ] DON'T KNOW . . . 8	NUMBER OF TIMES PER DAY . [ ] DON'T KNOW . . . 8	NUMBER OF TIMES PER DAY . [ ] DON'T KNOW . . . 8
566	CHECK 547: ARTESUNATE ('F') GIVEN	CODE 'F' CIRCLED [ ] CODE 'F' NOT CIRCLED [ ] (SKIP TO 568A)	CODE 'F' CIRCLED [ ] CODE 'F' NOT CIRCLED [ ] (SKIP TO 568A)	CODE 'F' CIRCLED [ ] CODE 'F' NOT CIRCLED [ ] (SKIP TO 568A)
567	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take (ARTESUNATE)?	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 FOUR OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . 4 DON'T KNOW . . . 8	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 FOUR OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . 4 DON'T KNOW . . . 8	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 FOUR OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . 4 DON'T KNOW . . . 8
568	For how many days did (NAME) take the (ARTESUNATE)? IF 7 DAYS OR MORE, RECORD 7.	DAYS . . . . [ ] DON'T KNOW . . . 8	DAYS . . . . [ ] DON'T KNOW . . . 8	DAYS . . . . [ ] DON'T KNOW . . . 8
568A	CHECK 547: AA/ASAQ (COMBINED AMODIAQUINE AND ARTESUNATE) ('G') GIVEN	CODE 'G' CIRCLED [ ] CODE 'G' NOT CIRCLED [ ] (SKIP TO 569)	CODE 'G' CIRCLED [ ] CODE 'G' NOT CIRCLED [ ] (SKIP TO 569)	CODE 'G' CIRCLED [ ] CODE 'G' NOT CIRCLED [ ] (SKIP TO 569)
568B	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take (AA/ASAQ)?	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 FOUR OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . 4 DON'T KNOW . . . 8	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 FOUR OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . 4 DON'T KNOW . . . 8	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 FOUR OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . 4 DON'T KNOW . . . 8
568C	For how many days did (NAME) take the (AA/ASAQ)? IF 7 DAYS OR MORE, RECORD 7.	DAYS . . . . [ ] DON'T KNOW . . . 8	DAYS . . . . [ ] DON'T KNOW . . . 8	DAYS . . . . [ ] DON'T KNOW . . . 8

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	LAST BIRTH NAME ________	NEXT-TO-LAST BIRTH NAME ________	SECOND-FROM-LAST BIRTH NAME ________
569	CHECK 547: OTHER ANTIMALARIAL ('H') GIVEN	CODE 'H' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE 'H' NOT CIRCLED ☐ (GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 575)	CODE 'H' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE 'H' NOT CIRCLED ☐ (GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 575)	CODE 'H' CIRCLED ☐ ↓ CODE 'H' NOT CIRCLED ☐ (GO TO 503 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 575)
570	How long after the fever started did (NAME) first take (OTHER ANTIMALARIAL)?	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 FOUR OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . 4 DON'T KNOW . . . 8	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 FOUR OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . 4 DON'T KNOW . . . 8	SAME DAY . . . . . 0 NEXT DAY . . . . . 1 TWO DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 2 THREE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . . . . 3 FOUR OR MORE DAYS AFTER FEVER . . 4 DON'T KNOW . . . 8
571	For how many days did (NAME) take the (OTHER ANTIMALARIAL)? IF 7 DAYS OR MORE, RECORD 7.	DAYS . . . . ☐ DON'T KNOW . . . 8	DAYS . . . . ☐ DON'T KNOW . . . 8	DAYS . . . . ☐ DON'T KNOW . . . 8
572		GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 575.	GO BACK TO 503 IN NEXT COLUMN; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 575.	GO TO 503 IN NEXT-TO-LAST COLUMN OF NEW QUESTIONNAIRE; OR, IF NO MORE BIRTHS, GO TO 575.

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
575	CHECK 528, ALL COLUMNS: NO CHILD RECEIVED FLUID FROM ORS PACKET ☐ ↓ ANY CHILD RECEIVED FLUID FROM ORS PACKET ☐ →		577
576	Have you ever heard of a special product called THANZI-ORS or a pre-packaged ORS liquid you can get for the treatment of diarrhea?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
577	CHECK 215 AND 218, ALL ROWS: NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN IN 2008 OR LATER LIVING WITH THE RESPONDENT ONE OR MORE ☐ ↓ NONE ☐ →		601
	RECORD NAME OF YOUNGEST CHILD LIVING WITH HER (AND CONTINUE WITH 578) _____ (NAME)		
578	Now I would like to ask you about liquids or foods (NAME FROM 577) had yesterday during the day or at night. Did (NAME FROM 577) (drink/eat):		

		YES	NO	DK
a)	Plain water?	a) PLAIN WATER 1	2	8
b)	Commercially produced infant formula?	b) FORMULA 1	2	8
	IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink infant formula? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK INFANT FORMULA ☐☐		
c)	Milk such as tinned, powdered, or fresh animal milk?	c) MILK 1	2	8
	IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink milk? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK MILK ☐☐		
d)	Yogurt?	d) YOGURT 1	2	8
	IF YES: How many times did (NAME) drink/eat yogurt? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK/ATE YOGURT ☐☐		
e)	Juice or juice drinks?	e) JUICE 1	2	8
f)	Tea or coffee?	f) TEA OR COFFEE 1	2	8
g)	Soft drink?	g) SOFT DRINK 1	2	8
h)	Soup or broth?	h) SOUP OR BROTH 1	2	8
i)	Any Cerelac (Likuni Phala, Nestum, Purity, Sibusiso)?	i) BABY CEREAL/FOOD . . . 1	2	8
j)	Any thin porridge?	j) PORRIDGE . . . 1	2	8
k)	Thobwa (fermented porridge)?	k) THOBWA 1	2	8
l)	ORS (oral rehydration solution)?	l) ORS 1	2	8
m)	Vitamin or mineral supplements?	m) SUPPLEMENTS 1	2	8
n)	Any other liquids?	n) OTHER LIQUIDS 1	2	8

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
579	Now I would like to ask you about solid or semi-solid (mushy) foods that (NAME FROM 577) may have had yesterday during the day or at night. I am interested in whether your child had the item even if it was combined with other foods.		

Did (NAME FROM 577) eat:

		YES	NO	DK
a)	Bread, scone, maize meal (ngaiwa), maize flour (ufawoyera), millet, rice, sorghum, or any other food made from grains?	1	2	8
b)	Pumpkin, carrots, squash or yams or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?	1	2	8
c)	Cocoyams, irish potatoes, white sweet potatoes, white yams, cassava, or other local roots or tubers?	1	2	8
d)	Any dark green, leafy vegetables such as amaranth, bonongwe, pumpkin leaves, chinese cabbage, greens, kale, cassava leaves, beans, cow peas or sweet potato leaves that are fresh?	1	2	8
e)	Dried leaves of pumpkin, beans, cow peas or sweet potato?	1	2	8
f)	Ripe mangoes, papayas, guava?	1	2	8
g)	Any other fruits or vegetables (for example, bananas, apples, green beans, avocados, tomatoes, okra)?	1	2	8
h)	Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats?	1	2	8
i)	Any meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, duck, rabbit or rodents (such as mice, moles, etc.)?	1	2	8
j)	Grubs, snails or insects?	1	2	8
k)	Eggs?	1	2	8
l)	Fresh or dried fish, nkhanu, crabs or other seafood?	1	2	8
m)	Any foods made from beans, soybeans, nuts, lentils, pigeon peas, cow peas or ground nut powder (nsinjiro)?	1	2	8
n)	Cheese or other products made from milk?	1	2	8
o)	Any oil, fats, or butter, or foods made with any of these?	1	2	8
p)	Any sugary foods such as chocolates, sweets, candies, sugar cane, honey, pastries, cakes, or biscuits?	1	2	8
q)	Any other solid or semi-solid food?	1	2	8

580	CHECK 578i, 578j, AND 578k (BABY CEREAL OR OTHER PORRIDGE) AND 579a THROUGH 579q: AT LEAST ONE "YES' ☐ NOT A SINGLE "YES" ☐ → 601	
581	How many times did (NAME FROM 577) eat solid, semi-solid, or soft foods yesterday during the day or at night? IF 7 OR MORE TIMES, RECORD '7'.	NUMBER OF TIMES . . . . . ☐ DON'T KNOW 8

SECTION 6. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
601	Are you currently married or living together with a man as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 YES, LIVING WITH A MAN . . . . . 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	→ 604
602	Have you ever been married or lived together with a man as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 YES, LIVED WITH A MAN . . . . . 2 NO 3	→ 617
603	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED . . . . . 1 DIVORCED . . . . . 2 SEPARATED 3	→ 609
604	Is your husband/partner living with you now or is he staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HER . . . . . 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2	
605	RECORD THE HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S NAME AND LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. IF HE IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'.	NAME _____ LINE NO. . . . . ☐☐	
606	Does your husband/partner have other wives or does he live with other women as if married?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 609
607	Including yourself, in total, how many wives or partners does your husband live with now as if married?	TOTAL NUMBER OF WIVES AND LIVE-IN PARTNERS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
608	Are you the first, second, ... wife/partner?	RANK . . . . . ☐☐	
609	Have you been married or lived with a man only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE . . . . . 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	→ 611
610	CHECK 603: IS RESPONDENT CURRENTLY WIDOWED? CURRENTLY WIDOWED ☐ → 613 NOT ASKED OR CURRENTLY DIVORCED/SEPARATED ☐ → 615		
611	CHECK 603: IS RESPONDENT CURRENTLY WIDOWED? NOT ASKED ☐ ↓ CURRENTLY WIDOWED ☐ → 613 CURRENTLY DIVORCED/ SEPARATED ☐ → 615		
612	How did your previous marriage or union end?	DEATH/WIDOWHOOD . . . . . 1 DIVORCE . . . . . 2 SEPARATION 3	→ 615
613	Who got most of the land and possessions, such as household goods, money, vehicles or livestock, that you and your husband owned?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 OTHER WIFE . . . . . 2 HUSBAND'S CHILDREN THAT ARE NOT RESPONDENT'S . . . . . 3 HUSBAND'S FAMILY . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) NO POSSESSIONS 7	→ 615 → 615
613A	Did you receive any legal support or assistance following the property grabbing?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
615	CHECK 609: MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE → In what month and year did you start living with your husband/partner? MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN MORE THAN ONCE → Now I would like to ask about when you started living with your first husband/partner. In what month and year was that?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 617
616	How old were you when you first started living with him?	AGE . . . . . ☐☐	
617	CHECK FOR THE PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.		
618	Now I need to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE . . . . . 00 AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) HUSBAND/PARTNER 95	→ 641 → 621
618A	The first time you had sexual intercourse, was it to participate in a cultural practice or ritual such as chinamwali or kuchosa fumbi?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER . . . 8	
621	CHECK 107: AGE 15-24 → ; AGE 25-49 → ☐		→ 626
622	The first time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER . . . 8	
623	How old was the person you first had sexual intercourse with?	AGE OF PARTNER . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	→ 626
624	Was this person older than you, younger than you, or about the same age as you?	OLDER . . . . . 1 YOUNGER . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME AGE . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER . . . 8	→ 626
625	Would you say this person was ten or more years older than you or less than ten years older than you?	TEN OR MORE YEARS OLDER . . . . . 1 LESS THAN TEN YEARS OLDER . . . 2 OLDER, UNSURE HOW MUCH 3	
626	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your recent sexual activity in the last 12 months. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question.		
626A	When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.	DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 ☐☐ WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 ☐☐ MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 ☐☐ YEARS AGO . . . . . 4 ☐☐	→ 640

		LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	SECOND-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	THIRD-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER
627	When was the last time you had sexual intercourse with this person?		DAYS 1 WEEKS 2 MONTHS 3	DAYS . 1 WEEKS 2 MONTHS 3
628	The last time you had sexual intercourse (with this second/third person), was a condom used?	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 (SKIP TO 630)	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 (SKIP TO 630)	YES .... 1 NO .... 2 (SKIP TO 630)
629	Did you use a condom every time you had sexual intercourse with this person in the last 12 months?	YES .... 1 NO 2	YES .... 1 NO 2	YES .... 1 NO 2
630	What was your relationship to this person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF BOYFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, CIRCLE '2'. IF NO, CIRCLE '3'.	HUSBAND .... 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER .... 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT .... 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE ... 4 PROSTITUTE .... 5 OTHER .... 6 (SKIP TO 631A)	HUSBAND .... 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER .... 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT .... 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE ... 4 PROSTITUTE .... 5 OTHER .... 6 (SKIP TO 631A)	HUSBAND .... 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER .... 2 BOYFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT .... 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE ... 4 PROSTITUTE .... 5 OTHER .... 6 (SKIP TO 631A)
630A	CHECK 609:	MARRIED ONLY ONCE MARRIED MORE THAN ONCE (SKIP TO 631A)	MARRIED ONLY ONCE MARRIED MORE THAN ONCE (SKIP TO 631A)	MARRIED ONLY ONCE MARRIED MORE THAN ONCE (SKIP TO 631A)
630B	CHECK 618:	FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH FIRST HUSBAND/PARTNER (SKIP TO 638) OTHER	FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH FIRST HUSBAND/PARTNER (SKIP TO 638) OTHER	FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH FIRST HUSBAND/PARTNER (SKIP TO 639) OTHER
631A	How long ago did you first have sexual intercourse with this (second/third) person?	DAYS 1 WEEKS 2 MONTHS 3 YEARS 4	DAYS 1 WEEKS 2 MONTHS 3 YEARS 4	DAYS 1 WEEKS 2 MONTHS 3 YEARS 4
631B	CHECK 630:	HUSBAND OR LIVE-IN PARTNER (SKIP TO 638) OTHER	HUSBAND OR LIVE-IN PARTNER (SKIP TO 638) OTHER	HUSBAND OR LIVE-IN PARTNER (SKIP TO 639) OTHER
631C	How many times during the last 12 months did you have sexual intercourse with this person: once, twice, or more?	ONCE .... 1 TWICE .... 2 MORE 3	ONCE .... 1 TWICE .... 2 MORE 3	ONCE .... 1 TWICE .... 2 MORE 3

		LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	SECOND-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	THIRD-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER
632	CHECK 107:	AGE 15-24 → (SKIP TO 638) AGE 25-49	AGE 15-24 → (SKIP TO 638) AGE 25-49	AGE 15-24 → (SKIP TO 639) AGE 25-49
633	How old is this person?	AGE OF PARTNER ☐☐ (SKIP TO 638) DON'T KNOW 98	AGE OF PARTNER ☐☐ (SKIP TO 638) DON'T KNOW 98	AGE OF PARTNER ☐☐ (SKIP TO 639) DON'T KNOW 98
634	Is this person older than you, younger than you, or about the same age?	OLDER . . . . . 1 YOUNGER . . . . . 2 SAME AGE . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW . . . 8 (SKIP TO 638)	OLDER . . . . . 1 YOUNGER . . . . . 2 SAME AGE . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW . . . 8 (SKIP TO 638)	OLDER . . . . . 1 YOUNGER . . . . . 2 SAME AGE . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW . . . 8 (SKIP TO 639)
635	Would you say this person is ten or more years older than you or less than ten years older than you?	TEN OR MORE YEARS OLDER . . . . 1 LESS THAN TEN YEARS OLDER . . . . 2 OLDER, UNSURE HOW MUCH . . . 3	TEN OR MORE YEARS OLDER . . . 1 LESS THAN TEN YEARS OLDER . . . 2 OLDER, UNSURE HOW MUCH . . . 3	TEN OR MORE YEARS OLDER . . . 1 LESS THAN TEN YEARS OLDER . . . 2 OLDER, UNSURE HOW MUCH . . . 3
638	Apart from [this person/these two people], have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 (GO BACK TO 627 IN NEXT COLUMN) NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 640)	YES . . . . . 1 (GO BACK TO 627 IN NEXT COLUMN) NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 640)	
639	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS GREATER THAN 95, WRITE '95.'			NUMBER OF PARTNERS LAST 12 MONTHS . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW . . . 98

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
640	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS GREATER THAN 95, WRITE '95.'	NUMBER OF PARTNERS IN LIFETIME . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
640A	CHECK 618A: IF ANSWER IS 'NO' OR 'DON'T KNOW' OR QUESTION NOT ASKED ☐ ↓ IF ANSWER IS 'YES' ☐ →		641
640B	Have you ever had sexual intercourse as part of a cultural practice or ritual, such as chinamwali or kuchosa fumbi?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER . . . 8	
641	Do you know of a place where a person can get male condoms?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 644
642	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE(S). IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S)) _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S)) _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVT. HOSPITAL . . . . . A GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B GOV'T HEALTH POST/ OUTREACH . . . . . C MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . D HSA . . . . . E CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . F OTHER PUBLIC . . . . . G **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL . . . . . H HEALTH CENTER . . . . . I MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . J DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . K **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . L PHARMACY . . . . . M MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . N CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . O OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL . . . . . P **BLM** . . . . . Q **MACRO** . . . . . R **YOUTH DROP IN CENTRE** . . . . . S **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . T CHURCH . . . . . U FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . V **OTHER** X	
643	If you wanted to, could you yourself get a male condom?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNSURE 8	
644	Do you know of a place where a person can get female condoms?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 701

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
645	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE(S). IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S)) _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S)) _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVT. HOSPITAL . . . . . A GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B GOV'T HEALTH POST/ OUTREACH . . . . . C MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . D HSA . . . . . E CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . F OTHER PUBLIC . . . . . G **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL . . . . . H HEALTH CENTER . . . . . I MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . J DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . K **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . L PHARMACY . . . . . M MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . N CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . O OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL . . . . . P **BLM** . . . . . Q **MACRO** . . . . . R **YOUTH DROP IN CENTRE** . . . . . S **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . T CHURCH . . . . . U FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . V **OTHER** X	
646	If you wanted to, could you yourself get a female condom?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNSURE 8	

SECTION 7. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
701	CHECK 311/311A: NEITHER STERILIZED HE OR SHE STERILIZED		→ 713
702	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE: Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children? PREGNANT: Now I have some questions about the future. After the child you are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT . 3 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW AND PREGNANT . . . . . 4 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW AND NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE 5	 → 704 → 713 → 709 → 708
703	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE: How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child? PREGNANT: After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 SAYS SHE CAN'T GET PREGNANT 994 AFTER MARRIAGE . . . . . 995 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	 → 708 → 713 → 708
704	CHECK 226: NOT PREGNANT OR UNSURE PREGNANT		→ 709
705	CHECK 310: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT ASKED NOT CURRENTLY USING CURRENTLY USING		→ 713
706	CHECK 703: NOT ASKED 24 OR MORE MONTHS OR 02 OR MORE YEARS 00-23 MONTHS OR 00-01 YEAR		→ 709

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
707	CHECK 702: WANTS TO HAVE A/ANOTHER CHILD ☐ → You have said that you do not want (a/another) child soon, but you are not using any method to avoid pregnancy. WANTS NO MORE/ NONE ☐ → You have said that you do not want any (more) children, but you are not using any method to avoid pregnancy. Can you tell me why you are not using a method? Any other reason? RECORD ALL REASONS MENTIONED.	NOT MARRIED . . . . . A FERTILITY-RELATED REASONS NOT HAVING SEX . . . . . B INFREQUENT SEX . . . . . C MENOPAUSAL/HYSTERECTOMY . D SUBFECUND/INFECUND . . . . . E POSTPARTUM AMENORRHEIC . . . F BREASTFEEDING . . . . . G FATALISTIC . . . . . H OPPOSITION TO USE RESPONDENT OPPOSED . . . . . I HUSBAND/PARTNER OPPOSED . J OTHERS OPPOSED . . . . . K RELIGIOUS PROHIBITION . . . . . L LACK OF KNOWLEDGE KNOWS NO METHOD . . . . . M KNOWS NO SOURCE . . . . . N METHOD-RELATED REASONS HEALTH CONCERNS . . . . . O FEAR OF SIDE EFFECTS . . . . . P LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR . . . . . Q COSTS TOO MUCH . . . . . R INCONVENIENT TO USE . . . . . S INTERFERES WITH BODY'S NORMAL PROCESSES . . . . . T OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
708	CHECK 310: USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD? NOT ASKED ☐ → NO, NOT CURRENTLY USING ☐ → YES, CURRENTLY USING ☐ → 713		
709	Do you think you will use a contraceptive method to delay or avoid pregnancy at any time in the future?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
713	CHECK 216: HAS LIVING CHILDREN ☐ → If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? NO LIVING CHILDREN ☐ → If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.	NONE . . . . . 00 → 716A NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 → 716A (SPECIFY)	
714	How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would the sex not matter?	BOYS GIRLS EITHER NUMBER ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
716A	In the last few months have you heard about family planning:	YES NO	
	On the radio?	RADIO 1 2	
	On the television?	TELEVISION 1 2	
	In a newspaper or magazine?	NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE . . . 1 2	
	On a poster?	POSTER 1 2	
	On clothing (i.e., cap, chitenji, t-shirt)?	CLOTHING 1 2	
	In a drama?	DRAMA 1 2	
	Somewhere else?	OTHER 1 2	
716B	In the last few months, have you listened to any of the following program series about family planning or health on the radio?	YES NO	
	Safe motherhood?	SAFE MOTHERHOOD 1 2	
	Phukusi la Moyo?	PHUKUSI LA MOYO 1 2	
	Radio Doctor/Doctor wapawairesi?	RADIO DOCTOR 1 2	
	Umoyo M'Malawi?	UMOYO M'MALAWI 1 2	
	Tikuferanji?	TIKUFERANJI 1 2	
	Chitukuku M'Malawi?	CHITUKUKU M'MALAWI 1 2	
	Uku ndiko kudya?	UKU NDIKO KUDYA 1 2	
	Other?	OTHER 1 2	
717	CHECK 601: YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED; YES, LIVING WITH A MAN; NO, NOT IN UNION → 801		
718	CHECK 311/311A: CODE B, G, OR M CIRCLED → 720; NO CODE CIRCLED → 722; OTHER		
719	Does your husband/partner know that you are using a method of family planning?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
720	Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your husband's/partner's decision, or did you both decide together?	MAINLY RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 MAINLY HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 JOINT DECISION . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
721	CHECK 311/311A: NEITHER STERILIZED; HE OR SHE STERILIZED → 801		
722	Does your husband/partner want the same number of children that you want, or does he want more or fewer than you want?	SAME NUMBER . . . . . 1 MORE CHILDREN . . . . . 2 FEWER CHILDREN . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 8. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801	CHECK 601 AND 602: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ↓ FORMERLY MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN → 803 NEVER MARRIED AND NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN → 807		
802	How old was your husband/partner on his last birthday?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS ☐☐	
803	Did your (last) husband/partner ever attend school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 806
804	What was the highest level of school he attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 SECONDARY . . . . . 2 HIGHER . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 806
805	What was the highest (grade/form/year) he completed at that level?	CLASS . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
806	CHECK 801: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ↓ What is your husband's/partner's occupation? That is, what kind of work does he mainly do? FORMERLY MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN ↓ What was your (last) husband's/ partner's occupation? That is, what kind of work did he mainly do?	_____ ☐☐ _____ _____	
807	Aside from your own housework, have you done any work in the last seven days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 811
808	As you know, some women take up jobs for which they are paid in cash or kind. Others sell things, have a small business or work on the family farm or in the family business. In the last seven days, have you done any of these things or any other work?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 811
809	Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, maternity leave or any other such reason?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 811
810	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 818
811	What is your occupation, that is, what kind of work do you mainly do?	_____ ☐☐ _____ _____	
812	CHECK 811: WORKS IN AGRICULTURE ↓ DOES NOT WORK IN AGRICULTURE → 814		
813	Do you work mainly on your own land or on family land, or do you work on land that you rent from someone else, or do you work on someone else's land?	OWN LAND . . . . . 1 FAMILY LAND . . . . . 2 RENTED LAND . . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE'S LAND 4	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
814	Do you do this work for a member of your family, for someone else, or are you self-employed?	FOR FAMILY MEMBER . . . . . 1 FOR SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 2 SELF-EMPLOYED 3	
816	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR . . . . . 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR . 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3	
817	Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY . . . . . 1 CASH AND KIND . . . . . 2 IN KIND ONLY . . . . . 3 NOT PAID 4	
818	CHECK 601: CURRENTLY MARRIED/LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ NOT IN UNION ☐		→ 827
819	CHECK 817: CODE 1 OR 2 CIRCLED ☐ OTHER ☐		→ 822
820	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: mainly you, mainly your husband/partner, or you and your husband/partner jointly?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
821	Would you say that the money that you earn is more than what your husband/partner earns, less than what he earns, or about the same?	MORE THAN HIM . . . . . 1 LESS THAN HIM . . . . . 2 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER DOESN'T BRING IN ANY MONEY . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 823
822	Who usually decides how your husband's/partner's earnings will be used: you, your husband/partner, or you and your husband/partner jointly?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER HAS NO EARNINGS . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY)	
823	Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your husband/partner, you and your husband/partner jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
824	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
825	Who usually makes decisions about making purchases for daily household needs?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	
826	Who usually makes decisions about visits to your family or relatives?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND/PARTNER JOINTLY . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 4 OTHER 6	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
826A	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 1 JOINTLY ONLY . . . . . 2 ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	
826B	Do you own any land either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY . . . . . 1 JOINTLY ONLY . . . . . 2 ALONE AND JOINTLY . . . . . 3 DOES NOT OWN 4	
827	PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT (PRESENT AND LISTENING, PRESENT BUT NOT LISTENING, OR NOT PRESENT)	PRES./ LISTEN. / PRES./ NOT LISTEN. / NOT PRES. CHILDREN < 10 . . . . . 1 2 3 HUSBAND . . . . . 1 2 3 OTHER MALES . . . . . 1 2 3 OTHER FEMALES . . . 1 2 3	
828	Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:	YES / NO / DK	
	If she goes out without telling him?	GOES OUT 1 2 8	
	If she neglects the children?	NEGL. CHILDREN . . . 1 2 8	
	If she argues with him?	ARGUES 1 2 8	
	If she refuses to have sex with him?	REFUSES SEX 1 2 8	
	If the food is not properly cooked?	FOOD 1 2 8	

SECTION 9. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
901	Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of an illness called AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 942
902	Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
903	Can people get the AIDS virus from mosquito bites?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
904	Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
905	Can people get the AIDS virus by sharing food with a person who has AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
906	Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by not having sexual intercourse at all?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
907	Can people get the AIDS virus because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
908	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have the AIDS virus?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
909	Can the virus that causes AIDS be transmitted from a mother to her baby: During pregnancy? During delivery? By breastfeeding?	YES NO DK DURING PREG. . . . . 1 2 8 DURING DELIVERY . . . 1 2 8 BREASTFEEDING . . . 1 2 8	
910	CHECK 909: AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ OTHER ☐	→ 912	
911	Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with the AIDS virus to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
912	Have you heard about special antiretroviral drugs that people infected with the AIDS virus can get from a doctor or a nurse to help them live longer?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
929	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had the AIDS virus?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
930	If a member of your family got infected with the AIDS virus, would you want it to remain a secret or not?	YES, REMAIN A SECRET . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
931	If a member of your family became sick with AIDS, would you be willing to care for her or him in your own household?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
932	In your opinion, if a female teacher has the AIDS virus but is not sick, should she be allowed to continue teaching in the school?	SHOULD BE ALLOWED . . . . . 1 SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
940	Should children age 12-14 be taught about using a condom to avoid getting AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
942	CHECK 901: HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS → Apart from AIDS, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? NOT HEARD ABOUT HIV OR AIDS → Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
943	CHECK 618: HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE HAS NOT HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE →		951
944	CHECK 942: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES NO →		946
945	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
946	Sometimes women experience a bad smelling abnormal genital discharge. During the last 12 months, have you had a bad smelling abnormal genital discharge?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
947	Sometimes women have a genital sore or ulcer. During the last 12 months, have you had a genital sore or ulcer?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
948	CHECK 945, 946, AND 947: HAS HAD AN INFECTION (ANY 'YES') HAS NOT HAD AN INFECTION OR DOES NOT KNOW →		951
949	The last time you had (PROBLEM FROM 945/946/947), did you seek any kind of advice or treatment?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 951

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
950	Where did you go? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE(S). IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER VCT CENTER, OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . A GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B GOV'T HEALTH POST/ OUTREACH . . . . . C HSA . . . . . D DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . E OTHER PUBLIC . . . . . F **CHAM/MISSION** **HOSPITAL** . . . . . G HEALTH CENTER . . . . . H MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . I DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . J **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** **PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/** PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . K PRIVATE COMPANY HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . L OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL . . . . . M **BLM** . . . . . N **MACRO** . . . . . O **OTHER** X	
951	Husbands and wives do not always agree on everything. If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in refusing to have sex with him?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
952	If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
955	CHECK 601: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ☐ ↓ NOT IN UNION ☐ →		1001
956	Can you say no to your husband/partner if you do not want to have sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8	
957	Could you ask your husband/partner to use a condom if you wanted him to?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DEPENDS/NOT SURE 8	

SECTION 10. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1001	Have you ever heard of an illness called tuberculosis or TB?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1005
1002	How does tuberculosis spread from one person to another? PROBE: Any other ways? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	THROUGH THE AIR WHEN COUGHING OR SNEEZING . . . . . A THROUGH SHARING UTENSILS . . . . . B THROUGH TOUCHING A PERSON WITH TB . . . . . C THROUGH FOOD . . . . . D THROUGH SEXUAL CONTACT . . . . . E THROUGH MOSQUITO BITES . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
1002A	Has a doctor or other healthcare professional ever told you that you had tuberculosis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1003
1002B	How long ago did a doctor or other healthcare professional tell you that you had tuberculosis: in the past year, more than one year ago, but less than five years ago, or more than five years ago?	LESS THAN 1 YEAR AGO . . . . . 1 1-5 YEARS AGO . . . . . 2 MORE THAN 5 YEARS AGO . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
1003	Can tuberculosis be cured?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1004	If a member of your family got tuberculosis, would you want it to remain a secret or not?	YES, REMAIN A SECRET . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/ DEPENDS 8	
1005	Now I would like to ask you some other questions relating to health matters. Have you had an injection for any reason in the last 12 months? IF YES: How many injections have you had? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS GREATER THAN 90, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS . . . ☐☐ NONE 00	→ 1009
1006	Among these injections, how many were administered by a doctor, a nurse, a pharmacist, a dentist, or any other health worker? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS GREATER THAN 90, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS . . . ☐☐ NONE 00	
1009	Do you currently smoke cigarettes?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1011
1010	In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke?	CIGARETTES . . . . . ☐☐	
1011	Do you currently smoke or use any other type of tobacco?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1013
1012	What (other) type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	PIPE . . . . . A CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . . B SNUFF . . . . . C OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1013	Many different factors can prevent women from getting medical advice or treatment for themselves. When you are sick and want to get medical advice or treatment, is each of the following a big problem or not?	BIG PROB-LEM / NOT A BIG PROB-LEM	
	Getting permission to go?	PERMISSION TO GO . . . 1 / 2	
	Getting money needed for treatment?	GETTING MONEY . . . . . 1 / 2	
	The distance to the health facility?	DISTANCE . . . . . 1 / 2	
	Having to take transport?	TAKING TRANSPORT . . . 1 / 2	
	Not wanting to go alone?	GOING ALONE . . . . . 1 / 2	
	Concern that there may not be a female health provider?	NO FEMALE PROVIDER 1 / 2	
	Concern that there may not be any health provider?	NO PROVIDER . . . . . 1 / 2	
	Concern that there may be no drugs available?	NO DRUGS . . . . . 1 / 2	
1020	Sometimes a woman can have a problem such that she experiences a constant leakage of urine or stool from her vagina during the day and night. This problem usually occurs after a difficult childbirth, but may also occur after a sexual assault or after a pelvic surgery. Have you ever experienced a constant leakage of urine or stool from your vagina during the day and night?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1101
1021	Did this problem occur after a **delivery**?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1024
1022	Did this problem occur after a normal labor and delivery, or after a very difficult labor and delivery?	NORMAL LABOR/DELIVERY . . . . . 1 VERY DIFFICULT DELIVERY 2	
1023	Was this baby born alive?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1027
1024	Did this problem occur after a **sexual assault**?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1027
1025	Did this problem occur after you had **pelvic surgery**?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1027
1026	Did this problem occur after some other event happened to you? IF YES: What happened?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 EVENT _____ (SPECIFY)	→ 1028
1027	How many days after (ANSWER TO 1021/1024/1025/1026) did the leakage start? IF MORE THAN 99 DAYS, WRITE '99'.	NUMBER OF DAYS AFTER PRECIPITATING EVENT . . . . . [ ][ ]	
1028	Have you sought treatment for this condition?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1101
1028A	How long after the problem started did you seek treatment?	LESS THAN 1 MONTH . . . . . 1 1-6 MONTHS . . . . . 2 7-12 MONTHS . . . . . 3 MORE THAN 12 MONTHS . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1029	From whom did you last seek treatment?	HEALTH PROFESSIONAL DOCTOR/CLINICAL OFFICER . . . . . 11 NURSE/MIDWIFE . . . . . 12 PATIENT ATTENDANT . . . . . 13 OTHER TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER . . . 21 OTHER 96	
1030	Did the treatment stop the problem?	YES, NO MORE LEAKAGE AT ALL . . . 1 YES, BUT STILL HAVE SOME LEAKAGE 2 NO, STILL HAVE PROBLEM 3	

SECTION 11. MATERNAL MORTALITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1101	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your brothers and sisters, that is, all of the children born to your natural mother, including those who are living with you, those living elsewhere and those who have died. How many children did your mother give birth to, including you?	NUMBER OF BIRTHS TO NATURAL MOTHER	
1102	CHECK 1101: TWO OR MORE BIRTHS ☐ ↓ ONLY ONE BIRTH (RESPONDENT ONLY) ☐ → 1200		
1103	How many of these births did your mother have before you were born?	NUMBER OF PRECEDING BIRTHS	

1104	What was the name given to your oldest (next oldest) brother or sister?	(1) _____	(2) _____	(3) _____	(4) _____	(5) _____	(6) _____
1105	Is (NAME) male or female?	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2
1106	Is (NAME) still alive?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 GO TO 1108 DK . . . 8 GO TO (2)	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 GO TO 1108 DK . . . 8 GO TO (3)	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 GO TO 1108 DK . . . 8 GO TO (4)	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 GO TO 1108 DK . . . 8 GO TO (5)	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 GO TO 1108 DK . . . 8 GO TO (6)	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 GO TO 1108 DK . . . 8 GO TO (7)
1107	How old is (NAME)?	☐☐ GO TO (2)	☐☐ GO TO (3)	☐☐ GO TO (4)	☐☐ GO TO (5)	☐☐ GO TO (6)	☐☐ GO TO (7)
1108	How many years ago did (NAME) die?	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐
1109	How old was (NAME) when he/she died?	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (2)	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (3)	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (4)	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (5)	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (6)	☐☐ IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (7)
1110	Was (NAME) pregnant when she died?	YES . . . 1 GO TO 1113 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 GO TO 1113 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 GO TO 1113 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 GO TO 1113 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 GO TO 1113 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 GO TO 1113 NO . . . 2
1111	Did (NAME) die during childbirth?	YES . . . 1 GO TO 1113 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 GO TO 1113 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 GO TO 1113 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 GO TO 1113 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 GO TO 1113 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 GO TO 1113 NO . . . 2
1112	Did (NAME) die within two months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2
1113	How many live born children did (NAME) give birth to during her lifetime (before this pregnancy)?	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐

IF NO MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS, GO TO 1200

1104	What was the name given to your oldest (next oldest) brother or sister?	(7) _____	(8) _____	(9) _____	(10) _____	(11) _____	(12) _____
1105	Is (NAME) male or female?	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2	MALE 1 FEMALE 2
1106	Is (NAME) still alive?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 GO TO 1108 DK . . . 8 GO TO (8)	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 GO TO 1108 DK . . . 8 GO TO (9)	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 GO TO 1108 DK . . . 8 GO TO (10)	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 GO TO 1108 DK . . . 8 GO TO (11)	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 GO TO 1108 DK . . . 8 GO TO (12)	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2 GO TO 1108 DK . . . 8 GO TO (13)
1107	How old is (NAME)?	GO TO (8)	GO TO (9)	GO TO (10)	GO TO (11)	GO TO (12)	GO TO (13)
1108	How many years ago did (NAME) die?						
1109	How old was (NAME) when he/she died?	IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (8)	IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (9)	IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (10)	IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (11)	IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (12)	IF MALE OR DIED BEFORE 12 YEARS OF AGE GO TO (13)
1110	Was (NAME) pregnant when she died?	YES . . . 1 GO TO 1113 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 GO TO 1113 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 GO TO 1113 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 GO TO 1113 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 GO TO 1113 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 GO TO 1113 NO . . . 2
1111	Did (NAME) die during childbirth?	YES . . . 1 GO TO 1113 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 GO TO 1113 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 GO TO 1113 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 GO TO 1113 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 GO TO 1113 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 GO TO 1113 NO . . . 2
1112	Did (NAME) die within two months after the end of a pregnancy or childbirth?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2
1113	How many live born children did (NAME) give birth to during her lifetime (before this pregnancy)?						

IF NO MORE BROTHERS OR SISTERS, GO TO 1200.

SECTION 12. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1200	CHECK FRONT COVER WOMAN SELECTED FOR THIS SECTION ↓ WOMAN NOT SELECTED →		,1301
1201	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS: DO NOT CONTINUE UNTIL EFFECTIVE PRIVACY IS ENSURED. PRIVACY OBTAINED . . . . . 1 ↓ PRIVACY NOT POSSIBLE . . . . . 2 →		1234
	READ TO THE RESPONDENT Now I would like to ask you questions about some other important aspects of a woman's life. I know that some of these questions are very personal. However, your answers are crucial for helping to understand the condition of women in Malawi. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone and no one else will know that you were asked these questions.		
1202	CHECK 601 AND 602: CURRENTLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN ↓ FORMERLY MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN (READ IN PAST TENSE) ↓ NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN →		1214
1203	First, I am going to ask you about some situations which happen to some women. Please tell me if these apply to your relationship with your (last) husband/partner?		
	a) He (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to other men?	JEALOUS 1 2 8	
	b) He frequently (accuses/accused) you of being unfaithful?	ACCUSES 1 2 8	
	c) He (does/did) not permit you to meet your female friends?	NOT MEET FRIENDS 1 2 8	
	d) He (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your family?	NO FAMILY 1 2 8	
	e) He (insists/insisted) on knowing where you (are/were) at all times?	WHERE YOU ARE . . . 1 2 8	
	f) He (does/did) not trust you with any money?	MONEY 1 2 8	
1204	Now if you will permit me, I need to ask some more questions about your relationship with your (last) husband/partner. If we should come to any question that you do not want to answer, just let me know and we will go on to the next question.		
	A (Does/did) your (last) husband/partner ever:	B How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	
	a) say or do something to humiliate you in front of others?	YES 1 → / NO 2 ↓ — OFTEN 1 / SOME-TIMES 2 / NOT AT ALL 3	
	b) threaten to hurt or harm you or someone close to you?	YES 1 → / NO 2 ↓ — OFTEN 1 / SOME-TIMES 2 / NOT AT ALL 3	
	c) insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?	YES 1 → / NO 2 ↓ — OFTEN 1 / SOME-TIMES 2 / NOT AT ALL 3	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1205	A (Does/did) your (last) husband/partner ever do any of the following things to you:	B How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	

				OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT AT ALL
a)	push you, shake you, or throw something at you?	YES 1 →		1	2	3
		NO 2 ↓				
b)	slap you?	YES 1 →		1	2	3
		NO 2 ↓				
c)	twist your arm or pull your hair?	YES 1 →		1	2	3
		NO 2 ↓				
d)	punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you?	YES 1 →		1	2	3
		NO 2 ↓				
e)	kick you, drag you or beat you up?	YES 1 →		1	2	3
		NO 2 ↓				
f)	try to choke you or burn you on purpose?	YES 1 →		1	2	3
		NO 2 ↓				
g)	threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or any other weapon?	YES 1 →		1	2	3
		NO 2 ↓				
h)	physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him even when you did not want to?	YES 1 →		1	2	3
		NO 2 ↓				
i)	force you to perform any sexual acts you did not want to?	YES 1 →		1	2	3
		NO 2 ↓				

1206	CHECK 1205 (a-i): AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ ↓ NOT A SINGLE 'YES' ☐ →		1209
1207	How long after you first got married to/started living with your (last) husband/partner did (this/any of these things) first happen? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00'.	NUMBER OF YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ BEFORE MARRIAGE/BEFORE LIVING TOGETHER 95	
1208	Did the following ever happen as a result of what your (last) husband/partner did to you: a) You had cuts, bruises or aches? b) You had eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns? c) You had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1209	Have you ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt your (last) husband/partner at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1212
1210	CHECK 603: RESPONDENT IS **NOT** A WIDOW ☐ ↓ RESPONDENT IS A WIDOW ☐ →		1212
1211	In the last 12 months, how often have you done this to your husband/partner: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
1212	Does (did) your husband/partner drink alcohol?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1214

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1213	How often does (did) he get drunk: often, only sometimes, or never?	OFTEN . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES . . . . . 2 NEVER 3	
1214	CHECK 601 AND 602: EVER MARRIED/LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ → From the time you were 15 years old has anyone other than your (current/last) husband/partner hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically? NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN ☐ → From the time you were 15 years old has anyone ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ 1217
1215	Who has hurt you in this way? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MOTHER . . . . . A STEP-MOTHER . . . . . B FATHER . . . . . C STEP-FATHER . . . . . D SISTER/BROTHER . . . . . E DAUGHTER/SON . . . . . F OTHER RELATIVE . . . . . G FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . H CURRENT BOYFRIEND . . . . . I FORMER BOYFRIEND . . . . . J MOTHER-IN-LAW . . . . . K FATHER-IN-LAW . . . . . L OTHER IN-LAW . . . . . M TEACHER . . . . . N EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK . . . O POLICE/SOLDIER . . . . . P OTHER X	
1216	In the last 12 months, how often have you been hit, slapped, kicked, or physically hurt by this/these person(s): often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN . . . . . 1 SOMETIMES . . . . . 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
1217	CHECK 201, 226, AND 229: EVER BEEN PREGNANT (YES ON 201 OR 226 OR 229) ☐ NEVER BEEN PREGNANT ☐ →		→ 1220
1218	Has any one ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically while you were pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1220
1219	Who has done any of these things to physically hurt you while you were pregnant? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	CURRENT HUSBAND/ LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . . A MOTHER . . . . . B STEP-MOTHER . . . . . C FATHER . . . . . D STEP-FATHER . . . . . E SISTER/BROTHER . . . . . F DAUGHTER/SON . . . . . G OTHER RELATIVE . . . . . H FORMER HUSBAND/ LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . . I CURRENT BOYFRIEND . . . . . J FORMER BOYFRIEND . . . . . K MOTHER-IN-LAW . . . . . L FATHER-IN-LAW . . . . . M OTHER IN-LAW . . . . . N TEACHER . . . . . O EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK . . . P POLICE/SOLDIER . . . . . Q MEDICAL PERSONNEL . . . . . R OTHER X	
1220	CHECK 618: EVER HAD SEX? HAS EVER HAD SEX ☐ NEVER HAD SEX ☐ →		→ 1225

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1221	The first time you had sexual intercourse, would you say that you had it because you wanted to, or because you were forced to have it against your will?	WANTED TO . . . . . 1 FORCED TO . . . . . 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO RESPONSE 3	
1222	CHECK 601 AND 602: EVER MARRIED/LIVED WITH A MAN → In the last 12 months, has anyone other than your (current/last) husband/ partner forced you to have sexual intercourse against your will? NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN → In the last 12 months has anyone forced you to have sexual intercourse against your will?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	
1223	CHECK 1221 AND 1222: 1221 ='1' OR '3' **AND** 1222 ='2' OR '3' OTHER		→ 1226
1224	CHECK 1205A(h) and 1205A(i): 1205A(h) IS NOT '1' **AND** 1205A(i) IS NOT '1' OTHER		→ 1228
1225	At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ 1228
1226	How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
1227	Who was the person who was forcing you at that time?	CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . 01 FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . 02 CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND . . . 03 FATHER . . . . . 04 STEP FATHER . . . . . 05 GRANDFATHER . . . . . 06 OTHER RELATIVE . . . . . 07 IN-LAW . . . . . 08 OWN FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE . . . . . 09 FAMILY FRIEND . . . . . 10 TEACHER . . . . . 11 EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK . . . 12 POLICE/SOLDIER . . . . . 13 PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . 14 STRANGER . . . . . 15 OTHER 96	
1228	CHECK 1205A (a-i), 1214, 1218, 1222 AND 1225: AT LEAST ONE 'YES' NOT A SINGLE 'YES'		→ 1232

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1229	Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help to stop (the/these) person(s) from doing this to you again?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1231
1230	From whom have you sought help? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	OWN FAMILY . . . . . A HUSBAND/PARTNER'S FAMILY . . . . . B CURRENT/LAST/LATE HUSBAND/PARTNER . . . . . C CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND . . . D FRIEND . . . . . E NEIGHBOR . . . . . F RELIGIOUS LEADER/CHURCH . . . . . G DOCTOR/MEDICAL PERSONNEL . . . H POLICE/VICTIM SUPPORT UNIT . . . I LAWYER . . . . . J SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION . . . K DISTRICT SOCIAL WELFARE OFFICER L TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY/CHIEF . . . M EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK . . . N OTHER X	→ 1232
1231	Have you ever told any one else about this?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1232	As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

FILL OUT THE QUESTIONS BELOW WITH REFERENCE TO THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE ONLY.

1233	DID YOU HAVE TO INTERRUPT THE INTERVIEW BECAUSE SOME ADULT WAS TRYING TO LISTEN, OR CAME INTO THE ROOM, OR INTERFERED IN ANY OTHER WAY?		YES ONCE	YES, MORE THAN ONCE	NO
		HUSBAND	1	2	3
		OTHER MALE ADULT . . .	1	2	3
		FEMALE ADULT	1	2	3
1234	INTERVIEWER'S COMMENTS / EXPLANATION FOR NOT COMPLETING THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE				

SECTION 13. HIV TESTING AND AIDS TREATMENT

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1301	CHECK 208 AND 215: LAST BIRTH SINCE JANUARY 2007 NO BIRTHS LAST BIRTH BEFORE JANUARY 2007	☐ → 1311 ☐ → 1311	
1302	CHECK 407 FOR LAST BIRTH: HAD ANTENATAL CARE NO ANTENATAL CARE	☐ → 1311	
1303	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.		
1304	During any of the antenatal visits for your last birth, were you given any information about: Babies getting the AIDS virus from their mother? Things that you can do to prevent getting the AIDS virus? Getting tested for the AIDS virus?	YES NO DK HIV FROM MOTHER 1 2 8 THINGS TO DO 1 2 8 TESTED FOR HIV 1 2 8	
1305	Were you offered a test for the AIDS virus as part of your antenatal care?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	
1306	Were you tested for the AIDS virus as part of your antenatal care?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	→ 1311
1307	Did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	
1308	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER, VCT CENTER, OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . 11 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . 12 GOV'T HEALTH POST/ OUTREACH . . . 13 HSA . . . 14 DOOR TO DOOR . . . 15 OTHER PUBLIC . . . 16 **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL . . . 21 HEALTH CENTER . . . 22 MOBILE CLINIC . . . 23 DOOR TO DOOR . . . 24 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . 31 PRIVATE COMPANY HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . 32 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL . . . 36 **BLM** . . . 41 **MACRO** . . . 51 **OTHER** . . . 96	
1309	Have you been tested for the AIDS virus since that time you were tested during your pregnancy?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	→ 1312 → 1316
1311	Have you ever been tested to see if you have the AIDS virus?	YES . . . 1 NO . . . 2	→ 1332

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1312	When was the last time you were tested?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO . . . . . 1 12 - 23 MONTHS AGO . . . . . 2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO 3	
1313	The last time you had the test, did you yourself ask for the test, was it offered to you and you accepted, or was it required?	ASKED FOR THE TEST . . . . . 1 OFFERED AND ACCEPTED . . . . . 2 REQUIRED 3	
1314	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER, VCT CENTER, OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 GOV'T HEALTH POST/ OUTREACH . . . . . 13 HSA . . . . . 14 DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . 15 OTHER PUBLIC . . . . . 16 **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 23 DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . 24 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 31 PRIVATE COMPANY HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . 32 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL . . . . . 36 **BLM** . . . . . 41 **MACRO** . . . . . 51 **OTHER** 96	
1315	Did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
1316	CHECK 1307 and 1315: RECEIVED RESULT OF TEST 1307 = 1 OR 1315 = 1 ☐ OTHER ☐ →		1335
1316A	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS: DO NOT CONTINUE UNTIL EFFECTIVE PRIVACY IS ENSURED. PRIVACY OBTAINED . . . . . 1 ↓ PRIVACY NOT POSSIBLE . . . . . 2 →		1334
1317	Let me remind you that all of your answers are confidential, and that the information you provide is very important for the survey. Could you please tell me what was the result of your last test for the AIDS virus?	POSITIVE . . . . . 1 NEGATIVE . . . . . 2 UNDETERMINED . . . . . 3 REFUSED TO ANSWER 4	→ 1335
1318	Are you taking ARVs, that is, antiretroviral medicines, daily?	YES, TAKING ARVs DAILY . . . . . 1 YES, TAKING MEDICINE DAILY, NOT SURE WHAT KIND . . . . . 2 NO 3	→ 1320
1319	Have you ever taken ARV medicines daily?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1320	CHECK 208 AND 215: LAST BIRTH SINCE JANUARY 2007 ☐ RECORD NAME OF LAST BORN CHILD _____ (NAME)	NO BIRTHS ☐ LAST BIRTH BEFORE JANUARY 2007 ☐	→ 1335 → 1335
1321	Did you know you were positive before you gave birth to (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1328
1322	CHECK 1318 AND 1319: CURRENTLY TAKING OR EVER TOOK ARVs ☐	NEVER TOOK ARVs ☐	→ 1324
1323	Were you taking ARV medicines daily when you gave birth to (NAME)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/CAN'T REMEMBER . . . 8	→ 1326
1324	During the pregnancy or during labor and delivery of (NAME), were you offered medicine to reduce the risk of passing the AIDS virus to your baby?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1326
1325	Did you take the medicine?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1326	While you were pregnant with (NAME), did you receive medicine to give to him/her after birth to reduce the chances that he/she would get the AIDS virus?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1327	During the first few days of life, did (NAME) take medicine to reduce the risk of getting the AIDS virus?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
1328	CHECK 216 LAST ROW: IS CHILD LIVING? LIVING ☐ Has (NAME) ever been tested to see if he/she has the AIDS virus? DEAD ☐ Was (NAME) ever tested to see if he/she has the AIDS virus?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1335
1329	What was the result of (NAME)'s most recent (last) test?	POSITIVE . . . . . 1 NEGATIVE . . . . . 2 UNDETERMINED . . . . . 3 REFUSED TO ANSWER . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 1335
1330	CHECK 216 LAST ROW: IS CHILD LIVING? LIVING ☐	DEAD ☐	→ 1335
1331	Is (NAME) currently taking ARVs daily?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1335
1332	Do you know of a place where people can go to get tested for the AIDS virus?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 1335

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1333	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE(S). IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER VCT CENTER, OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . A GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B GOV'T HEALTH POST/ OUTREACH . . . . . C HSA . . . . . D DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . E OTHER PUBLIC . . . . . F **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL . . . . . G HEALTH CENTER . . . . . H MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . I DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . J **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . K PRIVATE COMPANY HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . L OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL . . . . . M **BLM** . . . . . N **MACRO** . . . . . O **OTHER** X	

THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR HER COOPERATION AND REASSURE HER ABOUT THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF HER ANSWERS.

1334	INTERVIEWER'S COMMENTS / EXPLANATION FOR NOT FINISHING THE HIV TESTING AND AIDS TREATMENT MODULE _____ _____ _____ _____		
1335	RECORD THE TIME.	HOUR . . . . . ____ MINUTES . . . . . ____	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT RESPONDENT:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

NAME OF SUPERVISOR: _____ DATE: _____

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

NAME OF EDITOR: _____ DATE: _____

INSTRUCTIONS:
ONLY ONE CODE SHOULD APPEAR IN ANY BOX.
ALL MONTHS SHOULD BE FILLED IN.

INFORMATION TO BE CODED FOR EACH COLUMN

BIRTHS, PREGNANCIES, CONTRACEPTIVE USE

- B BIRTHS
- P PREGNANCIES
- T TERMINATIONS

- 0 NO METHOD
- 1 FEMALE STERILIZATION
- 2 MALE STERILIZATION
- 3 PILL
- 4 IUD
- 5 INJECTABLES
- 6 IMPLANTS
- 7 MALE CONDOM
- 8 FEMALE CONDOM
- L PERIODIC ABSTINENCE
- M WITHDRAWAL
- X OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)

	12	DEC	01		
	11	NOV	02		
	10	OCT	03		
	09	SEP	04		
2	08	AUG	05		2
0	07	JUL	06		0
1	06	JUN	07		1
0	05	MAY	08		0
	04	APR	09		
	03	MAR	10		
	02	FEB	11		
	01	JAN	12		
	12	DEC	13		
	11	NOV	14		
	10	OCT	15		
	09	SEP	16		
2	08	AUG	17		2
0	07	JUL	18		0
0	06	JUN	19		0
9	05	MAY	20		9
	04	APR	21		
	03	MAR	22		
	02	FEB	23		
	01	JAN	24		
	12	DEC	25		
	11	NOV	26		
	10	OCT	27		
	09	SEP	28		
2	08	AUG	29		2
0	07	JUL	30		0
0	06	JUN	31		0
8	05	MAY	32		8
	04	APR	33		
	03	MAR	34		
	02	FEB	35		
	01	JAN	36		
	12	DEC	37		
	11	NOV	38		
	10	OCT	39		
	09	SEP	40		
2	08	AUG	41		2
0	07	JUL	42		0
0	06	JUN	43		0
7	05	MAY	44		7
	04	APR	45		
	03	MAR	46		
	02	FEB	47		
	01	JAN	48		
	12	DEC	49		
	11	NOV	50		
	10	OCT	51		
	09	SEP	52		
2	08	AUG	53		2
0	07	JUL	54		0
0	06	JUN	55		0
6	05	MAY	56		6
	04	APR	57		
	03	MAR	58		
	02	FEB	59		
	01	JAN	60		
	12	DEC	61		
	11	NOV	62		
	10	OCT	63		
	09	SEP	64		
2	08	AUG	65		2
0	07	JUL	66		0
0	06	JUN	67		0
5	05	MAY	68		5
	04	APR	69		
	03	MAR	70		
	02	FEB	71		
	01	JAN	72		

19 MAY 2010

MALAWI DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY 2010
MALAWI GOVERNMENT - NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE
MEN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

IDENTIFICATION

PLACE NAME _____

NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____

DISTRICT _____

CLUSTER NUMBER . . . . . | | | |

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER . . . . . | | | |

NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF MAN _____

INTERVIEWER VISITS

	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE				DAY
				MONTH
				YEAR
INTERVIEWER'S NAME				INT. NUMBER
RESULT*				RESULT
NEXT VISIT: DATE				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS
TIME				

*RESULT CODES:

1	COMPLETED	4	REFUSED		
2	NOT AT HOME	5	PARTLY COMPLETED	7	OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)
3	POSTPONED	6	INCAPACITATED		

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE** **ENGLISH** **0 4**

LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW** .

NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT** . . . . . | | |

TRANSLATOR USED (1=NOT AT ALL; 2=SOMETIME; 3=ALL THE TIME) . . . . . | |

**LANGUAGE CODES:

01 CHICHEWA	03 YAO	06 OTHER _____ (SPECIFY)
02 TUMBUKA	04 ENGLISH	

SUPERVISOR	FIELD EDITOR	OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY
NAME _____	NAME _____		
DATE _____	DATE _____		

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

INFORMED CONSENT

Hello. My name is _____ and I am working with the National Statistical Office. We are conducting a national survey that asks men and women about various health issues. We would very much appreciate your participation in this survey. This information will help the government to plan health services. The survey usually takes about 20 minutes to complete. Whatever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team.

Participation in this survey is voluntary, and if we should come to any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question; or you can stop the interview at any time. However, we hope that you will participate in this survey since your views are important.

At this time, do you want to ask me anything about the survey?
May I begin the interview now?

Signature of interviewer: _____ Date: _____

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED . . . . . 1 ↓ RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED . . . 2 → END

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOUR . . . . . ☐☐ MINUTES . . . . . ☐☐	
102	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00' YEARS.	YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ ALWAYS . . . . . 95 VISITOR 96	→ 104
103	Just before you moved here, did you live in a city, in a town, or in a rural area?	CITY . . . . . 1 TOWN . . . . . 2 RURAL AREA 3	
104	In the last 12 months, on how many separate occasions have you traveled away from your home community and slept away? IF NUMBER OF TRIPS IS GREATER THAN 95, WRITE 95.	NUMBER OF TRIPS . . . . . ☐☐ NONE 00	→ 106
105	In the last 12 months, have you been away from your home community for more than one month at a time?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
106	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
107	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 106 AND/OR 107 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS ☐☐	
108	Have you ever attended school?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 112
109	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY . . . . . 1 SECONDARY . . . . . 2 HIGHER 3	
110	What is the highest (class/form/year) you completed at that level?	CLASS/FORM/YEAR . . . . . ☐☐	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
111	CHECK 109: PRIMARY ↓ SECONDARY OR HIGHER → 113A		
112	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL . . . . . 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE . . . . . 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE. . 3 NO CARD WITH REQUIRED LANGUAGE _____ 4 (SPECIFY LANGUAGE) BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 5	
113	Have you ever participated in a literacy program or any other program that involves learning to read or write (not including primary school)?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
113A	CHECK 107: AGE AGE 15-24 ↓ AGE 25 OR OLDER → 114		
113B	Have you ever participated in a vocational training program such as carpentry, tinsmithing, tailoring, photoprocessing, or any other vocational training program?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
114	CHECK 112: CODE '1' OR '5' CIRCLED → 116 CODE '2', '3' OR '4' CIRCLED ↓ NOT ASKED ↓		
115	Do you read a newspaper or magazine almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 3 NOT AT ALL 4	
116	Do you listen to the radio almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 3 NOT AT ALL 4	
117	Do you watch television almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY . . . . . 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK . . . . . 3 NOT AT ALL 4	
118	What is your religion?	CATHOLIC . . . . . 01 CCAP . . . . . 02 ANGLICAN . . . . . 03 SEVENTH DAY ADVENT./BAPTIST . . . 04 OTHER CHRISTIAN . . . . . 05 MUSLIM . . . . . 06 NO RELIGION . . . . . 07 OTHER_____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
119	What is your tribe or ethnic group?	CHEWA . . . . . 01 TUMBUKA . . . . . 02 LOMWE . . . . . 03 TONGA . . . . . 04 YAO . . . . . 05 SENA . . . . . 06 NKHONDE . . . . . 07 NGONI . . . . . 08 OTHER_____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP

SECTION 2A. REPRODUCTION

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
201	Now I would like to ask about any children you have had during your life. I am interested in all of the children that are biologically yours, even if they are not legally yours or do not have your last name. Have you ever fathered any children with any woman?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 206
202	Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are now living with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 204
203	How many sons live with you? And how many daughters live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	SONS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ] DAUGHTERS AT HOME . . . . . [ ][ ]	
204	Do you have any sons or daughters that you have fathered who are alive but do not live with you?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 206
205	How many sons are alive but do not live with you? And how many daughters are alive but do not live with you? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	SONS ELSEWHERE . . . . . [ ][ ] DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE . . . . [ ][ ]	
206	Have you ever fathered a son or a daughter who was born alive but later died? IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried or showed signs of life but did not survive?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 208
207	How many boys have died? And how many girls have died? IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	BOYS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ] GIRLS DEAD . . . . . [ ][ ]	
208	SUM ANSWERS TO 203, 205, AND 207, AND ENTER TOTAL. IF NONE, RECORD '00'.	TOTAL CHILDREN . . . . . [ ][ ]	
209	CHECK 208: HAS HAD MORE THAN ONE CHILD HAS HAD ONLY ONE CHILD → 212 HAS NOT HAD ANY CHILDREN → 301		
210	Did all of the children you have fathered have the same biological mother?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 212
211	In all, how many women have you fathered children with?	NUMBER OF WOMEN . . . . . [ ][ ]	
212	How old were you when your (first) child was born?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ]	

SECTION 2B. PARTICIPATION IN HEALTH CARE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
213	CHECK 203 AND 205: AT LEAST ONE LIVING CHILD ☐ NO LIVING CHILDREN ☐ → 301		
214	How many years old is your (youngest) child?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐	
215	CHECK 214: (YOUNGEST) CHILD IS AGE 0-3 YEARS ☐ OTHER ☐ → 301		
216	What is the name of your (youngest) child? WRITE NAME OF (YOUNGEST) CHILD _____ (NAME OF (YOUNGEST) CHILD)		
217	When (NAME)'s mother was pregnant with (NAME), did she have any antenatal check-ups?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 219
218	Were you ever present during any of those antenatal check-ups?	PRESENT . . . . . 1 NOT PRESENT 2	
218A	At any time while (NAME)'s mother was pregnant with (NAME), did you yourself talk with a doctor or any other health care provider about the health of the mother or of the pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
218B	In your opinion, what are some serious health problems that can occur during labour and childbirth that could endanger the life of a pregnant woman or the baby? RROBE: Any others? RECORD ALL MENTIONED	SEVERE BLEEDING . . . . . A SEVERE HEADACHE . . . . . B HIGH FEVER . . . . . C LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS . . . . . D LABOUR LASTING MORE THAN 12 HOURS . . . . . E PLACENTA STILL NOT DELIVERED 30 MINUTES AFTER THE BABY . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) NONE . . . . . Y DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
219	Was (NAME) born in a hospital or health facility?	HOSPITAL/HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 1 OTHER 2	→ 220A
220	What was the main reason why (NAME)'s mother did not deliver in a hospital or health facility?	COST TOO MUCH . . . . . 01 FACILITY CLOSED . . . . . 02 TOO FAR/NO TRANSPORTATION . 03 DON'T TRUST FACILITY . . . . . 04 POOR QUALITY SERVICE . . . . . 05 NO FEMALE PROVIDER . . . . . 06 NOT THE FIRST CHILD . . . . . 07 CHILD'S MOTHER DID NOT THINK IT WAS NECESSARY . . . . . 08 HE DID NOT THINK IT WAS NECESSARY . . . . . 09 FAMILY DID NOT THINK IT WAS NECESSARY . . . . . 10 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY) DON"T KNOW 98	→ 220C

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
220A	Were there any costs for the medical care received for the birth of (NAME), including fees for delivery care, supplies, medicines, transport or any other costs?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 220C
220B	Who paid MOST of the costs for the medical care for the birth of (NAME)?	MEDICAL SCHEME . . . . . 01 RESPONDENT . . . . . 02 CHILD'S MOTHER . . . . . 03 RESPONDENT'S FAMILY . . . . . 04 CHILD'S MOTHER'S FAMILY . . . . . 05 OTHER . . . . . 96 DON'T KNOW 98	
220C	Does (NAME) live with you in your household?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 221
220D	In your household who usually decides what to do if (NAME) is ill? RECORD ALL PERSONS MENTIONED.	RESPONDENT . . . . . A CHILD'S MOTHER . . . . . B WIFE/PARTNER WHO IS NOT CHILD'S MOTHER . . . . . C FEMALE RELATIVE . . . . . D MALE RELATIVE . . . . . E OTHER . . . . . X CHILD HAS NEVER BEEN ILL . . . . . Y	→ 221
220E	Have you yourself ever taken (NAME) to a health facility for care?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
221	When a child has diarrhea, how much should he or she be given to drink: more than usual, the same amount as usual, less than usual, or should he or she not be given anything to drink at all?	MORE THAN USUAL . . . . . 1 ABOUT THE SAME . . . . . 2 LESS THAN USUAL . . . . . 3 NOTHING TO DRINK . . . . . 4 DON'T KNOW 8	
221A	Have you ever heard of a special product called THANZI or ORS that can be used to treat diarrhea?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	

SECTION 3. CONTRACEPTION

301	Now I would like to talk about family planning - the various ways or methods that a couple can use to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Which ways or methods have you heard about? FOR METHODS NOT MENTIONED SPONTANEOUSLY, ASK: Have you ever heard of (METHOD)? CIRCLE CODE 1 IN 301 FOR EACH METHOD MENTIONED SPONTANEOUSLY. THEN PROCEED DOWN COLUMN 301, READING THE NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF EACH METHOD NOT MENTIONED SPONTANEOUSLY. CIRCLE CODE 1 IF METHOD IS RECOGNIZED, AND CODE 2 IF NOT RECOGNIZED. THEN, FOR METHODS 02, 07, 08, 09 AND 10, ASK 302 IF 301 HAS CODE 1 CIRCLED.		302 Have you ever used (METHOD)?
01	FEMALE STERILIZATION Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
02	MALE STERILIZATION Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 →	Have you ever had an operation to avoid having any more children? YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
03	PILL Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
04	IUD Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
05	INJECTABLES Women can have an injection by a health provider that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
06	IMPLANTS Women can have two or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse which can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
07	MALE CONDOM Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 →	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
08	FEMALE CONDOM Women can place a sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 →	Have you and your wife/partner ever used a female condom? YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
09	RHYTHM OR PERIODIC ABSTINENCE Every month that a woman is sexually active she can avoid pregnancy by not having sexual intercourse on the days of the month she is most likely to get pregnant.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 →	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
10	WITHDRAWAL Men can be careful and pull out before climax.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 →	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2
11	EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION As an emergency measure after unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills at any time within five days to prevent pregnancy.	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 →	
12	Have you heard of any other ways or methods that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 _____ (SPECIFY) _____ (SPECIFY) NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
303A	In the last few months have you heard about family planning: On the radio? On the television? In a newspaper or magazine? On a poster? On clothing (i.e., cap, chitenji, t-shirt)? In a drama? Somewhere else?	YES NO RADIO . . . . . 1 2 TELEVISION . . . . . 1 2 NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE . . . 1 2 POSTER . . . . . 1 2 CLOTHING . . . . . 1 2 DRAMA . . . . . 1 2 OTHER 1 2	
303B	In the last few months, have you listened to any of the following program series about family planning or health on the radio? Safe motherhood? Phukusi la Moyo? Radio Doctor/Doctor wapawairesi? Umoyo M'Malawi? Tikuferanji? Chitukuku M'Malawi? Uku ndiko kudya? Other?	YES NO SAFE MOTHERHOOD . . . . . 1 2 PHUKUSI LA MOYO . . . . . 1 2 RADIO DOCTOR . . . . . 1 2 UMOYO M'MALAWI . . . . . 1 2 TIKUFERANJI . . . . . 1 2 CHITUKUKU M'MALAWI . . . . . 1 2 UKU NDIKO KUDYA . . . . . 1 2 OTHER 1 2	
304	In the last few months, have you discussed the practice of family planning with a health worker or health professional?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
305	Now I would like to ask you about a woman's risk of pregnancy. From one menstrual period to the next, are there certain days when a woman is more likely to become pregnant if she has sexual relations?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 308
306	Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?	JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD BEGINS . . . . . 1 DURING HER PERIOD . . . . . 2 RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD HAS ENDED . . . . . 3 HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS . . . . . 4 OTHER _____ 6 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 8	
308	I will now read you some statements about contraception. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with each one. a) Contraception is women's business and a man should not have to worry about it. b) Women who use contraception may become promiscuous.	AGREE / DISAGREE / DK CONTRACEPTION WOMAN'S BUSINESS . 1 2 8 WOMAN MAY BECOME PROMISCUOUS . . . 1 2 8	
309	Do you know of a place where a person can get male condoms?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 312

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
310	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE(S). IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S)) _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S)) _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVT. HOSPITAL . . . . . A GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B GOV'T HEALTH POST/ OUTREACH . . . . . C MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . D HSA . . . . . E CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . F OTHER PUBLIC . . . . . G **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL . . . . . H HEALTH CENTER . . . . . I MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . J DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . K **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . L PHARMACY . . . . . M MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . N CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . O OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL . . . . . P **BLM** . . . . . Q **MACRO** . . . . . R **YOUTH DROP IN CENTRE** . . . . . S **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . T CHURCH . . . . . U FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . V **OTHER** X	
311	If you wanted to, could you yourself get a male condom?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNSURE 8	
312	Do you know of a place where a person can get female condoms?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 401

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
313	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE(S). IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S)) _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S)) _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVT. HOSPITAL . . . . . A GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B GOV'T HEALTH POST/ OUTREACH . . . . . C MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . D HSA . . . . . E CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . F OTHER PUBLIC . . . . . G **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL . . . . . H HEALTH CENTER . . . . . I MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . J DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . K **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . L PHARMACY . . . . . M MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . N CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . O OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL . . . . . P **BLM** . . . . . Q **MACRO** . . . . . R **YOUTH DROP IN CENTRE** . . . . . S **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . T CHURCH . . . . . U FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . V **OTHER** X	
314	If you wanted to, could you yourself get a female condom?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/UNSURE 8	

SECTION 4. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
401	Are you currently married or living together with a woman as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 YES, LIVING WITH A WOMAN . . . . . 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	→ 404
402	Have you ever been married or lived together with a woman as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED . . . . . 1 YES, LIVED WITH A WOMAN . . . . . 2 NO 3	→ 413
403	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED . . . . . 1 DIVORCED . . . . . 2 SEPARATED 3	→ 410
404	Is your wife/partner living with you now or is she staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HIM . . . . . 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE 2	
405	Do you have more than one wife or woman you live with as if married?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 407
406	Altogether, how many wives do you have or other partners do you live with as if married?	TOTAL NUMBER OF WIVES AND LIVE-IN PARTNERS . . . ☐☐	
407	CHECK 405: ONE WIFE/ PARTNER → Please tell me the name of your wife (the woman you are living with as if married). MORE THAN ONE WIFE/ PARTNER → Please tell me the name of each of your current wives (and/or of each woman you are living with as if married). RECORD THE NAME AND THE LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EACH WIFE AND LIVE-IN PARTNER. IF A WOMAN IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'. ASK 408 FOR EACH PERSON.	NAME _____ LINE NUMBER ☐☐ **408** How old was (NAME) on her last birthday? AGE ☐☐ _____ ☐☐ ☐☐ _____ ☐☐ ☐☐ _____ ☐☐ ☐☐ _____ ☐☐ ☐☐	
409	CHECK 407: ONE WIFE/ PARTNER MORE THAN ONE WIFE/ PARTNER	→ 411A	
410	Have you been married or lived with a woman only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE . . . . . 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	→ 411A
411	In what month and year did you start living with your (wife/ partner)?	MONTH . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW MONTH . . . . . 98 YEAR . . . . . ☐☐☐☐ DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	→ 413
411A	Now I would like to ask a question about your first wife/partner. In what month and year did you start living with your first wife/ partner?		
412	How old were you when you first started living with her?	AGE . . . . . ☐☐	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
413	CHECK FOR THE PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.		
414	Now I would like to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE . . . . . 00 AGE IN YEARS . . . . . [ ][ ] FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) WIFE/PARTNER 95	→ 501 → 417
414A	The first time you had sexual intercourse, was it to participate in a cultural practice or ritual such as chinamwali or kuchosa fumbi?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER . . . 8	
417	CHECK 107: AGE 15-24 ↓ AGE 25-54 [ ]		→ 419
418	The first time you had sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER . . . 8	
419	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your recent sexual activity in the last 12 months. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question.		
420	When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS. IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.	DAYS AGO . . . . . 1 [ ][ ] WEEKS AGO . . . . . 2 [ ][ ] MONTHS AGO . . . . . 3 [ ][ ] YEARS AGO . . . . . 4 [ ][ ]	→ 434A

		LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	SECOND-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	THIRD-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER
421	When was the last time you had sexual intercourse with this person?		DAYS . 1 [ ][ ] WEEKS 2 [ ][ ] MONTHS 3 [ ][ ]	DAYS . 1 [ ][ ] WEEKS 2 [ ][ ] MONTHS 3 [ ][ ]
422	The last time you had sexual intercourse (with this second/third person), was a condom used?	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 424)	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 424)	YES . . . . 1 NO . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 424)
423	Was a condom used every time you had sexual intercourse with this person in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . 1 NO 2	YES . . . . 1 NO 2
424	What was your relationship to this (second/third) person with whom you had sexual intercourse? IF GIRLFRIEND: Were you living together as if married? IF YES, CIRCLE '2'. IF NO, CIRCLE '3'.	WIFE . . . . 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . . 4 PROSTITUTE . . . . 5 OTHER . . . . 6 (SKIP TO 425A)	WIFE . . . . 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . . 4 PROSTITUTE . . . . 5 OTHER . . . . 6 (SKIP TO 425A)	WIFE . . . . 1 LIVE-IN PARTNER . . . . 2 GIRLFRIEND NOT LIVING WITH RESPONDENT . . . . 3 CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE . . . 4 PROSTITUTE . . . . 5 OTHER . . . . 6 (SKIP TO 425A)
424A	CHECK 410:	410 = '1' [ ] ↓ 410 = '2' OR NOT ASKED [ ] (SKIP TO 425A)	410 = '1' [ ] ↓ 410 = '2' OR NOT ASKED [ ] (SKIP TO 425A)	410 = '1' [ ] ↓ 410 = '2' OR NOT ASKED [ ] (SKIP TO 425A)
424B	CHECK 414:	FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH FIRST WIFE [ ] (SKIP TO 428) OTHER [ ] ↓	FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH FIRST WIFE [ ] (SKIP TO 428) OTHER [ ] ↓	FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH FIRST WIFE [ ] (SKIP TO 429) OTHER [ ] ↓
425A	How long ago did you first have sexual intercourse with this (second/third) person?	DAYS 1 [ ][ ] WEEKS 2 [ ][ ] MONTHS 3 [ ][ ] YEARS 4 [ ][ ]	DAYS 1 [ ][ ] WEEKS 2 [ ][ ] MONTHS 3 [ ][ ] YEARS 4 [ ][ ]	DAYS 1 [ ][ ] WEEKS 2 [ ][ ] MONTHS 3 [ ][ ] YEARS 4 [ ][ ]
425B	CHECK 424:	WIFE OR LIVE-IN PARTNER [ ] (SKIP TO 428) OTHER [ ] ↓	WIFE OR LIVE-IN PARTNER [ ] (SKIP TO 428) OTHER [ ] ↓	WIFE OR LIVE-IN PARTNER [ ] (SKIP TO 429) OTHER [ ] ↓
425C	How many times during the last 12 months did you have sexual intercourse with this person: once, twice, or more?	ONCE . . . . 1 TWICE . . . . 2 MORE 3	ONCE . . . . 1 TWICE . . . . 2 MORE 3	ONCE . . . . 1 TWICE . . . . 2 MORE 3

		LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	SECOND-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	THIRD-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER
428	Apart from [this person/these two people], have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 (GO BACK TO 421 IN NEXT COLUMN) NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 430)	YES . . . . . 1 (GO BACK TO 421 IN NEXT COLUMN) NO . . . . . 2 (SKIP TO 430)	
429	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS GREATER THAN 95, WRITE '95.'			NUMBER OF PARTNERS LAST 12 MONTHS . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW . . . 98

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
430	CHECK 424 (ALL COLUMNS): AT LEAST ONE PARTNER IS PROSTITUTE ☐ NO PARTNERS ARE PROSTITUTES ☐ → 432		
431	CHECK 424 AND 422 (ALL COLUMNS): CONDOM USED WITH EVERY PROSTITUTE ☐ → 434 OTHER ☐ → 435		
432	In the last 12 months, did you pay anyone in exchange for having sexual intercourse?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 434A
433	The last time you paid someone in exchange for having sexual intercourse, was a condom used?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	→ 435
434	Was a condom used during sexual intercourse every time you paid someone in exchange for having sexual intercourse in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK 8	→ 435
434A	Have you ever paid for sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
435	In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in your lifetime? IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE. IF NUMBER OF PARTNERS IS GREATER THAN 95, WRITE '95.'	NUMBER OF PARTNERS IN LIFETIME . . . . . ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	
435A	CHECK 414A: IF ANSWER IS 'NO' OR 'DON'T KNOW' OR QUESTION NOT ASKED ☐ IF ANSWER IS 'YES' ☐ → 436		
435B	Have you ever had sexual intercourse as part of a cultural practice or ritual?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER . . . 8	
436	CHECK 422, MOST RECENT PARTNER (FIRST COLUMN): NOT ASKED ☐ → 442 CONDOM USED ☐ NO CONDOM USED ☐ → 442		
438	Do you know the brand name of the condom used at that time? IF BRAND IS LISTED, CIRCLE THE MATCHING CODE. IF BRAND IS NOT LISTED, RECORD NAME OF BRAND. IF RESPONDENT DOES NOT KNOW WHAT BRAND OF CONDOMS SHE IS USING, CIRCLE 'DON'T KNOW'.	CHISHANGO . . . . . 01 MANYUCHI . . . . . 02 CARE (FEMALE CONDOM) . . . . . 03 OTHER BRAND _____ (SPECIFY) ☐☐ DON'T KNOW 98	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
441	From where did you obtain the condom the last time? PROBE TO IDENTIFY TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVT. HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 GOV'T HEALTH POST/ OUTREACH . . . . . 13 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 14 HSA . . . . . 15 CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . 16 OTHER PUBLIC . . . . . 17 **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 23 DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . 24 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 31 PHARMACY . . . . . 32 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 33 CBDA/DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . 34 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL . . . . . 36 **BLM** . . . . . 41 **MACRO** . . . . . 51 **YOUTH DROP IN CENTRE** . . . . . 61 **OTHER SOURCE** SHOP . . . . . 71 CHURCH . . . . . 72 FRIEND/RELATIVE . . . . . 73 **OTHER** 96	
442	CHECK 302 (02): RESPONDENT EVER STERILIZED NO ☐ YES ☐ →		501
443	The last time you had sex did you and your partner use any method (other than a male condom) to avoid or prevent a pregnancy?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 501
444	What method did you or your partner use? PROBE: Did you or your partner use any other method to prevent pregnancy? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	FEMALE STERILIZATION . . . . . A PILL . . . . . B IUD . . . . . C INJECTABLES . . . . . D IMPLANTS . . . . . E FEMALE CONDOM . . . . . F PERIODIC ABSTINENCE . . . . . J WITHDRAWAL . . . . . K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 5. FERTILITY PREFERENCES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
501	CHECK 407: ONE OR MORE WIVES/PARTNERS ☐	QUESTION NOT ASKED ☐ → 508	
502	CHECK 302: MAN NOT STERILIZED ☐	MAN STERILIZED ☐ → 508	
503	(Is your wife (partner)/Are any of your wives (partners)) currently pregnant?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
504	CHECK 503: NO WIFE/PARTNER PREGNANT OR DON'T KNOW ☐ Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	WIFE(WIVES)/ PARTNER(S) PREGNANT ☐ Now I have some questions about the future. After the child(ren) you and your (wife(wives)/partner(s)) are expecting now, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD . . . . . 1 NO MORE/NONE . . . . . 2 COUPLE INFECUND . . . . . 3 WIFE (WIVES)/PARTNER(S) STERILIZED . . . . . 4 UNDECIDED/DON'T KNOW . . . . . 8 → 508
505	CHECK 407: ONE WIFE/ PARTNER ☐	MORE THAN ONE WIFE/ PARTNER ☐ → 507	
506	CHECK 503: WIFE/PARTNER NOT PREGNANT OR DON'T KNOW ☐ How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child?	WIFE/PARTNER PREGNANT ☐ After the birth of the child you are expecting now, how long would you like to wait before the birth of another child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 COUPLE INFECUND . . . . . 994 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . 998 → 508
507	How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child?	MONTHS . . . . . 1 ☐☐ YEARS . . . . . 2 ☐☐ SOON/NOW . . . . . 993 HE/ALL HIS WIVES/PARTNERS ARE INFECUND . . . . . 994 OTHER _____ 996 (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW 998	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
508	CHECK 203 AND 205: HAS LIVING CHILDREN ☐ → If you could go back to the time you did not have any children and could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? NO LIVING CHILDREN ☐ → If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be? PROBE FOR A NUMERIC RESPONSE.	NONE . . . . . 00 NUMBER . . . . . ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	→ 601 → 601
509	How many of these children would you like to be boys, how many would you like to be girls and for how many would the sex not matter?	BOYS GIRLS EITHER NUMBER ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐ OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 6. EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER ROLES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
601	Have you done any work in the last seven days?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 604
602	Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, or any other such reason?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 604
603	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 613
604	What is your occupation, that is, what kind of work do you mainly do?	_____ ☐☐ _____ _____	
605	CHECK 604: WORKS IN AGRICULTURE ☐ DOES NOT WORK IN AGRICULTURE ☐ → 607		
606	Do you work mainly on your own land or on family land, or do you work on land that you rent from someone else, or do you work on someone else's land?	OWN LAND . . . . . 1 FAMILY LAND . . . . . 2 RENTED LAND . . . . . 3 SOMEONE ELSE'S LAND 4	
607	Do you do this work for a member of your family, for someone else, or are you self-employed?	FOR FAMILY MEMBER . . . . . 1 FOR SOMEONE ELSE . . . . . 2 SELF-EMPLOYED 3	
608	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR . . . . . 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR . 2 ONCE IN A WHILE 3	
609	Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY . . . . . 1 CASH AND KIND . . . . . 2 IN KIND ONLY . . . . . 3 NOT PAID 4	
610	CHECK 407: ONE OR MORE WIVES/PARTNERS ☐ QUESTION NOT ASKED ☐ → 613		
611	CHECK 609: CODE 1 OR 2 CIRCLED ☐ OTHER ☐ → 613		
612	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: mainly you, mainly your (wife (wives)/partner(s)), or you and your (wife (wives)/partner(s)) jointly?	RESPONDENT . . . . . 1 WIFE(WIVES)/PARTNER(S) . . . . . 2 RESPONDENT AND WIFE (WIVES)/ PARTNER(S) JOINTLY . . . . . 3 OTHER _____ 6 SPECIFY	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
613	In a couple, who do you think should have the greater say in each of the following decisions: the husband, the wife or both equally: a) making major household purchases? b) making purchases for daily household needs? c) deciding about visits to the wife's family or relatives? d) deciding what to do with the money she earns for her work? e) deciding how many children to have?	HUS-BAND / WIFE / BOTH EQUALLY / DON'T KNOW/ DEPENDS a) 1 2 3 8 b) 1 2 3 8 c) 1 2 3 8 d) 1 2 3 8 e) 1 2 3 8	
614	I will now read you some statements. Please tell me if you agree or disagree with them. a) Childbearing is a woman's concern and there is no need for the father to get involved. b) It is crucial for the mother's and child's health that a woman have assistance from a doctor or nurse at delivery. c) Taking care of people who are sick is the women's role, and men do not need to be involved.	AGREE / DIS-AGREE / DK CHILDBEARING WOMAN'S CONCERN 1 2 8 DOCTOR/NURSE'S ASSISTANCE CRUCIAL 1 2 8 CARE OF SICK WOMEN'S WORK 1 2 8	
615	Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations: If she goes out without telling him? If she neglects the children? If she argues with him? If she refuses to have sex with him? If the food is not properly cooked?	YES / NO / DK GOES OUT . . . . . 1 2 8 NEGL. CHILDREN . . . 1 2 8 ARGUES . . . . . 1 2 8 REFUSES SEX . . . . . 1 2 8 FOOD 1 2 8	
616	Do you think that if a woman refuses to have sex with her husband when he wants her to, he has the right to… a) Get angry and reprimand her? b) Refuse to give her money or other means of support? c) Use force and have sex with her even if she doesn't want to? d) Go ahead and have sex with another woman?	YES / NO / DON'T KNOW/ DEPENDS a) 1 2 8 b) 1 2 8 c) 1 2 8 d) 1 2 8	
617	As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 7. HIV/AIDS

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
701	Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever heard of an illness called AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 733
702	Can people reduce their chances of getting the AIDS virus by having just one uninfected sex partner who has no other sex partners?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
703	Can people get the AIDS virus from mosquito bites?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
704	Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by using a condom every time they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
705	Can people get the AIDS virus by sharing food with a person who has AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
706	Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by not having sexual intercourse at all?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
707	Can people get the AIDS virus because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
708	Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have the AIDS virus?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
709	Can the virus that causes AIDS be transmitted from a mother to her baby: During pregnancy? During delivery? By breastfeeding?	YES NO DK DURING PREG. . . . . 1 2 8 DURING DELIVERY . . . 1 2 8 BREASTFEEDING . . . 1 2 8	
710	CHECK 709: AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ☐ ↓ OTHER ☐		→ 712
711	Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with the AIDS virus to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
712	Have you heard about special antiretroviral drugs (USE LOCAL NAME) that people infected with the AIDS virus can get from a doctor or a nurse to help them live longer?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
720	Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had the AIDS virus?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
721	If a member of your family got infected with the AIDS virus, would you want it to remain a secret or not?	YES, REMAIN A SECRET . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
722	If a member of your family became sick with AIDS, would you be willing to care for her or him in your own household?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
723	In your opinion, if a female teacher has the AIDS virus but is not sick, should she be allowed to continue teaching in the school?	SHOULD BE ALLOWED . . . . . 1 SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
731	Should children age 12-14 be taught about using a condom to avoid getting AIDS?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DK/NOT SURE/DEPENDS 8	
733	CHECK 701: HEARD ABOUT AIDS → Apart from AIDS, have you heard about other infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact? NOT HEARD ABOUT AIDS → Have you heard about infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	
734	CHECK 414: HAS HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE HAS NOT HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE → 742		
735	CHECK 733: HEARD ABOUT OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS? YES NO → 737		
736	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your health in the last 12 months. During the last 12 months, have you had a disease which you got through sexual contact?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
737	Sometimes men experience an abnormal discharge from their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had an abnormal discharge from your penis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
738	Sometimes men have a sore or ulcer near their penis. During the last 12 months, have you had a sore or ulcer near your penis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
739	CHECK 736, 737, AND 738: HAS HAD AN INFECTION (ANY 'YES') HAS NOT HAD AN INFECTION OR DOES NOT KNOW → 742		
740	The last time you had (PROBLEM FROM 736/737/738), did you seek any kind of advice or treatment?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 → 742	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
741	Where did you go? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE(S). IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER VCT CENTER, OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S)) _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S)) _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . A GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B GOV'T HEALTH POST/ OUTREACH . . . . . C HSA . . . . . D DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . E OTHER PUBLIC . . . . . F **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL . . . . . G HEALTH CENTER . . . . . H MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . I DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . J **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . K PRIVATE COMPANY HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . L OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL . . . . . M **BLM** . . . . . N **MACRO** . . . . . O **OTHER** X	
742	Husband and wives do not always agree in everything. If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in refusing to have sex with him?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
743	If a wife knows her husband has a disease that she can get during sexual intercourse, is she justified in asking that they use a condom when they have sex?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
744	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she is tired or not in the mood?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
745	Is a wife justified in refusing to have sex with her husband when she knows her husband has sex with women other than his wife or wives?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	

SECTION 8. OTHER HEALTH ISSUES

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801	Have you ever heard of an illness called tuberculosis or TB?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 805
802	How does tuberculosis spread from one person to another? PROBE: Any other ways? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	THROUGH THE AIR WHEN COUGHING OR SNEEZING . . . . . A THROUGH SHARING UTENSILS . . . . . B THROUGH TOUCHING A PERSON WITH TB . . . . . C THROUGH FOOD . . . . . D THROUGH SEXUAL CONTACT . . . . . E THROUGH MOSQUITO BITES . . . . . F OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY) DON'T KNOW . . . . . Z	
802A	Has a doctor or other healthcare professional ever told you that you had tuberculosis?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 803
802B	How long ago did a doctor or other healthcare professional tell you that you had tuberculosis: in the past year, more than one year ago, but less than five years ago, or more than five years ago?	LESS THAN 1 YEAR AGO . . . . . 1 1-5 YEARS AGO . . . . . 2 MORE THAN 5 YEARS AGO . . . . . 3 DON'T KNOW 8	
803	Can tuberculosis be cured?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
804	If a member of your family got tuberculosis, would you want it to remain a secret or not?	YES, REMAIN A SECRET . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW/NOT SURE/ DEPENDS 8	
805	Some men are circumcised. Are you circumcised?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	→ 806
805A	How old were you when circumcision occurred?	AGE IN YEARS . . . . . ☐☐ DURING CHILDHOOD (LESS THAN 5 YEARS OF AGE) . . . 95 DON'T KNOW 98	
805B	Who circumcised you?	TRADITIONAL PRACTITIONER/ NGALIBA/ANANKUNGWI . . . . . 1 FAMILY/FRIEND . . . . . 2 HEALTH WORKER/HEALTH PROFESSIONAL . . . . . 3 RELIGIOUS LEADER . . . . . 4 OTHER . . . . . 6 DON'T KNOW 8	
805C	Where did you go to be circumcised?	HEALTH FACILITY . . . . . 1 HOME OF A HEALTH WORKER/ HEALTH PROFESSIONAL . . . . . 2 OWN HOME . . . 3 ANOTHER HOME . . . . . 4 SIMBA . . . . . 5 DON'T KNOW 8	
806	Now I would like to ask you some other questions relating to health matters. Have you had an injection for any reason in the last 12 months? IF YES: How many injections have you had? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS GREATER THAN 90, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS . . . ☐☐ NONE 00	→ 810

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
807	Among these injections, how many were administered by a doctor, a nurse, a pharmacist, a dentist, or any other health worker? IF NUMBER OF INJECTIONS IS GREATER THAN 90, OR DAILY FOR 3 MONTHS OR MORE, RECORD '90'. IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWER, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.	NUMBER OF INJECTIONS . . . ☐☐ NONE 00	→ 810
810	Do you currently smoke cigarettes?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 812
811	In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke?	CIGARETTES . . . . . ☐☐	
812	Do you currently smoke or use any other type of tobacco?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 901
813	What (other) type of tobacco do you currently smoke or use? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	PIPE . . . . . A CHEWING TOBACCO . . . . . B SNUFF . . . . . C OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	

SECTION 9. HIV TESTING AND AIDS TREATMENT

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
901	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.		
902	Have you ever been tested to see if you have the AIDS virus?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 910
903	When was the last time you were tested?	LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO . . . . . 1 12 - 23 MONTHS AGO . . . . . 2 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO 3	
904	The last time you had the test, did you yourself ask for the test, was it offered to you and you accepted, or was it required?	ASKED FOR THE TEST . . . . . 1 OFFERED AND ACCEPTED . . . . . 2 REQUIRED 3	
905	Where was the test done? PROBE TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE. IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER, VCT CENTER, OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE)	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . 11 GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 12 GOV'T HEALTH POST/ OUTREACH . . . . . 13 HSA . . . . . 14 DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . 15 OTHER PUBLIC . . . . . 16 **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL . . . . . 21 HEALTH CENTER . . . . . 22 MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . 23 DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . 24 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . 31 PRIVATE COMPANY HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . 32 OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL . . . . . 36 **BLM** . . . . . 41 **MACRO** . . . . . 51 **OTHER** 96	
906	Did you get the results of the test?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 913
906A	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS: DO NOT CONTINUE UNTIL EFFECTIVE PRIVACY IS ENSURED. PRIVACY OBTAINED . . . . . 1 ↓ PRIVACY NOT POSSIBLE . . . . . 2 → 912		
907	Let me remind you that all of your answers are confidential, and that the information you provide is very important for the survey. Could you please tell me what was the result of your last test for the AIDS virus?	POSITIVE . . . . . 1 NEGATIVE . . . . . 2 UNDETERMINED . . . . . 3 REFUSED TO ANSWER 4	→ 913
908	Are you taking ARVs, that is, antiretroviral medicines, daily?	YES, TAKING ARVs DAILY . . . . . 1 YES, TAKING MEDICINE DAILY, NOT SURE WHAT KIND . . . . . 2 NO 3	→ 913

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
909	Have you ever taken ARV medicines daily?	YES . . . . . 1 NO . . . . . 2 DON'T KNOW 8	
910	Do you know of a place where people can go to get tested for the AIDS virus?	YES . . . . . 1 NO 2	→ 913
911	Where is that? Any other place? PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE AND CIRCLE THE APPROPRIATE CODE(S). IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTER VCT CENTER, OR CLINIC IS PUBLIC OR PRIVATE MEDICAL, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE. _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S)) _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S)) _____ (NAME OF PLACE(S))	**PUBLIC SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL . . . . . A GOVT. HEALTH CENTER . . . . . B GOV'T HEALTH POST/ OUTREACH . . . . . C HSA . . . . . D DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . E OTHER PUBLIC . . . . . F **CHAM/MISSION** HOSPITAL . . . . . G HEALTH CENTER . . . . . H MOBILE CLINIC . . . . . I DOOR TO DOOR . . . . . J **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC/ PRIVATE DOCTOR . . . . . K PRIVATE COMPANY HOSPITAL/CLINIC . . . . . L OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL . . . . . M **BLM** . . . . . N **MACRO** . . . . . O **OTHER** X	
912	INTERVIEWER'S COMMENTS / EXPLANATION FOR NOT FINISHING THE HIV TESTING AND AIDS TREATMENT MODULE _____ _____ _____ _____		
913	RECORD THE TIME.	HOUR . . . . . [ ][ ] MINUTES . . . . . [ ][ ]	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER COMPLETING INTERVIEW

COMMENTS ABOUT RESPONDENT:

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC QUESTIONS:

ANY OTHER COMMENTS:

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

NAME OF SUPERVISOR: _____ DATE: _____

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

NAME OF EDITOR: _____ DATE: _____